

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович
Должность: ректор
Дата подписания: 18.07.2025 07:16:50
Уникальный программный ключ:
e3a68f3eaa1e62674b54f4998099d3d6bfdfcf836

DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT

CLINICAL SURGERY

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Surgical diseases
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Competence	Question	Options	Question Difficulty Level
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer. 1. A 45-year-old patient was admitted complaining of general weakness, dizziness, and black stools. It was found out from the anamnesis that in recent months he had been experiencing heartburn and epigastric pain on an empty stomach. 2 days ago, I noticed the appearance of liquid black feces, while paying attention to the disappearance of pain in the epigastric region. Examination data: the patient is malnourished, the skin is pale, pulse is 90 per minute, blood pressure is 110 and 60 mmHg, Hb 101 g/l, Ht 0.28. The abdomen is moderately painful on palpation in the epigastric region. During rectal examination - melena. Your preliminary diagnosis:	1. food poisoning; 2. acute pancreatitis; 3. duodenal ulcer complicated by bleeding; 4. gastric ulcer; 5. Mallory-Weiss syndrome.	Easy
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer. 2. Which diagnostic method can be used to locate the source of bleeding from the upper gastrointestinal tract:	1. X-ray examination of the upper gastrointestinal tract; 2. diagnostic laparotomy; 3. FEGDS; 4. arteriography; 5. radioisotope scanning.	Easy
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer. 3. In cirrhosis of the liver, the pathogenesis of portal hypertension is associated with:	1. with diffuse development of fibrous tissue in the liver; 2. fibrosis of the glisson capsule; 3. occlusion of the	Easy

		intrahepatic bile ducts; 4. intra-lobular nodular regeneration; 5. damage to the extrahepatic bile ducts.	
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer. 4. Planned operations for portal hypertension syndrome should be performed:	1. out of the bleeding; 2. with unstable course of liver cirrhosis; 3. satisfactory liver function; 4. stable course of liver cirrhosis; 5. moderate RV of the esophagus and stomach.	Easy
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer. 5. It can provoke the development of acute intestinal obstruction:	1. weakness of the abdominal muscles 2. alcohol abuse 3. eating fatty and spicy foods 4. eating plenty of fiber-rich foods 5. psychological trauma	Easy
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer 6. Invagination refers to obstruction:	1. spastic 2. paralytic 3. obturation 4. strangulating 5. mixed	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer 7. The earliest and most permanent symptom of acute small intestinal obstruction is:	1. retention of stool and gases 2. increased peristalsis 3. cramping abdominal pain 4. abdominal asymmetry 5. vomiting	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer 8. In case of perforation of the tumor of the ascending intestine with metastases to the liver, it is indicated:	1. right-sided hemicolectomy with ileotransverse anastomosis 2. right-sided hemicolectomy, terminal ileostomy 3. suturing of perforation, ileotransverse anastomosis 4. right-sided hemicolectomy, colostomy and ileostomy 5. cecostomy	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify one correct answer 9. In acute obstructive intestinal obstruction, everything is observed except:	1. cramping abdominal pain 2. bloating 3. gradual development of peritonitis 4. constant abdominal pain 5. stool and gas retention	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6	Specify one correct answer	1. in the system of stomach	Medium

GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	10. Increased pressure in the portal vein system leads to the development of collateral circulation:	veins; 2. venous plexus of the esophagus; 3. rectal venous plexuses; 4. the system of subcutaneous veins of the anterior abdominal wall; 5. in all listed systems.	
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 11. The cause of the development of paralytic intestinal obstruction cannot be:	1. peritonitis 2. lead poisoning 3. acute pancreatitis 4. retroperitoneal hematoma 5. disorders of mesenteric circulation	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 12. With nodulation, pinching of the intestine and inversion:	1. conservative measures should be taken to resolve the obstruction. 2. an emergency operation is shown 3. surgery in the "cold" period is preferable. 4. dynamic monitoring is necessary 5. all the answers are incorrect	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 13. Urgent surgical intervention against the background of gastrointestinal bleeding in portal hypertension syndrome should begin:	1. from the imposition of a portocaval anastomosis; 2. stitching of the esophagus and stomach; 3. electro or laser coagulation of esophageal and gastric RV; 4. installation of the Blackmore probe; 5. emergency EGDS.	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 14. Small-intestinal invagination is not characterized by:	1. spotting from the rectum 2. acute development in children 3. palpable tumor-like formation in the right iliac region 4. cramping abdominal pain 5. preferential development in adults	Medium
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC-11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 15. In acute intestinal obstruction, it is practically not used only	1. angiography of the celiac artery 2. laboratory tests 3. abdominal auscultation 4. X-ray examination of the abdominal cavity 5. finger examination of the rectum	Medium

GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC- 11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 16. Low intestinal obstruction is characterized by everything except:	1. gradual increase in symptoms 2. bloating 3. the appearance of Cloiber bowls 4. chair delays 5. rapid (during the day) dehydration	Hard
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC- 11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 17. A 58-year-old man was admitted to the emergency department of a surgical hospital with profuse vomiting of blood. On examination, stretching of the anterior abdominal wall, displaced dullness in the abdomen and telangiectasia on the face and chest were noted. With FEGDS: rapid accumulation of blood in the distal part of the esophagus. Specify the probable cause of vomiting:	1. the gatekeeper's obstruction; 2. rupture of varicose veins of the esophagus and stomach; 3. stomach ulcer; 4. stomach cancer; 5. mallory-Weiss syndrome.	Hard
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC- 11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 18. Increased pressure in the portal vein system leads to the development of collateral circulation:	1. in the system of stomach veins; 2. venous plexus of the esophagus; 3. rectal venous plexuses; 4. the system of subcutaneous veins of the anterior abdominal wall; 5. in all listed systems.	Hard
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC- 11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 19. Provoke the development of acute intestinal obstruction can:	1. weakness of the abdominal muscles 2. alcohol abuse 3. eating fatty and spicy foods 4. eating plenty of fiber-rich foods 5. psychological trauma	Hard
GC-8 OPK - 6 GPC-8 GPC- 11 PC -5 PC-6 PC - 8 PC -11 PC -21 PC -22	Specify all the correct answers. 20. The earliest and most permanent symptom of acute small intestinal obstruction is:	1. retention of stool and gases 2. increased peristalsis 3. cramping abdominal pain 4. abdominal asymmetry 5. vomiting	Hard