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Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере

Код, направление подготовки	31.05.01 Лечебное дело
Направленность (профиль)	Лечебное дело
Форма обучения	Очная
Кафедра-разработчик	Иностранных языков
Выпускающая кафедра	Внутренних болезней

Типовые задания для контрольной работы

Семестр 5

Контрольная работа №1

1. Match English words with their translations.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Induce | a) стигать |
| 2. Incorporate | b) включать |
| 3. Heal | c) излечивать |
| 4. Bow | d) приводить к |

2. Choose the correct variant to fill in.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. You ---- eat fatty food like sweets and cakes | a) couldn't |
| | b) didn't |
| | c) may not |
| | d) shouldn't |

3. Match English phrases with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. peripheral nervous system | a) дыхательная система |
| 2. central nervous system | b) сердечно-сосудистая система |
| 3. cardiovascular system | c) периферийная нервная система |
| 4. respiratory system | d) центральная нервная система |

4. Choose the appropriate word in the blanks to fill in the sentence.

- The nervous (*part, item, system*) is one of the major regulatory systems of the body maintaining homeostasis.
- Communication (*between, under, on*) the CNS and the rest of the body is via the peripheral nervous system.
- The peripheral nervous system (*consists, divide, include*) of afferent or sensory neurons and efferent or motor neurons.
- The (*neuron, cell, membrane*) is the structural unit of the nervous system.
- The nervous system (*has, stimulates, controls*) the actions and functions of the body.

5. Match English words and phrases with their translations.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Signs of myocardial damage | a) кардиогенный шок |
| 2. Abnormal changes on ECG | b) тахикардия |
| 3. Cardiogenic shock | c) ритм галопа |
| 4. Tachycardia | d) признаки поражения миокарда |
| 5. Galloping rhythm | e) патологические изменения ЭКГ |

6. Match the names of heart diseases with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Angina pectoris | a) necrosis (necrosis) of the heart muscle as a result of acute occlusion of a coronary artery, due to thrombosis, developing when unstable atherosclerotic plaque is damaged (ruptured). |
| 2. Coronary heart disease (CHD) | b) is a chronic disease, the main manifestation of which is arterial hypertension (AH), not associated with the presence of pathological processes, in which the increase in BP is due to known, in modern conditions often eliminated causes (symptomatic AH). |
| 3. Myocardial infarction (MI) | c) is a clinical syndrome manifested by a feeling of discomfort or pain in the chest of a compressive, pressing nature, which is localized most often behind the sternum and may irradiate to the left arm, neck, lower jaw, epigastric region. |
| 4. Hypertension (HD) | d) is a disease caused by insufficient supply of oxygen and nutrients to the heart (myocardium), which occurs due to impaired blood supply to the myocardium due to coronary artery disease. |

7. Match phrases with their translations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. To make lab analysis | a) сравнить клинические и лабораторные диагнозы |
| 2. To discuss diagnostic criteria | b) ставить основной диагноз |
| 3. To compare clinical and laboratory diagnoses | c) делать лабораторные исследования |
| 4. To make a principle diagnosis | d) обсудить диагностические критерии |

8. Read the text and answer the text-based questions.

Nervous system

The nervous system is one of the major regulatory systems of the body maintaining homeostasis. Its functions are to: 1) monitor the body's internal and external environments; 2) integrate sensory information; and 3) direct or coordinate the responses of other organ systems to the sensory input.

The nervous system is divided into the CNS and the peripheral nervous system. The CNS consists of the brain and spinal cord, while the peripheral nervous system consists of all the nerve tissue in the body, excluding the brain and spinal cord. Communication between the CNS and the rest of the body is via the peripheral nervous system. Specialized cells of the peripheral nervous system allow communication between the two systems.

Neurons have a very limited capacity for regeneration. In general, they neither replicate themselves nor repair themselves. Axons and dendrites in the peripheral nervous system may undergo repair if the cell body is intact and if the Schwann cells are functional. In the CNS, however, a damaged or cut axon is usually not repaired even when the cell body is intact and undamaged. Scientists have discovered that there are a few small concentrations of neuronal stem cells that remain in adults that can produce a limited number of new neurons.

The peripheral nervous system is divided into the somatic nervous system and autonomic nervous system. The somatic nervous system has afferent and efferent divisions to receive and process sensory input from the skin, voluntary skeletal (striated) muscles, tendons, joints, eyes,

tongue, nose, and ears. The autonomic, or visceral, nervous system innervates smooth muscle and glands.

The autonomic nervous system is divided into three parts: 1) the sympathetic nervous system; 2) the parasympathetic nervous system; and 3) the enteric nervous system. The parasympathetic and sympathetic nervous systems usually have opposing actions. For example, while the sympathetic nervous system controls the “fight or flight” responses, which increase the heart rate under stress, the parasympathetic nervous system will slow the heart rate. The enteric nervous system consists of nerve cells in the gastrointestinal tract.

Answer the following text-based questions:

1. What are the functions of the nervous system?
2. What are the two subsystems of the nervous system?
3. What are the two types of cells found in the peripheral nervous system?
4. What are the divisions of the peripheral nervous system?
5. What are the divisions of the autonomic nervous system?

9. From the list below choose the proper Russian equivalents of the italicized words in the text.

Lungs

The total *volume* of air the *lungs* of an average young adult can *hold*, also called *total lung capacity* (TLC), is 5.800 milliliters. This is the combination of the *vital capacity* (VC) (4.600 milliliters) and the *residual volume* (RV) (1.200 milliliters). The VC is the maximum volume of air that can *be exhaled* after taking the deepest breath possible. The RV is the volume of air that *remains* in the lungs even after *maximal expiration*. It is difficult to *breathe* at high altitudes because there is less *oxygen* available in the atmosphere. If the concentration of oxygen in the *alveoli drops*, the amount of oxygen in the *blood drops*. At altitudes of 9.843 feet (3.000 meters) or more, people often *feel lightheaded*, especially if they are exercising and placing *extra demands* on the *cardiovascular* and *respiratory* systems. While tidal volume remains constant between men and women at 500 milliliters, there are differences in other lung volumes and capacities. TLC is 4.200 milliliters for women and 6.000 milliliters for men. The RV of air is *approximately* 1.100 milliliters for women and 1.200 milliliters for men. The inspiratory reserve volume is approximately 1.900 milliliters for women and 3.300 milliliters for men. The expiratory reserve volume is about 700 milliliters in women and 1.000 milliliters in men.

Дыхательные, приблизительно, объем, легкие, оставаться, максимальное выдох, общая емкость легких, жизненная емкость, удержание (держат), остаточный объем, выдохнуть, дышать, кислород, капли альвеол, капли крови, чувствовать головокружение, дополнительные потребности, сердечно-сосудистые.

10. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words below the text.

Diseases of the respiratory organs (1)-----by a variety of clinical and morphological manifestations, which (2) ---- ---- by a large number and variety of etiological factors, (3) to the development of diseases of these organs, age features, the peculiarities of the lung structure. In the occurrence of respiratory diseases are important biological pathogens, primarily viruses and bacteria that (4) ----- inflammatory processes in the bronchi and lungs (bronchitis, tracheitis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia).

Variants: *cause, are characterized, leading, is determined.*

11. Translate the text into Russian.

The spinal cord

The spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is located in the spinal canal. At the level of the I cervical vertebra and occipital bone, the spinal cord passes into the medulla oblongata and extends downward to the I-II lumbar vertebra, where it thins and turns into a thin terminal filament. The spinal cord is 40-45 cm long and 1 cm thick. The spinal cord has cervical and lumbosacral

thickening, where nerve cells providing innervation of the upper and lower extremities are localized. The spinal cord consists of 31-32 segments. A segment is an area of the spinal cord that belongs to one pair of spinal roots (anterior and posterior). The anterior spinal cord root contains motor fibers, the posterior spinal cord contains sensory fibers. Connecting in the area of the intervertebral node, they form a mixed spinal nerve.

12. Make up sentences from the words.

1. Dioxide, Cellular, level, at, is, of, the, oxygen, carbon, utilization, the, cellular, respiration, process, and.
2. The, system, lower, respiratory, includes, trachea, larynx, alveoli, bronchioles, the, bronchi.
3. In, from, The, during, inflammation, condition, results, this, inhalation, friction, exhalation, and.
4. Spinal, divide, in, nerves, the, canal, into, vertebral, branches, two, the, and, the, dorsal, root, root, ventral.
5. Gray, of, and, and, matter, consists, neurons, axons, unmyelinated, dendrites.
6. White, of, myelinated, matter, consists, nerve, tissue.

13. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the functions of the cardiovascular system?
2. Which structures and organs constitute the cardiovascular system? What are their functions?
3. What are common cardiovascular diseases?
4. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the cardiovascular system?
5. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the cardiovascular system?
6. What are the major functions of the respiratory system?
7. What are the functions of the nose?
8. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the respiratory system?
9. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the respiratory system?
10. What are the functions of the brain and the spinal cord?
11. What is a concussion?
12. What is a reflex?
13. How are reflexes used to diagnose diseases and disorders?
14. What is intelligence?
15. What are the diseases of the nervous system?
16. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the nervous system?
17. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the nervous system?

14. Professional situations.

A. Which of the following statements regarding peripheral nerve injuries is false?

1. Neurapraxic injury does not require surgical resection of the nerve root involved to eliminate pain.
2. Axonal regeneration progresses at a rate of 1 mm/day after a 10- to 20-day lag period.
3. Denervation atrophy of muscles becomes irreversible after 12 to 15 months.
4. Restoration of sensory loss is not possible after muscle atrophy secondary to denervation is complete.
5. Recovery is influenced by the cause of the injury, the patient's age, the type of nerve injured, and the severity of injury to nearby vessels and bone.

B. In a low-resistance arterial vascular system, at which percent diameter reduction does a stenosis become flow limiting?

1. 10%

2. 20%
3. 40%
4. 50%
5. 80%

C. A 20-year-old tall, thin man experiences spontaneous right-sided pneumothorax. On further questioning and examination, it is revealed that approximately 1 year earlier he was hospitalized and had a right chest tube placed for a similar problem. What is the optimal treatment option for this patient at this time?

1. Observation and discharge
2. Repeated tube thoracostomy maintained until resolution
3. Needle aspiration and discharge
4. Lobectomy and hospitalization
5. Thoracoscopic pleurodesis and apical wedge resection

Семестр 6

Контрольная работа № 2

1. Match English words with their translations.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Suppress – подавлять | a) состоять из |
| 2. Release – освобождать, отпускать | b) освобождать, отпускать |
| 3. Be composed of – состоять из | c) подавлять |
| 4. Bind – связывать | d) связывать |

2. Choose the correct variant to fill in.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. You-----to come back and see me after one month. | a) must |
| | b) should |
| | c) mustn`t |
| | d) need |

3. Match English phrases with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. insufficiency of hormones | a) недостаточность гормонов |
| 2. upper gastrointestinal tract | b) нижний отдел желудочно-кишечного тракта |
| 3. lower gastrointestinal tract | c) верхний отдел желудочно-кишечного тракта |
| 4. urinary tract | d) мочевыводящие пути |

4. Match English phrases with their translations.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Outcome of a disease | a) исход болезни |
| 2. Clinical characteristics of a disease | b) клиническая картина болезни |
| 3. Vague/indefinite onset of a disease | c) неясное начало болезни |
| 4. Immunity against a disease | d) невосприимчивость к болезни |
| 5. Signs/symptoms of a disease | e) признаки/симптомы болезни |
| 6. Substantiation of a diagnosis | f) обоснование диагноза |
| 7. Out-patient treatment | g) амбулаторное лечение |
| 8. Operative treatment | h) оперативное лечение |
| 9. Priate treatment | |

5. Underline the correct verb in the sentence.

1. I *ran / was running / had run* to catch the bus when suddenly I felt a sharp pain in my side.
2. Jane had an attack last January, but before that she *hasn't experienced / hadn't experienced / wasn't experiencing* anything.
3. Once I *sat / have been sitting / had been sitting* down for a few minutes, the dizziness went away, but when I *stood up / have been standing up / had stood up*, it *have come on / 's been coming on* all over again.
4. He *'s been getting / got / was getting* these pains for two days now and we were getting really worried, so I *had decided / decided / was deciding* to bring him in.

6. Match up the beginning of the sentences 1-4 with the appropriate ending a-d to form true sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The stomach serves as a storage area for... | a) ...for food contracting rhythmically and mixing the food with enzymes. |
| 2. The liver is a large organ with... | b) ...the acini, which produce digestive enzymes, and the islets, which produce hormones. |
| 3. The pancreas is an organ that contains two basic types of tissue:... | c) ...through which waste material leaves the body. |
| 4. The anus is the opening at the far end of the digestive tract... | d) ...several functions, only some of which are related to digestion. |

7. Match the names of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Esophagitis | a) is an inflammatory disease of the mucous membrane of the stomach. A distinction is made between acute and chronic gastritis. |
| 2. Gastritis | b) is an inflammation of the esophageal mucosa, usually develops secondary to many diseases, rarely primary. It can be acute or chronic. |
| 3. Ulcer disease | c) is inflammation of the appendix of the cecum, giving a characteristic clinical syndrome. |
| 4. Crohn's disease | d) is a chronic, cyclical disease, the main clinical and morphological expression of which is a recurrent ulcer of the stomach or duodenum. |
| 5. Appendicitis | e) is a chronic recurrent disease of the gastrointestinal tract, characterized by nonspecific granulomatosis and necrosis. |

8. Read the text and answer the text-based questions.

Urinary system

The functions of the urinary system include regulation of body fluids, removal of metabolic waste products, regulation of volume and chemical make-up of blood plasma, and excretion of toxins. The major parts of the urinary system are the kidneys, the urinary bladder, two ureters, and the urethra. Each component of the urinary system has a unique function. Urine is manufactured in the kidneys. The urinary bladder serves as a temporary storage reservoir for urine. The ureters transport urine from the kidney to the bladder, while the urethra transports urine from the bladder to the outside of the body. The main sources of water gain are drinking and ingesting fluids, such as water contained in food, and water produced as a byproduct of metabolic processes. The main sources of water loss are urine formation, evaporation from the lungs (breathing), evaporation from the skin (sweating), and through the feces. Only about 47 percent of a person's daily water intake comes from drinking. Nearly 39 percent of water intake comes from eating solid food, since water is a major component of many foods. For example, fruits and vegetables may contain more than 90 percent water. Cosmetic dehydration is the practice of taking large doses of diuretics to cause

temporary weight loss. It has been used by fashion models and body builders, but it is a dangerous practice because it can cause electrolyte imbalance and cardiac arrest.

Answer the following text-based questions.

1. What are the functions of the urinary system?
2. What are the major parts of the urinary system?
3. What are the sources of water gain and loss per day?
4. What percent of a person's intake of water comes from drinking water?
5. What is cosmetic dehydration?
6. What is the vasa recta?
7. What is urea and where is it produced?

9. From the list below choose the proper Russian equivalents of the italicized words in the text.

Insulin. Diabetes mellitus

Insulin is secreted when blood glucose levels rise above normal values. One of the most important effects of insulin is to *facilitate* the transport of glucose across *plasma membranes*, *allowing the diffusion* of glucose from blood into most body cells. It also stimulates the production of glycogen from *glucose*. The glucose is then stored in the liver *to be released* when blood glucose levels drop. The full structure of insulin, a *peptide*, was determined in 1955 by Frederick Sanger (1918–). It was the first protein to have its full structure to be determined. Sanger won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1958 for his research.

Diabetes mellitus (from the Greek, meaning “siphon” or “to pass through”, and *meli*, meaning “honey”) is a *disorder of the metabolism* caused when the pancreas either produces little or no insulin, or when the cells do not *respond appropriately* to the insulin that is produced. Glucose *builds up* in the blood, *overflows* into the urine, and passes out of the body. As a result, the body does not *benefit* from glucose as a source of energy. Diabetes mellitus *results* from an *inability* to produce insulin, while *diabetes insipidus* is the result of the *pituitary* not releasing *sufficient quantities* of ADH. Water conservation at the kidneys *is impaired* and excessive amounts of urine *are excreted*.

Накапливаются, переполняются, польза, результаты, неспособность, несахарный диабет, гипофиз, достаточное количество, антидиуретический гормон, нарушается, выводится, сахарному диабету, нарушению обмена веществ, отвечают соответствующим образом, инсулин, облегчая, плазматические мембраны, позволяя диффузии, глюкозе, высвободиться, пептиду.

10. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words below the text.

A vitamin is an organic, (1)-----that is required by an organism for normal metabolic function but that cannot be synthesized by that organism. In other words, vitamins are (2) ---- that must be acquired from outside sources. While most vitamins are present in food, vitamin D, for example, is produced as a (3) ---- in our skin and converted to the active form by sunlight. Minerals, such as calcium and iron, are (4) ---- that also enhance (5) --. Vitamins may be fat- or water-soluble.

Variants: *precursor, nonprotein substance, cell metabolism, crucial molecules, inorganic substances.*

11. Translate texts into Russian.

Anabolic steroids are often abused by teenagers, adults, and athletes, both professional and amateur, for bodybuilding and to enhance athletic performance. Although they have clinical applications for certain medical conditions, the doses prescribed legally to treat these medical conditions are 10 to 100 times lower than the doses that are abused for performance enhancement. Excessive alcohol use damages the liver. Since the liver is the chief organ responsible for metabolizing alcohol, it is especially vulnerable to alcohol-related injury.

Alcoholic liver disease

includes three conditions: 1) fatty liver (steatosis), 2) alcoholic hepatitis (inflammation of the liver), and 3) cirrhosis. The only effective treatment is to stop drinking.

12. Make up sentences from the words.

1. Hormone, are, receptors, either, located, the, on, of, the, cell, surface, or, membrane, the, inside, cell.
2. Endocrine, secretions, coordinate, integrated, actions, to, three, adequate, maintain, of, in, levels, glucose, the, blood.
3. Bile, its, gets, from, color, bilirubin.
4. Bilirubin, a, is, waste, from, product, breakdown, the, of, red, worn-out, blood cells.
5. Melanoma, Urine, as, or, muscle, injury, severe, such, may, be, also, black, brown, or, red, or, due, to, disorders, diseases.
6. Urine, Secretion, the, is, transport, the, into, the, and, blood, their, or, from, excess, substances, removal, of, harmful.

13. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the function of the digestive system?
2. What are the steps in the digestive process?
3. What are the organs of the digestive system? How do they function?
4. What is gastric juice?
5. What are common digestive diseases?
6. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the digestive system?
7. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the digestive system?
8. What are the functions of the endocrine system?
9. What are the organs of the endocrine system?
10. What are hormones?
11. What are the major groups of hormones?
12. What are common endocrine diseases?
13. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the endocrine system?
14. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the endocrine system?
15. What are the functions of the urinary system?
16. What are the major parts of the urinary system?
17. What are common urinary diseases?
18. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the urinary system?
19. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the urinary system?

14. Professional situations.

A. A 65-year-old woman with a history of hypertension, diabetes, and diverticulosis presents to the primary care physician with symptoms of a recurrent urinary tract infection with dysuria. She noted some bubbles in her urine with recent voids. Which of the following is true regarding this woman's symptoms?

1. Barium enema is the most sensitive imaging test for enterovesical fistula.
2. An oral charcoal test will localize an enterovesical fistula to the small bowel.
3. Pneumaturia is the most common initial sign/symptom of enterovesical fistula.
4. The diagnosis of an enterovesical fistula can be made 90% of the time with cystoscopy.
5. Inflammatory bowel disease is the most common cause of enterovesical fistula.

B. With regard to thyroid hormone synthesis and uptake, which of the following is correct?

1. Iodine trapping involves endocytosis of circulating iodine particles.
2. In the euthyroid state, Triiodothyronine (T3) is the main hormone produced by the thyroid.
3. Thyroid peroxidase is responsible for the peripheral conversion of T4 to thyroxine (T3).

4. Thyroglobulin is a glycoprotein synthesized in the rough endoplasmic reticulum of the thyrocyte.
5. The primary site of peripheral deiodination of T4 to the active form T3 occurs in the adrenal gland.

C. A patient with gastric outlet obstruction and prolonged vomiting has which of the following metabolic abnormalities?

1. Hypochloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic alkalosis
2. Hyperchloremic, hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
3. Hyponatremic, hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
4. Hypochloremic, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
5. Hyperchloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis

D. Which of the following is true regarding the location of the appendix?

1. The base of the appendix can always be found at the confluence of the cecal taenia.
2. The tip of the appendix is found in the pelvis in the majority of cases.
3. The appendix is often retrocecal and extraperitoneal.
4. After the fifth gestational month of pregnancy, the appendix is shifted posteriorly and laterally by the gravid uterus.
5. The position of the tip of the appendix does not determine the symptoms of the patient with appendicitis.

E. Which surgeon performed the world's first laparoscopic cholecystectomy?

1. Karl Langenbuch
2. Phillipe Mouret
3. J. Barry McKernan
4. William B. Saye
5. Eric Mühe

Семестр 7

Контрольная работа № 3

1. Match English words with their translations.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Induce | a) стигать |
| 2. Incorporate | b) включать |
| 3. Heal | c) излечивать |
| 4. Bow | d) приводить к |

2. Choose the correct variant to fill in.

- 1-----this one once a day, preferably in the evening.
- | |
|------------|
| a) took |
| b) take |
| c) to take |
| d) taking |

3. Match English words and phrases with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Axial skeleton | a) кровотечение |
| 2. Appendicular skeleton | b) луковица волоса |
| 3. Upper and lower extremities | c) осевой скелет |
| 4. Hair bulb | d) аппендикулярного скелета |
| 5. Bleeding | e) верхние и нижние конечности |

4. Match English words and phrases with their translations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Exacerbation, acute condition | a) диагностическая ошибка |
| 2. Bad after-effects of a disease | послеоперационный диагноз |
| 3. Attack/episode of a disease | b) последующее, повторное лечение |
| 4. Disease – precursors of a disease | c) профилактическое лечение |
| 5. Disease – prophylaxis / prevention of a disease | d) приступ болезни disease |
| 6. Diagnostic mistake / error | e) предвестники болезни профилактика/предупреждение |
| 7. Postoperative diagnosis | болезни обострение болезни disease |
| 8. Aftertreatment | f) тяжелые последствия болезни |
| 9. Preventive treatment | |

5. Underline the correct verb in the sentence.

1. After he had been brought in, he *began* / *was beginning* / *had begun* to feel much better and was discharged.
2. When we *came* / *have come* / *had come home*, we *found* / *have found* / *had found* her lying on the floor. She *has just lay* / *was just lying* / *had just lain* there, motionless.
3. He *stood* / *was standing* / *had stood* by the sofa when suddenly he *started* / *was starting* / *had started* moaning, and then he *just passed out* / *was passing out* / *had passed out*.
4. I *haven't had* / *hadn't* / *hadn't had* anything like this before it *happened* / *was happening* / *has happened* yesterday, but I *felt* / *was feeling* / *ve been feeling* all right since.

6. Match the names of the diseases with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Folic deficiency anemia. | a) is anemia caused by folic acid deficiency, regardless of the cause of the deficiency; |
| 2. Aplastic anemia. | b) is a disease of the blood system characterized by profound pancytopenia and insufficiency of medullary hematopoiesis; |
| 3. Acute leukemia. | c) is a heterogeneous group of tumor diseases of the blood system; |
| 4. Megaloblastic anemias. | d) are anemias associated with impaired DNA and RNA synthesis; |
| 5. True polycythemia. | e) is a chronic neoplastic myeloproliferative disease with stem cell involvement. |

7. Match the description of the following rheumatic diagnoses.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Osteoarthritis | a) Affection of distal interphalangeal joints, spindle-shaped swelling of fingers, skin and nail changes characteristic of psoriasis. |
| 2. Gout | b) Periarticular deposition of amyloid. Congo red staining of aspirated articular fluid. |
| 3. Psoriatic arthritis | c) Enlargement of bone structures of the 2nd and 3rd metacarpophalangeal joints; increased serum iron and ferritin levels with decreased transferrin-binding capacity; chondrocalcinosis may appear on radiographs. |
| 4. Lyme disease | d) Slight swelling of soft tissues, involvement of the distal interphalangeal joints, no pronounced morning stiffness, increased severity of pain by the end of the day. |
| 5. Amyloidosis | e) Presence of crystals in synovial fluid or tophuses with |

- characteristic negative double ray refraction on polarization microscopy.
6. Hemochromatosis f) Early stages have erythema migrans and cardiovascular pathology; later stages have intermittent mono- or oligoarthritis (may be chronic and erosive in 15% of patients), encephalopathy, and neuropathy; 5% of healthy individuals are positive for Lyme borreliosis.
7. Sarcoidosis g) Widespread musculoskeletal pain and stiffness, paresthesias, unproductive sleep, fatigue, multiple symmetrical trigger points.
8. Fibromyalgia h) Chronic granulomatous disease, accompanied by chronic symmetrical polyarthritis in 10-15%.

8. Read the text and answer the text-based questions.

Skeleton system

The skeletal system has both mechanical and physiological functions. Mechanical functions include support, protection, and movement. The bones of the skeletal system provide the rigid framework that supports the body. Bones also protect internal organs such as the brain, heart, lungs, and organs in the pelvic area. Muscles are anchored to bones and act as levers at the joints, allowing for movement. Physiological functions of the skeletal system include the production of blood cells and the supplying and storing of important minerals.

The human skeleton has two major divisions: the axial skeleton and the appendicular skeleton. The axial skeleton includes the bones of the center or axis of the body. The appendicular skeleton consists of the bones of the upper and lower extremities.

Bones consist mainly of calcium. Calcium plays an important role as a cofactor for enzyme function, in maintaining cell membranes, in muscle contraction, nervous system functions, and in blood clotting. When the diet does not provide. The human skeleton is divided into two main groups of bones: appendicular and axial.

Bone is one of the strongest materials found in nature. One cubic inch of bone can withstand loads of at least 19,000 pounds (8,626 kilograms), which is approximately the weight of five standard-size pickup trucks. This is roughly four times the strength of concrete. Bone's resistance to load is equal to that of aluminum and light steel. Ounce for ounce, bone is actually stronger than steel and reinforced concrete since steel bars of comparable size would weigh four or five times as much as bone.

Several general differences exist between the male and female skeletons. The male skeleton is generally larger and heavier than the female skeleton. The bones of the skull are generally more graceful and less angular in the female skeleton. A female also has a wider, shorter breastbone and slimmer wrists. There are significant differences between the pelvis of a female and a male, which are related to pregnancy and childbirth. The female pelvis is wider and shallower than the male pelvis. Females have an enlarged pelvic outlet and a wider, more circular pelvic inlet. The angle between the pubic bones is much sharper in males, resulting in a more circular, narrower, almost heart-shaped pelvis.

Answer the following text-based questions.

1. What are the major divisions of the human skeleton?
2. Why is calcium important to the body?
3. Into what main groups is the human skeleton divided?
4. How strong is bone?
5. Are there differences between the male and female skeletons?

9. From the list below choose the proper Russian equivalents of the italicized words in the text.

Blood flow

A system of *valves* prevents *backflow* both within *chambers* and in the large *vessels* exiting the heart. The *atrioventricular valves* are located between the right *atrium* and right *ventricle* (tricuspid valve) and left atrium and left ventricle (bicuspid valve). When the ventricles *contract*, blood *moves back* toward the *atria*, causing the *flaps* of these valves to close. The *semilunar valves resemble a tripod* and close after blood has exited the right ventricle (*pulmonary semilunar valve*) and left ventricle (*aortic semilunar valve*). When the ventricles *are relaxed*, the atrioventricular valves are open and the semilunar valves are closed. When the ventricles contract, the atrioventricular valves are closed and the semilunar valves are open.

Треножник, легочный полулунный клапан, аортальный полулунный клапан, расслабляются, клапаны, обратный поток, камеры, сосуды, атриовентрикулярные клапаны, предсердие, желудочек, сокращаются, двигаются назад, предсердия, створки, полулунные клапаны, напоминают.

10. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words below the text.

Skin is a tissue membrane which consists of layers of (1)-----and connective tissues. The outer layer of the skin's epithelial tissue is the (2)-----and the inner layer of connective tissue is the dermis. A basement membrane that is anchored to the (3)-----separates these two layers. The epidermis and dermis rest on a supportive layer of connective tissue and fat cells called the (4) --- -. This supportive layer is flexible and allows the skin to move and bend while the (5) ----- cushion against injury and excessive heat loss.

Variants: *dermis, epithelial, epidermis, fat cells, hypodermis.*

11. Translate texts into Russian.

The Achilles tendon derives its name from a hero in Greek mythology. As a baby, Achilles was dipped into magic water that made him invulnerable to harm everywhere it touched his skin. His mother, however, was holding him by the back of his heel and overlooked submerging his heel under the water. Consequently, his heel was vulnerable and proved to be his undoing. Achilles was shot in the heel with an arrow at the battle of Troy and died. By saying that someone has an "Achilles heel" means that the person has a weak spot that can be attacked

The effect of weightlessness on human results in a loss of muscle strength and volume. Similar to bone deterioration, skeletal muscles atrophy as a result of disuse. In space, actions and movement require considerably less exertion because the force of gravity is practically nonexistent. As a result, astronauts' skeletal muscles become deconditioned. The effects of weightlessness on cardiac (heart) muscles resembles what happens to skeletal muscles in that a weakening can result under such conditions. Just as an athlete will strengthen his or her heart muscles through exercise and make them more efficient as a pump, any reduction in demand will lessen this efficiency.

12. Make up sentences from the words.

1. Bone, one, is, strongest materials, of, the, found, nature, in.
2. Muscle, an, that, are, to, as, movements, individual, consciously, controls, referred, voluntary.
3. The, in, epidermis, thick, may, thick, six, be, thicker, times, the, than, epidermis, covers, that, general, the, surface, body.
4. A, melanoma, cutaneous, arise, may, from, or, a, normal-appearing, mole, skin.
5. Blood, is, is, it, than, and, more, than, sticky, because, denser, water, about, five, times viscous, water.
6. Red, are, the, most, in, the, blood, cells, perhaps, specialized, cells, human body.

13. Answer the following questions.

1. How many bones are there in the human body?
2. What are the major types of bones? How do bones grow?
3. What are common diseases of bones?

4. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of bones?
5. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of bones?
6. What are the functions of the muscular system?
7. How many muscles are there in the human body? What are the three types of muscle tissue and their characteristics?
8. What are common diseases of muscles?
9. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of muscles?
10. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of muscles?
11. What is the composition of blood? What is plasma?
12. What are the functions of blood?
13. What are common blood diseases?
14. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the blood?
15. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the blood?
16. What organs are included in the integumentary system?
17. What are common integumentary diseases?
18. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the integumentary system?
19. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the integumentary system?

14. Professional situations.

A. A healthy young man fell two stories from a hotel balcony, resulting in an isolated cervical spine fracture. In the emergency department he is hypotensive and bradycardic. Which of the following treatments is contraindicated?

1. Crystalloid volume challenge
2. Phenylephrine
3. Dopamine
4. Norepinephrine
5. Epinephrine

B. Spinal cord injuries may lead to several distinct syndromes. Which of the following incorrectly describes the syndrome listed?

1. In anterior spinal artery syndrome, a bilateral loss of motor and pain sensation occurs with preservation of position and vibratory sensation.
2. In posterior spinal artery syndrome, a bilateral loss of position and vibration sensation occurs with preservation of motor and pain sensation.
3. In central cord syndrome, bilateral motor and pain sensation is lost, worse in the lower extremities than in the upper extremities and worse in the proximal ends of extremities than in the distal ends of extremities.
4. In Brown-Sequard syndrome, ipsilateral motor and position sensation is lost along with contralateral pain and temperature sensation
5. In cauda equina syndrome, a unilateral or bilateral loss of motor and sensory function occurs in the distribution of multiple nerve roots, including bladder areflexia and stool incontinence.

C. A 37-year-old man is evaluated for a 4-month history of anemia and intermittent abdominal discomfort and distention 7 years after treatment of a stage I melanoma on his right forearm. The results of physical examination are normal, colonoscopy is negative, and CT demonstrates an area of invaginated jejunal mesentery with an adjacent dilated loop of small bowel. What is the next most appropriate step in the management of this patient?

1. Exploration and small bowel resection
2. Video capsule endoscopy
3. Systemic biochemotherapy

4. Whole-body PET-CT
5. Air-contrast small bowel barium study

D. Which of the following statements is false regarding the formation of scars?

1. Hypertrophic scars are excessive scar tissue that remains within the boundaries of the initial tissue injury, whereas keloids extend beyond the area of injury.
2. A more cosmetic scar is achieved with incisions perpendicular to the lines of Langer or relaxed skin tension lines.
3. Relaxed skin tension lines usually run at right angles to the long axis of the underlying muscles.
4. Incisions on flexor surfaces usually heal well, whereas incisions over extensor joints heal with significant scarring.
5. In the remodeling phase of wound healing, collagen fibers become more organized, but they never achieve the precisely parallel arrangement seen in uninjured tissue.

E. A 60-year-old diabetic woman currently being treated for right lower extremity cellulitis is brought to the emergency room from her nursing home. She has an exquisitely tender erythematous right leg with bullae formation. She has tenderness that extends beyond the area of erythema. Her body temperature is 38.9°C, blood pressure is 82/43 mmHg, and heart rate is 128 beats/min. After initiating fluid resuscitation, what is the next best step in management?

1. Admission to the intensive care unit (ICU), blood cultures, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and serial examinations
2. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the right lower extremity
3. Admission to the ICU, blood cultures, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and bedside debridement of the bullae of the right lower extremity
4. Blood cultures, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and immediate transfer to the OR for debridement of the right lower extremity
5. Blood cultures, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and IV hydrocortisone

Семестр 8

Контрольная работа № 4

1. Match English words with their translations.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wipe | a) вытирать |
| 2. Flare up | b) вспыхивать, возникать |
| 3. Sag | c) провисать |
| 4. Humidify | d) смачивать |

2. Choose the correct variant to fill in.

1. You ---- to make sure you take this regularly.
- | |
|-----------|
| a) need |
| b) should |
| c) could |
| d) can |

3. Match English phrases with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ejaculatory duct | a) маточная труба |
| Accessory glands | b) эякуляторный проток |
| Bulbourethral glands | c) добавочные железы |
| Uterine tube | d) бульбоуретральные железы |

4. External genitals include:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1) labia majora and labia minora | a) 1,2,3,4 |
| 2) vestibule of vagina | b) 2,3 |
| 3) cervix | c) 1,2 |
| 4) uterus | d) 3,4 |

Choose the correct combination of answers.

5. A negative cyclic test indicates:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Hypothalamic amenorrhea | a) 1 |
| 2. Uterine amenorrhea | b) 3,4 |
| 3. Pituitary amenorrhea | c) 2 |
| 4. Ovarian amenorrhea | d) 3,4 |

Choose the correct combination of answers.

6. Match English words and phrases with their translations.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Manifestations of a disease | a) синдромный диагноз |
| 2. Course of a disease | b) самолечение |
| 3. Advanced/neglected case of a disease | c) виды лечения |
| 4. Rare case of a disease | d) методы лечения |
| 5. Uncertain diagnosis | e) проявления болезни |
| 6. Symptomatic diagnosis | f) развитие болезни |
| 7. Syndromic diagnosis | g) запущенный случай болезни |
| 8. Selftreatment | h) редкий случай болезни |
| 9. Form of treatment | i) неопределенный/неясный диагноз |
| 10. Method of treatment | j) симптоматический диагноз |

7. Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. It's a procedure *which / that* is very routine, but *which / that* requires a lot of skill when we are inside the body.
2. It's an operation *which is performed / performed* under general anaesthetic *when / where / that* the tonsils at the back of the throat are removed.
3. We're going to do a procedure *when / where / that* we pump some air into the baby's back passage to unfold the part of the gut that *has telescoped / telescoped*.
4. We're going to do something *which is called / that is called / called* a colostomy, *that / where / when* we make an opening near your belly button.

8. Read the text and answer the text-based questions.

Sexual response and conception

The act of sexual intercourse, also called coitus (from the Latin *coire*, meaning "to come together"), involves a sequence of physiological and emotional changes in males and females. These changes are known as the human sexual response.

Human sexual response may be divided into four stages: 1) excitement, 2) plateau, 3) orgasm, and 4) resolution.

At one time it was believed that the sexual response in females was probably less intense and different than in males. Recent studies have shown that males and females experience similar feelings and sensations during sexual intercourse.

During excitement, the initial stage of the human sexual response that is also called arousal, parasympathetic reflexes of the autonomic nervous system are activated. The parasympathetic impulses increase blood flow to the genitalia and secretion of lubricating fluids. In males, the penis becomes erect. In females, the clitoris and nipples become erect. These responses continue through the plateau stage, when the penis is inserted into the vagina.

Orgasm is marked by rhythmic contractions of the genital organs in both males and females. In males, ejaculation occurs during the orgasm stage of sexual response. During ejaculation sperm are released into the vagina and begin to swim to the uterus. Although in females there is no counterpart to ejaculation, rhythmic contractions of the vagina, uterus, and perineal muscles do occur.

Answer the following text-based questions:

1. What is the human sexual response?
2. Is the sexual response the same in males and females?
3. What are the stages of human sexual response?
4. What is orgasm?

9. From the list below choose the proper English equivalents of the italicized words in the text.

Erectile dysfunction

Эректильная дисфункция (ED), the inability to achieve or sustain an *эрекции*, is often the result of disease, *травмы*, or a side effect of certain *лекарства*, including blood pressure drugs, *антигистаминные препараты*, *антидепрессанты*, *транквилизаторы*, *подавители аппетита*, *циметидин* (an ulcer drug). Damage to nerves, arteries, *гладкие мышцы*, and *фиброзные ткани* of the penis are the most common causes of erectile dysfunction. Diabetes, *болезни почек*, chronic alcoholism, *рассеянный склероз*, atherosclerosis, *сосудистые заболевания*, and *неврологические заболевания* account for about 70 percent of ED cases. Treatment may include lifestyle changes, adjusting medications to *облегчить* side effects, medications to *индуцировать* erection, and surgery.

Neurologic disease, adjusting, alleviate, induce, erectile dysfunction, erection, injury, drugs, antihistamines, cimetidine, smooth muscles, fibrous tissues, kidney disease, multiple sclerosis, vascular disease, antidepressants, tranquilizers, appetite suppressants.

10. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words below the text.

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is an infection of the uterus, uterine tubes, or other (1) ---- ---- ----. Many women do not experience any (2) ---- of PID while the disease is damaging their reproductive organs. When symptoms are present, pain in the lower (3) ---- ---- is most common. Other symptoms may include fever, unusual (4) ---- ---- that may have a foul odor, painful intercourse, painful urination, irregular menstrual bleeding, and pain in the right upper abdomen (rare).

Variants: *abdominal area, vaginal discharge, female reproductive organs, symptoms*

11. Translate texts into Russian.

Gynecology (from the Greek *gune*, meaning “woman”) is the branch of medicine that specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of conditions of the female reproductive system. Urologists treat medical conditions of the male reproductive system.

Circumcision is the removal of the foreskin of the penis. The foreskin is the skin that covers the end of the penis. Medical research has not found significant evidence of medical benefits from circumcision. One benefit is fewer urinary tract infections (UTI) in infants. Some studies have shown that circumcision reduces the risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). However, it is negligible compared to other behaviors that reduce the risk of STDs.

12. Make up sentences from the words.

1. The, produce, gonads, secrete, and, gametes, hormones.
2. The, ducts, various, and, store, the, transport, gametes.
3. Spermatogenesis, the, is, whereby, process, seminiferous, the, produce, tubules, sperm.
4. The, proteins, clotting, semen, help, after, coagulate, ejaculation.
5. Prostatitis, an, is, inflammation, the, of, gland, prostate.
6. The, is, an, penis, of, organ, external, the, reproductive, male, system.

13. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the function of the reproductive system?
2. What are the organs of the reproductive system and their general function?
3. Is the reproductive system essential for life?
4. What are the male reproductive organs and structures?
5. Where does sperm production occur in the testes?
6. What are the steps of spermatogenesis?
7. At what age does sperm production begin?
8. What are the accessory glands of the male reproductive system?
9. What is the purpose of prostate gland secretions?
10. What is prostatitis?
11. What are the female reproductive organs and structures?
12. What are the phases of the reproductive cycle?
13. How long does female reproductive cycle last?
14. What are diseases of the reproductive system?
15. What are the methods of making diagnosis of the diseases of the cardiovascular system?
16. What are the methods of treatment of the diseases of the cardiovascular system?

14. Professional situations.

A. Which of the following represents the most effective evidence for screening or treatment modalities?

1. Randomized controlled trial
2. Controlled trial without randomization
3. Multicenter case-control study
4. Uncontrolled trial with dramatic results
5. Expert committee recommendations

B. Interpersonal and communication skills allow residents to effectively exchange information with patients, their families, and other health professionals. Which of the following is NOT part of the communication core competency?

1. Act in a consultative role to other health professionals
2. Maintain timely, legible medical records
3. Document appropriately for billing and coding purposes
4. Counsel patients and families
5. Communicate with patients across a range of cultural backgrounds

C. There are four defined types of medical errors. They include:

1. Diagnostic error, negligence, near miss, and communication error
2. Adverse event, negligence, near miss, and sentinel event
3. Human error, systems error, communication error, and technical error
4. Negligence, systems error, technical error, and sentinel event
5. Medication administration error, cognitive error, technical error, and communication error

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

Устные вопросы к зачету (5 семестр):

Speak on one of these themes:

1. Cardiovascular system. Organs and diseases of the cardiovascular system. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.
2. Respiratory system. Organs and diseases of the respiratory system. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.

3. Nervous system. Organs and diseases of the nervous system. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.

Устные вопросы к зачету (6 семестр):

Speak on one of these themes:

4. Digestive system. Organs and diseases of the digestive system. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.
5. Endocrine system. Organs and diseases of the endocrine system. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.
6. Urine system. Organs and diseases of the urine system. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.

Устные вопросы к зачету (7 семестр):

Speak on one of these themes:

7. Skeletal and Muscular Systems. Structure of skeletal and muscular systems. Diseases. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.
8. Integumentary system. Components of the integumentary system. Diseases. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.
9. Blood system. Components of the blood system. Diseases. Diagnostics. Therapeutic and surgical treatment.

Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой (8 семестр):

1. Темы для подготовки монологического высказывания на зачете с оценкой:

1. Cardiovascular system.
2. Respiratory system.
3. Nervous system.
4. Digestive system.
5. Endocrine system.
6. Urine system.
7. Skeletal and Muscular Systems.
8. Integumentary system.
9. Blood system.
10. Male reproductive system.
11. Female reproductive system.