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QUALITY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE»

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Variant 58

**TEST ITEMS  
FOR THE UNIFIED STATE QUALIFICATION EXAM**

**STAGE 1**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY TEST**

**Specialty  
«STOMATOLOGY»**

## I. Read the text and answer 10 questions to it.

### The concept of palliative care

The concept of palliative care - specialized support for the terminally ill - was pioneered by British nurse, social worker, and doctor Cicely Saunders. In 1967, Saunders founded the world's first purpose-built hospice, St Christopher's, in London. Saunders believed that dying people should be treated with compassion, respect, and dignity, with access to painkilling medicine to alleviate their suffering. This ethos led to Saunders' theory of "total pain" the idea that a patient's physical pain was one aspect of overall distress that included emotional, social, and spiritual elements. After opening St Christopher's Hospice, Saunders advocated that every terminally ill patient should be listened to as an individual, receive tailored medical treatment, and be given holistic care by a team of specialists up until their death. Saunders developed her ideas during a time of great change in British healthcare. Founded in 1948, the National Health Service (NHS) provided free healthcare for all. In its early days, however, the NHS provided little in the way of care for the terminally ill. Such patients often spent their last hours in hospital, with doctors administering generic pain medication. Having a doctor present at a patient's deathbed is a modern phenomenon. Historically, doctors had focused purely on curing disease rather than aiding the terminally ill. In medieval Europe, an early death caused by disease or disaster was commonplace and often quick, but by the late 19th century, advances in medicine and science meant people were generally living longer. A longer life increased the chances of a longer death from diseases such as cancer, and the possibility of a protracted period of pain and suffering. Having a doctor present, armed with judicious doses of opium or laudanum (a tincture of opium), became as important as having a priest at the deathbed. In the early 20th century, doctors were still a long way from developing a process for identifying requirements for end-of-life pain relief. They usually gave all dying patients morphine, and repeated the dose only when the effects of the previous one had worn off. Patients were in constant dread of the next wave of pain. Another source of anxiety for dying patients was their isolation. Most patients wanted their lives to end at home, given the choice, but only the wealthy could afford to have a physician present. From 1948, NHS-funded hospitals became the place where most terminally ill people in Britain died. There were also a small number of homes, called hospices, that tended to the needs of the dying, but they typically relied on older traditions of religious care and were almost entirely separate from the NHS.

1. Why did most terminally ill people in Britain die in hospitals after 1948?

- A. The NHS funded hospitals, making them the primary place of death
- B. There was a shortage of doctors available for home visits
- C. Home care became too expensive for most families
- D. Hospices were closed down by the government

2. Saunders' theory of "total pain" includes which of the following aspects?

- A. Physical, emotional, social, and spiritual distress
- B. The financial costs associated with medical care
- C. The effectiveness of surgical interventions
- D. Only the physical pain experienced by patients

3. What did having a doctor present at a patient's deathbed signify in the late 19th century?

- A. The doctor was there to administer advanced surgical care
- B. The patient was guaranteed a cure
- C. The doctor would provide pain relief with opium or laudanum
- D. The patient's spiritual needs were being attended to

4. Which statement accurately reflects the historical role of doctors at a patient's deathbed?

- A. Doctors were always focused on curing patients until their last breath
- B. Doctors avoided the use of pain relief for terminally ill patients
- C. Doctors were traditionally not present at deathbeds until the late 19th century
- D. Doctors provided advanced psychological support at the deathbed

5. What was a significant change in British healthcare during Saunders' time?

- A. The establishment of free healthcare for all through the NHS
- B. The privatization of hospitals
- C. The development of new cancer treatments
- D. The invention of antibiotics

6. Which statement correctly describes the state of British healthcare during Saunders' time?

- A. The NHS provided specialized care for terminally ill patients from its inception
- B. End-of-life care was primarily provided by private institutions
- C. Hospice care was the primary focus of the NHS when it was founded
- D. The NHS initially offered little specific care for the terminally ill

7. What was a limitation of hospices before they became integrated with

the NHS?

- A. Their care methods were based on outdated medical practices
- B. They primarily relied on religious traditions and were not fully regulated
- C. They were primarily focused on surgical interventions
- D. They only offered care to the wealthy

8. How were terminally ill patients generally treated before the rise of palliative care?

- A. They received advanced psychological support
- B. They often spent their last days with basic pain relief in hospitals
- C. They were always treated at home with a personal physician
- D. They were given individualized pain management plans

9. What was a common issue for terminally ill patients in the early 20th century?

- A. Frequent misdiagnosis of terminal conditions
- B. Overprescription of antibiotics
- C. Lack of access to end-of-life pain relief
- D. Too much reliance on alternative medicine

10. What was Cicely Saunders' main contribution to healthcare?

- A. She pioneered specialized care for the terminally ill
- B. She introduced new surgical techniques for treating cancer
- C. She was the first to use antibiotics in hospice care
- D. She created the concept of pain management in general hospitals

**II. Choose the right answer.**

**11.** A patient diagnosed with elevated basal metabolic rate has made an appointment with a general practitioner. What gland is most likely to be hyperfunctional in this case, causing this health condition?

- A. Gonads
- B. Pancreas
- C. Thymus
- D. Thyroid
- E. Parathyroid glands

**12.** Cultured skin fibroblasts of a child with Down syndrome contain 47 chromosomes. What type of anomaly is it?

- A. Trisomy 21
- B. Monosomy X
- C. Trisomy X
- D. Trisomy 18
- E. Trisomy 13

**13.** Name the components of parodontium.

- A. Periodontium, cementum, alveolar periosteum
- B. Periodontium, gum, bone alveolus, cementum
- C. Pulp, root, periodontium
- D. Gum, gingival papillae, dental alveolus
- E. Neck of the tooth, periodontal ligament, gum

**14.** Examination of the lung tissue of a deceased 78-year-old man, diagnosed with chronic cardiovascular failure, detects macrophages with a brown pigment in the alveoli, which indicates impaired metabolism of a certain pigment. Name this pigment.

- A. Porphyrin
- B. Hemosiderin
- C. Hematoidin
- D. Ferritin
- E. Hematine

**15.** During the first year of life, children have a pulse that ranges from 110/min to 170/min. What physiological characteristic causes such a heart rate in children?

- A. No vagal tone
- B. Increased tone of the sympathetic autonomic nervous system
- C. Age-related characteristics of the sinoatrial node functioning
- D. Hyperthyroidism
- E. High plasma catecholamine levels

**16.** A 40-year-old man was administered lidocaine solution, when undergoing treatment of pulpitis. A few minutes later, the patient developed tachycardia and a sharp drop in his blood pressure. What pathological condition has occurred in this case?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Bronchial spasm
- C. Stress adaptation syndrome
- D. Crush syndrome
- E. Burn shock

**17.** Acetylsalicylic acid blocks the synthesis of prostaglandins because it is an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase. What fatty acid cannot be used in the synthesis of prostaglandins in this case?

- A. Stearic
- B. Arachidonic
- C. Linoleic
- D. Linolenic
- E. Palmitoleic

**18.** A 47-year-old man developed persistent pupil dilation after administering atropine drops. What muscle is blocked in this case?

- A. Pupillary dilator
- B. Recti muscles
- C. Pupillary constrictor
- D. Ciliary muscle
- E. Oblique muscles

19. Transcription is the reaction of template synthesis, where mRNA is synthesized on DNA templates. What are its stages?

- A. Processing, splicing, termination
- B. Initiation, translation, elongation
- C. Initiation, elongation, termination
- D. Initiation, processing, splicing
- E. Initiation, elongation, translation

20. A 45-year-old woman has been suffering from mild form of systemic lupus erythematosus for the past several years. As her disease progressed, she was prescribed prednisolone as an immunosuppressant. After two months of treatment, the patient developed gastric bleeding. What is the most likely cause of the bleeding in this case?

- A. Decreased blood coagulation
- B. Further progression of the disease
- C. Platelet deficiency
- D. Ulcerogenic effect of corticosteroids
- E. Increased blood pressure

21. Because of a malignant tumor on the tongue, the patient has been referred for its surgical removal. Where is it easy to find the lingual artery and ligate it?

- A. Omotrapezoid triangle
- B. Pirogov triangle
- C. Omoclavicular triangle
- D. Omotracheal triangle
- E. Carotid triangle

22. A section of a multi-rooted tooth shows a certain tissue that is located at the apices of the dental roots and at the site of their furcation. This tissue contains cells with processes, located in the lacunae, and numerous collagen fibers arranged radially or

longitudinally. Name this tissue.

- A. Dense connective tissue
- B. Cellular cementum
- C. Reticulofibrous bone tissue
- D. Dentin
- E. Enamel

23. A woman was diagnosed with right-sided purulent parotitis. The doctor performed a surgery on her parotid gland, after which the patient noticed asymmetry of her face and drooping of her upper eyelid and right angle of her mouth. What nerve has been damaged by the doctor in this case?

- A. *N. facialis*
- B. *N. maxillaris*
- C. *N. axillaris*
- D. *N. ulnaris*
- E. *N. hypoglossus*

24. A 42-year-old man complains of severe general weakness, significant weight loss, and frequent fungal infections of the oral cavity. He has history of recurrent herpes. Immunological testing reveals critically low levels of CD4+ T-lymphocytes (180 cells/mcL) in his peripheral blood. What disease can be characterized by such changes?

- A. Primary immunodeficiency
- B. Disseminated candidiasis
- C. Generalized tuberculosis
- D. Infectious mononucleosis
- E. HIV/AIDS

25. When exposed to ultraviolet radiation, the skin darkens after a while, because ultraviolet radiation activates the synthesis of a certain substance in pigment cells. Name this substance.

- A. Lipids
- B. Eleidin
- C. Melanin
- D. Keratin
- E. Keratohyalin

26. A patient in a state of shock has been admitted to the intensive care unit. What route of drug administration should be chosen in this case?

- A. Inhalant
- B. Oral
- C. Sublingual
- D. Intravenous
- E. Subcutaneous

27. A 74-year-old woman developed intestinal paresis after undergoing nephrectomy. What anticholinesterase cholinergic agent should she be prescribed?

- A. Urapidil
- B. Suxamethonium
- C. Neostigmine
- D. Pilocarpine
- E. Atropine

28. The liquidator of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant has received an ionizing radiation dose of 6 Gray. What changes can be expected in his leukocyte formula 10 days later?

- A. Eosinophilia
- B. Lymphocytosis
- C. Basophilia
- D. Leukocytosis with lymphocytopenia
- E. Agranulocytosis

29. Examination of an 11-year-old girl detects a significant increase in her eosinophil count per unit volume of blood. What is the most common cause of eosinophilia in children?

- A. Physical exertion
- B. Hypodynamia
- C. Obesity
- D. Helminth infestation
- E. Hypothermia

30. When examining the patient's oral cavity, the dentist observes inflammation of the papillae located in front of the terminal sulcus of the tongue. What papillae are inflamed

in this case?

- A. *Papillae conicae*
- B. *Papillae foliatae*
- C. *Papillae vallatae*
- D. *Papillae filiformes*
- E. *Papillae fungiformes*

31. A 30-year-old woman diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus developed dry mouth. Histology of the biopsy material obtained from her salivary glands revealed signs of chronic sialadenitis with significant lymphocytic infiltration of the stroma and parenchymal atrophy with proliferation of the connective tissue. What pathological condition has developed in the patient?

- A. Sjogren's syndrome
- B. Systemic scleroderma
- C. Acute serous sialadenitis
- D. Acute purulent sialadenitis
- E. Adenolymphoma

32. A 46-year-old man has been hospitalized to the infectious diseases unit of a hospital with the diagnosis of trichinosis. What food could have caused this disease?

- A. Chicken
- B. Beef
- C. Fish
- D. Pork
- E. Crayfish and crabs

33. When examining the biopsy material obtained from the oral mucosa of a 30-year-old woman, the pathologist made the diagnosis of leukoplakia. What type of dystrophy is observed in this pathology?

- A. Hyaline droplet degeneration
- B. Keratinous degeneration
- C. Lipohyalinosis
- D. Hydropic degeneration
- E. Granular protein degeneration

34. A 35-year-old woman presents with impaired function of her neck muscles that are located below the hyoid bone. What nerve structure is

affected in this case?

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C. Marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve
- D. Trigeminal nerve
- E. Cervical plexus

35. A person, who came to a hospital with complaints of diarrhea, was diagnosed with amoebiasis and prescribed tetracycline as a part of complex treatment. What is the type of action of this medicine?

- A. Irreversible
- B. Primary
- C. Direct
- D. Reflex
- E. Etiotropic

36. Stool bacteriology of a person, who works as a chef at a restaurant and exhibits no clinical manifestations of the disease, resulted in growth of small colonies with a metallic sheen on a bismuth sulfite agar. What microorganisms are most likely in this case?

- A. Shigella
- B. Streptococci
- C. Escherichia
- D. Salmonella
- E. Staphylococci

37. A 47-year-old man was brought to the hospital unconscious after carbon monoxide poisoning. What hemoglobin compound has caused the patient's hypoxia in this case?

- A. Carboxyhemoglobin
- B. Methemoglobin
- C. Carbohemoglobin
- D. Deoxyhemoglobin
- E. Oxyhemoglobin

38. A 34-year-old man complains of fever, shortness of breath, and

pain in his chest on the right. Pleural puncture produced 700 mL of creamy yellowish-green fluid. What pathological condition is it?

- A. Pleural carcinomatosis
- B. Serous pleurisy
- C. Pleural empyema
- D. Hemorrhagic pleurisy
- E. Fibrinous pleurisy

39. After a long course of treatment with sulfonamides, the patient developed macrocytic anemia, where formation of active forms of a certain vitamin becomes impaired. Name this vitamin.

- A. Pyridoxine
- B. Cyanocobalamin
- C. Folic acid
- D. Thiamine
- E. Riboflavin

40. A 38-year-old woman complains of constant thirst, frequent urination, decreased appetite, and headache. Complete urinalysis results: clear colorless urine, mildly acidic reaction, no glucose, 24-hour diuresis reaches 12 liters. What hormone is deficient in this case, causing this pathological condition?

- A. Vasopressin
- B. Atrial natriuretic peptide
- C. Glucagon
- D. Noradrenaline
- E. Insulin

41. During an appointment with the dentist, the blood pressure of a 67-year-old woman suddenly increased to 180/120 mm Hg. The doctor gave the patient a few drops of a calcium channel blocker sublingually and 5 minutes later her blood pressure normalized. Name this drug.

- A. Nebivolol
- B. Nifedipine
- C. Atenolol
- D. Nitroglycerin
- E. Diltiazem

42. In a person with a gunshot wound, the bullet has pierced a skull bone near the mental foramen. What bone is damaged in this case?

- A. Zygomatic bone
- B. Palatine bone
- C. Frontal bone
- D. Maxilla
- E. Mandible

43. During examination of a 25-year-old woman, the ophthalmologist notes that her eyes exhibit an increased adaptation time to darkness. What vitamin is most likely to be deficient in this case, causing this pathological condition?

- A. K
- B. C
- C. B<sub>6</sub>
- D. B<sub>2</sub>
- E. A

44. A cytochrome oxidase blocker was given to a test animal, causing its instant death. What chemical substance can cause these changes?

- A. Potassium phosphate
- B. Potassium sulfate
- C. Potassium cyanide
- D. Potassium nitrite
- E. Potassium oxalate

45. Preventive examination of a 9-year-old girl has revealed one matte white spot (chalk-like and lacking its natural luster) on the enamel of her tooth 21 in its pericervical region on the vestibular surface. The girl has no subjective complaints. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Superficial caries
- B. Fluorosis
- C. Initial caries
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Dental erosion

46. What specific phase of action potential is characteristic of typical cardiomyocytes?

- A. Rapid systolic depolarization
- B. Slow repolarization (plateau)
- C. Rapid diastolic depolarization
- D. Slow diastolic repolarization
- E. Systolic repolarization

47. A 45-year-old woman presents with general weakness, lack of appetite, pain along the nerves, and paralysis of both legs. For a long time, her diet was mostly consisting of polished rice. What vitamin is deficient in this case, causing this pathological condition?

- A. B<sub>1</sub>
- B. B<sub>6</sub>
- C. PP
- D. B<sub>3</sub>
- E. C

48. Removal of gastric pylorus can result in anemia. What causes this pathological condition in such cases?

- A. Absence of intrinsic Castle factor
- B. Impaired absorption of vitamin E
- C. Impaired absorption of vitamin C
- D. Impaired absorption of vitamin D
- E. Bone marrow dysfunction

49. A baby presents with a delay in eruption of the first teeth. What vitamin is deficient in this baby?

- A. A
- B. D<sub>3</sub>
- C. PP
- D. K
- E. E

**50.** Microscopy of the convoluted testicular tubules allows identifying there cells that undergo meiosis. What phase of spermatogenesis is it?

- A.** Previtellogenesis (primary growth)
- B.** Vitellogenesis (secondary growth)
- C.** Maturation
- D.** Multiplication
- E.** Formation