

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
 Информация о владельце:  
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**Diagnostic testing**  
**Discipline “Gynecology”**  
*Term 9, 10*

Curriculum	31.05.01
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology
Graduate Department	Internal Diseases

**9 term**

Competence	Tasks	Answers	Type of complexity
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	<i>Find one correct answer</i>  1. IN GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE, MORE INFORMATIVE IS ..... ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTIC METHOD	1. transvaginal  2. transabdominal  3. transrectal	Low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	<i>Find one correct answer</i>  2. WHAT PART OF THE VAGINAL WALL BORDERS THE URETHRA?	1. posterior 2. anterior 3. left lateral 4. right lateral	Low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	<i>Find one correct answer</i>  3. AFTER OVULATION, THE EGG RETAINS THE ABILITY TO FERTILIZE FOR	1. 3-5 days; 2. 24 hours; 3. 6 hours; 4. 10 days	Low

<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find all correct answers</i> 4. WHEN EXAMINING A PCOS PATIENT, YOU CAN DETECT</p>	<p>1. short stature; myopia; 2. ovarian enlargement in volume; 3. body mass deficit, lack of sexual hair; 4. hirsutism; 5. abdominal type of obesity, chronic anovulation</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find one correct answer</i> 5. FACTORS THAT CAUSE TUBAL INFERTILITY IN CHRONIC SALPINGOOPHORITIS ARE ALL, EXCEPT</p>	<p>1. narrowing or complete obliteration of the lumen of the fallopian tubes; 2. damage to the ciliated epithelium of the fallopian tube mucosa; 3. chronic anovulation; luteal phase insufficiency; 4. development of peritubar adhesions</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find one correct answer</i> 6. DESCRIBE THE FEATURES OF THE COLPOSCOPIC PICTURE CERVICAL DYSPLASIA</p>	<p>1. whitish, clearly delimited iodine-negative areas of the cervix uterus; 2. acetobite epithelium, iodine negative zone, mosaic; 3. iodine negative epithelial defect, underlying stroma; 4. coarse acetobite epithelium, coarse mosaic, atypical vessels</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find all the correct answers</i> a) 7. WHAT APPLY FOR THE TREATMENT OF MENOPAUSAL SYNDROME?</p>	<p>1. phytoestrogens; 2. estrogen-progestogenic drugs; 3. prolactin secretion inhibitors; 4. агонисты gonadoliberin agonists</p>	<p>Medium</p>

<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find all correct answers</i></p> <p>8. STEROID-PRODUCING OVARIAN TISSUES ARE NOT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. protein coat;</li> <li>2. granulosa;</li> <li>3. teka-tissue;</li> <li>4. surface epithelium</li> </ol>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find all correct answers</i></p> <p>9. RESISTANT OVARIAN SYNDROME IS NOT CHARACTERIZED BY</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. normal estradiol levels;</li> <li>2. absence of menstruation and pregnancy;</li> <li>3. high levels of gonadotropins;</li> <li>4. positive estrogen-progesterone test;</li> <li>5. karyotype 45 XO;</li> <li>6. presence of corpus luteum in the ovary</li> </ol>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find all correct answers</i></p> <p>10. COMBINED SCREENING FOR CANCER DETECTION CERVICAL CANCER INCLUDES</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. determination of the CA-125 tumor marker;</li> <li>2. histological examination of the cervical biopsy;</li> <li>3. conchotomic biopsy of the cervix;</li> <li>4. cytological smear from the exocervix and endocervix;</li> <li>5. Extended colposcopy;</li> <li>6. HPV testing</li> </ol>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b></p>	<p><i>Find one correct answer</i></p> <p>11. PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL DYSPLASIA ARE MOST OFTEN FOUND TO HAVE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cytomegaly virus; cytomegaly virus; ureaplasma;</li> <li>2. human papillomavirus;</li> <li>3. mycoplasma;</li> <li>4. herpes simplex</li> </ol>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b></p>	<p><i>Find all correct answers</i></p> <p>12. CAUSES OF HYPERANDROGENISM IN WOMEN ARE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. enzyme deficiency 21-hydroxylase;</li> <li>2. polycystic ovary disease;</li> <li>3. Itsenko-Cushing</li> </ol>	<p>Medium</p>

<p>PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2</p>		<p>syndrome;</p> <p>4. hypothalamic dysfunction;</p> <p>5. thyrotoxicosis;</p> <p>6. obesity</p>	
<p>PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2</p>	<p><i>Find one correct answer</i></p> <p>13. BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE OVARIES IS CARRIED OUT INTERNAL GENITAL AND OVARIAN ARTERIES</p>	<p>1. Correct</p> <p>2. Incorrect</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2</p>	<p><i>Find one correct answer</i></p> <p>14. OLIGOMENORRHEA IS</p>	<p>1. the absence of menstruation for more than 6 months;</p> <p>2. short menstruation;</p> <p>3. shortening of the menstrual cycle to 21 days;</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2</p>	<p><i>Find one correct answer</i></p> <p>15. HYPOTHALAMUS IT</p>	<p>1. gonadotropins;</p> <p>2. gonadoliberins;</p> <p>3. androgens;</p> <p>4. progestogens;</p> <p>5. Estrogens.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2</p>	<p><i>Find one correct answer</i></p> <p>16. Patient N., 25 years old, was found to have a pathological condition of the cervix during a professional examination in a women's consultation. Colposcopic picture: the vaginal part of the cervix is covered with a multi-layered squamous epithelium, around the external pharynx there is a whitish area, irregular in shape, and iodine-negative. Histology – hyperkeratosis without atypia. For the purpose of treatment at</p>	<p>1. amputation of the cervix;</p> <p>2. treatment of the cervix withvagotil;</p> <p>3. electroconization of the cervix;</p> <p>4. laser vaporization of the cervix;</p>	<p>High</p>

	this patient it is necessary to undertake...	5. extirpation of the cervix	
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i>  17. THE USE OF COMBINED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES IS CONTRAINDICATED FOR	1. combined mitral heart disease; 2. chronic active hepatitis; 3. diffuse form of mastopathy; 4. uterine fibroids, the size of which does not exceed 10 weeks of pregnancy; 5. PE in the anamnesis	High
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i>  18. A 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL WENT TO A DOCTOR DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF MENSTRUATION FOR 6 MONTHS. GENERAL EXAMINATION REVEALED ACNE VULGARIS ON THE FACE, CHEST AND UPPER BACK, AND MILD HIRSUTISM. HEIGHT AND WEIGHT CORRESPOND TO THE AGE NORM. LIST THE EXAMINATION METHODS FOR ESTABLISHING THE DIAGNOSIS:	1. determination of testosterone, estradiol, progesterone, DHEAS, 17-OH; 2. determination of transferrin, ferritin, OZHSS, LVSS, serum iron; 3. ultrasound of the pelvic organs; 4. determination of FSH, LH, Prolactin; 5. CT of the brain; 6. ultrasound of the adrenal	High
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Put down correct answer</i>  19. MARRIAGE IS CONSIDERED INFERTILE IF DURING SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITHOUT THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES, PREGNANCY DOES NOT OCCUR WITHIN _ _ _ _ _ MONTHS		High
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i>  20. THE USEFULNESS OF THE LUTEAL PHASE OF THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE IS INDICATED	1. by an increase in basal temperature in the second phase of the cycle;  2. fern symptom++ +;  3. KPI 20-40%;  4. Pupil symptom + +	High

10 term

Competence	Tasks	Answers	Type of complexity
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 1. IN GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE, MORE INFORMATIVE IS..... ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSIS METHOD	1. transvaginal 2. transabdominal 3. transrectal	Low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 2. WHAT DEPARTMENT OF THE VAGINAL WALL BORDERS THE URETHRAL CHANNEL?	1. rear 2. front 3. left side 4. right side	Low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 3. AFTER OVULATION, THE EGG RETAINS THE ABILITY TO FERTILIZE DURING	1. 3 - 5 days; 2. 24 hours; 3. 6 hours; 4. 10 days	Low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 4. WHEN EXAMINING A PATIENT WITH PCOS YOU CAN FIND	1. low growth; myopia; 2. increase in the volume of the ovaries; 3. underweight, lack of sexual hair growth; 4. hirsutism; 5. abdominal type of obesity, chronic anovulation	Low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 5. FACTORS CAUSING TUBAL	1. narrowing or complete obliteration of the lumen	Low

<b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	INFERTILITY IN CHRONIC SALPINGOPHORITIS ARE ALL, EXCEPT	of the fallopian tubes; 2. damage to the ciliated epithelium of the fallopian tube mucosa; 3. chronic anovulation; luteal phase deficiency; 4. development of peritubar adhesions	
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 6. DESCRIBE THE FEATURES OF COLPOSCOPIC PICTURE OF CERVICAL DYSPLASIA	1. whitish, clearly demarcated iodine- negative areas of the cervix; 2. acetowhite epithelium, iodine-negative zone, mosaic; 3. iodine-negative epithelial defect, underlying stroma; 4. rough acetowhite epithelium, rough mosaic, atypical vessels	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i> 7. TO TREAT Climacteric SYNDROME THE following are used	1. phytoestrogens; 2. estrogen-gestagen drugs; 3. inhibitors of prolactin secretion; 4. GnRH agonists	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i> 8. STEROID-PRODUCING OVARIAN TISSUES ARE NOT	1. tunica albuginea; 2. granulosis; 3. theca-fabric; 4. surface epithelium	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i> 9. RESISTANT OVARIAN SYNDROME IS NOT CHARACTERISTIC	1. normal estradiol level; 2. absence of menstruation and pregnancy; 3. high level of gonadotropins; 4. positive estrogen- progesterone test; 5. karyotype 45 XO; 6. presence of a corpus luteum in the ovary	Medium

<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i> 10. COMBINED SCREENING FOR DETECTING CERVICAL CANCER INCLUDES	1. determination of the tumor marker CA-125; 2. histological examination of cervical biopsy; 3. conchotomous biopsy of the cervix; 4. cytological smear from the exocervix and endocervix; 5. extended colposcopy; 6. HPV testing	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 11. IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL DYSPLASIA IT IS MOST OFTEN DETECTED	1. cytomegaly virus; ureaplasma; 2. human papillomavirus; 3. mycoplasma; 4. herpes simplex viruses	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i> 12. CAUSES OF HYPERANDROGENIA IN WOMEN	1. deficiency of the enzyme 21-hydroxylase; 2. polycystic ovary syndrome; 3. Itsenko-Cushing syndrome; 4. dysfunction of the hypothalamus; 5. thyrotoxicosis; 6. obesity	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 13. BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE OVARIES IS CARRIED OUT BY THE INTERNAL GENITAL AND OVARIAN ARTERIES	1. True 2. False	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 14. OLIGOMENORRHOEA IS	1. absence of menstruation for more than 6 months; 2. short menstruation; 3. shortening of the menstrual cycle to 21 days;	Medium

<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 15. HYPOTHALAMUS PRODUCES	1. gonadotropins; 2. gonadoliberins; 3. androgens; 4. gestagens; 5. estrogens.	Medium
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 16. In patient N., 25 years old, during a medical examination at the antenatal clinic, a pathological condition of the cervix was revealed. Colposcopic picture: the vaginal part of the cervix is covered with stratified squamous epithelium, around the external pharynx there is a whitish, irregularly shaped, iodine-negative area. Histology – hyperkeratosis without atypia. In order to treat this patient, one should take....	1. amputation of the cervix; 2. treatment of the cervix with vagotil; 3. electroconization of the cervix; 4. laser vaporization of the cervix; 5. cervical extirpation	High
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i> 17. PRESCRIPTION OF COMBINED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES IS CONTRACEPTIVE WHEN	1. combined mitral heart disease; 2. chronic active hepatitis; 3. diffuse form of mastopathy; 4. uterine fibroids, the size of which does not exceed 10 weeks of pregnancy; 5. history of pulmonary embolism	High
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find all correct answers</i> 18. A 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL SEEKED A DOCTOR DUE TO ABSENCE OF MENSTRUATION FOR 6 MONTHS. DURING GENERAL EXAMINATION, ACNE VULGARIS WAS NOTED ON THE FACE, CHEST AND UPPER BACK, AND MILD MANIFESTATIONS OF HIRSUTISM. HEIGHT AND WEIGHT CORRESPOND TO AGE NORMAL. LIST EXAMINATION METHODS TO ESTABLISH THE DIAGNOSIS	1. determination of the level of testosterone, estradiol, progesterone, DHEAS, 17-OH; 2. determination of the level of transferrin, ferritin, TBSS, LVSS, serum iron; 3. Ultrasound of the pelvic organs; 4. determination of the level of FSH, LH, Prolactin; 5. CT scan of the brain; 6. Ultrasound of the adrenal glands	High
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b>	<i>Put down correct answer</i> 19. A MARRIAGE IS CONSIDERED INFERTIL IF, DURING SEXUAL LIFE WITHOUT THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES, PREGNANCY		High

<b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	DOES NOT OCCUR WITHIN _____ MONTH		
<b>PC-1.1</b> <b>PC-1.2</b> <b>PC-3.1</b> <b>PC-3.2</b> <b>PC-3.3</b> <b>PC-3.4</b> <b>PC-5.1</b> <b>PC-5.2</b> <b>PC-5.4</b> <b>PC-8.2</b>	<i>Find one correct answer</i> 20. THE COMPLETENESS OF THE LUTEAL PHASE OF THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE IS INDICATED	1. increase in basal temperature in the second phase of the cycle; 2. fern symptom +++; 3. KPI 20-40%; 4. "Pupil" symptom ++	High