

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович
Должность: ректор
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DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT

FUNCTIONAL DIAGNOSTICS

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

Competence	Question	Options	Question Difficulty Level
OC-5	1. Which order regulates the operations of the functional diagnostics department?	A. Order № 642 B. Order № 720 C. Order № 555 D. Order № 283	Easy
OPC-9 PC-6	2. What can be seen on the ECG when the atria are excited?	A. Isoline B. Prong P V. QRS G Prong T	Easy
OPC-9 PC-6	3. Which part of the conduction system normally serves as the pacemaker?	A. Atria B. Sinus node (or Sinoatrial node / SA node) C. Atrioventricular node (or AV node) D. Right bundle branch (of the bundle of His) E. Left bundle branch (of the bundle of His)	Easy
PC-6	4. What is the main role normally played by the atrioventricular node?	A. Generates impulses B. Protects the ventricles from excessive impulses C. Conducts pulse	Easy
PC-6 PC-22	5. One of the earliest symptoms of chronic coronary heart disease is:	A. Pathological Q wave B. ST segment changes C. T wave changes D. P wave changes	Easy
PC-6 PC-22	6. In lateral wall infarction, ECG changes will be seen in leads: a) I b) II c) aVL d) V1-V3 e) V4 f) V5	A. c, f, g. B. b, a, d C. c, d, f D. a, c, d F. a, b, e	Medium

	g) V6		
PC-6	7. Select the pulse frequency characteristic of the atrioventricular node:	A. 90-100 B. 120-150 C. 40-50 D. 60-80	Medium
PC-6 PC-22	8. With a posterolateral infarction, ECG changes will be observed in the following leads:	A. I, II, III, V2, V3. B. II, I, aVL, V5 C. III, aVL, V2, V6, V4 D. I, III, aVL E. II, III, V1, V5, V6	Medium
PC-6	9. QRS duration:	A. 0.10-0.12 sec B. 0.06 - 0.10 sec C. 0.08 - 0.12 sec D. 0.06 - 0.08 sec	Medium
PC-6	10. In left atrial hypertrophy, the P wave is wide and notched in which leads?	A. I, III, aVF B. aVL, III, aVF C. I, II, aVL D. I, II, aVF	Medium
PC-6 PC-22	11. On the ECG, the QRS complex is 0.10 seconds wide and split in V1 and V2. What is the clinical interpretation?	A. Complete right bundle branch block (of the bundle of His) B. Incomplete right bundle branch block (of the bundle of His) C. Complete left bundle branch block (of the bundle of His) D. Incomplete left bundle branch block (of the bundle of His)	Medium
PC-6 PC-22	12. On the ECG: PQ interval - 0.10 sec; QRS complex - 0.12 sec with a delta wave. What is the clinical interpretation?	A. Normal ECG B. WPW syndrome (Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome) C. Intraventricular conduction block D. Brugada syndrome	Medium
PC-6 PC-22	13. During atrial fibrillation (AF), the ECG shows the following signs: 1. f waves (fibrillatory waves) 2. Variable RR intervals (irregularly irregular rhythm) 3. Normal P waves 4. Fixed RR intervals (regular rhythm) 5. Delta wave	A. 1, 2 B. 3, 4 C. 2, 3, 5 D. 1, 3, 4.	Medium
PC-6 PC-22	14. Coronary T waves are: 1. High 2. Symmetric 3. Negative 4. Asymmetric 5. Positive	A. 4, 5 B. 1,2 C. 1,4,5 D. 1,3,4.	Medium
PC-6	15. The following features are	A. 1, 5	Medium

PC-22	characteristic of a ventricular premature complex (VPC): 1. P positive 2. QRS broadened 3. P negative 4. P missing 5. QRS of the usual form	B. 2.3 B. 2.4 G. 4.5	
PC-6 PC-22	Indicate all correct answers 16. F waves are clearly visible in the leads:	A.I B.II C. aVL D.V1 E. V.2 F. V.5 G. V6	Hard
PC-6 PC-22	Indicate all correct answers 17. What are the key features of complete right bundle branch block (of the bundle of His)?	A. QRS duration ≥ 0.12 seconds B. Split QRS in leads V1–V2 C. QRS duration 0.10 seconds D. Split QRS in leads V5–V6	Hard
PC-6 PC-22	Indicate all correct answers 18. Typical ECG signs of paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia (VT) are:	A. Heart rate 150–200 bpm B. QRS ≥ 0.12 seconds (120 ms) C. QRS 0.10 seconds (100 ms) D. deformed QRS morphology E. QRS of normal shape F. Heart rate 130 bpm G. QRS widening	Hard
PC-6 PC-22	Indicate all correct answers 19. Typical ECG signs of atrial premature complexes (APCs) are:	A. Absent P wave B. QRS of normal shape C. Normal sinus P wave D. Shortened RR interval E. Abnormal P wave F. QRS of normal shape G. Wide, deformed QRS	Hard
PC-6 PC-22	Indicate all correct answers 20. Ventricular premature complexes (VPCs) are characterized by the following ECG signs:	A. Positive P wave B. Wide QRS complex C. Negative P wave D. Absent P wave E. Normal QRS morphology	Hard