

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
 ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович
 Должность: ректор
 Дата подписания: 16.06.2026 09:17:41
 Уникальный программный ключ:
 e3a68f3eaa1e02674b544998099d3d6bfdcf836

Test task for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Immunology and allergology

Code, direction of preparation	05.31.01 General Medicine
Directivity (profile)	General Medicine
Form of study	Full-time
Department-developer	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND GENERAL PATHOLOGY
Graduate department	INTERNAL DISEASES

SEMESTER 7

Competency tested	Exercise	Answer options	Question difficulty type
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 1. Cellular factors of nonspecific defense of the body include:	a) mast cells b) leukocytes; c) macrophages d) natural killer cells e) lymphocytes	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 2. There are the following ways to activate the complement system:	a) classic b) pectin c) alternative d) lectin	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 3. Immunocompetent cells include:	a) T-lymphocytes b) B-lymphocyte c) macrophages d) NK cells	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 4. Humoral mechanisms of antimicrobial resistance include:	a) lysozyme b) interferon c) properdin system d) natural killer cell function	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate one correct answer 5. Completed phagocytosis ends:	a) intracellular digestion b) absorption c) killing	short

GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 6. Objects for phagocytosis are:	a) microorganisms b) the body's own dying cells c) synthetic particles	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 7. Cellular factors of nonspecific protection include:	a) mast cells b) T-lymphocytes c) macrophages d) natural killer cells	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate one correct answer 8. During the primary immune response, the first to appear are:	a) IgA b) Ig M c) Ig E d) IgG e) Ig D	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 9. Humoral regulation of the immune response is carried out	a) humoral factors of the thymus gland b) factors that enhance and suppress the functional activity of cells c) humoral factors of macrophages d) humoral factors of bone marrow	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 10. The amount of immunoglobulins of different classes is determined by the following methods:	a) RNGA Mancini precipitation reaction c) enzyme immunoassay d) radioimmunoassay e) RSK	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 11. Autoimmune processes occur in the following cases	a) entry into the internal environment of the body of antigens from physiologically isolated tissues b) in case of dysfunction of the immune system cross-reacting antigens enter the body, breaking the state of tolerance	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 12. The mechanism of action of interferons on viruses is	a) disruption of virus reproduction inside the cell b) direct effect on the virus c) disruption of the exit of the virion from the cell	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers	a) thymus	average

PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	13. Peripheral organs of the immune system include:	b) lymph nodes c) spleen d) blood.	
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 14. Objects for phagocytosis are:	a) microorganisms b) the body's own dying cells c) synthetic particles	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate one correct answer 15. Full antibodies are considered	a) antibodies with at least two active centers; b) antibodies having one active center; c) antibodies produced by one clone of plasma cells.	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 16. The reactivity of macroorganism cells to pathogenic microorganisms and toxins is due to:	a) genotype b) the absence on the surface of such cells of receptors for the adhesion of a pathogenic agent c) rejection of skin epithelial cells	high
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 17. The barrier function of the skin and mucous membranes is ensured by:	a) rejection of skin epithelial cells b) active movements of the cilia of the ciliated epithelium of the mucous membranes c) secretion of exocretes from the sweat and sebaceous glands of the skin d) release of specific inhibitors and lysozyme	high
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 18. The role of immunoglobulins is:	a) implementation of the cellular type of immune response b) implementation of the humoral type of immune response c) implementation of nonspecific resistance factors.	high
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 19. Based on their origin, immunoglobulins are divided into the following groups:	a) cross-reacting b) normal c) post-infectious d) post-vaccination e) infectious	high

GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate one correct answer 20. The active center of antibodies is represented by:	a) constant regions of the H and L chains of the immunoglobulin molecule b) variable regions of the H and L chains of the immunoglobulin molecule c) Fab fragments	high
---	--	--	------

SEMESTER 8

Competency tested	Exercise	Answer options	Question difficulty type
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 1. What types of immunity do you know?	a) cellular b) humoral c) specific G) nonspecific	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 2. What is the highway along which immune system cells and their humoral products are transported to the site of inflammation?	a) microvasculature of blood b) venous bed c) lymphatic system	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 3. T-lymphocytes (thymus-dependent) are formed in:	a) bone marrow b) thymus	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 4. How many main links (types) of immunity are there?	a) two b) three at four	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 5. What type of lymphocytes is responsible for antibody formation?	A) natural killer cells b) T-lymphocytes c) B lymphocytes .	short
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i>	a) specificity b) valence c) avidity	average

PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	6. List the properties of antibodies:	G) affinity	
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 7. Select lymphocyte subpopulations :	a) T-1 b) V-1 c) NK d) T-killers e) T-helpers	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 8. What, in your opinion, are the advantages of the rosette formation method ?	a) high professionalism of performers b) minimum expenditure of working time on analysis c) the ability to adapt methods to analyzers d) minimum cost of reagents e) the presence of special measuring equipment f) safety of reagents for the health of researchers	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 9. What processes occur in the cell as a result of the blast transformation reaction ?	a) the cell increases in size. differentiation Ags appear on the cytoplasmic membrane . c) the cell is capable of actively dividing.	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 10. What types of antigens, depending on the type of inflammation, do you know?	a) infectious b) allergens c) autoantigens d) oncoantigens	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 11. Which immunoglobulin does not activate the complement system?	a) IgA b) IgM c) IgG d) IgE	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 12. List the factors that induce carcinogenesis:	a) Various chemicals b) Physical factors c) Viruses of various families d) hereditary factors e) immunodeficiency states	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5	Please indicate all correct answers	a) stages of inflammation b) type of inflammation (infectious, allergic,	average

PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	13. Indicators of the cellular and humoral components of the immune system during the immune response will vary depending on:	autoimmune, lymphoproliferative) c) phases of the immune response (primary, secondary response)	
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 14 In what type of immune response is the signal transmitted to effector T cells:	a) cellular b) primary humoral c) secondary humoral d) tolerant response	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 15. In what type of immune response do B lymphocytes turn into plasma cells capable of synthesizing AT:	a) cellular b) primary humoral c) secondary humoral d) tolerant response	average
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 16. Specify the indications for prescribing a blood test for an immunogram:	a) HIV infection b) Taking immunosuppressants c) Patient before and after organ transplantation d) Patient before and after chemotherapy e) Suspicion of a primary immunodeficiency state f) Suspicion of a secondary immunodeficiency state g) Allergopathology	high
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 17. Specify the indications for prescribing a blood test for an immunogram :	a) HIV infection b) Oncological disease c) Taking immunosuppressants d) Suspicion of a primary ID. e) Patient after organ transplantation or chemotherapy f) Frequent recurrent acute respiratory viral infections g) Taking immunotropic drugs	high
GPC-5 PC-8 PC-5 PC-3 PC-2 PC-1	Please indicate all correct answers 18. Name the reasons for the ineffective functioning of the immune system in its fight against the pathogen:	a) previously formed disorders in the functioning of the immune system at different stages of formation; b) an initially normally functioning immune system	high

		<p>encounters too much pathogenic material;</p> <p>c) insufficiency or ineffectiveness of specific therapy;</p> <p>d) recurrent infections that are difficult to treat;</p> <p>e) persistent opportunistic infections, destructive pneumonia, abscesses.</p>	
<p>GPC-5</p> <p>PC-8</p> <p>PC-5</p> <p>PC-3</p> <p>PC-2</p> <p>PC-1</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>19. For what conditions can drugs containing IgG be prescribed ?</p>	<p>a) infectious diseases</p> <p>b) primary and secondary IDS</p> <p>c) autoimmune diseases</p> <p>d) allergic diseases</p> <p>e) conditions associated with loss of immunoglobulins or protein starvation</p> <p>e) oncological diseases</p>	<p>high</p>
<p>GPC-5</p> <p>PC-8</p> <p>PC-5</p> <p>PC-3</p> <p>PC-2</p> <p>PC-1</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>20. What types of infectious antigens can be used for therapeutic purposes?</p>	<p>a) viruses</p> <p>b) bacteria</p> <p>c) toxins</p> <p>d) mushrooms</p> <p>e) protozoa</p> <p>e) prions</p> <p>g) allergens</p>	<p>high</p>