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Diagnostic testing
Discipline “Phthisiatry”
Term 9

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

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
PC-1.1. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 1. In respiratory tuberculosis, the relationship between clinical findings and radiological changes is usually:</i>	1. completely consistent 2. not fully consistent, clinical symptoms are more pronounced 3. not fully consistent, radiological changes are more extensive	low
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 2. Vaccination and revaccination is carried out by the method of</i>	1. scarification (subcutaneous) 2. intradermal administration of the vaccine 3. Subcutaneous administration of the vaccine 4. intramuscular administration of the vaccine 5. Oral administration of the vaccine	low
PC-1.1. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1	<i>Choose the right answer: 3. For the timely detection of tuberculosis, it is necessary to carry out:</i>	1. mass preventive examinations of the population for tuberculosis 2. examination of tuberculosis patients in general and specialized medical institutions 3. regular and high-quality examination of risk groups for tuberculosis 4. sanitary and educational work with the population 5. all of the above	low
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 4. The main method of detecting tuberculosis in children is:</i>	1. fluorography 2. bacteriology 3. radiography 4. immunodiagnostics 5. ultrasound diagnostics	low
PC-1.1 PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 5. The drug used for BCG vaccination and revaccination is:</i>	1. tuberculin PPD-L 2. tuberculin Koch 3. tuberculin in standard dilution 4. BCG vaccine	low

8.2			
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<p><i>Choose the right answers:</i></p> <p><i>6. The concept of a focus of tuberculosis infection should include:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The patient who allocates MBT 2. The home of the patient who allocates MBT 3. The street area adjacent to the house 4. The environment of the patient who allocates MBT 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<p><i>Choose the right answers:</i></p> <p><i>7. The picture of cerebrospinal fluid is more typical for tuberculous meningitis:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High protein content 2. Predominance of neutrophils 3. Moderate cytosis (200-400 cells or more) 4. Decrease in sugar and chlorides 5. Predominantly lymphocytic 6. High cytosis (more than 1000 cells) 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<p><i>Choose the right answers:</i></p> <p><i>8. What is the nature of tuberculin reactions in children with post-vaccine allergies?:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the samples tend to decrease in the following years 2. the intensity of the samples increases over 2 years 3. positive tuberculin samples occur in children after vaccination 4. papule diameter is usually more than 12 mm 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<p><i>Choose the right answers:</i></p> <p><i>9. The social factors contributing to the spread of tuberculosis include:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. unfavorable living conditions 2. material insecurity 3. low intellectual level 4. concomitant diseases. 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<p><i>Choose the right answers:</i></p> <p><i>10. When differentiating post-vaccine and infectious allergies, it is necessary to take into account:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the presence or absence of BCG vaccination 2. the time elapsed after BCG vaccination 3. the presence and size of the post-vaccination mark 4. Concomitant diseases 5. contact information and symptoms suspected of tuberculosis; 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<p><i>Choose the right answers:</i></p> <p><i>11. For the differential diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, a trial treatment can be carried out using the first stage:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. amoxiclava 2. biseptola 3. ceftriaxone 4. isoniazid 5. rifampicin 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-	<p><i>Choose the right answers:</i></p> <p><i>12. Choose relative contraindications for BCG</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prematurity of the 2nd degree 2. Generalized BCG infection in other children in the family 	medium

3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>vaccination:</i>	3. Hemolytic disease of moderate-grade newborns 4. HIV infection in the mother 5. Intrauterine infections	
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>Choose the right answers: 13. The detection of tuberculosis in adults is carried out by methods:</i>	1. when complaining to a doctor 2. fluorographic examination 3. based on biopsy materials (instrumental examination, operation) 4. immunodiagnostics 5. on the sectional table	medium
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC- 8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answers: 14. Mycobacteria are most often found in:</i>	1. pleural fluid 2. gastric lavage waters 3. sputum 4. bronchial lavage waters	medium
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 15. The X-ray picture of free osteodiaphragmatic effusion pleurisy is characterized by symptoms:</i>	1. high intensity of the shadow decreasing towards the periphery 2. location of the shadow in the lower parts of the thoracic cavity 3. oblique orientation of the upper border of the shadow 4. heterogeneous shadow structure 5. displacement of the mediastinum to the healthy side 6. Focal shadow	medium
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC- 7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right combination of answers 16. Pulmonary tuberculosis is most often localized in adults: a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5 f) 6 segments;</i>	1. a,b,c 2. a,b,f 3. b, d,e 4. a,b,e	high
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right combination of answers 17. In which parts of the lungs is dissemination more often located in tuberculosis: a) upper b) lower C) average</i>	1. a,b 2. a,c 3. b,B	high
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4	<i>Make a conclusion 18. A child with a positive Mantoux reaction for the first time has a small-structured lung root on the right. No clinical symptoms of the disease have been identified.</i>		high

PC-8.1 PC-8.2	Which disease should you think about first?		
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Make a conclusion</i> <i>19. A 6-year-old child has the following dynamics of tuberculin reactions according to the Mantoux test:</i> <i>1 year - 11 mm.</i> <i>2 years - 9 mm.</i> <i>3 years - 5 mm.</i> <i>4 years - 2 mm.</i> <i>5 years is a negative result.</i> <i>BCG is a 7 mm scar.</i> <i>Evaluate the reaction to tuberculin.</i>		high
PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.2	<i>Finish the sentence</i> <i>20. The drug used for BCG vaccination and revaccination is</i>		high

Diagnostic testing
Discipline “Phthisiatry ”
Term 10

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	Specialist
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Multidisciplinary Clinical Training
Graduate Department	Internal Diseases

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer:</i> <i>1. When performing the Mantoux test, tuberculin is used in the following dose:</i>	1. 1 TE 2. 2 TE 3. 5 TE 4. 20 TE 5. 100 TE	low
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4	<i>Choose the right answer:</i> <i>2. When protecting the human body from tuberculosis infection, it prevails</i>	1. humoral factor of immunity 2. cellular factor of immunity 3. cellular-humoral factor of immunity	low

PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2			
PC-1.1. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 3. For the timely detection of tuberculosis, it is necessary to carry out:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mass preventive examinations of the population for tuberculosis 2. examination of tuberculosis patients in general and specialized medical institutions 3. regular and high-quality examination of risk groups for tuberculosis 4. sanitary and educational work with the population 5. all of the above 	low
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 4. Pathogenetic therapy in tuberculosis is aimed at:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increase the body's resistance 2. increase the concentration of chemotherapy drugs in the lesion 3. slow down the formation of scar tissue 4. suppress or enhance the inflammatory response 5. all of the above 	low
PC-1.1. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 5. The drug used for BCG vaccination and revaccination is:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rifampicin 2. tuberculin Koch 3. tuberculin in standard dilution 4. BCG vaccine 	low
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 6. According to the clinical course of miliary tuberculosis, the following forms are distinguished:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subacute and chronic; 3. cavernous, tumorous and cirrhotic; 3. Diffuse and local; 4. pulmonary, typhoid and meningeal; 5. focal and infiltrative. 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answers: 7. The picture of cerebrospinal fluid is more typical for tuberculous meningitis:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. high protein content 2. Predominance of neutrophils 3. moderate cytosis (200-400 cells or more) 4. decrease in sugar and chlorides 5. predominantly lymphocytic 6. High Cytosis (more than 1000 cells) 	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-	<i>Choose the right answers: 8. What is the nature of tuberculin reactions in</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the samples tend to decrease in the following years 2. the intensity of the samples increases over 2 years 3. positive tuberculin samples occur in children after vaccination 	medium

3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>children with post-vaccine allergies?:</i>	4. papule diameter is usually more than 12 mm	
PC-1.1. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>Choose the right answers: 9. The social factors contributing to the spread of tuberculosis include:</i>	1. unfavorable living conditions 2. material insecurity 3. low intellectual level 4. Concomitant diseases.	medium
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 10. The main morphological difference between caseous pneumonia and infiltrative tuberculosis is:</i>	1. large volume of lesion 2. predominance of caseous necrosis 3. more frequent decay 4. tendency to bronchogenic dissemination 5. absence morphological signs of delineation of caseous necrosis	medium
PC-1.1. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>Choose the right answers: 11. With the development of active tuberculosis, the greatest importance is attached to:</i>	1. Massiveness of infection; 2. duration of contact with the source of infection; 3. the entry routes of infection; 4. the state of resistance of the human body; 5. Methods of detection	medium
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>Choose the right answers: 12. Caseous pneumonia is characterized by the following radiological signs:</i>	1. A non-uniform darkening area 2. high intensity of shadow 3. expansion of the lung root 4. extensive bronchogenic contamination 5. the presence of disintegration of lung tissue 6. A group of foci in S1-2	medium
PC-1.2. PC- 2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC- 3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC- 7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC- 8.2	<i>Choose the right answers: 13. The detection of tuberculosis in adults is carried out by methods:</i>	1. When complaining to a doctor 2. fluorographic examination 3. based on biopsy materials (instrumental examination, operation) 4. Immunodiagnostics 5. on the sectional table	medium
PC-1.2. PC- 3.2 PC-3.3	<i>Choose the right answers: 14. Mycobacteria are</i>	1. pleural fluid 2. gastric lavage waters 3. sputum	medium

PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-8.2	<i>most often found in:</i>	4. bronchial lavage waters	
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right answer: 15. The X-ray picture of free osteodiaphragmatic effusion pleurisy is characterized by symptoms:</i>	1. high intensity of the shadow decreasing towards the periphery 2. location of the shadow in the lower parts of the thoracic cavity 3. oblique orientation of the upper border of the shadow 4. heterogeneous shadow structure 5. displacement of the mediastinum to the healthy side 6. Focal shadow	medium
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right combination of answers 16. Pulmonary tuberculosis is most often localized in adults: a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5 f) 6 segments;</i>	1. a,b,c 2. a,b,f 3. b, d,e 4. a,b,e	high
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Choose the right combination of answers 17. In which parts of the lungs is dissemination more often located in tuberculosis: a) upper b) lower C) average</i>	1. a,b 2. a,c 3. b,B	high
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Make the conclusion 18. A 35-year-old patient, after 3 months of treatment for Category 1 infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, developed a rounded shadow measuring 2.0 x 2.5 cm at the site of infiltration against a background of minor fibrotic changes. No mycobacteria detected in sputum. Determine the clinical form of tuberculosis.</i>		high
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<i>Make the conclusion: The patient is 18 years old, admitted to the clinic with complaints of severe headache and double vision. A week ago, general weakness, fever, headache, and irritability appeared. Over the past two days, the headache</i>		high

	<p><i>has intensified sharply, the patient has become lethargic, and double vision has appeared. On examination: body temperature 38.3°C, reluctantly makes contact, painfully responds to stimuli. Ptosis of the left eyelid, strabismus, anisocoria S>D. Pronounced meningeal syndrome. During lumbar puncture, the cerebrospinal fluid is clear, a fibrinous film forms after one day, protein 1.3 g/l, lymphocytes 400 per mm³, glucose 0.5 mmol/l. What diagnosis should be made for this patient?</i></p>		
PC-1.2. PC-2.1 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.2 PC-7.2 PC-7.4 PC-8.1 PC-8.2	<p><i>Complete the sentence</i> 20. An early clinical sign of tuberculous spondylitis is</p>		high