

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
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Diagnostic testing

Discipline “*Urology*”

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

C ompetenc e	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	. What characterizes acute urinary retention?	1. Inability to empty the bladder when full. 2. Frequent urination in small amounts. 3. Painful urination. 4. Urinary incontinence.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	. Primary cause of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)	1. Urinary tract infection. 2. Age-related hormonal changes. 3. Perineal trauma. 4. Malignant cell transformation.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	. First intervention for renal colic	1. Prescribe antibiotics. 2. Relieve pain (NSAIDs, antispasmodics). 3. Perform emergency surgery. 4. Recommend increased fluids.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	. How is hematuria defined?	1. Pain during urination. 2. Presence of blood in urine. 3. Frequent urination. 4. Urinary retention.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	. Most common pathogen causing acute cystitis in women	1. Escherichia coli. 2. Staphylococcus aureus. 3. Pseudomonas aeruginosa. 4. Klebsiella pneumoniae.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	. Most common type of kidney stone	1. Calcium oxalate. 2. Uric acid. 3. Struvite. 4. Cysteine.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2,	. Key symptom of urinary tract infection (UTI)	1. Dysuria (painful urination). 2. Hypertension. 3. Jaundice. 4. Edema.	Low

5.4, 8.2			
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatment for BPH with severe obstruction:	1. Antibiotic therapy. 2. Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP). 3. Radiation therapy. 4. Hormonal therapy.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	What is hydronephrosis?	1. Kidney inflammation. 2. Dilation of the calyceal-pelvic system due to obstruction. 3. Kidney tumor. 4. Kidney stones.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Gold standard diagnostic method for urolithiasis:	1. Urinalysis. 2. Kidney and bladder ultrasound. 3. CT scan. 4. Cystoscopy.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Atypical symptom of pyelonephritis	1. High fever. 2. Lower back pain. 3. Frequent urination. 4. Jaundice.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	9. Definition of urethral stricture	1. Inflammation of the urethra. 2. Narrowing of the urethral lumen. 3. Stones in the urethra. 4. Urethral tumor.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	10. Preferred treatment for severe BPH obstruction	1. Antibiotics. 2. Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP). 3. Radiation therapy. 4. Hormonal therapy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	11. What is hydronephrosis?	1. Kidney inflammation. 2. Dilation of the calyceal-pelvic system due to obstruction. 3. Kidney tumor. 4. Kidney stones.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	12. Gold standard for diagnosing urolithiasis	1. Urinalysis. 2. Kidney ultrasound. 3. CT scan. 4. Cystoscopy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	13. Imaging contraindicated in pregnancy for nephrolithiasis	1. CT scan. 2. Ultrasound. 3. MRI. 4. X-ray.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2,	14. First-line treatment for stress urinary incontinence	1. Pelvic floor exercises (Kegel). 2. Surgical sling. 3. Antibiotics. 4. Diuretics.	Medium

3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2			
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Diagnostic methods for urolithiasis:	1. Ultrasound. 2. Plain abdominal X-ray. 3. CT. 4. Cystoscopy. 5. Kidney biopsy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Antibiotics used for uncomplicated acute pyelonephritis	1. Severe lower back pain. 2. Nausea and vomiting. 3. Hematuria. 4. Oliguria. 5. Fever.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatment methods for kidney stones (>2 cm):	1. Kidney abscess. 2. Sepsis. 3. Chronic kidney disease. 4. Hypertension. 5. Urolithiasis.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH):	1. Smoking. 2. Exposure to aniline dyes. 3. Chronic cystitis. 4. Radiation therapy. 5. Obesity.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of acute prostatitis:	1. Hematuria. 2. Dysuria. 3. Oliguria. 4. Suprapubic pain. 5. Fever.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatment methods for urethral stricture	1. Marmar surgery. 2. Studer surgery. 3. Appendectomy. 4. Boari flap. 5. Physical therapy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Urinalysis findings in glomerulonephritis:	1. Kidney ultrasound. 2. Plain abdominal X-ray. 3. Non-contrast CT. 4. MRI. 5. Cystoscopy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Medications for erectile dysfunction:	1. Amoxicillin. 2. Ciprofloxacin. 3. Levofloxacin. 4. Metronidazole. 5. Doxycycline.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Diagnostic methods for vesicoureteral reflux:	1. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL). 2. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL). 3. Open surgery. 4. Medical therapy. 5. Ureteroscopy with laser	Medium

		lithotripsy.	
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of hydronephrosis	1. Difficulty urinating. 2. Frequent nighttime urination (nocturia). 3. Acute urinary retention. 4. Perineal pain. 5. Hematuria.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Surgical methods for hydrocele:	1. Perineal pain. 2. Fever and chills. 3. Difficulty urinating. 4. Hematuria. 5. Painful ejaculation.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatments for female urinary incontinence	1. Urethral dilation. 2. Urethrotomy. 3. Urethroplasty. 4. Laser therapy. 5. Medical therapy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	PSA levels requiring further evaluation:	1. Proteinuria. 2. Hematuria. 3. Leukocyturia. 4. Cylindruria. 5. Bacteriuria.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Complications of urolithiasis (select all)	a) Pyelonephritis. b) Acute urinary retention. c) Hydronephrosis. d) Hyperglycemia. e) Anemia.	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	16. Signs of chronic kidney failure (select all)	a) Edema. b) Anemia. c) Skin itching. d) Increased appetite. e) Hyperkalemia.	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	17. Primary diagnostic methods for prostate cancer (select all)	a) PSA blood test. b) Digital rectal exam. c) Prostate biopsy. d) Abdominal ultrasound. e) Pelvic MRI.	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	18. Genetic disorder linked to renal cysts and cerebral aneurysms	1. Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (ADPKD). 2. Alport syndrome. 3. Marfan syndrome. 4. Tuberous sclerosis.	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	19. Hallmark of nephrotic syndrome	1. Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day). 2. Hematuria. 3. Hypertension. 4. Oliguria.	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2,	Risk factors for bladder cancer	a) Smoking b) Exposure to aniline dyes c) Chronic cystitis	High

3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2		d) Spicy food e) Sedentary lifestyle	
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatments for urethral stricture	a) Urethral dilation b) Antibiotics c) Laser urethrotomy d) Urethroplasty e) Hormonal therapy	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Primary diagnostic methods for prostate cancer	a) PSA blood test b) Digital rectal exam c) Prostate biopsy d) Abdominal ultrasound e) Pelvic MRI	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Acute urinary retention is...	Answer: Inability to urinate despite a full bladder.	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	The primary treatment for large kidney stones is...	Answer: Percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL).	High