

№	krok 2013
Topic	Differential diagnostics of jaundice in newborns
Task	On the 2nd day of life a full-term boy developed mild jaundice of skin and mucous membranes, the general condition of the child is normal. Blood test results: indirect hyperbilirubinemia - 120 mmol/l. The child's blood group is A(II) Rh(+), his mother's blood group - B(III) Rh(+). What is the doctor's tactics of choice?
Correct answer	No drug therapy
B	Treatment with enterosorbents
C	Treatment with prednisolone
D	Treatment with cholekinetics
E	Blood transfusion
№	krok 2013
Topic	Differential diagnosis of heart rhythm disorders in children.
Task	A 14-year-old boy with a history of chronic tonsillitis and sinusitis has developed a feeling of heart irregularities and additional pulse. HR-83/min. ECG results: regular impulses with no visible <i>P</i> wave that occur every two sinus contractions, <i>QRS</i> complex is dramatically deformed and prolonged to over 0,11 s, <i>T</i> wave is discordant followed by a complete compensatory pause. Specify the arrhythmia type:
Correct answer	Trigeminal extrasystole
B	Bigeminal extrasystole
C	Partial AV-blockade
D	Complete AV-block
E	Left bundle branch block
№	krok 2013
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the polyclinic.
Task	A baby is 3 months old. The mother consulted a pediatrician about lack of breast milk. After several test weighings it was found that the child had to receive supplementary feeding. What is the optimal milk formula for this child?
Correct answer	Malysk
B	Milk formula № 2
C	Milk formula № 3
D	Whole cow's milk
E	Malutka
№	krok 2013

Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the polyclinic.
Task	Examination of a newborn revealed skin redness that appeared immediately after birth and reached the maximum intensity on the second day of life. What is your provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Simple erythema
B	Toxic erythema
C	Transient erythema
D	Erythema nodosum
E	Annular erythema
№	krok 2013
Topic	Prevention of urgent conditions in ambulatory-polyclinic practice
Task	A 10-year-old child has been admitted to a hospital with a closed craniocerebral injury with suspected cerebral edema. The patient is in grave condition, unconscious. The dyspnea, tachycardia, hypertension are present. Muscle tone is increased, there is nystagmus, pupillary and oculomotor reactions are disturbed. The mandatory component of intensive care is dehydration. What diuretic is adequate in this case?
Correct answer	Furosemide
B	Mannitol
C	Hydrochlorothiazide
D	Spironolactone
E	Moduretic
№	krok 2013
Topic	Birth trauma
Task	A baby born after fast labour has palsy of hand muscles. Grasp reflex is absent, as well as hand-to-mouth reflex. Hand sensitivity is absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Dejerine-Klumpke palsy
B	Duchenne-Erb's palsy
C	Total lesion of the brachial plexus
D	Muscle paresis
E	Bernard-Horner syndrome
№	krok 2013
Topic	Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system

Task	A child is 12 years old. He complains of a dull aching pain in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium, that is getting worse after taking fatty or fried food, headache, weakness, nausea, lowgrade fever. Abdominal palpation reveals a marked resistance of muscles in the right hypochondrium, positive Kerr's, Ortner's, Murphy's symptoms. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Chronic cholecystitis
B	Acute appendicitis
C	Viral hepatitis
D	Acute gastritis
E	Acute pancreatitis
№	krok 2013, 2012
Topic	Differential diagnosis of the syndrome of bronchial obstruction in children.
Task	A 3-month-old girl presents with rhinitis, dyspnea, dry cough. These manifestations has been observed for two days. Objectively: the child has pale skin, acrocyanosis, shallow respiration at the rate of 80/min. Percussion reveals handbox resonance over the whole surface of lungs, massive fine rales. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute bronchiolitis
B	Pneumonia
C	Mucoviscidosis
D	Foreign body of the airway
E	Acute bronchitis
№	krok 2013
Topic	Hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of newborns
Task	A newborn (mother's I pregnancy) weighing 3500 g presents with jaundice, lethargy, reduced reflexes. Objectively: second grade jaundice of skin with saffron tint, liver - +2cm, spleen - +1 cm. Urine and feces are yellow. Blood count: Hb- 100 g/l, RBCs - $3, 2 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , WBCs - $18, 7 \cdot 10^9/l$ , mother's blood type - 0(I) Rh(+), baby's blood type - A(II) Rh(-), bilirubin - 170 mmol/l, indirect fraction. ALT, AST rates are normal. What disease is the child most likely to have?
Correct answer	Hemolytic disease of newborn, AB0-conflict
B	Perinatal hepatitis
C	Hemolytic disease of newborn, Rh-conflict
D	Biliary atresia
E	Physiologic jaundice
№	krok 2013, 2012
Topic	Differential diagnosis of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children.

Task	A 2-year-old child in a satisfactory condition periodically presents with moderate proteinuria, microhematuria. USI results: the left kidney is undetectable, the right one is enlarged, there are signs of double pyelocaliceal system. What study is required to specify the diagnosis?
Correct answer	Excretory urography
B	Micturating cystography
C	Retrograde urography
D	Doppler study of renal vessels
E	Radioisotope renal scan
№	krok 2013
Topic	TORCH and bacterial infections in newborns
Task	A 22-day-old infant had developed red subcutaneous nodules from 1,0 to 1,5 cm large on the scalp. Later the nodules suppurated, body temperature rose up to 37, 7° C, there appeared symptoms of intoxication, the regional lymph nodes grew bigger. Blood test results: anemia, leukocytosis, neutrophilia, accelerated ESR. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pseudofurunculosis
B	Pemphigus
C	Vesiculopustulosis
D	Scalp phlegmon
E	-
№	krok 2013
Topic	Medical observation of adolescents in the polyclinic
Task	A 10-year-old patient complains of skin itch that occurs at night. Objectively: multiple paired papules, burrow tracks in the interdigital skin folds, on the anterolateral surfaces of abdomen and buttocks. Specify the period of regular medical check-up for pupils of the class where the patient learns:
Correct answer	2 months
B	2 weeks
C	5 days
D	6 months
E	1 year
№	krok 2012
Topic	Bronchial asthma in children. Diagnosis and modern treatment regimens

Task	Routine examination of a child with a history of bronchial asthma reveals AP of 140/90 mm Hg. The most likely cause of the hypertension is:
Correct answer	Renal disease
B	Theophylline overdose
C	Chronic lung disease
D	Coarctation of the aorta
E	Obesity
№	krok 2012
Topic	Hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of newborns
Task	A neonate was born from the 1st gestation on term. The jaundice was revealed on the 2nd day of life, then it became more acute. The adynamia, vomiting and hepatomegaly were observed. Indirect bilirubin level was $275\mu\text{ mol/L}$ , direct bilirubin level - $5\mu\text{ mol/L}$ , Hb- 150 g/l. Mother's blood group - 0(I), Rh <sup>+</sup> , child's blood group - A(II), Rh <sup>+</sup> . What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Hemolytic disease of the neonate (AB0 incompatibility), icteric type
B	Jaundice due to conjugation disorder
C	Hepatitis
D	Physiological jaundice
E	Hemolytic disease of the neonate (Rh incompatibility)
№	krok 2012, 2010
Topic	Vaccination of children, vaccination calendar
Task	A neonate is 5 days old. What vaccination dose of BCG vaccine (in mg) is necessary for vaccination of this child?
Correct answer	0,05 mg
B	0,025 mg
C	0,075 mg
D	0,1 mg
E	0,2 mg
№	krok 2012
Topic	Diagnosis and treatment of cystitis
Task	A girl is 12-year-old. Yesterday she was overcooled. Now she is complaining on pain in suprapubic area, frequent painful urination by small portions, temperature is $37,8^{\circ}\text{ C}$ . Pasternatsky symptom is negative. Urine analysis: protein - 0,033 g/L, WBC- 20-25 in f/vis, RBC- 1-2 in f/vis. What diagnosis is the most probable?
Correct answer	Acute cystitis

B	Dysmetabolic nephropathy
C	Acute glomerulonephritis
D	Acute pyelonephritis
E	Urolithiasis
№	крок 2012, 2010
Topic	hemoblastosis in children
Task	A 3-year-old child has been admitted to a hospital because of ostealgia and body temperature rise up to 39° C . Objectively: the patient is in grave condition, unable to stand for ostealgia, there is apparent intoxication, lymph nodes are enlarged up to 1,5 cm. Liver can be palpated 3 cm below the costal margin, spleen - 2 cm below the costal margin. In blood: RBCs - $3,0 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 87 g/l, colour index - 0,9, thrombocytes - $190 \cdot 10^9/l$ , WBCs - $3,2 \cdot 10^9/l$ , eosinophils - 1, stab neutrophils - 1, segmented neutrophils 0, lymphocytes - 87, monocytes - 2, ESR - 36 mm/h. What examination should be conducted in order to specify the diagnosis?
Correct answer	Sternal puncture
B	Ultrasound
C	Lymph node puncture
D	Lymph node biopsy
E	Computer tomography
№	крок 2012, 2011
Topic	Hemorrhagic diseases in children
Task	A 16-year-old patient who has a history of intense bleedings from minor cuts and sores needs to have the roots of teeth extracted. Examination reveals an increase in volume of the right knee joint, limitation of its mobility. There are no other changes. Blood analysis shows an inclination to anaemia (Hb- 120 g/l). Before the dental intervention it is required to prevent the bleeding by means of:
Correct answer	Cryoprecipitate
B	Epsilon-aminocaproic acid
C	Fibrinogen
D	Dried blood plasma
E	Calcium chloride
№	крок 2012
Topic	Indications and contraindications for vaccination
Task	A 16-year-old adolescent was vaccinated with DTP. In eight days there was stiffness and pain in the joints, subfebrile temperature, urticarial skin eruption, enlargement of inguinal, cervical lymph nodes and spleen. What kind of allergic reaction is observed?
Correct answer	Immunocomplex

B	Hypersensitivity of immediate type
C	Cytotoxic
D	Hypersensitivity of delayed type
E	-
№	krok 2012
Topic	Emergency care in cardiology practice
Task	A 5-year-old child had an attack of palpitation with nausea, dizziness, generalized fatigue. On ECG: tachycardia with heartbeat rate of 220/min. Ventricle complexes are deformed and widened. P wave is absent. What medication is to be prescribed to provide first aid?
Correct answer	Lydocain
B	Isoptin
C	Seduxen
D	Novocainamides
E	Strophantin
№	krok 2012
Topic	birth trauma
Task	A child from the first non-complicated pregnancy but complicated labor had cephalhematoma. On the second day there developed jaundice. On the 3th day appeared changes of neurologic status: nystagmus, Graefe's sign. Urea is yellow, feces- golden-yellow. Mother's blood group is (II)Rh <sup>-</sup> , child- (II)Rh <sup>+</sup> . On the third day child's Hb- 200 g/L, RBC- 6, 1 · 10 <sup>12</sup> /L, bilirubin in blood 58 mk mol/L due to unconjugated bilirubin, Ht- 0,57. What is the child's jaundice explanation?
Correct answer	Brain delivery trauma
B	Physiologic jaundice
C	Hemolytic disease of newborn
D	Bile ducts atresia
E	Fetal hepatitis
№	krok 2012, 2011
Topic	Bronchial asthma in children. Diagnosis and modern treatment regimens
Task	A 7-year-old child was brought to a doctor for a check. The child has a 4-year history of bronchial asthma, asthma attacks occur mainly in spring and summer. Allergy tests revealed hypersensitivity to poplar seed tufts, field herbs. What recommendation should be given?
Correct answer	Specific hyposensitization

B	Physiotherapy
C	Treatment at a health resort
D	Phytotherapy
E	Needle reflexotherapy
№	krok 2012, 2010
Topic	Diabetes mellitus in children
Task	A 10-year-old girl consulted a doctor about thirst, frequent urination, weight loss. She has been observing these symptoms for about a month. Objectively: no pathology of internal organs was revealed. What laboratory analysis should be carried out in the first place?
Correct answer	Blood glucose analysis on an empty stomach
B	Glucose in urine test on the base of daily diuresis
C	Acetone in urine test
D	Glucose tolerance test
E	Glucosuric profile
№	krok 2012
Topic	Differential diagnosis of heart rhythm disorders in children.
Task	An 8-year-old girl periodically has sudden short-term heart pain, sensation of chest compression, epigastric pain, dizziness, vomiting. Objectively: the patient is pale, respiratory rate - 40/min, jugular pulse is present. Ps- 185 bpm, of poor volume. AP- 75/40 mm Hg. ECG taken during an attack shows ectopic <i>P</i> waves, <i>QRS</i> wave is not deformed. At the end of an attack a compensatory pause is observed. The most likely cause of the attack is:
Correct answer	Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
B	Sinus tachycardia
C	Paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
D	Complete AV-block
E	Atrial fibrillation
№	krok 2012
Topic	Deficit states in infants
Task	A 1-month-old child became restless and presented with an increase in head sweating. It's known from the history that the child has been fed with cow's milk since birth (September 5). Examination revealed craniotabes. A doctor administered a course of UV radiation. Decide, if the child needs ergocalciferol:
Correct answer	2-2,5 months after the UVR withdrawal
B	Does not need



C	In combination with UVR
D	Immediately after the UVR withdrawal
E	A month after the UVR withdrawal
№	krok 2012
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic.
Task	A child is 2 days old. He was born with a weight of 2900 kg, body length of 50 cm. On examination the skin is intensely red, elastic, with preserved turgor. Puerile respiration is present. Respiration rate - 40/min, cardiac sounds are rhythmic, sonorous. HR- 138/min. The abdomen is soft. The liver extends 2 cm below the costal margin. Diuresis is sufficient. Stool is in form of meconium. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Physiological erythema of the newborn
B	Toxic erythema of the newborn
C	Neonatal phlegmon
D	Erysipelas
E	Exfoliative Ritter's dermatitis
№	krok 2012
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic.
Task	A neonatologist examining a fullterm mature baby revealed the shortening and external rotation of the newborn's lower extremity. Clinical examination revealed positive Ortolani sign, symptom of non-vanishing pulse, additional skin folds on the internal surface of thigh. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Congenital hip dislocation
B	Dysplasia of the hip joint
C	Varus deformity of the femoral neck
D	Femoral neck fracture
E	Fracture of the femoral shaft
№	krok 2012
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children
Task	A 6-year-old child has duodenal ulcer. What antibacterial drug should be coadministered together with metronidazole and De-Nol in order to eradicate Helicobacter pylori infection?
Correct answer	Amoxicillin
B	Tetracycline
C	Oleandomycin

D	Biseptol
E	Sulfadimethoxinum
№	krok 2012, 2010
Topic	Tactics of examination of children with cardiomegaly
Task	A 10-year-old girl was admitted to a hospital with carditis presentations. It is known from the anamnesis that two weeks ago she had exacerbation of chronic tonsillitis. What is the most likely etiological factor in this case?
Correct answer	Streptococcus
B	Staphylococcus
C	Pneumococcus
D	Klebsiella
E	Proteus
№	krok 2012
Topic	Birth trauma
Task	All the joints on the left elbow of a newborn are extended, the whole arm hangs vertically along the trunk with the forearm pronated. Active movements in the elbow joint are absent but present in the shoulder joint. The hand is flattened, atrophied, cold to the touch, hangs passively. Grasp reflex and hand-mouth reflex on the affected side are missing. Haemogram values are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Inferior distal obstetrical paralysis
B	Osteomyelitis
C	Proximal obstetrical paralysis
D	Complete obstetrical paralysis
E	Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
№	krok 2012
Topic	Hemorrhagic diseases in children
Task	A 14-year-old patient with signs of internal haemorrhage has been taken to a hospital after a fight. He has had haemophilia A since childhood. He has been diagnosed with retroperitoneal hematoma. What should be administered in the first place?
Correct answer	Cryoprecipitate
B	Aminocapronic acid
C	Dried plasma
D	Platelet concentrate
E	Fresh blood

№	krok 2012
Topic	Hemoblastic diseases in children
Task	A patient is 14 years old. Cytochemical study of punctate revealed 40% of blasts, there was negative reaction to peroxidase and with Sudan black, positive reaction to glycogen. Specify the form of acute leukemia:
Correct answer	Lymphoblastic
B	Myeloblastic
C	Monoblastic
D	Promyelocytic
E	Undifferentiated
№	krok 2012
Topic	Emergency care in cardiology practice
Task	The condition of a 3-year-old child with acute non-rheumatic myocarditis has suddenly deteriorated: he presents with anxiety, acrocyanosis, peripheral edemata, dyspnea. Auscultation of lungs reveals fine moist rales on both sides mainly in the lower parts. AP- 65/40 mm Hg. HR- 150/min, heart sounds are muffled, arrhythmic (extrasystole). Liver is +4 cm. Oliguria is present. The child has been diagnosed with acute heart failure. Which method of examination is most informative for assessing the child's status dynamics?
Correct answer	Echocardiography
B	ECG
C	Diuresis monitoring
D	Monitoring of K <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> concentration in blood
E	24-hour monitoring of heart rhythm
№	krok 2012
Topic	Bronchial asthma in children. Diagnosis and modern treatment regimens
Task	A hospital admitted an 11-year old boy diagnosed with medium-severe asthma, exacerbation period. In order to arrest the attacks the boy was administered broncholytic nebulizer therapy. During the day the child's condition stabilized. What is the most appropriate method for further monitoring of respiratory function in this patient?
Correct answer	Peak flowmetry
B	Spirometry
C	Pneumotachometry
D	Bronchodilatation tests
E	Veloergometry
№	krok 2012

Topic	asphyxia in newborns
Task	A full-term newborn was born with body weight of 4000 g, body length of 57 cm. Reaction to the postnatal check was absent. There was diffuse cyanosis, heart rate of 80/min. What resuscitation measures should be taken?
Correct answer	Start ALV with a mask
B	Give 100% oxygen
C	Intubate the child and start ALV
D	Start tactile stimulation
E	Give an injection of naloxone
№	krok 2012
Topic	Emergency care at the outpatient-policlinic stage with anaphylactic shock
Task	A 3-year-old child with ARVI had been administered biseptol, paracetamol, nazoferon. On the third day of treatment the baby's condition deteriorated: he developed sore throat, stomatitis, conjunctivitis, hypersalivation, painful dark red spots on the neck, face, chest and legs, then the spots were replaced with vesicles. Examination revealed lesions of mucous membranes around the mouth and anus. What is your provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Stevens-Johnson syndrome
B	Atopic dermatitis
C	Chickenpox
D	Serum sickness
E	Bullous dermatitis
№	krok 2012
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children
Task	Routine examination of a 16-year old boy revealed the presence of three heart sounds on auscultation. The third sound is low and occurs in early diastole, there is no additional murmur. In history: pneumonia six months ago. The patient presents no problems. Examination revealed hyposthenia, underdevelopment of muscles. Laboratory and instrumental studies revealed no peculiarities. What is the origin of the additional heart sound?
Correct answer	Physiological III sound
B	The sound of the mitral valve opening
C	Protodiastolic gallop rhythm
D	Pericardial diastolic sound
E	The sound of the tricuspid valve opening
№	krok 2011

Topic	Yemorrhagic diseases in children
Task	An 8-year-old boy suffering from haemophilia was undergoing transfusion of packed red cells. Suddenly he felt pain behind the breastbone and in the lumbar area, dyspnea, cold sweat. Objectively: pale skin, heart rate - 100/min, AP - 60/40 mm Hg; oliguria, brown urine. For the treatment of this complication the following drug should be administered:
Correct answer	Prednisolone
B	Lasix
C	Adrenaline
D	Aminophylline
E	Analgine
№	krok 2011
Topic	Diabetes mellitus in children
Task	A 3-year-old child has been diagnosed with type I diabetes mellitus, hyperosmolar coma. The laboratory confirmed the diagnosis. Which laboratory findings are characteristic for such condition?
Correct answer	High hyperglycemia without ketonemia
B	Hyperglycemia and ketonemia
C	Hyperglycemia and glucosuria
D	Hyperglycemia and ketonuria
E	Hyperglycemia and high indicators of acid-base balance
№	krok 2011
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	A 10-year-old boy underwent treatment in cardiological department for rheumatism, I acute attack of rheumatic fever, active phase, II degree. The patient was discharged in satisfactory condition. Which drug should be chosen for prevention of rheumatism recurrence?
Correct answer	Bicillinum-5
B	Bicillinum-1
C	Erythromycin
D	Ampicillin
E	Oxacillin
№	krok 2011
Topic	Medical observation of teenagers in the polyclinic

Task	Examination of a 13-year-old boy reveals that his body length is 147 cm (+2), body weight - 38 kg (+1,5), circumference of chest - 72 cm (+0,2). Estimate the harmonicity of the child's physical development:
Correct answer	Disharmonious
B	Harmonious
C	Above the average
D	Sharply disharmonious
E	Supernormal
№	krok 2011
Topic	Differential diagnostics of glomerulonephritis in children
Task	A 7-year-old boy has been managed for a month. Immediately after hospitalization there were apparent edemata, proteinuria - 7,1 g/l, daily urine protein - 4,2 g. Biochemical blood test shows persistent hypoproteinemia (43,2 g/l), hypercholesterolemia (9,2 millimole/l). The patient is most likely have the following type of glomerulonephritis:
Correct answer	Nephrotic
B	Nephritic
C	Isolated urinary
D	Hematuric
E	Combined
№	krok 2011
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic.
Task	A child is 7 months old. Birth weight was 3450, the child is breastfed. Supplemental feeding was introduced on time. Determine the daily protein requirements for the child:
Correct answer	3,0 g/kg
B	2,0 g/kg
C	2,5 g/kg
D	3,5 g/kg
E	4,0 g/kg
№	krok 2011
Topic	birth trauma

Task	A full-term baby (the 1st uncomplicated pregnancy, difficult labour) had a cephalogematoma. On the 2nd day there was jaundice, on the third the following changes in neurological status appeared: nystagmus, Graefe syndrome. Urine was yellow, feces were of goldenyellow colour. Mother's blood group is A (II) Rh <sup>-</sup> , the baby's one - A (II) Rh <sup>+</sup> . On the third day the child's Hb was 200g/l, RBCs - $6,1 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , blood bilirubin - 58 micromole/l at the expense of unbound fraction. What caused the jaundice in the child?
Correct answer	Craniocerebral birth trauma
B	Physiological jaundice
C	Neonatal anaemia
D	Biliary atresia
E	Fetal hepatitis
№	krok 2011
Topic	Asphyxia in newborns
Task	After birth a child was pale and had arrhythmical breathing. Oxygen therapy didn't have any effect. Pulse was weak and rapid. It was difficult to measure arterial pressure accurately. There were no edemata. What is the most likely reason for these symptoms?
Correct answer	Asphyxia
B	Congestive heart failure
C	Intracranial haematoma
D	Intrauterine sepsis
E	Congenital pneumonia
№	krok 2011
Topic	Hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of newborns
Task	On the 3rd day of life a baby presented with haemorrhagic rash, bloody vomit, black stool. Examination revealed anaemia, extended coagulation time, hypoprothrombinemia, normal thrombocyte rate. What is the optimal therapeutic tactics?
Correct answer	Vitamin K
B	Sodium ethamsylate
C	Epsilon-aminocaproic acid
D	Fibrinogen
E	Calcium gluconate
№	krok 2011
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the polyclinic.

Task	A child is 1 year old. After the recent introduction of complementary feeding the child has presented with loss of appetite, diarrhea with large amounts of feces and occasional vomiting, body temperature is normal. Objectively: body weight is 7 kg, the child is very pale, there are edemata of both legs, abdomen is significantly enlarged. Coprogram shows many fatty acids and soaps. The child has been diagnosed with celiac disease and administered the gluten-free diet. What is to be excluded from the ration?
Correct answer	Cereals - wheat and oats
B	Milk and dairy products
C	Fruit
D	Animal protein
E	High digestible carbohydrates
№	krok 2011
Topic	Diffuse diseases of connective tissue in children.
Task	An 8-year-old girl has been admitted to the cardiology department. Objectively: there is a skin lesion over the extensor surfaces of joints with atrophic cicatrices, depigmentation, symmetrical affection of skeletal muscles (weakness, edema, hypotrophy). What disease are these changes most typical for?
Correct answer	Dermatomyositis
B	Systemic scleroderma
C	Nodular periarteritis
D	Systemic lupus erythematosus
E	Reiter's disease
№	krok 2011
Topic	hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of newborns
Task	On the 1st day of life a full-term girl (2nd labour) weighing 3500g, with Apgar score of 8 points, presented with jaundice. Indirect bilirubin of blood - was 80 micromole/l, 6 hours later - 160 micromole/l. What is the optimal method of treatment?
Correct answer	Exchange blood transfusion
B	Phototherapy
C	Infusion therapy
D	Phenobarbital treatment
E	Enterosorbents
№	krok 2011
Topic	rds in newborns



Task	A child was born at a gestational age of 34 weeks in grave condition. The leading symptoms were respiratory distress symptoms, namely sonorous and prolonged expiration, involving additional muscles into respiratory process. The Silverman score at birth was 0 points, in 3 hours it was 3 points with clinical findings. Which diagnostic study will allow to diagnose the form of pneumopathy?
Correct answer	X-ray of chest
B	Clinical blood test
C	Determination of blood gas composition
D	Proteinogram
E	Immunoassay
№	krok 2011
Topic	Bronchoectatic disease, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis
Task	A 3-year-old girl presents with pertussis-like cough with thick sputum. There have been persistent changes in lungs since the age of 6 months when she was first diagnosed with acute pneumonia. Chloride concentration in the perspiration is 112 mEq/l. The child has been diagnosed with mucoviscidosis. What is the basis for autosomal recessive disease mucoviscidosis?
Correct answer	Inadequate transport of sodium and chloride ions
B	$\alpha_1$ -antitrypsin deficiency
C	Deposition of calcium triphosphates and carbotates in the alveoles
D	Pulmonary cysts
E	Pulmonary artery hypoplasia
№	krok 2011
Topic	Emergency care at the outpatient-policlinic stage with anaphylactic shock
Task	15 minutes after the second vaccination with DTP vaccine a 4-month-old boy exhibited the symptoms of Quincke's edema. What medication should be given for emergency aid?
Correct answer	Prednisolone
B	Heparin
C	Adrenalin
D	Furosemide
E	Seduxen
№	krok 2011
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the policlinic.
Task	A full-term baby was born with body weight of 3200 g, body length of 50 cm, Apgar score - 8-10 points. What is the optimum time for the first breast-feeding?

Correct answer	First 30 minutes
B	First 6 hours
C	First 24 hours
D	First 48 hours
E	After 48 hours
№	krok 2011
Topic	Vaccination of children, vaccination calendar.
Task	A 3-year-old child has been taken to a pediatrician. He has no recent history of any diseases. Objective examination revealed no pathology of the internal organs. The child needs the routine immunization against the following disease:
Correct answer	Poliomyelitis
B	Diphtheria and tetanus
C	Measles, rubella, parotitis
D	Pertussis
E	Type B hepatitis
№	krok 2011
Topic	Emergency care at the outpatient-policlinic stage with anaphylactic shock
Task	A 6-year-old girl drank some coloured fizzy drink which gave her a feeling of pressure in the throat. 30 minutes later the child's lips got swollen, then edema gradually spread over the whole face, laryngeal breathing became difficult. The child is excited. Ps- 120/min, breathing rate - 28/min, breathing is noisy, indrawing of intercostal spaces is observed. What basic aid is most appropriate for the restoration of laryngeal breathing?
Correct answer	Corticosteroids
B	Sedative drugs
C	Tracheostomy
D	Antibacterial drugs
E	Cricotomy
№	krok 2010
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	A 14-year-old boy has rheumatism. Over the last 2 years he has had 3 rheumatic attacks. What course of rheumatism does the patient have?
Correct answer	Prolonged
B	Acute

C	Subacute
D	Latent
E	Persistent-recurrent
№	krok 2010
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the polyclinic.
Task	A 4-month-old girl with blond hair and blue eyes has "mousy" odor of sweat and urine, delayed psychomotoric development. The most typical laboratory data for this disorder is:
Correct answer	Positive urine ferric chloride test
B	High level of oxyproline in urine
C	High level of glycosaminoglycanes in urine
D	High concentration of chlorides in sweat
E	Low level of thyroid gland hormones in blood
№	krok 2010
Topic	Medical observation of teenagers in the polyclinic
Task	Patient, male, 16 years old was behind other children in development since early childhood and still has moderate mental retardation. He is short, has dismorphic body, his face is round, flattened, his eyes are narrow and slanted, and there are epicanthial folds in the corners of his eyes. There is only one transversal flexor line on his palms. What is the probable etiology of this state?
Correct answer	Chromosome abnormality
B	Gene abnormality
C	Maternal alcohol abuse during pregnancy
D	Pathological delivery
E	Infection in mother during pregnancy
№	krok 2010
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in infants
Task	A full term infant was born after a normal pregnancy, delivery, however, was complicated by marginal placental detachment. At 12 hours of age the child, although appearing to be in good health, passes a bloody meconium stool. For determining the cause of the bleeding, which of the following diagnostic procedures should be performed first?
Correct answer	Barium enema
B	An Apt test
C	Gastric lavage with normal saline
D	An upper gastrointestinal series

E	Platelet count, prothrombin time, and partial thromboplastin time
№	krok 2010
Topic	Differential diagnosis of heart rhythm disorders in children.
Task	A newborn infant has mild cyanosis, diaphoresis, poor peripheral pulse, hepatomegaly and cardiomegaly. Respiratory rate is 60 breaths per minute, and heart rate is 230 beats per minute. The child most likely has congestive heart failure caused by:
Correct answer	Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
B	A ventricular septal defect and transposition of the great vessels
C	Atrial flutter and partial atrioventricular block
D	Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
E	A large atrial septal defect and valvular pulmonary stenosis
№	krok 2010
Topic	Emergency care with acute respiratory failure, an asthma attack
Task	A 6-year-old boy was brought to the emergency room with a 3-hour history of fever up to 39, 5° C and sore throat. The child looks alert, anxious and has a mild inspiratory stridor. You should immediately:
Correct answer	Prepare to establish an airway
B	Obtain an arterial blood gas and start an IV line
C	Order a chest x-ray and lateral view of the neck
D	Examine the throat and obtain a culture
E	Admit the child and place him in a misttent
№	krok 2010
Topic	birth trauma
Task	Apgar test done on a newborn girl at 1st and 5th minute after birth gave the result of 7-8 scores. During the delivery there was a short-term difficulty with extraction of shoulder girdle. After birth the child had the proximal extremity dysfunction and the arm couldn't be raised from the side. The shoulder was turned inwards, the elbow was flexed, there was also forearm pronation, obstetric palsy of brachial plexus. What is the clinical diagnosis?
Correct answer	Duchenne-Erb palsy
B	Trauma of thoracic spine
C	Right hand osteomyelitis
D	Intracranial haemorrhage
E	Trauma of right hand soft tissues
№	krok 2010

Topic	Differential diagnosis of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children
Task	An 11-year old girl was taken by an acute disease: she got pain in the lumbar region, nausea, vomiting, frequent urination, body temperature 39° C. Objectively: the abdomen is soft, painful on palpation in the lumbar region. Common urine analysis revealed considerable leukocyturia, bacteriuria. The urine contained colibacilli. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute pyelonephritis
B	Acute appendicitis
C	Chronic glomerulonephritis
D	Acute vulvovaginitis
E	Acute glomerulonephritis
№	krok 2010, 2009
Topic	Medical observation of teenagers in the polyclinic
Task	A 16-year-old female patient underwent an operation on account of diffuse toxic goiter of the III-IV degree 12 years ago. Now she has recurrence of thyrotoxicosis. The patient was offered operative intervention, but it is necessary first to localize the functioning gland tissue. What method should be applied for this purpose?
Correct answer	Gland scanning
B	USI
C	Puncture aspiration biopsy
D	Roentgenography of neck
E	Roentgenography of esophagus
№	krok 2010, 2009
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the polyclinic.
Task	A pediatrician had a conversation with a mother of a 7-month-old breast-fed boy and found out that the child was fed 7 times a day. How many times should the child of such age be fed?
Correct answer	5 times
B	3 times
C	4 times
D	6 times
E	7 times
№	krok 2010
Topic	asphyxia in newborns

Task	A full-term infant has respiratory rate of 26/min, heart rate of 90/min, blue skin, muscle hypotonia. During catheter suction of mucus and amniotic fluid from the nose and mouth the child reacted with a grimace. Low reflexes. Auscultation revealed weakened vesicular respiration above lungs. Heart sounds are loud. After 5 minutes the respiration became rhythmic, at the rate of 38/min, heart rate of 120/min. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Asphyxia
B	Inborn pneumonia
C	Birth trauma
D	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
E	Respiratory distress syndrome
№	krok 2010
Topic	Medical observation of teenagers in the polyclinic
Task	During examination at a military commissariat a 15-year-old teenager was found to have interval systolic murmur on the cardiac apex, diastolic shock above the pulmonary artery, tachycardia. Which of the supplemental examination methods will be the most informative for the diagnosis specification?
Correct answer	Echocardiography
B	Electrocardiography
C	Roengenography
D	Phonocardiography
E	Rheography
№	krok 2009
Topic	Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children
Task	A 3 month old infant suffering from acute segmental pneumonia has dyspnea (respiration rate - 80 per minute), paradoxical breathing, tachycardia, total cyanosis. Respiration and pulse - ratio is 1:2. The heart dullness under normal size. Such signs characterise:
Correct answer	Respiratory failure of III degree
B	Respiratory failure of I degree
C	Respiratory failure of II degree
D	Myocarditis
E	Congenital heart malformation
№	krok 2009
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children
Task	A 12 year old child has the ulcer disease of stomach. What is the etiology of this disease?

Correct answer	Intestinal bacillus
B	Helicobacter pylory
C	Salmonella
D	Lambliosis
E	Influenza
№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	Principles of treatment of glomerulonephritis in children
Task	A nine year old child is at a hospital with acute glomerulonephritis. Clinical and laboratory examinations show acute condition. What nutrients must not be limited during the acute period of glomerulonephritis?
Correct answer	Carbohydrates
B	Salt
C	Liquid
D	Proteins
E	Fats
№	krok 2009
Topic	Emergency care with acute respiratory failure, an asthma attack
Task	A 4 year old girl was playing with her toys and suddenly she got an attack of cough, dyspnea. Objectively: respiration rate - 45/min, heart rate - 130/min. Percussion revealed dullness of percutory sound on the right in the lower parts. Auscultation revealed diminished breath sounds with bronchial resonance on the right. X-ray pictue showed shadowing of the lower part of lungs on the right. Blood analysis revealed no signs of inflammation. The child was diagnosed with foreign body in the right bronchus. What complication caused such clinical presentations?
Correct answer	Atelectasis
B	Emphysema
C	Pneumothorax
D	Bronchitis
E	Pneumonia
№	krok 2009
Topic	asphyxia in newborns
Task	In the 43rd week of gestation a long, thin infant was delivered. He is apneic, limp, pale, and covered with "pea soup" amniotic fluid. The first step in the resuscitation of this infant at delivery should be:
Correct answer	Suction of the trachea under direct vision

B	Artificial ventilation with bag and mask
C	Artificial ventilation with endotracheal tube
D	Administration of 100% oxygen by mask
E	Catheterization of the umbilical vein
№	krok 2009
Topic	hemorrhagic diseases in children
Task	An 8 year old boy suffering from haemophilia was undergoing transfusion of packed red cells. Suddenly he got pain behind the breastbone and in the lumbar area, dyspnea, cold sweat. Objectively: pale skin, heart rate - 100/min, AP- 60/40 Hg; oliguria, brown urine. For treatment of this complication the following drug should be administered:
Correct answer	Prednisolone
B	Lasix
C	Adrenaline
D	Aminophylline
E	Analgine
№	krok 2009
Topic	Emergency care with acute respiratory failure, an asthma attack
Task	After objective clinical examination a 12 year old child was diagnosed with mitral valve prolapse. What complementary instrumental method of examination should be applied for the diagnosis confirmation?
Correct answer	Echocardiography
B	Roentgenography of chest
C	Phonocardiography
D	ECG
E	Veloergometry
№	krok 2009, 2008, 2007
Topic	Bronchoectatic disease, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis
Task	A 3 year old child with weight deficiency suffers from permanent moist cough. In history there are some pneumonias with obstruction. On examination: distended chest, dullness on percussion over the lower parts of lungs. On auscultation: a great number of different rales. Level of sweat chloride is 80 millimol/l. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Mucoviscidosis (cystic fibrosis)
B	Bronchial asthma
C	Recurrent bronchitis



D	Bronchiectasis
E	Pulmonary hypoplasia
№	krok 2009, 2008, 2007
Topic	The syndrome of autonomic dysfunction
Task	A 14 year old child suffers from vegetovascular dystonia of pubertal period. He has got sympathoadrenal attack. What medicine should be used for attack reduction?
Correct answer	Obsidan
B	No-shpa
C	Amysyl
D	Aminophylline
E	Corglicone
№	krok 2009
Topic	Diffuse diseases of connective tissue in children.
Task	A 13 year old girl was admitted to the cardiological department because of pain in the muscles and joints. Examination of her face revealed an edematic erythema in form of butterfly in the regi-on of nose bridge and cheeks. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Systemic lupus erythematosus
B	Rheumatism
C	Dermatomyositis
D	Rheumatoid arthritis
E	Periarthritis nodosa
№	krok 2009
Topic	Differential diagnosis of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children
Task	A 15 year old girl suddenly got arthralgia, headache, nausea, vomiting; pain and muscle tension in the lumbar area; body temperature rose up to 38 ° C . Pasternatsky's symptom was distinctly positive on the right. In the urine: bacteriuria, pyuria. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute pyelonephritis
B	Renal colic
C	Acute glomerulonephritis
D	Pararenal abscess
E	Cystitis
№	krok 2009, 2008, 2007

Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the policlinic.
Task	A 2 month old full-term child was born with weight 3500 g and was on the mixed feeding. Current weight is 4900 g. Evaluate the current weight of the child:
Correct answer	Corresponding to the age
B	150 g less than necessary
C	Hypotrophy of the I grade
D	Hypotrophy of the II grade
E	Paratrophy of the I grade
№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	iron deficiency anemia of children
Task	A 5 month old boy was born prematurely, he didn't suffer from any disease at the infant age and later on. Examination at an outpatient's hospital revealed paleness of skin, sleepiness. Blood count: Hb - 95 g/l, erythrocytes $3,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , reticulocytes - $9^0/_{00}$ , colour index - 0,7 osmotic stability of erythrocytes - 0,44-0,33%, serum iron 4,9 micromole/l. What is the most probable cause of anemia?
Correct answer	Iron deficit
B	Hemogenesis immaturity
C	Infectious process
D	Erythrocyte hemolysis
E	$B_{12}$ deficit
№	krok 2009
Topic	thyroid gland diseases in children
Task	Examination of a 12 year old child revealed diffuse thyroid enlargement of the II degree. Heart auscultation revealed dullness of heart sounds, heart rate was 64/min. The child has frequent constipations, anemia. Concentration of thyreoglobulin antibodies is increased. What disease might have caused such symptoms?
Correct answer	Autoimmune thyroiditis
B	Diffuse toxic goiter
C	Thyroid carcinoma
D	Thyroid hyperplasia
E	Endemic goiter
№	krok 2009
Topic	diabetes mellitus in children

Task	A 13 year old patient is suffering from an acute disease with the following symptoms: thirst, polyuria, weakness. Objectively: his general condition is satisfactory, there is no smell of acetone. Glucose concentration in blood on an empty stomach is 32 micromole/l, in urine - 6%, acetone +. What treatment should be administered?
Correct answer	Short-acting insulin
B	Long-acting insulin
C	Biguanides
D	Sulfonylurea
E	Diet
№	krok 2009, 2008, 2007
Topic	Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in infants
Task	A child was born with body weight 3250 g and body length 52 cm. At the age of 1,5 month the actual weight is sufficient (4350 g), psychophysical development corresponds with the age. The child is breast-fed, occasionally there are regurgitations. What is the cause of regurgitations?
Correct answer	Aerophagia
B	Pylorostenosis
C	Pylorospasm
D	Acute gastroenteritis
E	Esophageal atresia
№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	birth trauma
Task	A child is 1 day old. During delivery there had been problems with extraction of shoulders. Body weight is 4300,0. Right arm hangs down along the body, hand is pronated, movement in the arm is absent. "Scarf" symptom is positive. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Total right-sided obstetric paralysis
B	Proximal right-sided obstetric paralysis
C	Distal right-sided obstetric paralysis
D	Hemiparesis
E	Tetraparesis
№	krok 2009
Topic	hemorrhagic diseases in children

Task	A 3 year old boy has petechial eruption. Examination revealed no other pathological changes. Thrombocyte number is $20 \cdot 10^9/l$ ; haemoglobin and leukocyte concentration is normal. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Immune thrombocytopenic purpura
B	Schonlein-Henoch disease
C	Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy
D	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
E	Systemic lupus erythematosus
№	krok 2009
Topic	birth trauma
Task	An infant is full-term. Delivery was pathological, with breech presentation. Examination of the infant revealed limited abduction of the right leg to $50^\circ$ , positive "clicking" symptom on the right, asymmetric inguinal folds. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Inborn dislocation of the right hip
B	Inborn dislocation of both hips
C	Varus deformity of both femoral necks
D	Fracture of both femoral necks
E	Right hip dysplasia
№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	Emergency care at the outpatient-policlinic stage with anaphylactic shock
Task	15 minutes after the second vaccination with diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine a 4 month old boy manifested symptoms of Quincke's edema. What medication should be applied for emergency aid?
Correct answer	Prednisolone
B	Heparin
C	Adrenalin
D	Furosemide
E	Seduxen
№	krok 2009
Topic	Differential diagnostics of jaundice in newborns
Task	On the third day of life an infant's skin got icteric colouring. The child was born with body weight of 3,200 kg, body length of 52 cm. The child is active. There is puerile respiration above the lungs. Respiratory rate is 36/min, heart sounds are rhythmic, heart rate is 130/min. Abdomen is soft, liver comes out from the edge of costal arch by 2 cm, spleen is not palpable. Feces are in form of meconium. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Correct answer	Physiologic jaundice
B	Hemolytic disease of newborn
C	Neonatal sepsis
D	Minkowsky-Shauffard disease
E	Biliary tracts atresia
№	krok 2009
Topic	diabetes mellitus in children
Task	A 9 year old boy had acute respi-ratory viral infection. After it there appeared polydipsia, polyuria, weakness, nausea. Examination revealed the following symptoms: mental confusion, dry skin, soft eyeballs, Kussmaul’s respi-ration, acetone smell from the mouth, muffled heart sounds, soft and painless abdomen. Blood sugar was 19 millimole/l. What acute condition is it?
Correct answer	Ketoacidotic coma
B	Hyperosmolar coma
C	Cerebral coma
D	Hepatic coma
E	Acute renal insufficiency
№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children
Task	During preventive examination a 16 year old patient presented no problems. Objectively: the patient has signs of malnutrition, he is asthenic, AP is 110/70 mm Hg, Ps is 80 bpm, cardiac border is normal, auscultation above the cardi-ac apex reveals three sounds, cardi-ac murmur is absent. ECG shows no pathological changes, phonocardiogram shows that the third sound comes 0,15 s after the second one above the apex. How are these changes called?
Correct answer	III physiological sound
B	Fout-ta-ta-rou (reduplication of the 2nd sound)
C	Protodiastolic gallop rhythm
D	Atrial gallop rhythm
E	IV physiological sound
№	krok 2008
Topic	Systemic vasculitis
Task	An 8 year old child has low-grade fever, arthritis, colicky abdominal pain and a purpuric rash llocalized on the lower extremities. laboratory studies reveal a guaiac-positive stool, urinalysis with red blood cell (RBC) casts and mild protei-nuria, and a normal platelet count. The most likely diagnosis is:

Correct answer	Henoch-Schonlein's vasculitis
B	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
C	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
D	Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
E	Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
№	krok 2008
Topic	Bronchial asthma in children. Diagnosis and modern treatment regimens
Task	A 9 year old girl with a history of intermittent wheezing for several years is brought to the pediatrician. The child has been taking no medications for some time. Physical examination reveals agitation and perioral cyanosis. Intercostal and suprasternal retractions are present. The breath sounds are quiet, and wheezing is audible bilaterally. The child is admitted to the hospital. Appropriate interventions might include all of the following <b>EXCEPT</b> :
Correct answer	Prescribe nebulized cromolyn sodium
B	Prescribe intravenous aminophylline
C	Administer supplemental oxygen
D	Prescribe intravenous corticosteroids
E	Prescribe nebulized metaproterenol
№	krok 2008
Topic	Bronchial asthma in children. Diagnosis and modern treatment regimens
Task	Routine examination of an otherwise healthy child with a history of bronchial asthma reveals AP of 140/90 mm Hg. The most likely cause of the hypertension is:
Correct answer	Renal disease
B	Theophylline toxicity
C	Chronic lung disease
D	Coarctation of the aorta
E	Obesity
№	krok 2008
Topic	Medical observation of adolescents in the polyclinic
Task	A child is 6 years old. Within one year of observation he had URI that lasted 8 days. Physical state is satisfactory. Specify his health group:
Correct answer	I
B	II

C	III (a)
D	III (b)
E	III (c)
№	krok 2008
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic
Task	If a child has adherent fingers on his right hand, then what will be your diagnosis?
Correct answer	Syndactyly
B	Polydactyly
C	Macrodactyly
D	Ectrodactyly
E	Ectromelia
№	krok 2008
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children
Task	A 16 year old patient with complaints of frequent pain in the abdomen was diagnosed with melanoma, examination revealed also pigmentation of the mucosa and skin, polyp in the stomach and large intestine. It is know that the patient's mother has an analogous pigmentation and has been often treated for anemia. What disease is suspected?
Correct answer	Peytz-Egers's polyposis
B	Chron's disease
C	Tuberculosis of the intestine
D	Adolescent polyposis
E	Hirschprung's disease
№	krok 2008
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	A 14 year old patient complains of chest pain, temperature up to 38, 5° C, breathlessness. He had acute tonsillitis 2 weeks ago. He is in grave condition. The skin is pale. Heart borders are dilated, heart sounds are quiet. Above total heart area you can hear pericardium friction sound. Electrocardiogram: the descent of QRS voltage, the inversion T. The liver is enlarged by 3 cm. ESR - 4 mm/h, ASL - 0 - 1260, C-reactive protein +++. Your diagnosis:
Correct answer	Rheumatic pancarditis
B	Rheumatic pericarditis
C	Rheumatic myocarditis
D	Rheumatic endocarditis

E	Septic endocarditis
№	krok 2008
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic
Task	A mother consulted a pediatrician about her son. Her son was born with body mass of 3 kg and length of 48 cm. He's 1 year old now. What is the required normal mass?
Correct answer	10,5 kg
B	9,0 kg
C	11,0 kg
D	12,0 kg
E	15,0 kg
№	krok 2008
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic
Task	A 2 month old healthy infant with good appetite is given artificial feeding since he turned 1 month old. When is it recommended to start the corrective feeding (fruit juice)?
Correct answer	4,0 months
B	1,5 months
C	2,0 months
D	3,0 months
E	1,0 months
№	krok 2008
Topic	Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children
Task	A 6 week old child is admitted because of tachypnea. Birth had been uneventful, although conjunctivitis developed on the third day of life and lasted for about 2 weeks. Physical examination reveals tachypnea, bilateral inspiratory crackles and single expiratory wheezing. Bilateral pneumonia is evident on chest X-ray. The child is afebrile and has no history of fever. White blood cell count is $15 \cdot 10^9/l$ , with 28% of eosinophils. The most likely cause of this child's symptoms is:
Correct answer	<i>Clamydia trachomatis</i>
B	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i>
C	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>
D	<i>Visceral larva migrans</i>
E	<i>Varicella</i>
№	krok 2008



Topic	Tactics of examination of children with cardiomegaly
Task	A child with tetralogy of Fallot is most likely to exhibit:
Correct answer	Increased pressure in the right ventricle
B	Increased pulmonary blood flow
C	Increased pulse pressure
D	Normal pressure gradient across the pulmonary valve
E	Normal oxygen tension ( $P_{aO_2}$ ) in the left ventricle
№	krok 2008
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic
Task	Examination of a 4 month old child revealed some lemon-yellow squamae with fatty crusts on the scalp. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Gneiss
B	Milk crust
C	Strophulus
D	Pseudofurunculosis
E	Infantile eczema
№	krok 2008
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	An 8 year old girl complains about joint pain, temperature rise up to $38^{\circ}C$ , dyspnea. Objectively: the left cardiac border is deviated by 2,5 cm to the left, tachycardia, systolic murmur on the apex and in the V point are present. Blood count: leukocytes - $20,0 \cdot 10^9/l$ , ESR - 18 mm/h. What sign gives the most substantial proof for rheumatism diagnosis?
Correct answer	Carditis
B	Arthralgia
C	Leukocytosis
D	Fever
E	Accelerated ESR
№	krok 2008
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children

Task	A 10 year old girl complains about abdominal pain that is arising and getting worse after eating rough or spicy food. She complains also about sour eructati-on, heartburn, frequent constipations, headache, irritability. She has been sufferi-ng from this for 12 months. Objectively: the girl’s diet is adequate. Tongue is moist with white deposit at the root. Abdomen is soft, painful in its epigastric part. What study method will help to make a di-agnosis?
Correct answer	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
B	Intragastral pH-metry
C	Fractional examination of gastric juice
D	Contrast roentgenoscopy
E	Biochemical blood analysis
№	krok 2008
Topic	diabetes mellitus in children
Task	A 9 year old boy has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for a year. He gets insulin injections (humulin R, NPH), the dose makes up 0,4 units per 1 kg of body weight a day. Insulin is untrouced subcutaneously (into the shoulder) by means of a syringe. What measures should be taken in order to prevent li-podystrophy?
Correct answer	To change point of introduction
B	To limit fats in the boy’s diet
C	To reduce insulin dose
D	To apply periodically other types of insulin
E	To administer antioxidants
№	krok 2008
Topic	Deficit states in infants
Task	A 3 month old child has occiput alopecia, anxious sleep, excessive sweati-ng. What disease might be suspected?
Correct answer	Rachitis
B	Spasmophilia
C	Anemia
D	Phosphate diabetes
E	Chondrodystrophy
№	krok 2008
Topic	Urgent care at the outpatient-polyclinic stage with hyperthermia and convulsive syndrome

Task	A 7 year old boy has periods of loss of attention that last 10-15 seconds and occur several times a day. During these perods he stands still in one position, doesn't answer the questions or react when he is called by his name. Neurological exami-nation revealed no changes. What di-agnostic method should be applied to specify his diagnosis?
Correct answer	Electroencephalography
B	Skull roentgenogram
C	Computer tomogram
D	Echoencephalography
E	Examination of evoked potentials
№	krok 2007
Topic	Systemic vasculitis
Task	An 8 y.o. child presents with low-grade fever, arthritis, colicky abdominal pain, and a purpuric rash limited to the lower extremities. laboratory studies reveal a guaiac-positive stool, a urinalysis with red blood cell (RBC) casts and mild proteinuria, and a normal platelet count. The most likely diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Henoch-Schonlein's vasculitis
B	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
C	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
D	Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
E	Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
№	krok 2007
Topic	Medical observation of teenagers in the policlinic
Task	A 9 y.o. child with diagnosis "chronic tonsillitis"stands dispanserization control. Within 1 year of observation there was one exacerbation of disease. Physical condition is satisfactory. The general state is not infringed. Define group of health:
Correct answer	III (a)
B	II-d
C	I-st
D	III (b)
E	III (c)
№	krok 2007
Topic	Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children

Task	The 10 y.o. boy has complains on headache, weakness, fever 40 <sup>0</sup> , vomiting, expressed dyspnea, pale skin with flush on right cheek, lag of right hemithorax respi-ratory movement, dullness on percussion over low lobe of right lung, weakness of vesicular respiration in this zone. The abdomen is painless and soft at palpation. Which disease lead to these symptoms and signs?
Correct answer	Pneumonia croupousa
B	Intestinal infection
C	Acute appendicitis
D	Acute cholecystitis
E	Flu
№	krok 2007
Topic	Clinical management of children with pneumonia
Task	The 7 m.o. infant is suffering from acute pneumonia which was compli-cated by cardiovascular insufficiency and respiratory failure of II degree. The accompanied diagnosis is malnutrition of II degree. Choose the best variant of therapy:
Correct answer	Ampiox and Amicacin
B	Macropen and Penicillin
C	Penicillin and Ampiox
D	Gentamycin and Macropen
E	Ampiox and Polymixin
№	krok 2007
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children
Task	The child has complains of the "night"and "hungry"abdominal pains. At fibroscopy in area a bulbus ofa duodenum the ulcerrative defect of 4 mms diameter is found, the floor is obtected with a fi-brin, (H.p +). Administer the optimum schemes of treatment:
Correct answer	Omeprazole - Trichopolium - Clari-tromicin
B	De-nol
C	Maalox - Ranitidin
D	Vicalinum - Ranitidin
E	Trichopolium
№	krok 2007
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the policlinic
Task	6 m.o. infant was born with body's mass 3 kg and length 50 cm. He is given natural feeding. How many times per day the infant should be fed?
Correct answer	5

B	7
C	6
D	8
E	4
№	krok 2007
Topic	Systemic vasculitis
Task	A 16 y.o. female presents with abdominal pain and purpuric spots on the skin. Laboratory investigations reveals a normal platelet count, with haematuria and proteinuria. The most likely diagnosis:
Correct answer	Schonlein-Henoch purpura
B	Haemolytic uraemic syndrome
C	Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
D	Heavy metal poisoning
E	Sub acute bacterial endocarditis
№	krok 2007
Topic	adrenal gland diseases in children
Task	A 7 d.o. boy is admitted to the hospital for evaluation of vomiting and dehydration. Physical examination is otherwise normal except for minimal hyperpigmentation of the nipples. Serum sodium and potassium concentrations are 120 meq/L and 9 meq/L respectively. The most likely diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
B	Pyloric stenosis
C	Secondary hypothyroidism
D	Panhypopituitarism
E	Hyperaldosteronism
№	krok 2007
Topic	Tactics of examination of children with cardiomegaly
Task	Heart auscultation of a 16 y.o. boy without clinical symptoms revealed accent of the S II and systolic murmur above the pulmonary artery. Heart sounds are resonant, rhythmic. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Functional murmur
B	Stenosis of pulmonary artery valve
C	Insufficiency of pulmonary artery valve
D	Nonclosure of Botallo's duct

E	Defection of interatrial septum
№	krok 2007
Topic	Urgent care at the outpatient-polyclinic stage with hyperthermia and convulsive syndrome
Task	A 10 y.o. boy with hemophilia has signs of acute respiratory viral infection with fever. What of the mentioned anti-febrile medications are contraindicated to this patient?
Correct answer	Acetylsalicylic acid
B	Analgin
C	Pipolphen
D	Paracetamol
E	Panadol extra
№	krok 2007
Topic	hemolytic disease of newborn
Task	A full-term newborn child has a diagnosis newborn's Rh-factor hemolytic disease. Bilirubin rate is critical. The child's blood group is B (III), his mother's blood group - A (II). The child has indication for hemotransfusion. What donor blood must be chosen?
Correct answer	Blood group B (III) Rh <sup>-</sup>
B	Blood group A (II) Rh <sup>-</sup>
C	Blood group B (III) Rh <sup>+</sup>
D	Blood group A (II) Rh <sup>+</sup>
E	Blood group O (I) Rh <sup>-</sup>
№	krok 2007
Topic	Tactics of examination of children with cardiomegaly
Task	A 4 y.o. boy was admitted to the hospital with complaints of dyspnea, rapid fatigability. His anamnesis registers frequent respiratory diseases. On percussion: heart borders are dilatated to the left and upwards. On auscultation: amplification of the SII above pulmonary artery, a harsh systolodyastolic "machine" murmur is auscultated between the II and the III rib to the left of breast bone, this murmur is conducted to all other points including back. AP is 100/20 mm Hg. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Opened arterial duct
B	Interventricular septal defect
C	Isolated stenosis of pulmonary arterial orifice
D	Interatrial septal defect
E	Valvar aortic stenosis
№	krok 2007

Topic	TOrch and bacterial infectoins of newborns
Task	An infant is 2 d.o. It was full-term born with signs of intrauterine infection, that's why it was prescribed antibiotics. Specify, why the gap between antibiotic introductions to the newborn children is longer and dosage is smaller compared to the older children and adults?
Correct answer	The newborns have a lower level of glomerular filtration
B	The newborns have lower concentration of protein and albumins in blood
C	The newborns have reduced activity of glucuronil transferase
D	The newborns have diminished blood pH
E	The newborns have bigger hematocrit
№	krok 2007
Topic	thyroid gland diseases in children
Task	A 2 m.o. child with birth weight 5100 g has jaundice, hoarse cry, umbi-lical hernia, physical development lag. Liver is +2 cm enlarged, spleen is not enlarged. In anamnesis: delayed falling-away of umbilical cord rest. In blood: Hb- 120 g/L, erythrocytes - $4,5 \cdot 10^{12}/L$ , ESR- 3 mm/h. Whole serum bilirubin is 28 mcmmole/L, indirect - 20 mcmmole/L, direct - 8 mcmmole/L. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Congenital hypothyreosis
B	Congenital hepatitis
C	Hemolytic anemia
D	Conjugated jaundice
E	Cytomegalovirus infection
№	krok 2007
Topic	Diffuse diseases of connective tissue in children
Task	A 13 y.o. girl complains of having temperature rises up to febrile figures for a month, joint ache, periodical skin rash. Examination revealed steady enhanci-ng of ESR, LE-cells. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Systematic lupus erythematosus
B	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
C	Systematic scleroderma
D	Acute lymphoblast leukosis
E	Rheumatics
№	krok 2007
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the policlinic

Task	A child is 1 y.o. Within the last months after the beginning of supplemental feeding the child has appetite loss, diarrhea with massive defecation, sometimes vomiting. Objectively: body temperature is normal. Body weight is 7 kg. Evident pallor of skin, leg edemata, enlarged abdomen. Coprogram shows a lot of fatty acids and soaps. The child was diagnosed with celi-ac disease and prescribed gluten-free diet. What should be excluded from the dietary intake in this case?
Correct answer	Cereals - wheat, oats
B	Milk and dairy produce
C	Fruit
D	Animal protein
E	Digestible carbohydrates
№	krok 2007
Topic	Differential diagnosis of non-specific diseases of the lungs
Task	An 8 y.o. boy complains of constant cough along with discharge of greenish sputum, dyspnea during physical activities. At the age of 1 year and 8 months he fell ill for the first time with bilateral pneumonia that had protracted course. Later on there were recurrences of the disease 5-6 times a year, during the remi-ssion periods there was constant productive cough. What examination results will be the most important for making a final diagnosis?
Correct answer	Bronchography
B	Roentgenography of thorax organs
C	Bacterial inoculation of sputum
D	Bronchoscopy
E	Spirography
№	krok 2007
Topic	ARF and CKD
Task	A 10 y.o. child who is at oligoanuretic stage of acute renal insufficiency has got sensations of pricking in the mucous membrane of oral cavity and tongue, extremities numbness, reduced reflexes, respiratory disturbance, arrhythmia. What are these symptoms caused by?
Correct answer	Hyperkaliemia
B	Hyponatremia
C	Hyperazotemia
D	Acidosis
E	Alkalosis
№	krok 2007
Topic	hemorrhagic diseases in children



Task	A 13 y.o. teenager who suffers from hemophilia A was taken to the hospital after a fight at school. His diagnosis is right-sided hemarthrosis of knee joint, retroperitoneal hematoma. What should be primarily prescribed?
Correct answer	Fresh frozen plasma
B	Aminocaproic acid
C	Washed thrombocytes
D	Placental albumin
E	Dry plasma
№	krok 2007
Topic	Differential diagnosis of the syndrome of bronchial obstruction in children
Task	A 3 m.o. child fell seriously ill, body temperature rose up to 37, 8 <sup>0</sup> C, there is semicough. On the 3-rd day the cough grew worse, dyspnea appeared. On percussion: tympanic sound above lungs, on auscultation: a lot of fine moist and wheezing rales during expiration. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute respiratory viral infection, bronchiolitis
B	Acute respiratory viral infection, bronchopneumonia
C	Acute respiratory viral infection, bronchitis
D	Acute respiratory viral infection, bronchitis with asthmatic component
E	Acute respiratory viral infection, focal pneumonia
№	krok 2007
Topic	torch and bacterial infection in newborns
Task	Mother of a newborn child suffers from chronic pyelonephritis. She survived acute respiratory viral infection directly before labour. Delivery was at term, the period before discharge of waters was prolonged. On the 2-nd day the child got erythematous rash, later on - vesicles about 1 cm large with seropurulent content. Nikolsky's symptom is positive. Dissection of vesicles results in erosions. The child is inert, body temperature is subfebrile. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Impetigo neonatorum
B	Vesicular pustulosis
C	Pseudofurunculosis
D	Sepsis
E	Ritter's dermatitis
№	krok 2007
Topic	Medical observation of teenagers in the polyclinic

Task	A 10 y.o. child has average indices of body length and her chest circumference exceeds average indices, body weight index is heightened due to lipopexia. Functional characteristics of physical development are below average. Physical development of this child can be estimated as:
Correct answer	Disharmonic
B	Average
C	Below average
D	Harmonic
E	Deeply disharmonic
№	krok 2007
Topic	torch and bacterial infection in newborns
Task	A newborn child has purulent discharges from the umbilical wound, skin around the umbilicus is swollen. Objectively: the child's skin is pale, of yellow-greyish colour, generalized hemorrhagic rash. Body temperature is of hectic nature. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Hemorrhagic disease of newborn
C	Hemolytic disease of newborn
D	Thrombocytopathy
E	Omphalitis
№	krok 2007
Topic	Emergency care in cardiology practice
Task	A 7 y.o. boy was admitted to the hospital. He complains of unpleasant sensations in the heart region, pain in the epigastrium, dizziness, vomiting. Objectively: evident paleness of skin, dyspnea, jugular pulse. Heart borders are within the normal range. Heart sounds are clear, HR- 170/min, small pulse. AP- 90/50 mm Hg. EKG showed: paroxysm of ventricular tachycardia. The paroxysm can be suppressed by:
Correct answer	Lidocain
B	Morphine
C	Enalapril
D	Nifedipine
E	Strophanthine
№	krok 2007
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the clinic

Task	A child is 2 m.o. Inguinofemoral folds contain acutely inflamed foci with distinct borders in form of spots that are slightly above the surrounding areas due to skin edema. The rash has appeared during the week. Vesiculation and wetting are absent. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Napkin-area dermatitis
B	Infantile eczema
C	Dermatomycosis
D	Psoriasis
E	Complicated course of scabies
№	krok 2007
Topic	Anemias in children
Task	A 15 y.o. patient has developmental lag, periodical skin yellowing. Objectively: spleen is 16x12x10 cm large,olecistoli-thiasis, skin ulcer on the lower third of his left crus. Blood count: erythrocytes - $3, 0 \cdot 10^{12}/L$ , Hb- 90 g/L, C.I.- 1,0, microspherocytosis, reticulocytosis. Blood bilirubin - 56 mmole/L, indirect bili-rubin - 38 mmole/L. Choose the way of treatment:
Correct answer	Splenectomy
B	Spleen transplantation
C	Portocaval anastomosis
D	Omentosplenopexy
E	Omentohepatopexy
№	krok 2017, 2016
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	An 8-year-old boy developed a temperature of $37, 5^{\circ} C$ two days after his recovery from the case of URTI. He complains of suffocation, heart pain. Objectively: the skin is pale, tachycardia, the I heart sound is weakened, short systolic murmur in the 4th intercostal area near the left edge of the breastbone. What heart disorder such clinical presentation is characteristic of?
Correct answer	Nonrheumatic myocarditis
B	Primary rheumatic carditis
C	Myocardiodystrophy
D	Fallot's tetrad
E	Cardiomyopathy
№	krok 2017
Topic	Bronchoectatic disease, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis

Task	A 9-year-old boy has been suffering from multiple bronchiectasis since he was 3 years old. Exacerbations occur frequently (3-4 times a year), after conservative therapy there are short remission periods. The di-sease progresses, the child is physically underdeveloped, presents with pale skin, acrocyanosis, deformed nail plates in the shape of "clock-face". Bronchography reveals saccular bronchiectases in the lower lobe of the right lung. What further treatment tactics should be chosen?
Correct answer	Surgical intervention
B	Continuation of conservative therapy
C	Physiotherapy
D	Sanatorium-and-spa treatment
E	Physical training
№	krok 2017
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	A 10-year-old boy with symptoms of arthritis and myocarditis was delivered into a hospital. Based on clinical examination the preliminary diagnosis of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis was made. What symptom is the most contributive for the diagnostics of this di-sease?
Correct answer	Reduced mobility of the joints in the morning
B	Regional hyperemia of the joints
C	Affection of the large joints
D	Enlarged heart
E	Increased heart rate
№	krok 2017
Topic	Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children.
Task	A 9-month-old child presents with fever, cough, dyspnea. The symptoms appeared 5 days ago after a contact with a person with URTI. Objectively: the child is in grave condition. Temperature is 38° C , cyanosis of nasolabial triangle is present. RR- 54/min, nasal flaring during breathing is observed. There was percussion dullness on the right below the scapula angle and tympanic sound over the other areas of lungs. Auscultation revealed bilateral fine moist crackles predominating on the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pneumonia
B	URTI
C	Acute laryngotracheitis
D	Acute bronchitis
E	Acute bronchiolitis
№	krok 2017

Topic	Bronchoectatic disease, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis
Task	The mother of a 3-month-old child came to a family doctor with complaints of her child being physically underdeveloped and suffering from cough attacks and dyspnea. Anamnesis: the child is the result of the second full-term pregnancy with the risk of miscarriage (the first child died of pulmonary pathology at the age of 4 months, according to the mother). Body mass at birth is 2500 g. Cough attacks were observed from the first days of life, twice the child was treated for bronchitis. Considering the severity of the child's condition the doctor made the referral for hospitalization. What diagnosis was most likely stated in the referral?
Correct answer	Mucoviscidosis (Cystic fibrosis)
B	Acute obstructive bronchitis
C	Recurrent obstructive bronchitis
D	Pertussis
E	Acute obstructive pneumonia
№	krok 2017, 2013
Topic	Respiratory distress syndrome (neonatal)
Task	A boy was born at 32 weeks of gestation. 2 hours after the birth he developed respiratory distress (RD). The RD severity assessed by Silverman score was 5. The respiratory disorders progressed, respiratory failure could not be eliminated by Martin-Bouyer CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure). X-ray of lungs shows reticular and nodular pattern, air bronchogram. What is the most likely cause of respiratory distress syndrome?
Correct answer	Hyaline membrane disease
B	Segmental atelectasis
C	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
D	Congenital pulmonary emphysema
E	Edematous hemorrhagic syndrome
№	krok 2017, 2016. 2014, 2013
Topic	Diabetes mellitus in children
Task	An 8-year-old child with a 3-year-long history of diabetes was hospitalized in hyperglycemic coma. Specify the initial dose of insulin to be administered:
Correct answer	0,1-0,2 U/kg of body weight per hour
B	0,05 U/kg of body weight per hour
C	0,2-0,3 U/kg of body weight per hour
D	0,3-0,4 U/kg of body weight per hour
E	0,4-0,5 U/kg of body weight per hour

№	krok 2017, 2013
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in infants
Task	An infant is 3 weeks old. Since birth there has been observed periodical vomiting within a few minutes after feeding. The amount of vomitive masses does not exceed the volume of previous feeding. The infant has age-appropriate body weight. What is the most likely cause of this symptom?
Correct answer	Pylorospasm
B	Esophageal chaliasia
C	Adrenogenital syndrome
D	Pyloristhenosis
E	Esophageal achalasia
№	krok 2017
Topic	Birth Trauma
Task	A newborn with gestational age of 31 weeks presents with hypotonia and depressed consciousness. Hematocrit is 35%, general cerebrospinal fluid analysis shows increased content of erythrocytes and protein, and low glucose. These data correspond with the clinical presentation of:
Correct answer	Intracranial hemorrhage
B	Meningitis
C	Sepsis
D	Anemia
E	Prenatal infection
№	krok 2017, 2013
Topic	Differential diagnosis of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children.
Task	From urine of a 14-year-old boy with the exacerbation of secondary obstructive pyelonephritis <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> was isolated with a titer of 1000000 microbes per 1 ml. What antibiotic is the most advisable in this case?
Correct answer	Ciprofloxacin
B	Ampicillin
C	Cefazolinum
D	Azithromycin
E	Chloramphenicol
№	krok 2017
Topic	ARF and CKD

Task	A 3-year-old girl is being treated at a resuscitation unit with diagnosis "acute kidney failure, oligoanuric stage". ECG: high T wave, extended QRS complex, displacement of S-T interval downwards below the isoline. What electrolyte imbalance is it?
Correct answer	Hyperkalemia
B	Hypokalemia
C	Hypocalcemia
D	Hypercalcemia
E	Hyperphosphatemia
№	krok 2017
Topic	adrenal gland diseases in children
Task	Mother of an 8-year-old girl complains that the child is too short and has excessive body weight. Objectively: obesity with fat deposits on the torso and face (round moon-like face), acne, striae on the thighs and lower abdomen, hirsutism. What hormone can cause such symptoms, when in excess?
Correct answer	Cortisol
B	Thyroxin
C	Testosterone
D	Insulin
E	Glucagon
№	krok 2017
Topic	Differential diagnosis of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children.
Task	A 9-year-old girl complains of fever up to $37,5^{\circ} C$ , headache, inertness, weakness, loss of appetite, stomachache, and frequent painful urination. Provisional diagnosis of acute pyelonephritis is made. Clinical urine analysis: specific gravity - 1018, no protein, leukocytes - 10-15 in the vision field. What investigation method can verify the diagnosis of urinary system infection?
Correct answer	Bacteriological inoculation of urine
B	Rehberg test (creatinine clearance test)
C	Zymnitsky test (measurement of daily diuresis)
D	Complete blood count
E	Clinical urine analyses, dynamic testing
№	krok 2017
Topic	asphyxia in newborn
Task	On the 3rd day of life a newborn, who had suffered birth asphyxia, developed hemorrhage from the umbilical wound. Laboratory analysis reveals hypocoagulation, thrombocytopenia, and hypofibrinogenemia. What is the cause of such clinical developments?

Correct answer	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
B	Hemorrhagic disease of newborn
C	Congenital angiopathy
D	Thrombocytopenic purpura
E	Umbilical vessel trauma
№	krok 2017
Topic	Birth trauma
Task	The left hand of a newborn is extended in all its joints, stretched along the torso, and pronated in the forearm. Active movements of the shoulder joint are retained. The hand is flattened, atrophied, cold to touch, hangs passively. Grasping and Babkin's reflexes are absent at the affected side. Hemogram indicators are normal. Make the most likely diagnosis:
Correct answer	Inferior distal obstetrical paralysis
B	Osteomyelitis
C	Proximal obstetrical paralysis
D	Complete obstetrical paralysis
E	Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
№	krok 2017
Topic	Diagnosis and treatment of cystitis
Task	An infant cries during urination, the foreskin swells and urine is excreted in drops. What approach to treatment should be chosen?
Correct answer	Create an opening into the foreskin cavity
B	Prescription of $\alpha$ -adrenergic blocking agents
C	Prescription of antispasmodic agents
D	Urinary bladder catheterization
E	Epicystostomy
№	krok 2017, 2015, 2014, 2013
Topic	Perinatal infectious disease in newborns
Task	10 days after birth a newborn developed sudden fever up to $38,1^{\circ}C$ . Objectively: the skin in the region of navel, abdomen and chest is erythematous; there are multiple pea-sized blisters with no infiltration at the base; isolated bright red moist erosions with epidermal fragments are observed on the periphery. What is the provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Epidemic pemphigus of newborn
B	Syphilitic pemphigus
C	Streptococcal impetigo



D	Vulgar impetigo
E	Atopic dermatitis
№	krok 2017
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in infants
Task	A 1,5-month-old child on breastfeeding presents from birth with daily vomiting, irregular liquid foamy feces, and meteorism, which are resistant to antibacterial and probiotic therapy; no increase of body mass is observed. The child's condition improved, when breastmilk was substituted with "NAN low lactose" formula. What pathology is it?
Correct answer	Lactase deficiency
B	Intestinal lamblia (Giardiasis)
C	Infectious enteritis
D	Drug-induced enteritis
E	Functional dyspepsia
№	krok 2017
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	A 12-year-old girl after a case of respiratory infection developed dyspnea at rest, paleness of skin. Heart rate is 110/min., BP is 90/55 mm Hg. Heart sounds are muffled. Borders of relative heart dullness: right - the parasternal line, upper - the III rib, left - 1,0 cm outwards from the midclavicular line. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Infectious myocarditis
B	Functional cardiopathy
C	Somatoform autonomic dysfunction
D	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
E	Exudative pericarditis
№	krok 2017, 2016, 2015
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	A 15-year-old teenager has undergone medical examination in military recruitment center. The following was revealed: interval systolic murmur at the cardiac apex, accent of the II heart sound over the pulmonary artery, tachycardia. What additional examination method will be the most informative for determining diagnosis?
Correct answer	Echocardiography
B	Electrocardiography
C	X-ray
D	Phonocardiography

E	Rheography
№	rok 2017, 2016
Topic	Differential diagnosis of heart rhythm disorders in children.
Task	ECG revealed the following in a 10-year-old child: sharp acceleration of the heart rate - 240/min., P wave overlaps with T wave and deforms it, moderate lengthening of PQ interval, QRS complex is without alterations. What pathology does this child have?
Correct answer	Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
B	Atrial hypertrophy
C	Ventricular hypertrophy
D	WPW syndrome
E	Extrasystole
№	krok 2017, 2016
Topic	Differential diagnostics of arterial hypertension in children
Task	A 13-year-old girl complains of fatigability, frequent headaches, cardialgia. Eight years ago she had a case of pyelonephritis. Urine analyses periodically revealed leukocyturia. The child has undergone no further treatment. On examination: increased BP up to 150/100 Hg. Ultrasound investigation revealed significant reduction of the right kidney. What process is leading in arterial hypertension pathogenesis in this case?
Correct answer	Hyperactivity of renin-angiotensin system
B	Disturbance of water-electrolytic balance
C	Disturbance of renal circulation
D	Hypersympathicotonia
E	Increased cortisol level
№	krok 2017
Topic	Differential diagnostics of jaundice in newborns
Task	A 3-month-old child presents with saffron-yellow coloring of the skin, sclera, and mucous membranes. The abdomen is enlarged, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly are observed. In blood there is conjugated bilirubin-induced hyperbilirubinemia. On intravenous cholangiocholangiography: opacified bile is discharged into the intestine. Transaminase activity is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Biliary atresia
B	Physiologic jaundice
C	Hemolytic disease of newborn
D	Crigler-Najjar syndrome

E	Congenital hepatitis
№	krok 2017
Topic	Perinatal infectious disease in newborns
Task	A 22-day-old infant developed subcutaneous red nodes from 1,0 to 1,5 cm in size on the scalp; later the nodes suppurated. Temperature increased up to $37,7^{\circ} C$ , intoxication symptoms appeared, regional lymph nodes enlarged. Complete blood count: anemia, leukocytosis, neutrocytosis, increased ESR. What diagnosis will you make?
Correct answer	Pseudofurunculosis
B	Pemphigus
C	Vesiculopustulosis
D	Scalp phlegmon
E	-
№	krok 2017
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the polyclinic.
Task	During examination of a healthy infant, the child takes a toy into his hands, turns from the back to the side; when lying on the stomach he can firmly prop himself up on his forearms; the child laughs and makes joyful exclamations. The age of the child is:
Correct answer	4 months
B	2 months
C	5 months
D	1 month
E	6 months
№	krok 2017
Topic	Birth trauma
Task	A full-term newborn (born with the body weight of 3900 g at gestational age of 39 weeks) on the first day of his life developed respiratory disturbances: dyspnea, arrhythmic respiration, cyanosis attacks. On examination there is paradoxical respiration observed and left side of the chest lags behind in the act of breathing. On auscultation the respiration is weakened in the lungs on the left. Neurologist diagnosed the patient with left-sided Erb-Duchenne palsy. Complete blood count shows no changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Left-sided diaphragm paresis
B	Congenital pneumonia
C	Left-sided pneumothorax
D	Respiratory distress syndrome

E	Transient tachypnea of the newborn
№	krok 2017, 2012
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	A 12-year-old child had three attacks of acute rheumatic fever accompanied by carditis. Examination revealed the symptoms of chronic tonsillitis, mitral insufficiency, and carious teeth. What is the optimal method of secondary prophylaxis?
Correct answer	Year-round bicillin prophylaxis until the age of 25
B	Course of cardiotrophic drugs twice a year
C	Year-round bicillin prophylaxis for 3 years
D	Tonsillectomy
E	Oral cavity sanitation
№	krok 2017
Topic	Hemoblastosis in children
Task	A 3-year-old child has been delivered to a hospital with complaints of pain in the legs, fever, loss of appetite. Objectively: pale skin and mucosa, hemorrhagic rash. Lymph nodes are enlarged, painless, dense and elastic, not matted together. Bones, joints, and abdomen are painful. The liver and spleen are enlarged. Hemogram: Hb- 88 g/l, color index - 1,3, platelets - $80 \cdot 10^9/l$ , leukocytes - $25, 8 \cdot 10^9/l$ , lymphoblasts - 70%, ESR- 52 mm/hour. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Acute leukemia
B	Thrombocytopenic purpura
C	Acute rheumatic fever
D	Infectious mononucleosis
E	Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein purpura)
№	krok 2017
Topic	deficiency anemias in children
Task	A 14-year-old girl came to a general practitioner with complaints of weakness, loss of appetite, headache, rapid fatigability. Her last menstruation was profuse and lasted for 14 days after previous delay of 2 months. Objectively: the skin is pale, heart rate is 90/min., BP is 110/70 mm Hg, Hb is 88 g/l. Rectal examination: the uterus and its appendages are without changes, no discharge from the genital tracts. What complication occurred in the patient?
Correct answer	Posthemorrhagic anemia
B	Somatoform autonomic dysfunction of hypotonic type
C	Migraine
D	Gastritis

E	Dysmenorrhea
№	krok 2017
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	During last several weeks an 11-year-old girl has been complaining of dyspnea and edema of shins and feet after physical exercise. After a long rest or sleep through the night her edemas diminish significantly. On clinical examination there are enlarged liver and rasping systolic murmur over the cardiac area. Blood and urine analyses are without changes. What is the most likely cause of the child's edema?
Correct answer	Heart failure
B	Angioneurotic edema
C	Acute pyelonephritis
D	Hepatocirrhosis
E	Nephrotic syndrome
№	krok 2016
Topic	Birth trauma
Task	A full term baby born from the 1st noncomplicated pregnancy with complicated labor was diagnosed with cephalohematoma. On the 2nd day of life the child developed jaundice; on the 3rd day of life there appeared neurological changes: nystagmus, Graefe syndrome. Urine is yellow, feces are golden-yellow. The mother's blood group is A (II) $Rh^-$ , the child's - A (II) $Rh^+$ . On the 3rd day the results of the child's blood test are as follows: Hb- 200 g/l, erythrocytes - $6,1 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , blood bilirubin - 58 $\mu\text{mol}/l$ due to the presence of its unconjugated fraction, Ht- 0,57. In this case the jaundice is caused by:
Correct answer	Craniocerebral birth injury
B	Physiologic jaundice
C	Hemolytic disease of newborn
D	Atresia of bile passages
E	Fetal hepatitis
№	krok 2016, 2015, 2011, 2010
Topic	Thyroid gland disease in children
Task	A 14-year-old girl has been presenting with irritability and tearfulness for about a year. A year ago she was also found to have diffuse enlargement of the thyroid gland (II grade). This condition was regarded as a pubertal manifestation, the girl did not undergo any treatment. The girl's irritability gradually gave place to a complete apathy. The girl developed puffy face, soft tissues pastosity, bradycardia, constipations. Skin pallor and gland density progressed, the skin developed a waxen hue. What disease can be suspected?

Correct answer	Autoimmune thyroiditis
B	Diffuse toxic goiter
C	Thyroid carcinoma
D	Subacute thyroiditis
E	Juvenile basophilism
№	krok 2016
Topic	Bronchoectatic disease, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis
Task	A 2-year-old girl has a medical history of recurrent obstructive pneumonia. In the lungs various moist and dry crackles can be auscultated, breath sounds are diminished. Sputum is thick, viscous and difficult to expectorate. Drumstick fingers and physical developmental retardation are observed. What preliminary diagnosis can be made?
Correct answer	<b>Pulmonary mucoviscidosis (cystic fibrosis)</b>
B	Recurrent bronchitis
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Congenital polycystic lungs
E	Pulmonary tuberculosis
№	krok 2016
Topic	Hemorrhagic diseases in children
Task	A 16-year-old adolescent has been hospitalized with complaints of unceasing nasal hemorrhage and unbearable pain in his right elbow joint. Objectively: the large joint is enlarged and deformed, the skin over the joint is hyperemic. Arthropathy signs can be observed in the other joints. Ps- 90/min. Blood test: erythrocytes - $3,9 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 130 g/l, color index - 1,0, leukocytes - $5,6 \cdot 10^9/l$ , platelets - $220 \cdot 10^9/l$ , ESR- 6 mm/hour. Lee-White coagulation time: start- 24 , end- 27 10 . What drug would be most efficient in the treatment of this patient?
Correct answer	Cryoprecipitate
B	Calcium chloride
C	Concentrated red cells
D	Aminocaproic acid
E	Vicasol (Menadione)
№	krok 2016
Topic	Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children

Task	A 9-month-old child presents with fever, cough, dyspnea. The symptoms appeared 5 days ago after a contact with a person suffering from URTI. Objectively: the child is in grave condition. Temperature of 38° C , cyanosis of nasolabial triangle is present. Respiration rate - 54/min., nasal flaring during breathing. There was percussion dullness on the right below the scapula angle, and tympanic sound over the rest of lungs. Auscultation revealed bilateral fine moist crackles predominating on the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute pneumonia
B	URTI
C	Acute laryngotracheitis
D	Acute bronchitis
E	Acute bronchiolitis
№	krok 2016
Topic	Differential diagnosis of obesity in children
Task	A child is 10 years old. The weight is 46 kg. Since birth the child has been gaining excessive weight. The parents are full-bodied. The child has undergone the following tests: carbohydrate tolerance, level of 17-ketosteroids, blood electrolytes, US of adrenal glands, cranium X-ray. The tests revealed no pathologies. The diagnosis of exogenic constitutive obesity has been made. What direction of therapy should be prioritized?
Correct answer	Reducing diet and exercise
B	Sanatorium-and-spa treatment
C	Anorectic drugs
D	Dehydration therapy
E	"Fat-burning" methods
№	krok 2016, 2015, 2013
Topic	Differential diagnosis of heart rhythm disorders in children.
Task	An 8-year-old girl periodically has sudden short-term heart pains, sensation of chest compression, epigastric pain, dizziness, vomiting. Objectively: the patient is pale, respiratory rate - 40/min., jugular pulse is present. Ps- 185/min., of poor volume. BP- 75/40 mm Hg. ECG taken during an attack shows ectopic P waves, QRS wave is not deformed. At the end of an attack a compensatory pause is observed. The most likely cause of the attack is:
Correct answer	Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
B	Sinus tachycardia
C	Paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
D	Complete AV-block
E	Atrial fibrillation

№	krok 2016, 2013
Topic	Bronchial asthma in children. Diagnosis and modern treatment regimens
Task	A 10-year-old patient has a history of mild bronchial asthma. During a regular check-up the patient should be recommended:
Correct answer	To avoid allergenic food
B	To avoid body tempering procedures
C	To avoid sports
D	To avoid spa treatment
E	To avoid going to the seaside
№	krok 2016, 2015, 2013
Topic	Birth trauma
Task	A baby was born by a young smoker. The labour was complicated by uterine inertia, difficult delivery of the baby's head and shoulders. The baby's Apgar score was 4. Which of the following is a risk factor for a spinal cord injury?
Correct answer	Difficult delivery of the head and shoulders
B	Young age of the mother
C	Pernicious habits
D	Uterine inertia
E	Chronic hypoxia
№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	Differential diagnosis of the syndrome of bronchial obstruction in children
Task	A 3-month-old girl has rhinitis, dyspnea, dry cough. She has been sick for 2 days. Objectively: pale skin, acrocyanosis, hypopnoe; breathing rate is 80/min.; over the whole pulmonary surface there is vesiculotympanitic (bandbox) resonance observed with numerous bubbling crackles. The most likely diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Acute bronchiolitis
B	Pneumonia
C	Mucoviscidosis
D	Foreign body in airways
E	Acute bronchitis
№	krok 2016
Topic	Differential diagnosis of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children



Task	During preventive ultrasound scan of abdomen performed during regular check-up in a school the following was revealed in an 11-year-old student of the 5th grade: the left kidney is 3 cm below the normal position, its shape, size and structure are within the norm, the contralateral kidney cannot be observed at its proper place. The preliminary diagnosis is as follows: congenital anomaly of renal development, dystopic left kidney, right kidney is absent or pelvic dystopic. What X-ray method would be required for making the final diagnosis and determining the functional capacity of both kidneys?
Correct answer	Renal dynamic scintigraphy
B	Radioimmunoassay
C	Radionuclide renography
D	Thermography
E	Excretory urography
№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	Hemoblastosis in children
Task	A 5-year-old child has body temperature increased up to febrile numbers, suffers from inertness, weakness. Examination revealed hemorrhage on the skin of limbs and torso. Enlargement of cervical and axillary lymph nodes can be detected. The liver is 4 cm below the costal arch; the spleen is 6 cm below the costal arch. Blood test: erythrocytes - $2,3 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 60 g/l, platelets - $40 \cdot 10^9/l$ , leukocytes - $32,8 \cdot 10^9/l$ , eosinophiles 1%, band neutrophiles - 1%, segmented neutrophiles - 12%, lymphocytes - 46%, monocytes - 1%, blasts - 40%, Duke's bleeding time is 9 min. What examination is necessary to make the diagnosis?
Correct answer	Myelogram
B	Lymph nodes biopsy
C	US of abdominal cavity
D	Detection of hepatitis markers
E	Investigation of platelets dynamic functions
№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	asphyxia in newborns
Task	A child from primipregnancy was born in a term labor and has body weight of 4000 g and body length of 57 cm. When born, he was nonresponsive to examination. Diagnosis is diffuse. Heart rate is 80/min. What resuscitation measures should be taken?
Correct answer	Begin ALV with mask
B	Introduce 100% oxygen
C	Intubate and begin ALV
D	Tactile stimulation
E	Administer naloxone

№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	Differential diagnosis of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children.
Task	A 2-year-old child in a satisfactory condition periodically presents with moderate proteinuria, microhematuria. US results: the left kidney is undetectable, the right one is enlarged, there are signs of double pyelocaliceal system. What study is required to specify the diagnosis?
Correct answer	Excretory urography
B	Micturating cystography
C	Retrograde urography
D	Doppler study of renal vessels
E	Radioisotope renal scan
№	krok 2016, 2014
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	An 11-year-old boy complains of general weakness, fever up to 38, 2° C , pain and swelling of the knee joints, sensation of irregular heartbeat. 3 weeks ago, the child had a case of tonsillitis. Knee joints are swollen, the overlying skin and skin of the knee region is reddened, local temperature is increased, movements are limited. Heart sounds are muffled, extrasystole is present, auscultation reveals apical systolic murmur that is not conducted to the left inguinal region. ESR is 38 mm/hour. CRP is 2+, antistreptolysin O titer - 400. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute rheumatic fever
B	Vegetative dysfunction
C	Non-rheumatic carditis
D	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
E	Reactive arthritis
№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	Systemic vasculitis
Task	A 7-year-old child became ill again 2 weeks after a case of tonsillitis. There are the following complaints: temperature rise up to 38° C , hemorrhagic rash on the extremities, enlargement of the ankle joints. Blood test: hemoglobin is 120 g/l, platelets are $170 \cdot 10^9/l$ , ESR is 30 mm/hour. Urine test: proteinuria up to 0,7 g/l, cylinders - 5-6 in the field of vision, erythrocytes - 8-10 in the field of vision. What mechanism of hemorrhagic syndrome is present in the given case?
Correct answer	Vessel wall damage caused by immune complexes
B	Platelet dysfunction
C	Suppression of hematopoietic stem cells

D	Decrease of adhesive-aggregative function of platelets
E	Vessel wall damage caused by bacteria
№	krok 2016
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.
Task	A 5-year-old girl was hospitalized with complaints of pain and swelling in the right knee joint, temperature rise up to 38, 4° C and a rash diagnosed as erythema annulare centri-fugum. The signs developed 3 days after the recovery from a case of acute respiratory di-sease. Name the etiotropic drug to be prescribed:
Correct answer	Augmentin
B	Methotrexate
C	Metypred (Methylprednisolone)
D	Diclofenac sodium
E	Captopril
№	krok 2016
Topic	Emergency care in cardiology practice
Task	An 8-year-old girl was diagnosed wi-th signs of Morgagni-Adams-Stokes disease that developed against the background of the III degree atrioventricular heart block. What drug should be introduced intravenously for emergency aid?
Correct answer	Atropine
B	Prednisolone
C	Dobutamine
D	Digoxin
E	Potassium chloride
№	krok 2016
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	A 16-year-old girl addressed a doctor wi-th complaints of fatigability and dizziness. On heart auscultation: systolic murmur in the II intercostal area along the breastbone edge on the left. ECG revealed signs of the right ventricular hypertrophy. X-ray revealed dilatation of the the pulmonary artery trunk, enlargement of the right heart. What heart di-sorder is it?
Correct answer	Pulmonary artery outflow stenosis
B	Fallot's tetrad
C	Defect of the interatrial septum
D	Coarctation of aorta
E	Pulmonary artery valve failure

№	krok 2015, 2012, 2010
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	An infant was born with body mass 3 kg and body length 50 cm. Now he is 3 years old. His brother is 7 years old, suffers from rheumatic fever. Mother asked a doctor for a cardiac check up of the 3-year-old son. Where is the left relative heart border located?
Correct answer	1 cm left from the left medioclavicular line
B	1 cm right from the left medioclavicular line
C	Along the left medioclavicular line
D	1 cm left from the left parasternal line
E	1 cm right from the left parasternal line
№	krok 2015, 2010
Topic	Hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease in newborns
Task	A baby was born at 36 weeks of gestation. Delivery was normal, by natural way. The baby has a large cephalohematoma. The results of blood count are: Hb- 120g/l, Er- $3,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , total serum bilirubin - 123 mmol/l, direct bilirubin - 11 mmol/l, indirect - 112 mmol/l. What are the causes of hyperbilirubinemia in this case?
Correct answer	Erythrocyte hemolysis
B	Intravascular hemolysis
C	Disturbance of the conjugative function of liver
D	Bile condensing
E	Mechanical obstruction of the bile outflow
№	krok 2015, 2010
Topic	Bronchoectatic disease, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis
Task	A 9-year-old boy has been suffering from bronchoectasis since he was 3. Exacerbations occur quite often, 3-4 times a year. Conservative therapy results in short periods of remission. The disease is progressing, the child has physical retardation. The child's skin is pale, acrocyanotic, he has "watch glass" nail deformation. Bronchography revealed saccular bronchiectases of the lower lobe of his right lung. What is the further treatment tactics?
Correct answer	Surgical treatment
B	Further conservative therapy
C	Physiotherapeutic treatment
D	Sanatorium-and-spa treatment
E	Tempering of the child's organism
№	krok 2015

Topic	Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system
Task	A 7-year-old child complains of cramping pain occurring after mental exertion, cold drinks and eating ice-cream. Instrumental examination allowed to diagnose biliary dyskinesia of hypertensive type. What group of drugs should be prescribed for treatment?
Correct answer	Antispasmodics and cholagogues
B	Cholagogues and choleretics
C	Sedatives and choleretics
D	Antioxidants
E	Antibiotics
№	krok 2015, 2010
Topic	Differential diagnostics of glomerulonephritis in children.
Task	2 weeks after recovering from tonsillitis an 8-year-old boy developed edemas of face and lower limbs. Objectively: the patient is in grave condition, BP - 120/80 mm Hg. Urine is of dark brown colour. Oliguria is present. On urine analysis: specific gravity - 1,015, protein - 1,2 g/l, RBCs are leached and cover the whole vision field, granular casts - 1-2 in the vision field, salts are represented by urates (large quantity). What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute glomerulonephritis with nephritic syndrome
B	Acute glomerulonephritis with nephrotic syndrome
C	Acute glomerulonephritis with nephrotic syndrome, hematuria and hypertension
D	Acute glomerulonephritis with isolated urinary syndrome
E	Nephrolithiasis
№	krok 2015, 2013
Topic	Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children
Task	A 9-month-old child presents with fever, cough, dyspnea. The symptoms appeared 5 days ago after a contact with a person having URTI. Objectively: the child is in grave condition. Temperature of 38° C, cyanosis of nasolabial triangle is present. Respiration rate - 54/min, nasal flaring while breathing. There was percussion dullness on the right below the scapula angle, and tympanic sound over the rest of lungs. Auscultation revealed bilateral fine moist rales (crackles) predominating on the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute pneumonia
B	URTI
C	Acute laryngotracheitis
D	Acute bronchitis
E	Acute bronchiolitis
№	krok 2015

Topic	Diabetes mellitus in children
Task	An 8-year-old boy, who has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for 3 years, was delivered to a hospital in a condition of hyperglycemic coma. Primary dose of insulin should be prescribed basing on the following calculation:
Correct answer	0,1-0,2 units/kg of body mass per hour
B	0,05 units/kg of body mass per hour
C	0,2-0,3 units/kg of body mass per hour
D	0,3-0,4 units/kg of body mass per hour
E	0,4-0,5 units/kg of body mass per hour
№	krok 2015
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in infants
Task	A child is 3-week-old. Since his birth periodical vomiting is observed occurring several minutes after feeding. Vomit mass does not exceed previous feeding volume. Body mass is appropriate to the child's age. What is the most likely cause for the symptoms described?
Correct answer	Pylorospasm
B	Esophageal chaliasia
C	Adrenogenital syndrome
D	Pylorostenosis
E	Esophageal achalasia
№	krok 2015
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the POLYclinic
Task	During the newborn infant's examination redness of the skin was detected, which occurred immediately after birth and became the most pronounced on the second day of the infant's life. What provisional diagnosis can be made?
Correct answer	Simple erythema
B	Toxic erythema
C	Transient erythema
D	Erythema nodosum
E	Erythema anulare centrifugum
№	krok 2015
Topic	Differential diagnosis of obesity in children

Task	A 15-year-old patient complains of excessive body weight, headache, irritability, rapid fatigability. Significant increase of body weight occurred at the age of 14. Objectively: weight is 90 kg; height is 160 sm, proportional body built. Fatty tissue is distributed evenly. There are thin pink striae (stretch marks) on the thighs, abdomen and mammary glands. BP - 145/90 mm Hg. Provisional diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Pubertate dyspituitarism
B	Alimentary constitutive obesity
C	Somatoform autonomic dysfunction
D	Itsenko-Cushing's disease
E	Cushing's syndrome
№	krok 2015
Topic	Emergency care with acute respiratory failure, an asthma attack
Task	When playing in a kindergarten a 3year-old child sudenly developed dyspnea, paroxysmal compulsive dry cough. The face is cyanotic, the eyes are tearful. Vomiting occurred several times. Breathing is weakened over the whole right side of the chest. The provisional diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Foreign body
B	Obstructive bronchitis
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Hysteria fit
E	Stenosing laryngotracheitis
№	krok 2015
Topic	Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the pancreas.
Task	For the last 3 years a 12-year-old boy has been suffering from stomachache, abdominal distension, nausea, periodical liquid fatty stool, grey in color, with rotten smell. On palpation: pain in the epigastrium, Desjardins' pancreatic point and Chauffard's triangle; positive MayoRobson's sign. Insufficiency of pancreas exocrine function is suspected. What method is the most informative for pancreas exocrine function assessment?
Correct answer	Detection of elastase-1 in feces
B	Determining tripsin content in blood serum
C	Pancreas echography
D	Determining amylase content in blood and urine
E	Scatological test
№	krok 2015
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.

Task	A 12-year-old girl complains of general weakness, rise of body temperature up to 38, 2° C , pain and swelling of knee joints, feeling of cardiac rhythm disruption. The child had tonsillitis 3 weeks ago. The knee joints are swollen, local raise of temperature is observed, mobility is reduced. Heart sounds are weakened, extrasystole is present; at the cardiac apex systolic noise can be auscultated, which is not conducted to the left axillary region. ESR is 38 mm/h. CRP 2+. AntistreptolysinO titers are 400. The most likely disease is:
Correct answer	Acute rheumatic fever
B	Somatoform autonomic dysfunction
C	Non-rheumatic carditis
D	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
E	Reactive arthritis
№	krok 2015
Topic	Differential diagnosis of non-specific diseases of the lungs
Task	A 2-year-old child has been suffering since birth from recurring inflammatory diseases of lungs, purulent pansinusites, hearing deterioration, multiple cylindrical bronchiectases. Dextrocardia is observed. On biopsy: ultrastructural change of ciliated epithelium. What is the basis of the given syndrome?
Correct answer	Primary ciliary dyskinesia
B	Proteoglycans insufficiency
C	Surfactant deficit
D	Muscle cells atony
E	Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency
№	krok 2015
Topic	birth trauma
Task	A newborn infant (the first labor, lasted for 26 hours) is 1-day-old, postmature; body weight is 3850 g; body length is 52 cm. Delivery was performed by applying obstetrical forceps in sincipital presentation, Apgar score is 1/3. The face is bluish-pale. The head is thrown back; severe birth trauma is present; the infant is excitable, shrill "cerebral scream" is present; the eyes are half-open; facial expression is attentive; hyperesthesia, hypersthenia and readiness for convulsions are present. Liquor has high content of erythrocytes, lymphocytic cytolysis occurs. The most likely diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Subarachnoid hemorrhage
B	Epidural hemorrhage
C	Subdural hemorrhage
D	Intraventricular hemorrhage
E	Intracerebral hemorrhage



№	krok 2015
Topic	Tactics of treatment of children with diseases accompanied by cardiomegaly
Task	A 14-year-old girl complains of tooth caries; the tooth should be filled. Anamnesis states that artificial mitral valve was installed 2 years ago due to mitral insufficiency. What antibacterial drug should be prescribed to prevent infective endocarditis?
Correct answer	Amoxicillin
B	Lincomycin
C	Ceftriaxone
D	Erythromycin
E	Midecamycin
№	krok 2014
Topic	Prevention of urgent conditions in ambulatory-polyclinic practice
Task	A 7-year-old child complains of itching, papular erythematous rash, dry skin. Objectively: there is lichenification in the popliteal fossae and antecubital spaces. What immunologic indicator if found in the blood serum will verify the diagnosis (atopic dermatitis)?
Correct answer	Total IgE
B	Secretory IgA
C	IgM
D	IgG
E	IgD
№	krok 2014
Topic	Emergency care with acute respiratory failure, an asthma attack
Task	A 7-year-old patient presents with body temperature rise up to 39° C, dry cough, pain in the lateral abdomen. Objectively: there is cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle, inspiratory dyspnea with accessory muscle recruitment. Percussion reveals pulmonary dullness; among auscultation findings there are diminished breath sounds, crepitant rales. Respiratory rate is of 50/min, HR- 120/min. Evaluate the grade of respiratory failure in the patient:
Correct answer	II
B	I
C	III
D	IV
E	0
№	krok 2014
Topic	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever.

Task	An 8-year-old boy was brought to the admission department by his parents. Parents report that he has had pain in the right knee for the last 9 months, recently mother has noticed some limitation of motion in his right leg, and morning stiffness that doesn't last till the evening. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
B	Rheumatism
C	Osteomyelitis of the knee joint
D	Reactive arthritis
E	Traumatic arthritis
№	krok 2014
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	A 13-year-old boy with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy complains of dyspnea on minimal exertion. EchoCG reveals asymmetric left ventricular hypertrophy, signs of pulmonary hypertension, dilatation of the left atrium. EF is 64%. The revealed alterations are indicative of:
Correct answer	Diastolic heart failure
B	Systolic heart failure
C	Primary pulmonary hypertension
D	Primary arterial hypertension
E	Symptomatic arterial hypertension
№	krok 2014
Topic	Modern methods of treatment of functional and organic diseases of the pancreas and hepatobiliary system
Task	A 6-year-old boy complains of paroxysmal pain that occurs after a mental stress, consuming cold drinks or ice cream. After clinical and instrumental examination the boy has been diagnosed with hypertensive biliary dyskinesia. The drugs of the following groups should be administered in the first place:
Correct answer	Antispasmodics and cholergics
B	Cholergics and cholekinetics
C	Sedatives and cholekinetics
D	Antioxidants
E	Antibiotics
№	krok 2014
Topic	deficiency anemias in children

Task	Mother of a 10-month-old baby reports significant pallor, poor appetite, enlarged abdomen in the baby. As a neonate, the child underwent treatment in the in-patient hospital for jaundice and anemia. Objectively: the skin is pale and jaundiced, teeth are absent, abdomen is enlarged, spleen is palpable. Blood test results: Hb- 90 g/l, RBC- $3,0 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , color index - 0,9, microspherocytosis, reticulocytosis up to 20%, serum bilirubin - 37 mmol/l, unconjugated bilirubin - 28 mmol/l. What type of anemia has occurred in the patient?
Correct answer	Hemolytic anemia
B	Iron-deficiency anemia
C	Protein-deficiency anemia
D	$B_{12}$ -deficiency anemia
E	Hereditary elliptocytosis
№	krok 2014
Topic	birth trauma
Task	A lumbar puncture was performed for a newborn suspected of having an intracranial birth injury. Bloody cerebrospinal fluid was obtained. What hemorrhage occurred in this case?
Correct answer	Subarachnoid
B	Cephalohematoma
C	Epidural
D	Supratentorial
E	Subtentorial
№	krok 2014
Topic	TORCH and bacterial infections in newborns
Task	An infant is 2 days old. He was born full-term with signs of intrauterine infection, and therefore receives antibiotics. Neonates should be given antibiotics at longer intervals and lower doses compared to older children and adults because:
Correct answer	Neonates have lower glomerular filtration
B	Neonates have lower concentration of protein and albumin in blood
C	Neonates have a reduced activity of glucuronyl transferase
D	Neonates have a decreased blood pH
E	Neonates have higher hematocrit
№	krok 2014
Topic	Diabetes mellitus in children

Task	A 5-year-old girl has had thirst, polyuria, increased appetite for two months. At the same time, there is a 3 kg decrease in body weight. During the last week, these presentations got accompanied by nocturnal enuresis. Examination revealed hyperglycemia at the rate of 14 mmol/l. The child has been diagnosed with type I diabetes. What is the most likely genesis of this disease?
Correct answer	Autoimmune
B	Viral
C	Bacterial
D	Neurogenic
E	Viral and bacterial
№	krok 2014, 2013
Topic	Differential diagnostics of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in children
Task	A 12-year-old girl undergoes regular gastroenterological check-ups for duodenal ulcer, biliary dyskinesia. What is the recommended frequency of anti-relapse treatment?
Correct answer	Twice a year
B	Every two months
C	Every 3 months
D	Once a year
E	Three times a year
№	krok 2014
Topic	Clinical management of children with pneumonia
Task	A 9-year-old girl has been admitted to a hospital for an elevated body temperature (39, 8° C), painful dry cough, abdominal pain on the right. Examination reveals dullness on percussion on the right, diminished breath sounds, crepitus. What study is required to make a diagnosis?
Correct answer	Radiography of the chest cavity
B	USI of the chest cavity
C	Pleural puncture
D	Bronchoscopy
E	Bronhography
№	krok 2014
Topic	TORCH and bacterial infections in newborns
Task	A newborn has purulent discharges from the umbilical wound, the skin around the navel is swollen. The baby's skin is pale, with a yellow-gray tint, generalized hemorrhagic rash is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn
C	Hemolytic disease of the newborn
D	Thrombocytopathy
E	Omphalitis
№	krok 2014
Topic	Tactics of treatment of children with diseases accompanied by cardiomegaly
Task	A 10-year-old child with a history of nonrheumatic carditis has periodic attacks manifested by heart pain, dyspnea, pallor, high blood pressure, a dramatic increase in heart rate up to 180/min. What drug would be most effective to treat this patient?
Correct answer	Obsidan
B	Procainamide
C	Lidocaine
D	Verapamil
E	Ajmaline
№	krok 2014
Topic	Prevention of urgent conditions in ambulatory-polyclinic practice
Task	A 10-year-old child has been admitted to a hospital with a closed craniocerebral injury with a suspected cerebral edema. The patient is in grave condition, unconscious. The dyspnea, tachycardia, hypertension are present. Muscle tone is increased, there is nystagmus, pupillary and oculomotor reactions are impaired. The mandatory component of intensive care is dehydration. What diuretic is adequate in this case?
Correct answer	Furosemide
B	Mannitol
C	Hydrochlorothiazide
D	Spironolactone
E	Moduretic
№	krok 2014
Topic	Vaccination of children, vaccination calendar
Task	An 11-year-old girl has been immunized according to her age and in compliance with the calendar dates. What vaccinations should the children receive at this age?
Correct answer	Diphtheria and tetanus
B	TB

C	Polio
D	Hepatitis B
E	Pertussis
№	krok 2014
Topic	Deficits in infants
Task	A 3-month-old infant has occipital alopecia, restless sleep, excessive sweating. What disease can you think of?
Correct answer	Rickets
B	Spasmophilic diathesis
C	Anemia
D	Phosphate diabetes
E	Chondrodystrophy
№	krok 2014
Topic	Medical observation of children under 3 years in the polyclinic
Task	During the first home visit to a full-term boy after his discharge from the maternity hospital a pediatrician revealed a symmetrical swelling of mammae without skin changes over them, swelling of the scrotum. The body temperature was of 36, 5° C . The baby was calm, sucked the mother's breast actively. What condition should you think of?
Correct answer	Hormonal crisis of the newborn
B	Neonatal mastitis
C	Sclerema
D	Necrotic neonatal phlegmon
E	Congenital adrenal dysfunction
№	krok 2014
Topic	Birth trauma
Task	A full-term neonate weighing 4500 g was born asphyxiated with Apgar score of 4-6 points. During the delivery shoulder dystocia occurred. Neurologic assessment revealed non-focal neurologic symptoms, total flaccid paresis of the upper extremities since the arm was atonic and pronated. Grasping, Babkin's and Moro's reflexes were absent. What segments of spinal cord had been affected?
Correct answer	$V - Th_I$
B	$I - II$
C	$III - IV$
D	$Th_I - Th_V$
E	$Th_{VI} - Th_V$

№	krok 2014
Topic	Hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease in newborns
Task	A newborn (mother's I pregnancy) weighing 3500 g has been found to have jaundice, lethargy, reduced reflexes. Objectively: second grade jaundice of skin with saffron tint, liver - +2 cm, spleen - +1 cm. Urine and feces are yellow. Blood count: Hb- 100 g/l, RBC $3,2 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , WBC- $18,7 \cdot 10^9/l$ , mother's blood type - 0(I) Rh(+), baby's blood type - A(II) Rh(-), bilirubin - 170 mmol/l, indirect fraction. ALT, AST rates are normal. What is the most likely disease in the child?
Correct answer	Hemolytic disease of newborn, AB0-conflict
B	Perinatal hepatitis
C	Hemolytic disease of newborn, Rh-conflict
D	Biliary atresia
E	Physiologic jaundice
№	krok 2014
Topic	Medical observation of teenagers in the polyclinic
Task	A 12-year-old girls has minor functional and morphological abnormalities: 1,0 D myopia, reduced body resistance. The patient has no history of chronic diseases. Over the last year, there were 4 cases of respiratory diseases. The girl belongs to the following health group:
Correct answer	II
B	I
C	III
D	IV
E	V
№	krok 2014
Topic	Asphyxia in newborns
Task	At the first minute of life a full-term infant born with umbilical cord entangled around his neck has total cyanosis, apnea, HR- 80/min, hypotonia and areflexia. There are no signs of meconium aspiration. After the airway suctioning the newborn did not start breathing. What is the next action of the doctor?
Correct answer	ALV with a 100% $O_2$ mask
B	Intravenous administration of adrenaline
C	Intravenous administration of etamsylate
D	Tracheal intubation and ALV
E	Stimulation of the skin along the spine

№	krok 2014
Topic	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.
Task	Examination of an 11-year-old boy revealed frequent nosebleeds, fatigue when walking, underdevelopment of the lower half of the body, increased blood pressure in the upper extremities and decreased pressure in the lower ones, extension of the left heart border, blowing systolic murmur in the interscapular region. ECG shows the horizontal axis of heart. Radiography reveals left cardiomegaly, costal usuration. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Aortarctia
B	Aortic stenosis
C	Patent ductus arteriosus
D	Ventricular septal defect
E	Atrial septal defect
№	krok 2014
Topic	Differential diagnostics of glomerulonephritis in children.
Task	A 6-year-old boy had had a quinsy. 9 days later, there appeared edemata of the face, extremities and trunk, general health condition deteriorated. Urine became turbid. Objectively: expressive edemata, ascites. AP100/55 mm Hg, diuresis - 0,2 l of urine per day. Results of the biochemical blood analysis: total protein - 50 g/l, cholesterol - 11,28 mmol/l, urea - 7,15 mmol/l, creatinine - 0,08 mmol/l. Urinalysis results: leukocytes - 3-5 per HPF, red blood cells are absent. What is the provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute glomerulonephritis
B	Acute pyelonephritis
C	Urolithiasis
D	Acute renal failure
E	Chronic glomerulonephritis
№	krok 2014
Topic	Modern methods of treatment of functional and organic diseases of the pancreas and hepatobiliary system
Task	A 13-year-old boy has had abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, liquid fatty gray stool with putrid smell for the last 3 years. Palpation reveals epigastric tenderness, as well as tenderness in the Desjardins' pancreatic point, Chauffard's triangle; there is positive MayoRobson's sign. Failure of exocrine pancreatic function has been suspected. What is the most informative method for evaluating the state of exocrine pancreatic function?
Correct answer	Fecal elastase-1 determination
B	Blood serum trypsin determination
C	Sonography of the pancreas



D	Blood and urine amylase determination
E	Scatological study
№	krok 2013, 2015
Topic	The syndrome of autonomic dysfunction
Task	A 13-year-old girl complains of periodic prickly pain in the heart region. Percussion revealed no changes of cardiac borders. Auscultation revealed arrhythmic enhanced heart sounds, extrasystole at the 20-25 cardiac impulse. ECG showed the sinus rhythm, impaired repolarization, single supraventricular extrasystoles at rest. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Vegetative-vascular dysfunction
B	Rheumatism
C	Nonrheumatic carditis
D	Myocardial degeneration
E	Intoxication syndrome
№	krok 2013
Topic	Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system
Task	A 13-year-old girl has a 5-year history of pain in the right hypochondrium irradiating to the right shoulder blade. The pain attacks are usually associated with diet violations, they are short and can be easily relieved by antispasmodic drugs. During a pain attack, palpation of the abdomen is painful, the pain is most intensive in the projection of the gallbladder. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Biliary dyskinesia
B	Chronic cholecystitis
C	Chronic gastroduodenitis
D	Chronic pancreatitis
E	Duodenal ulcer
№	krok 2013
Topic	hemorrhagic disease in children
Task	An 18-year-old patient since childhood suffers from bleeding disorder after minor injuries. His younger brother also has bleeding disorders with occasional haemarthrosis. Which laboratory test will be informative for diagnosis verification?
Correct answer	Clotting time
B	Fibrinogen rate
C	Blood clot retraction
D	Thrombocyte count
E	Determination of prothrombin time

№	krok 2013
Topic	complications of Diabetes mellitus in children
Task	A 12-year-old boy has a 6-year history of insulin-dependent diabetes. The disease is labile. Since recently there have been periodical rises in blood pressure. Microalbuminuria test gave positive results. The patient's condition corresponds with the following stage of diabetic nephropathy:
Correct answer	Stage III - early-stage nephropathy
B	Stage I - renal hypertrophy and hyperfunction
C	Stage II - histological changes in the kidneys
D	Stage IV - advanced clinical nephropathy
E	V stage - chronic renal failure
№	krok 2013
Topic	Diabetes mellitus in children
Task	A 16-year-old girl had had polyuria, polydipsia for 2 months. She had lost 8 kg with a good appetite. The patient was urgently hospitalized for abdominal pain and nausea. Examination revealed glycemia at the rate of 18 mmol/l, glycosuria at the rate of 24 g/l. Insulin and infusion of isotonic solutions of sodium chloride and glucose eliminated these problems, including thirst. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Diabetes mellitus type 1
B	Diabetes mellitus type 2
C	Renal glycosuria
D	Diabetes insipidus
E	Secondary (symptomatic) diabetes
№	krok 2013
Topic	Principles of treatment of glomerulonephritis in children
Task	Examination of a 13-year-old girl revealed acute glomerulonephritis, nephritic syndrome at the initial stage without renal dysfunction. What is the main drug of choice for the basic therapy of this patient?
Correct answer	Antibiotic
B	Prednisolone
C	Curantyl
D	Heparin
E	Saluretic
№	krok 2013

Topic	Thyroid gland diseases in children
Task	A 13-year-old girl complains of fever up to 37, 4° C during the last 2 months after recovering from ARVI. Objectively: malnutrition, diffuse grade II enlargement of the thyroid gland feeling dense on palpation, exophthalmos, tachycardia. What kind of pathological syndrome is it?
Correct answer	Thyrotoxicosis
B	Hypothyroidism
C	Hypoparathyroidism
D	Hyperparathyroidism
E	Thymomegaly
№	крок 2018
Topic	Pulmonology
Task	A 7-year-old boy has severe pulmonary mucoviscidosis (cystic fibrosis). He complains of dyspnea and blood expectoration. Objectively he presents with lagging physical development, acrocyanosis, hepatomegaly, drumstick fingers, and nail plates resembling a "clock face". Provisional diagnosis of chronic pulmonary heart disease is made. What examination would be the most informative for diagnosis confirmation?
Correct answer	Doppler echocardiography
B	Electrocardiography
C	Chest X-ray
D	Rheography of the pulmonary artery
E	Ultrasound of the liver
№	крок 2018
Topic	Pulmonology
Task	A 1-year-old child with a case of URTI suddenly developed noisy respirations with difficult inspiration, intercostal retractions, and barking cough on the 2nd night after the disease onset. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis
B	Acute pulmonary inflammation
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Acute bronchitis
E	Acute bronchiolitis
№	крок 2018
Topic	Pulmonology

Task	The mother of a 3-month-old child came to a family doctor with complaints of her child being physically underdeveloped and suffering from cough attacks and dyspnea. Anamnesis: the child is the result of the second full-term pregnancy with the risk of miscarriage (the first child died of pulmonary pathology at the age of 4 months, according to the mother). Body mass at birth is 2500 g. Cough attacks were observed from the first days of life, twice the child was treated for bronchitis. Considering the severity of the child's condition the doctor made the referral for hospitalization. What diagnosis was most likely stated in the referral?
Correct answer	Mucoviscidosis (Cystic fibrosis)
B	Acute obstructive bronchitis
C	Recurrent obstructive bronchitis
D	Pertussis
E	Acute obstructive pneumonia
№	крок 2018
Topic	Pulmonology
Task	A 14-year-old boy presents with moderate bronchial asthma in its exacerbation period. What drug should be prescribed to stop an acute attack of expiratory dyspnea?
Correct answer	Salbutamol
B	Strophanthine (cardiac glycosides)
C	Cromolyn sodium (Cromoglicic acid)
D	Dexamethasone
E	Lasolvan (Ambroxol)
№	крок 2018
Topic	Cardiology
Task	A 12-year-old boy with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy complains of dyspnea caused by the slightest physical exertion. Echocardiography detected asymmetrical left ventricular hypertrophy, signs of pulmonary hypertension, and left ventricular dilatation, its ejection fraction is 59%. These developments are indicative of:
Correct answer	1.Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction
B	Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction
C	Primary pulmonary hypertension
D	Essential hypertension
E	Symptomatic arterial hypertension
№	крок 2018
Topic	Cardiology

Task	A 10-year-old boy with symptoms of arthritis and myocarditis was delivered into a hospital. Based on clinical examination the preliminary diagnosis of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis was made. What symptom is the most contributive for the diagnostics of this disease?
Correct answer	Reduced mobility of the joints in the morning
B	Regional hyperemia of the joints
C	Increased heart rate
D	Affection of the large joints
E	Enlarged heart
№	крок 2018
Topic	Cardiology
Task	A 5-year-old boy complains of severe dyspnea and sensation of lack of air. Objectively the child assumes orthopneic position, presents with marked peripheral cyanosis, drumstick fingers, nail plates resembling a "clock face", the borders of cardiac dullness are bilaterally extended; coarse systolic murmur can be detected over the whole surface of the heart and is especially pronounced in the II intercostal area on the left near the sternum. What disease can be characterized by such presentations?
Correct answer	Falot's tetrad
B	Dilated cardiomyopathy
C	Defect of the interventricular septum
D	Primary bacterial endocarditis
E	Defect of the interatrial septum
№	крок 2018
Topic	Cardiology
Task	An 8-year-old child presents with blood pressure up to 180/100 mm Hg in the upper limbs accompanied by headaches, tinnitus, occasional nosebleeds, and high fatigability. On examination there is no pulse over the leg arteries. ECG shows left ventricular hypertrophy. MRI-scan shows aortic narrowing to 5 mm in the typical place. Coarctation of aorta is diagnosed. What kind of treatment should be prescribed in this case?
Correct answer	Surgical
B	Abstain from surgery in favor of complex conservative therapy
C	Conservative
D	Physical therapy
E	Case monitoring
№	крок 2018

Topic	Cardiology
Task	A 15-year-old girl suffers from systemic lupus erythematosus and has been receiving prednisolone therapy in the daily dosage of 2 mg/kg for the last 6 weeks. The plans are made to gradually lower the dosage of the medicine. No clinical signs of her disease are observed. Previously she has received no immunization against measles. Due to measles outbreak it is necessary to develop the immunity against this infection in the patient. When can she be vaccinated?
Correct answer	At the present time
B	Immediately after the prednisolone therapy is complete
C	After 2 weeks of prednisolone therapy in the dosage lower than 2 mg/kg/24 hours
D	Never due to medical contraindications
E	1 month after the prednisolone therapy is complete
№	крок 2018
Topic	Polyclinics
Task	A 9-month-old infant presents with delayed tooth eruption and fontanel closure, weakness, and excessive sweating. What type of hypovitaminosis is the most likely in this child?
Correct answer	Hypovitaminosis <i>D</i>
B	Hypovitaminosis <i>C</i>
C	Hypovitaminosis <i>B</i> <sub>1</sub>
D	Hypovitaminosis <i>B</i> <sub>6</sub>
E	Hypovitaminosis <i>A</i>
№	крок 2018
Topic	Polyclinics
Task	A 16-year-old adolescent living in a rural area has been bitten in the shin by a stray dog. The wound is superficial. Regular vaccination against tetanus was received 3 months ago. What treatment tactics would be the most advisable in this case?
Correct answer	Antirabies vaccination
B	Antirabies immunoglobulin
C	Tetanus toxoid adsorbed
D	Antitetanus serum
E	Antitetanus immunoglobulin
№	крок 2018
Topic	Polyclinics

Task	During examination a 4-month-old child with meningococemia presents with acrocyanosis, cold extremities, tachypnea, and thready pulse, blood pressure of 30/0 mm Hg, anuria, and sopor. What clinical syndrome is it?
Correct answer	Septic shock
B	Neurotoxicosis
C	Exicosis
D	Encephalic syndrome
E	Acute renal failure
№	крок 2018
Topic	Polyclinics
Task	An infant is 2.5 months old. The onset of the disease was gradual, the child had normal body temperature but presented with slight cough. Within a week the cough intensified, especially at night; on the 12th day the child developed cough fits occurring up to 20 times per day and followed by vomiting. There was one instance of respiratory arrest. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Pertussis
B	Adenovirus infection
C	Parainfluenza
D	Congenital stridor
E	Respiratory syncytial infection
№	крок 2018
Topic	Pulmonology
Task	A 6-month-old infant is not vaccinated. The physician recommends a DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus) vaccination but the mother is absolutely against this procedure. Choose the most substantial argument in favor of vaccination:
Correct answer	Risk of lethal consequences
B	Epidemic risk for the others
C	Personal professional experience
D	High quality of vaccines
E	-
№	крок 2018
Topic	Endocrinology

Task	A 10-year-old girl exhibits high level of physical development ( $+3\sigma$ ), her body length increased by 10 cm within a year (which is double the norm for her age group), the number of permanent teeth corresponds with the age norm (20), the development of her secondary sex characteristics is three years ahead of her age (Ma, P, Ax, Menarche). Development rate ahead of her biological age can occur due to:
Correct answer	Endocrine disorders
B	Acceleration
C	Certain components of her diet
D	Sports training
E	Deficient hygienic education
№	крок 2018
Topic	Endocrinology
Task	A 16-year-old girl has primary amenorrhea, no pubic hair growth, normally developed mammary glands; her genotype is 46 XY; uterus and vagina are absent. What is your diagnosis?
Correct answer	Testicular feminization syndrome
B	Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome
C	Cushing syndrome
D	Sheehan syndrome
E	Cushing disease
№	крок 2018
Topic	Endocrinology
Task	Mother of an 8-year-old girl complains that the child is too short and has excessive body weight. Objectively: obesity with fat deposits on the torso and face (round moon-like face), acne, striae on the thighs and lower abdomen, hirsutism. What hormone can cause such symptoms, when in excess?
Correct answer	Cortisol
B	Glucagon
C	Thyroxin
D	Testosterone
E	Insulin
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology



Task	An infant has been born at the 41st week of gestation. The pregnancy was complicated with severe gestosis of the second semester. The weight of the baby is 2400 g, the height is 50 cm. Objectively: the skin is flabby, the layer of subcutaneous fat is thin, hypomyotonia, neonatal reflexes are weak. The internal organs are without pathologic changes. This newborn can be assessed as a:
Correct answer	Full-term infant with intrauterine growth retardation
B	Premature infant
C	Immature infant
D	Postmature infant
E	Full-term infant with normal body weight
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology
Task	The right arm of a newborn is stretched along the torso with all its joints extended; the shoulder is rotated inwards, while the forearm is pronated, the hand is in the position of palmar flexion. Spontaneous movements are absent in the shoulder and elbow joints, passive movements are painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Duchenne-Erb palsy, superior proximal type
B	Dejerine-Klumpke palsy, inferior distal type
C	Total obstetric palsy
D	Osteomyelitis of the right humerus
E	Poliomyelitis
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A newborn with gestational age of 31 weeks presents with hypotonia and depressed consciousness. Hematocrit is 35%, general cerebrospinal fluid analysis shows increased content of erythrocytes and protein, and low glucose. These data correspond with the clinical presentation of:
Correct answer	Intracranial hemorrhage
B	Meningitis
C	Sepsis
D	Anemia
E	Prenatal infection
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A newborn has Apgar score of 9. When should the infant be put to the breast?

Correct answer	In the delivery room
B	After 12 hours
C	After 2 hours
D	On the 2nd day
E	On the 3rd day
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A woman with blood group B(III) Rh(+) gave birth to a full-term healthy boy. Examination on the 3rd day of the infant's life shows him to have icteric tint to his skin. The child has no problems with suckling, sleep is nondisturbed. The abdomen is soft, the liver protrudes by 2 cm from under the costal margin. Complete blood count: hemoglobin -200 g/L , erythrocytes - $5.5 \cdot 10^{12}/L$ , total bilirubin - 62 mcml/L, indirect bilirubin - 52 mcml/L. What condition can be suspected?
Correct answer	Physiologic jaundice
B	Congenital hepatitis
C	Hemolytic disease of the newborn due to Rh incompatibility
D	Biliary atresia
E	Hemolytic disease of the newborn due to ABO incompatibility
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A 3-day-old infant with hyperbilirubinemia (428 mcml/L) developed disturbances manifesting as periodical excitation and convulsions against the background of inertness, hypotension, hypodynamia, and inhibition of unconditioned reflexes, convergent strabismus, rotational nystagmus, and settingsun eye phenomenon. What is the most likely cause of such symptoms?
Correct answer	Bilirubin encephalopathy
B	Craniocerebral injury
C	Brain tumor
D	Hydrocephalus
E	Infantile cerebral paralysis
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology

Task	It is the 3rd day after the normal term labor; the infant is rooming in with the mother and is on breastfeeding. Objectively: the mother's general condition is satisfactory. Temperature is $36.4^{\circ}C$ , heart rate is 80/min., BP is 120/80 mm Hg. Mammary glands are soft and painless; lactation is moderate, unrestricted milk flow. The uterus is dense, the uterine fundus is located by 3 fingers width below the navel. Lochia are sanguinoserous, moderate in volume. Assess the dynamics of uterine involution:
Correct answer	Physiological involution
B	Subinvolution
C	Lochiometra
D	Pathologic involution
E	Hematometra
№	крок 2018
Topic	Neonatology
Task	On the 9th day after childbirth the obstetric patient developed high fever up to $38^{\circ}C$ . She complains of pain in the right mammary gland. The examination revealed the following: a sharply painful infiltrate can be palpated in the right mammary gland, the skin over the infiltrate is red, subareolar area and nipple are swollen and painful. What is your diagnosis?
Correct answer	Abscess of the right mammary gland
B	Mastopathy
C	Cancer of the right mammary gland
D	Serous mastitis
E	Fibrous cystic degeneration of the right mammary gland
№	крок 2018
Topic	Nephrology
Task	A 7-year-old boy has been an inpatient for 1.5 months. He had been delivered to the hospital with complaints of edemas all over his body, low urine output, and headache. Clinical urinalysis: proteins - 7.1 g/L, leukocytes - 1-2 in the vision field, erythrocytes - 3-4 in the vision field. During the course of treatment the edemas gradually dissipated, headache abated, diuresis normalized. Daily urine proteins - 3 g/L. Biochemical blood test: total protein - 43.2 g/L, urea - 5.2 mmol/L, cholesterol - 9.2 mmol/L. What glomerulonephritis syndrome is the most likely to be present in the patient?
Correct answer	Nephrotic
B	Mixed
C	Nephritic
D	Isolated urinary
E	Hematuric

№	крок 2018
Topic	Nephrology
Task	A 9-year-old girl complains of fever up to 38.5° C , headache, inertness, weakness, loss of appetite, stomachache, and frequent painful urination. Provisional diagnosis of acute pyelonephritis is made. Clinical urine analysis: specific gravity - 1016, no protein, leukocytes - 10-15 in the vision field. What investigation method can verify the diagnosis of urinary tract infection?
Correct answer	Bacteriological inoculation of urine
B	Rehberg test (creatinine clearance test)
C	Clinical urine analyses, dynamic testing
D	Zymnysky test (density measurement of daily diuresis)
E	Complete blood count
№	крок 2018
Topic	Nephrology
Task	During regular examination of a 2-year-old boy, he presents with enlarged left kidney, painless on palpation. The right kidney was undetectable on palpation. Excretory urography shows no contrast on the right. Cystoscopy detected hemiatrophy of the urinary bladder trigone, the right ureteral orifice is not detected. What pathology is it?
Correct answer	Agenesis of the right kidney
B	Dystopia of the right kidney
C	Hypoplasia of the right kidney
D	Agenesis of the right ureter
E	Ectopic right ureteral orifice
№	крок 2018
Topic	Nephrology
Task	An 8-year-old girl with complaints of painful urination, frequent low-volume urination, and leukocyturia was diagnosed with acute cystitis. 10 days before the disease onset she was treated by the gynecologist for acute vulvitis. 5 days ago she presented with mild catarrhal symptoms. Her mother ascribes the child's disease to her overexposure to cold. Specify the most likely infection route:
Correct answer	Ascending
B	Lymphogenic
C	Descending
D	Hematogenic
E	Contact
№	крок 2018

Topic	Gastroenterology
Task	A 5-year-old child that contacts with viral hepatitis in the kindergarten presents with increased body temperature up to $38^{\circ}C$ , weakness, low appetite, single case of vomiting, dull pain in the subcostal area on the right. The child is provisionally diagnosed with viral hepatitis. What examination would be the most informative for diagnosis confirmation?
Correct answer	ALT activity in blood
B	Urine analysis for bile pigments
C	Feces analysis for stercobilin
D	Blood test for bilirubin
E	Thymol turbidity test
№	крок 2018
Topic	Gastroenterology
Task	A 1.5-month-old child on breastfeeding presents from birth with daily vomiting, irregular liquid foamy feces, and flatulence, which are resistant to antibacterial and probiotic therapy; no increase of body mass is observed. The child's condition improved, when breastmilk was substituted. What pathology is it?
Correct answer	Lactase deficiency
B	Functional dyspepsia
C	Intestinal lamblia (Giardiasis)
D	Infectious enteritis
E	Drug-induced enteritis
№	крок 2018
Topic	Hematology
Task	A 5-year-old child has body temperature risen up to febrile numbers, suffers from inertness, weakness. Examination revealed hemorrhage on the skin of limbs and torso. Enlargement of cervical and axillary lymph nodes can be detected. The liver is 4 cm below the costal arch; the spleen is 6 cm below the costal arch. Blood test: erythrocytes - $2.3 \cdot 10^{12}/L$ , Hb- 60 g/L, platelets - $40 \cdot 10^9/L$ , leukocytes - $32.8 \cdot 10^9/L$ , eosinophiles - 1%, band neutrophiles - 1%, segmented neutrophiles - 12%, lymphocytes - 46%, monocytes - 1%, blasts - 40%, Duke's bleeding time test result is 9 min. What examination is necessary to make the diagnosis?
Correct answer	Myelogram (bone marrow biopsy)
B	Lymph nodes biopsy
C	Abdominal US
D	Detection of hepatitis markers
E	Analysis of dynamic platelet function

№	крок 2019
Topic	Pulmonology
Task	A 10-year-old boy was brought into the hospital with complaints of expiratory dyspnea, respirations are 30/min. He explains his state by a change in the weather conditions. For the last 4 years the boy has been registered for regular check-ups due to his diagnosis of third degree persistent bronchial asthma. To provide emergency aid for this child, first he needs to be given:
Correct answer	Salbutamol Or short-acting $\beta_2$ —agonists
B	Claritin (Loratadine)
C	Dexamethasone
D	Adrenaline
E	Euphylline (Aminophylline)
№	крок 2019
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A newborn has Apgar score of 9. When should this infant be put to the breast?
Correct answer	In the delivery room
B	On the 3rd day
C	On the 2nd day
D	After 2 hours
E	After 12 hours
№	крок 2019
Topic	Cardiology
Task	A 13-year-old girl for the last two weeks has been complaining of dyspnea and shin and foot edemas that appear after a physical exertion. In the morning the edemas significantly decrease. Clinical examination revealed enlarged liver and coarse systolic murmur over the heart area. Blood test and urinalysis are without changes. What is the most likely cause of edemas in this child?
Correct answer	Heart failure
B	Hepatic cirrhosis
C	Angioneurotic edema
D	Acute pyelonephritis
E	Nephrotic syndrome
№	крок 2019
Topic	Hematology

Task	A 14-year—old girl came to the general practitioner with complaints of weakness, loss of appetite, headache, rapid fatigability. Her last menstruation was profuse and lasted for 14 days after the previous delay of 2 months. Objectively: the skin is pale, heart rate is 90/min., BP is 110/70 mm Hg, Hb is 88 g/L. Rectal examination: the uterus and its appendages are without changes, no discharge from the genital tracts. What complication occurred in the patient?
Correct answer	Posthemorrhagic anemia
B	Dysmenorrhea
C	Somatoform autonomic dysfunction of hypotonic type
D	Migraine
E	Gastritis
№	крок 2019
Topic	Pulmonology
Task	A 2-year—old child with persisting cough and subfebrile body temperature after a case of URTI developed dyspnea, cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle, percussion dullness and weakened respiration in the lower lobe
Correct answer	of the right lung, and a slight mediastinal displacement to the left. What pulmonary pathology is likely to cause this clinical presentation?
B	Pleurisy
C	Pneumonia
D	Atelectasis
E	Emphysema
№	крок 2019
Topic	Polyclinic
Task	A 13—year-old girl has 30% of excessive body mass, she started to gain weight at the age of 3. She has a family history of obesity. Her height and sexual development are normal for her age. The appetite is excessive. She complains of periodical headaches. Blood pressure — 120/80 mm Hg. Subcutaneous fat is evenly distributed, she has no stretch marks. There is juvenile acne on her face. What type of obesity is it?
Correct answer	Alimentary constitutive obesity
B	Hypothalamic obesity
C	Adrenal obesity
D	Hypothalamic syndrome of puberty
E	Hypothyroid obesity
№	крок 2019

Topic	Pulmonology
Task	At night a 2-year—old child with upper respiratory tract infection suddenly developed dyspnea with labored inspiration. Objectively the skin is pale, perioral cyanosis and slight acrocyanosis are observed. Breathing is loud, respiration rate is 32/min. Jugular, supra— and infraclavicular fossae retract during breathing. Respiration is coarse on auscultation. Heart sounds are clear and sonorous. heart rate is 120/min. What condition was complicated by the development of the upper respiratory tract infection?
Correct answer	Stenosing laryngotracheitis
B	Bronchiolitis
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Airway foreign body
E	Obstructive bronchitis
№	крок 2019
Topic	Gastroenterology
Task	A child is 1 year old. After solid food was introduced into the diet, within the last several months the child developed loss of appetite, diarrhea with large amount of feces, and occasional vomiting. Body temperature
Correct answer	remains normal. Body weight is 7 kg. The child is very pale, has leg edemas and extremely distended abdomen. Feces analysis detects high levels of fatty acids and soaps. Diagnosis of celiac disease was made and gluten—free diet was prescribed. What should be excluded from the diet in this case?
B	Cereals — wheat, oats
C	Easily digestible carbohydrates
D	Milk and dairy products
E	Animal protein
№	крок 2019
Topic	Nephrology
Task	A 7—year-old boy has been an inpatient for 1.5 months. He had been brought to the hospital with complaints of edemas all over his body. low urine output, and headache. Clinical urinalysis: proteins — 71 g/L, leukocytes - 1—2 in the vision field, erythrocytes - 3—4 in the Vision field. During the course of treatment the edemas gradually dissipated, headache abated, diuresis normalized. Daily urine proteins — 3 g/L. Biochemical blood test: total protein - 43.2 g/L, urea - 5.2 mmol/L, cholesterol — 9.2 mmol/L. What glomerulonephritis syndrome is the most likely to be present in the patient?
Correct answer	Nephrotic
B	Nephritic
C	Isolated urinary



D	Mixed
E	Hematuric
№	крок 2019
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A 22-day-old infant developed subcutaneous red nodes from 1.0 to 1.5 cm in size on the scalp; later the nodes suppurated. Temperature increased up to 37,7 C, intoxication symptoms appeared, regional lymph nodes enlarged. Complete blood count: anemia, leukocytosis, neutrocytosis, increased ESR. What diagnosis can be made?
Correct answer	Pseudofumneulosis
B	Pemphigus
C	Scalp phlegmon
D	Vesiculopustulosis
E	--
№	крок 2019
Topic	Polyclinic
Task	A 16-year-old girl has primary amenorrhea, no pubic hair growth, normally developed mammary glands: her genotype is 46 XY; uterus and vagina are absent. What is your diagnosis?
Correct answer	Testicular feminization syndrome
B	Mayer—Rokitansky-Kuster—Hauser syndrome
C	Cushing disease
D	Sheehan syndrome
E	Cushing syndrome
№	крок 2019
Topic	Polyclinic
Task	A 10-year—old boy with symptoms of arthritis and myocarditis was brought to a hospital. Based on clinical examination the provisional diagnosis of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis was made. What symptom is the most eontributive for the diagnostics of this disease?
Correct answer	Reduced mobility of the joints in the morning
B	Affection of the large joints
C	Enlarged heart
D	Regional hyperemia of the joints
E	Increased heart rate

№	крок 2019
Topic	Gastroenterology
Task	A 1.5-month-old child on breastfeeding presents from birth with daily vomiting, irregular liquid foamy feces, and meteorism, which are resistant to antibacterial and probiotic therapy: no increase of body mass is observed. The child's condition improved, when breastmilk was substituted with "NAN low lactose" formula. What pathology is it.
Correct answer	Lactase deficiency
B	Infectious enteritis
C	Functional dyspepsia
D	Drug—induced enteritis
E	Intestinal lambliaiasis (Giardiasis)
№	крок 2019
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A newborn with gestational age of 31 weeks presents with hypotonia and depressed consciousness. Hematocrit is 35%, general cerebrospinal fluid analysis shows increased content of erythrocytes and protein, and low glucose. These data correspond with the clinical presentation of:
Correct answer	Intracranial hemorrhage
B	Sepsis
C	Anemia
D	Meningitis
E	Intrauterine infection
№	крок 2019
Topic	Nephrology
Task	A 7—year-old girl has been twice treated with antibacterial agents for urinary tract infection. US shows no severe renal defects. The Child presents with recurrence of leukocyturia and bacteriuria, elevated body temperature up to 38.5°C, and pain in her left lumbar area. What examination should be conducted first to clarify the cause of urinary infection recurrence?
Correct answer	Excretory urography
B	Radioisotope renography
C	Retrograde pyelography
D	Immunogram
E	Micturating cystourethrography
№	крок 2019

Topic	Polyclinic
Task	A 3-month-old child with signs of rickets presents with positive Chvostek, Trousseau, and Maslov signs. One day ago the parents witnessed a cyanotic attack in their child — the child broke into a cold sweat, the eyes bulged and respiratory arrest occurred. One minute later the Child drew in a loud breath and the child’s condition normalized again. What is the cause of the described signs of the disease?
Correct answer	Decrease of blood calcium levels
B	Increase of blood phosphorus levels
C	Increase of blood calcium levels
D	Decrease of blood phosphorus levels
E	Metabolic acidosis
№	крок 2019
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A 3—week-old infant developed large, flaccid vesicles with purulent contents on the skin of chest and abdomen. The vesicles rupture quickly. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Vesiculopustulosis
B	Pemphigus neonatorum
C	Pseudofurunculosis
D	Toxic erythema
E	Pemphigus syphiliticus
№	крок 2019
Topic	Nephrology
Task	An 8-year—old girl complains of frequent painful urination in small amounts and urinary incontinence. The signs have been present for 2 days already. She explains her disease by overexposure to cold. Costovertebral angle tenderness is absent. Complete blood count is without pathologies. Urine test: leukocytes -20-30 in the Vision field, erythrocytes - 40-50 in the Vision field, unchanged, bacteriuria. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Cystitis
B	Vulvitis
C	Pyelonephritis
D	Urolithiasis
E	Glomerulonephritis
№	крок 2019

Topic	Pulmonology
Task	A 1—year—old child with a case of URTI suddenly developed noisy respirations with difficult inspiration, intercostal retractions, and barking cough on the 2nd night after the disease onset. What is the most likely
Correct answer	diagnosis?
B	Stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis
C	B Acute bronchitis.
D	Acute pulmonary inflammation
E	Bronchial asthma
№	крок 2019
Topic	Neonatology
Task	A newborn girl has Apgar score of 7—8 points at the 1-5 minutes after birth. During the labor there was a brief difficulty with extraction of the shoulder girdle. After birth the baby presents with disturbed function of the proximal segment and forced position of the right arm. The shoulder is rotated inwards, the elbow is extended, the forearm is pronated, and the whole upper limb resembles an arm of a doll. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis in this case?
Correct answer	Erb-Duchenne palsy
B	Thoracic spine trauma
C	Intracranial hemorrhage
D	Soft tissue injury of the right arm
E	Osteomyelitis of the right arm
№	крок 2019
Topic	Endocrinology
Task	A 10—year-old girl exhibits high level of physical development (M + 30), her body length increased by 10 cm within a year (which is double the norm for her age group), the number of permanent teeth corresponds with the age norm (20), the development of her secondary sex characteristics is three years ahead of her age (Ma, P, Ax, Menarche). Development rate ahead of her biological age can occur due to:
Correct answer	Endocrine disorders
B	Acceleration
C	Deficient hygienic education
D	Sports training
E	Certain components other diet
№	крок 2019

Topic	крок 2019
Task	Cardiology
Correct answer	A 3-year—old child presents with dyspnea that abates in the sitting position, occasional loss of consciousness and seizures. delayed physical development. cyanosis. drumstick fingers. Echocardiography detects aortic dextraposition. ventricular septal defect, pulmonary artery stenosis. and right ventricular hypertrophy. What is the most likely diagnosis?
B	Tetrad of Fallot
C	Ventricular septal defect
D	Transposition of the great vessels
E	Acquired valvular disease
№	крок 2019
Topic	Gastroenterology
Task	A 13-year—old girl for a month has been complaining of fatigability, dull pain in her right subcostal area, abdominal distension, and constipations. Abdominal palpation reveals positive Kehr, Murphy, and Ortner signs, while Desjardins and Mayo—Robson points are painless. Total bilirubin is 14.7 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , predominantly indirect, ALT— 20 U/L, AST— 40 U/L, amylase - 6.3 $\text{mmol/L}$ . Eehocholecystography shows practically no contraction of the gallbladder. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Hypokinetic biliary dyskinesia
B	Acute pancreatitis
C	Chronic hepatitis
D	Chronic pancreatitis
E	Hyperkinetic biliary dyskinesia
№	крок 2019
Topic	Hematology
Task	A 3-year-old child has been brought to a hospital with complaints of pain in the legs. fever, and loss of appetite. Objectively: pale skin and mucosa, hemorrhagic rash. Lymph nodes are enlarged, painless, dense and elastic, not matted together. Bones, joints, and abdomen are painful. The liver and spleen are enlarged. Hemogram: Hb- 88 g/L. color index — 1.3, platelets - 80 - 109/L, leukocytes — 25.8 ~ 109/L, lymphoblasts — 70%, ESR- 52 mm/hour. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Acute leukemia
B	Acute rheumatic fever
C	Infectious mononucleosis
D	Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein purpura)
E	Thrombocytopenic purpura

№	krok 2020
Task	A 13year old girl for month has been complaining of fatigability,dull pain in her right subcostal area,abdominal distention , and constipations. Abdominal palpation reveals positive Kehr,Murphy, and Orthner sings,while Desjardins and Mayo-Robson points are painless. Total bilirubin is 14.7mmol/l,predominantly indirect,ALT-20 U/l,AST-40 U/l,amylase-6.3 mmol/l.Echocholecystography shows practically no contraction of the gallbladder.Make the provisional diagnosis :
Correct answer	Hypokinetic biliary dyskinesia.
B	Chronic hepatitis.
C	Acute pancreatitis.
D	Chronic pancreatitis.
E	Hyperkinetic biliary dyskinesia .
№	krok 2020
Task	A newborn has around red formation discharge pulses from the two orifices located in the lower part of this formation. in the suprapubic region. Examination shows that urine is being discharge pulses from the two orifices located in the lower part of this formation. Name this developmental anomaly :
Correct answer	Bladder exstrophy.
B	Bladder agenesis.
C	Urachal cyst.
D	Bladder diverticulum.
E	Vesico-umbilical fistula.
№	krok 2020
Task	A pregnant women at 32 weeks of gestation with the risk of preterm labor undergoes a treatment to prevent fetal respiratory distress syndrome. What medicine was she prescribed?
Correct answer	Dexamethasone
B	Misoprostol
C	Gynipral (hexoprenaline)
D	Oxytocin
E	Progesterone.
№	krok 2020

Task	A 6 years old girl complains of body temperature up to 39.0 degrees, rhinitis, dry cough, dyspnea. She has been presenting with these signs for 5 days already. On examination her condition is of moderate severity. Her dyspnea is of mixed genesis. RR 28/min, HR-120/min. Percussion produces a dull sound in the right lower segments; in the same area auscultation detects weakened respiration and fine vesicular wet crackles; coarse respiration can be detected on the left. Make the provisional diagnoses :
Correct answer	Right-sided community –acquired pneumonia.
B	Stenosing laryngotracheitis.
C	Acute bronchiolitis.
D	Acute simple bronchitis.
E	Acute obstructive bronchitis.
№	krok 2020
Task	3 years old child has been brought to a hospital with complains of pain in the legs , fever, and loss of appetite. Objectively: pale skin and mucosa, hemorrhagic rash. Lymph nodes are enlarged, painless, dense and elastic not matted together. Bones, joints and abdomen are painful. The liver and spleen are enlarged. CBC : Hb-88g/l., color index -1.3, platelets-80, WBC-25,8., lymphoblasts-70%, ESR-52mm/hour. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Acute leukemia.
B	Thrombocytopenic purpura.
C	Infectious mononucleosis.
D	Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein disease)
E	Acute rheumatic fever.
№	krok 2020
Task	After semolina was introduced into the diet, 1 year old child for 2 months has been presenting with loss of appetite, irritability, loss of body weight, and loss of previously learned skills. The feces are copious and foul-smelling. The skin is pale and dry. The hair is brittle. The abdomen is distended, while the limbs are thin. Stool test shows high level of fatty acids. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Celiac disease.
B	Irritable bowel syndrome.
C	Functional diarrhea.
D	Cystic fibrosis.
E	Lactase deficiency.
№	krok 2020

Task	A 10-year-old boy came to the polyclinic with complains of stuffy nose it is no what these things occur in the child periodically (in spring and autumn)he has a history of atopic dermatitis. The father of the child has bronchial asthma. Objectively,the boy’s face is pale and slightly swollen. RR-22/min, auscultation detects vesicular respiration over the lungs. Rhinoscopy shows swollen and pail nasal mucosa. What disease can be suspected?
Correct answer	Acute maxillary sinusitis.
B	Acute rhinitis.
C	Recurrent respiratory disease.
D	Allergic rhinitis.
E	Acute adenoiditis.
№	krok 2020
Task	Disease onset was acute. A child developed general weaknes, pain in the joint and fever. Later this signs became accompanied by itching skin rash manifested as erythematous spots to 2-5 mm in size.The rash gradually turned hemorrhagic. Large joints are painful and swollen ;pain attacks periodically occur in the paraumbilical area; the signs of intestinal hemorrhage. What the most likely diagnoses?
Correct answer	Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein disease)
B	Scarlet fever.
C	Streptococcal impetigo.
D	Hemorrhagic meningoencephalitis.
E	Rheumatism.
№	krok 2020
Task	A 3 month old child with signs of rickets presents with positive Chvostek ,TrousseauandMasslovsigns. One day ago the parents witnessed a cyanotic attack in the child-the child broke into a cold sweat, the eyes bulged ,and respiratory arrest occurred.1minute later the child drew in a loud breath and the child’s condition normalized again.What is cause of the described signs of the disease?
Correct answer	Decrease of blood Ca <sup>++</sup> levels.
B	Increase of blood Ca levels.
C	Increase of blood P levels
D	Metabolic acidosis.
E	
№	krok 2020



Task	During is regular examination a girl 8 year old with type 1 diabetes mellitus presents is a swelling on the anterior surface of her hip. The swelling is 3cm in diameters, dens, painless on palpation. The skin over this formation has normal color and temperature. Localization of the swelling matches the place were the girl usually receives her insulin injections. What is the most likely cause of the clinical presentation?
Correct answer	Development hypertrophic lipodystrophy.
B	Development atrophic lipodystrophy.
C	Formation of a post – injection abscess.
D	Allergic response.
E	Formation of a post – injection infiltration.
№	krok 2020
Task	A 12-year-old girl after a case of respiratory infection developed dyspnea at rest, painless of skin. HR-110/min,BP-90/55mm Hg. Heart sound are muffled, borders of relative heart dullness : right –parasternal line, upper- the III rib ,left-1.0cm outwards from the midclavicular line. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Infectious myocarditis.
B	Exudative pericarditis.
C	Somatoform autonomic dysfunction.
D	Functional cardiomyopathy.
E	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
№	krok 2020
Task	A 5 year old child had acute onset of disease that manifested in body temperature up to 39.5 degrees, marked chills, weakness, inertness, skin pallor, and headache. 8 hours later a hemorrhagic rash developed on the skin of the buttocks and legs. The child is sluggish , the body temperature has dropped, BP-80/40mm Hg, RR-28-30/min, diuresis is decreased. Make the provisional diagnosis.
Correct answer	Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein disease)
B	Thrombocytopenic purpura.
C	Measles
D	Meningococemia
E	Reye syndrome
№	krok 2020

Task	The 5-year-old child has been ill for 2 weeks. Cough attacks developed first and were then followed by reprises. During coughing the child's face turns red and cervical veins bulge. The cough attacks induce vomiting. X-ray shows intensified bronchial pattern. Blood test: leukocytes - $16 \cdot 10^9/L$ , lymphocytes - 72%, erythrocyte sedimentation rate - 4 mm/hour. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pertussis
B	Obstructive bronchitis
C	Pneumonia
D	Adenovirus infection
E	
№	krok 2020
Task	A 22-day-old infant developed subcutaneous red nodes from 1.0 to 1.5 cm in size on the scalp; later the nodes suppurated. Temperature increased up to 37.7°C, intoxication symptoms appeared, regional lymph nodes enlarged. Complete blood count: anemia, leukocytosis, neutrocytosis, increased ESR. What diagnosis can be made?
Correct answer	Pseudofurunculosis
B	Pemphigus
C	Vesiculopustulosis
D	Scalp phlegmon
E	
№	krok 2020
Task	A 2,5 year old child is ill for the second day. The onset of disease was associated with the temperature up to 37.8 degrees, a single bout of vomiting and watery diarrhea up to 5 times per day. During the second day vomiting occurred twice, body temperature is 38.0, the child has low appetite watery diarrhea continues. The treatment of the child should start with the following :
Correct answer	Prescribe oral rehydration
B	Prescribe Polymyxine
C	Prescribe Ceftriaxone
D	Prescribe Loperamid
E	Prescribe Nifuroxazide
№	krok 2020
Task	A 7-year-old boy after a fall from a height presents with rapid and shallow breathing and cyanotic face. The right half of his thorax is distended and takes no part in the respiration. Percussion detects tympanitis in the affected area, while auscultation detects no breathing there. What pathology is most likely cause is clinical presentation? What instrumental examination would be the most informative in this case?

Correct answer	Right-sided tension pneumothorax. Chest X-Ray.
B	Airway foreign body. Diagnostic-therapeutic bronchoscopy.
C	Mediastinitis . Survey X-Ray of the chest
D	Tension cyst of the right lung. Tracheobronchoscopy.
E	Right-sided hemothorax .Survey X-Ray of the chest.
№	krok 2020
Task	A 17-year-old girl has been suffering from hepatic cirrhosis for 3 years. Lately her periods of excitation have been intermittent with depression ,she does not sleep enough . Objectively, her condition is severe, the girl is sluggish, gives one-word responses, has tremor in her extremities, her skin is icteric, with single hemorrhagic rashes. Name the likely complication of her diseases:
Correct answer	Hepatic encephalopathy
B	Reye syndrome
C	Kidney failure
D	Sepsis
E	Bipolar affected disorder.
№	krok 2020
Task	During regular examination of 2-year-old boy he presents with enlarged left kidney, painless on palpation the are kidney was undetectable on palpation. Excretory urography shows no contrasts on the right. Cystoscopy detected hemiatrophy of the urinary bladder trigon, the right ureteral orifice is not detected. What pathology is it?
Correct answer	Agenesis of the right kidney
B	Dystrophy of the right kidney
C	Agenesis of the right ureter
D	Ectopic right ureteral orifice
E	Hypoplasia of the right kidney
№	krok 2020
Task	A 8 day old boy was delivered to the hospital on the 2nd day after onset of the disease. His parents complain of his fussiness,regurgitation, fever (38.5),red skin with infiltration in the lumbar area. His medical history has known peculiarities. The child is severe condition, inert,pale,suckles poorly. In the lumbar area on the sacrum and buttocks there is a tense ifiltration with hyperemic and cyanotic areas and with the soft spot 8x7cm in its center. The stool is 10 times/day ,with green and mucous admixtures. What is the most like diagnosis?
Correct answer	Phlegmon of the newborn
B	Hemangioma

C	Erysipelas
D	Congenital soft-tissue tumor
E	Adiponecrosis
№	krok 2020
Task	Child was born at 40 weeks of gestation with weight 3700g, Apgar score -7/9 points. The baby was put to breast immediately after birth and suckled actively. On the 1st day of life the child weight decreased to 3600g. What transitory condition is observed in the child ?
Correct answer	Physiological weight loss
B	Transient dysbiosis
C	Uric acid infarction
D	Physiological jaundice
E	Toxic erythema
№	krok 2020
Task	A 17-year old girl complains of a pain in her knee and ankle joints and body temperature up to 39.0. 2 weeks ago she had a case of acute tonsillitis. Objectively , her joints are swollen, sharply painful and the mobility is reduced. On the skin of her trunk and limbs the are barely visible circle-shaped pale pink spots. HR-95/min, BP – 90/60 mm Hg., heart sounds are weakened the is soft systolic murmur over the apex. Make a diagnosis.
Correct answer	Acute rheumatic fever
B	Systemic scleroderma
C	Reactive arthritis
D	Rheumatoid arthritis
E	Erythema nodosum
№	krok 2020
Task	A 16 year old boy developed dizziness. His HR-35/min,BP-85/45mm Hg,heart borders are not enlarged. Heart sounds are loud and clear. ESG shows P waves disconnected from QRS complexes, dissociation and different rhythm of atria and ventricles is accompanied by varying location of P wave in relation to QRST complex. This presentation is the most characteristic of the following disease:
Correct answer	Complete atrioventricular block (III degree)
B	Extrasystol
C	Atrioventricular block (II degree)
D	Atrioventricular dissociation

E	Sinus bradycardia.
№	krok 2020
Task	A 9-year old boy fell of a tree and hit the back of his head. A brief loss of consciousness was observed. The child's condition is satisfactory, he has a headache and vertigo. Skull X-Ray scans show a depressed fracture of the occipital bone in the area of the external occipital protuberance. What treatment tactics is indicated for this patient?
Correct answer	Surgical intervention
B	Anti-inflammatory therapy
C	Complex conservative treatment
D	Hemostatic therapy.
E	Lumbar puncture to relieve the pressure
№	1
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 7-day-old girl is markedly inert and suffers from recurrent (sometimes projectile) vomiting, liquid stools, exicosis, and marked progressing hypotension. She gains no weight. Her skin is earthy gray and her nipples are pigmented. She presents with enlarged clitoris, incomplete union of the vulvar lips, and incomplete separation of the urethra and vagina. She has marked hyperkalemia and hyponatremia, metabolic acidosis, and hypoglycemia. Her blood aldosterone levels are low, while her plasma renin activity is high. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Adrenogenital syndrome, salt-wasting form
B	Adrenogenital syndrome, hypertensive form
C	Hermaphroditism
D	Turner syndrome
E	Adrenogenital syndrome, simple-virilizing form
№	2
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A woman with blood group B (III) Rh (+) gave birth to a full-term healthy boy. Examination on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> of the infant's life shows him to have icteric tint to his skin. The child has no problems with suckling, sleep is nondisturbed. The abdomen is soft, the liver protrudes by 2 cm from under the costal margin. Complete blood count: hemoglobin - 200 g/L, erythrocytes - $5.5 \cdot 10^{12}/L$ , total bilirubin - 62 mcml/L, indirect bilirubin - 52 mcml/L. What condition can be suspected?
Correct answer	Physiological jaundice
B	Hemolytic disease of the newborn due to Rh incompatibility
C	Hemolytic disease of the newborn due to ABO incompatibility

D	Congenital hepatitis
E	Biliary atresia
№	3
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 12-year-old boy with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy complains of dyspnea caused by the slightest physical exertion. Endocardiography detected asymmetrical left ventricular hypertrophy, signs of pulmonary hypertension, and left ventricular dilatation, its ejection fraction is 59%. These developments are indicative of:
Correct answer	Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction
B	Primary pulmonary hypertension
C	Symptomatic arterial hypertension
D	Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction
E	Primary arterial hypertension
№	4
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A newborn boy, born at 38 weeks of gestation with weight of 2200 g, presents with a ventricular septal defect, cataracts in both eyes, and sensorineural deafness. At the term of 12 weeks. The mother of the boy had a case of an influenza-like disease accompanied by a rash. In this case, the newborn newborn will most likely be diagnosed with:
Correct answer	Congenital rubella syndrome
B	Cytomegalovirus infection
C	Toxoplasmosis
D	Congenital varicella syndrome
E	Congenital listeriosis
№	5
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	The condition of a full-term newborn deteriorated on the first day of life. The baby was born from the third pregnancy, during the second half of which gestosis was observed, The mother's blood group 0 (I) Rh (-). Examination shows that the baby is inert and has icteric skin and mucosa; baby's urine and stool are of normal color. Blood serum bilirubin is 248 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , because of indirect bilirubin levels. What is the most likely cause of this pathologic condition?
Correct answer	Rh incompatibility
B	Biliary atresia
C	ABO incompatibility

D	Fetal hepatitis
E	Physiological jaundice
№	6
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	An 8-year-old girl after a case of acute respiratory infection has been complaining for the last 2 weeks of a pain in the area of her heart and palpitations. Objectively, her body temperature is febrile, her skin is pale, the heart borders are extended to the left, heart rate is 142/min. The girl presents with paired atrial extrasystoles, dull heart sounds, and a low intensity systolic murmur that reaches its maximum at point. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Myocarditis
B	Congenital heart disease
C	Endocarditis
D	Somatoform vegetative dysfunction
E	Functional changes in the heart
№	7
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	During a regular examination, an 8-year-old girl with type I diabetes mellitus presents with a swelling on the anterior surface of her hip. The swelling is 3 cm in diameter, dense, painless, on palpation. The skin over this formation has normal color and temperature. Localization of the swelling matches the place where the girl usually receives her insulin injections. What is the most likely cause of this clinical presentation?
Correct answer	Development of hypertrophic lipodystrophy
B	Development of atrophic lipodystrophy
C	Formation of a post-injection abscess
D	Formation of a post-injection infiltration
E	Allergic response
№	8
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 16-year-old teenager has been bitten by a dog. The bites are located in the area of face and fingertips. The dog is a stray and cannot be observed. Primary surgical treatment of the wound was performed without removal of the wound edges. What tactics should be chosen by a doctor for prevention?
Correct answer	Prescribe anti-rabies immunoglobulin and anti-rabies vaccine
B	Prescribe human immunoglobulin and ribavirin

C	Prescribe anti-rabies immunoglobulin and ribavirin
D	Prescribe anti-rabies vaccine and human immunoglobulin.
E	Prescribe anti-rabies vaccine and ribavirin
№	9
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	An 18-year-old young man during hospitalization complaints of general weakness, body temperature of 37.5 °C, loss of appetite, nausea, heaviness in right subcostal region, and discolored stool and urine. The disease onset was 5 days ago. Objectively, his skin and sclerae are slightly icteric. The liver protrudes by 3 cm and is tender to palpation. Patient's urine is dark brown, while his stool is light-colored. He usually drinks water from a tap. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?
Correct answer	Viral hepatitis B
B	Leptospirosis
C	Malaria
D	Typhoid fever
E	Viral hepatitis C
№	10
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 17-year-old girl has made an appointment with the doctor. She plans to begin her sex life. No signs of gynecological pathology were detected. In the family history there was a case of cervical cancer that occurred to the patient's grandmother. The patient was consulted about the maintenance of her reproductive health. What recommendation will be the most helpful for prevention of invasive cervical cancer?
Correct answer	Vaccination against human papillomavirus (HPV)
B	Timely treatment of sexually transmitted diseases
C	Antiviral and antibacterial drugs
D	Vitamins, calcium, omega-3
E	Immunomodulators
№	11
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	During examination a 4-month-old child with meningococemia presents with acrocyanosis, cold extremities, tachypnea, and thready pulse, blood pressure of 30/0 mm Hg, anuria, and spoor. What clinical syndrome is it?
Correct answer	Toxic shock syndrome
B	Exicosis



C	Encephalic syndrome
D	Acute renal failure
E	Neurotoxicosis
№	12
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	An 18-year-old girl complains of sneezing attacks that occur mostly in the morning 15-20 times in a row, an itch in her nose and throat, profuse watery discharge from her nose, rhinitis, and pain in her eyes. What test will be the most informative for diagnosis-making in this case?
Correct answer	Total IgE levels
B	Intradermal test
C	Provocation test
D	Skin prick test
E	Droplet test
№	13
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 10-year-old girl was hospitalized with signs of carditis. According to her medical history, two weeks ago she had an exacerbation of chronic tonsillitis. What etiological factor is the most likely in this case?
Correct answer	Streptococcus
B	Staphylococcus
C	Klebsiella
D	Pneumococcus
E	Proteus
№	14
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A baby is 4 days old. The baby's condition after birth is severe (tonic-clonic seizures, no newborn reflexes). The muscle tone is asymmetrical. The large fontanelle exhibits increased pulsation and is 3x3 cm in size. The baby's respiration rate is 32/min with apnea episodes. The heart sounds are clear and rhythmical; the heart rate is 122/min. Neurosonogram shows enlarged lateral ventricles with echo positive inclusions in the ependymal. What is the most likely cause in this case?
Correct answer	Intraventricular hemorrhage
B	Spinal cord birth injury
C	Meningitis

D	Hydrocephalus
E	Respiratory distress syndrome
№	15
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	An 8-year-old girl with complaints of painful urination, frequent low-volume urination, and leukocyturia was diagnosed with acute cystitis. 10 days before the disease onset she was treated by the gynecologist for acute vulvitis. 5 days ago she presented with mild catarrhal symptoms. Her mother ascribes the child's disease to her overexposure to cold. Specify the most likely infection route:
Correct answer	Ascending
B	Contact
C	Lymphogenic
D	Descending
E	Hematogenic
№	16
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 17-year-old young man demands a plastic surgery. He thinks that it's impossible to live with such an ugly nose as his. He claims that wherever he is, everyone is laughing at him and mocking him behind his back. He walks with a cap pulled low over his face, turns his face downwards, and pulls up his scarf up to his eyes. Objectively, there are no indications for rhinoplasty – the young man has a nearly classical shape of the nose. What psychopathological condition is it?
Correct answer	Dysmorphomania
B	Capgras syndrome
C	Body schema disorder
D	Hypochondrical neurosis
E	Intrusive thoughts
№	17
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 12-year-old girl for two weeks presents with periodical body temperature elevations to 39 °C, spindle-shaped swelling of the interphalangeal joints, pain in the upper chest and neck, and morning stiffness. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
B	Toxic synovitis
C	Rheumatism
D	Septic arthritis

E	Osteoarthritis	
№		18
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	A 14-year-old boy complaints of fatigability, face edema, headache, and urination in small portions. The urine resembles meat slops in color. The boy is registered for regular check-ups since the age of 8 because of chronic glomerulonephritis. His blood creatinine is 0.350 mmol/L, blood urea – 10.4 mmol/L. What complication is the most likely cause of this clinical presentation?	
Correct answer	Chronic renal failure	
B	Chronic glomerulonephritis	
C	Chronic circulatory failure	
D	Acute renal failure	
E	Renal tuberculosis	
№		19
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	A 3-month-old child has been formulated since the age of 2.5 months, because the child's mother has no milk. The mother notes that despite her taking a good care of her child, the baby developed persistent redness in the skin folds. Three-four days later, the child developed itching and hyperemic skin patches on the cheeks and chin. The parches are filled with serous exudate that forms yellowish scabs, when dried out. Seborrheic scales are observed on the child's scalp. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?	
Correct answer	Allergic (atopic) diathesis	
B	Exudative-catarrhal diathesis	
C	Lymphatic-hypoplastic diathesis	
D	Neuro-arthritic diathesis	
E	Staphyloiderma	
№		20
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	During regular examination of a 2-year-old boy, he presents with enlarged left kidney, painless on palpation. The right kidney was undetectable on palpation. Excretory urography shows no contract on the right. Cytoscopy detected hemiatrophy of the urinary bladder trigone, the right ureteral orifice is not detected. What pathology is it?	
Correct answer	Agenesis of the right kidney	
B	Agenesis of the right ureter	
C	Ectopic right ureteral orifice	
D	Hypoplasia of the right kidney	

E	Dystopia of the right kidney
№	21
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 7-year-old child complains of stomachache episodes that occur after mental stress, cold drinks, or ice-cream. After clinical and instrumental examination the boy was diagnosed with hypertensive biliary dyskinesia. What medicines should be prescribed first for the treatment in this case?
Correct answer	Antispasmodics and cholagogues
B	Antioxidants
C	Antibiotics
D	Sedatives and cholekinetics
E	Cholagogues and cholekinetics
№	22
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	Daily diet of a 10-year-old girl contains the following: vitamin B <sub>1</sub> – 1.2 mg, vitamin B <sub>2</sub> – 0.6 mg, vitamin B <sub>6</sub> – 1.4 mg, vitamin PP – 15 mg, vitamin C – 65 mg. Assessment of the girl's nutrition status reveals that she has cheilosis, glossitis, angular cheilitis, and conjunctivitis. The girl is likely to have:
Correct answer	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> hypovitaminosis
B	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> hypovitaminosis
C	Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> hypovitaminosis
D	Vitamin C hypovitaminosis
E	Vitamin PP hypovitaminosis
№	23
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 3-year-old boy was hospitalized in a severe condition. Objectively, he has somnolence, hyperreflexia, convulsions, hyperesthesia, and intractable vomiting. His body temperature is 39.9 °C, heart rate – 160/min., blood pressure – 80/40 mm Hg. What test must be conducted first in this case?
Correct answer	Lumbar puncture
B	Skull X-ray
C	Echoencephalography
D	Cranial CT scan

E	Rheoencephalography
№	24
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 13-year-old girl was brought into the gynecological department with complaints of profuse bloody discharge from her genital tracts for the last 101 days. Menarche was at the age of 11, the menstrual cycle is irregular. Rectoabdominal examination detects no pathology. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Juvenile uterine bleeding
B	Adrenomyosis
C	Werlhof's disease (immune thrombocytopenic purpura)
D	External genital tract injury
E	Endometrial polyp
№	25
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 3-year-old child, while playing, suddenly developed cough's attacks and problems with breathing. Objectively, the child has a dry cough and mixed type dyspnea. Auscultation detects a small amount of dry crackles in the lungs. Respiration is weakened on the right. The child does not attend kindergarten. And has all necessary immunizations for that age. What pathology can be suspected?
Correct answer	Airway foreign body
B	Pneumonia
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Acute respiratory viral infection
E	Pertussis
№	26
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 17-year-old girl complains of a pain and swelling of her second finger on the right hand. Three days ago she made a manicure. The pain developed on the second day after that. Objectively, her nail fold is swollen, hyperemic, overhangs the nail plate, and is painful on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?
Correct answer	Paronychia
B	Subungual paronychia
C	Cutaneous paronychia
D	Erysipeloid
E	Subcutaneous paronychia

№		27
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	A 9-year-old boy is in a severe condition. His body temperature is 38-39 °C, he has nosebleeds and complaints of pain in his bones. Objectively, the boy presents with acute pallor, hemorrhagic rash, and ulcerative necrotizing stomatitis. All the groups of lymph nodes are enlarged. The liver is +5 cm. The spleen is +4 cm. What test will be decisive for diagnosis-making in this case?	
Correct answer	Myelogram	
B	Complete blood count	
C	Abdominal ultrasound	
D	Immune complex testing	
E	X-ray of the mediastinum	
№		28
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	A 7-year-old boy after playing with a cat suddenly developed problems with breathing. Objectively, the boy is pale, frightened, and sits, leaning onto his arms. His body temperature is 36.6 °C, heart rate – 120/min., respiration rate – 42/min., speaks in syllables. The exhale is long and accompanied by wheezing. Percussion detects a bandbox resonance over the lungs. An inhalation of ventolin (salbutamol) solution was started via a nebulizer. What can help assess the child's need for oxygen therapy in this case?	
Correct answer	Pulse oximetry	
B	Assessment of an accessory respiratory muscles involvement	
C	Pneumotachometry	
D	Spirometry	
E	Chest X-ray	
№		29
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	A 7-year-old boy after fall from a height presents with rapid and shallow breathing and cyanotic face. The right half of his thorax is distended and takes no part in the respiration. Percussion detects tympanitis in the affected area, while auscultation detects no breathing there. What pathology is most likely cause of this clinical presentation? What instrumental examination would be the most informative in this case?	
Correct answer	Right-sided hemothorax. Survey X-ray of the chest	
B	Tension cyst of the right lung. Tracheobronchoscopy	
C	Right-sided tension pneumothorax. Chest X-ray	
D	Airway foreign body. Diagnostic and therapeutic bronchoscopy	

E	Mediastinitis. Survey X-ray of the chest
№	30
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 2-year-old boy against the background of lacunar tonsillitis developed problematic breathing through the nose and mouth. Mesopharyngoscopy shows hyperemic palatine tonsils and posterior pharyngeal wall, yellow films in the openings of the tonsillar crypts, and a protrusion on the posterior wall of the oropharynx that fluctuates during palpation. What complication must be avoided during the surgical treatment of this condition?
Correct answer	Pus aspiration
B	Mediastinitis
C	Major vessel injury
D	Esophagitis
E	Disturbed lymphatic efflux
№	31
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	A 1-year-old child with a case of URTI suddenly developed noisy respirations with difficult inspiration, intercostal retractions, and barking cough on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> night after the disease onset. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis
B	Acute bronchitis
C	Acute bronchiolitis
D	Acute pulmonaru inflammation
E	Bronchial asthma
№	32
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics
Task	Anthropometric measurements are widely used to study the physical development of children and teenagers. What measurement is the functional one?
Correct answer	Height measurement
B	Measuring the vital capacity of the lungs
C	Weight measurement
D	Determining the shape of the backbone
E	Determining the shape of the chest
№	33

Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	A one-month-old child regurgitates every time after being put to the bed after a breastfeeding. Pediatrician's examination revealed no pathology in the child's condition. The doctor explained the regurgitations as a result of digestive system built, characteristic for this age, and gave advice, how to take care of this child in this case. What advice is it?	
Correct answer	Upright position of the baby immediately after feeding	
B	Abdominal massage	
C	Thermal compresses to the stomach	
D	Give a pacifier immediately after breastfeeding	
E	Prone position of the baby immediately after feeding	
№		34
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	After semolina was introduced into the diet, 1-year-old child for 2 months has been presenting with loss of appetite, irritability, loss of body mass, and loss of previously learned skills. The faces are copious and foul-smelling. The skin is pale and dry, the hair is brittle. The abdomen is distended, while the limbs are thin. Stool test shows high levels of fatty acids. What is the most likely diagnosis?	
Correct answer	Celiac disease	
B	Irritable bowel syndrome	
C	Functional diarrhea	
D	Lactase deficiency	
E	Mucoviscidosis (cystic fibrosis)	
№		35
Topic	krok-2-English-2021/Pediatrics	
Task	A child is 4 months old. The disease onset was acute and manifested as a temperature of 37.8 °C and slight cough. On the third day after the onset, the cough intensified and became accompanied by dyspnea. Percussion detects a tympanic sound over the lungs, while auscultation reveals numerous wet fine bubbling and sibilant wheezes during the exhalation. Make the provisional diagnosis:	
Correct answer	Acute bronchiolitis	
B	Bronchopneumonia	
C	Focal pneumonia	
D	Acute bronchitis	
E	Obstructive bronchitis	