

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:
 e3a68f3eaa1e62674b54f4998099d3d6bfdcf836

Test task for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Epidemiology, SEMESTER 12

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

Competency tested	Task	Answer options	Question difficulty type
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	1. In transient carriage, typhoid bacteria are excreted:	a) from blood b) from urine c) from feces d) from bile e) from saliva	low
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	2. For most infections with a fecal-oral transmission mechanism, the following is characteristic:	a) winter-spring seasonality b) spring-summer seasonality c) summer-autumn seasonality d) autumn-winter seasonality	low
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	3. The epidemic process is:	a) the process of interaction between a pathogen-parasite and the human population at the population level b) the process of interaction between a pathogen-parasite and the host organism c) spatial and temporal continuity in the development of epidemic foci, ensured by evolutionarily developed mechanisms of parasitic system functioning	low

<p>UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4</p>	<p>4. In the event of importation of a particularly dangerous (quarantinable) infection, the entire effort to localize the focus, prevent the spread of the infectious disease, and eliminate the focus within the administrative territory is led and organized by:</p>	<p>a) medical service b) center for sanitary and epidemiological surveillance c) law enforcement agencies d) municipal services e) sanitary-anti-epidemic commission</p>	<p>low</p>
<p>UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4</p>	<p>5. The national immunization schedule provides for:</p>	<p>a) conducting total immunization of all healthy children b) conducting selective immunization among risk groups c) vaccination against eight infectious diseases d) vaccination against nine infectious diseases e) vaccination against ten infectious diseases f) vaccination against all infectious diseases for which a vaccine is available</p>	<p>low</p>
<p>UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4</p>	<p>6. A routine prophylactic vaccination against tetanus is performed if:</p>	<p>a) the child has had the disease b) there was contact with another infection c) an acute disease is detected at the time of vaccination d) long-term remission of a chronic disease is present at the time of vaccination</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p>UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4</p>	<p>7. Active natural immunity can be acquired:</p>	<p>a) through breast milk b) after immunization with an inactivated vaccine c) after immunization with a toxoid d) after administration of immunoglobulin e) through fractional household immunization</p>	<p>medium</p>
<p>UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3</p>	<p>8. Infectious diseases with an aerosol transmission mechanism of bacterial</p>	<p>a) psittacosis b) rubella</p>	<p>medium</p>

GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	etiology:	c) scarlet fever d) pertussis (whooping cough) e) chickenpox (varicella)	
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	9. Infection through blood-sucking arthropods can occur in:	a) malaria b) epidemic typhus c) viral hepatitis B d) tick-borne encephalitis e) HIV infection	medium
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	10. Anthroponotic infections with a vector-borne transmission mechanism:	a) plague b) malaria c) tularemia d) epidemic typhus e) borreliosis (Lyme disease)	medium
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	11. "Quarantine" in a preschool institution (PPI) includes the following measures:	a) separation of groups (cohort isolation) b) stopping admission of new children to the group c) switching the preschool institution to round-the-clock operation d) prohibition of routine vaccinations	medium
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	12. Factors of transmission for shigellosis include:	a) food products b) water c) mosquitoes d) flies e) gadflies (botflies) f) soil	medium
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1	13. Passive artificial immunity is created by:	a) homologous immunoglobulin b) live vaccine c) inactivated vaccine	medium

GPC-11.4		d) bacteriophage e) toxoid	
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	14. Intestinal infections with a predominantly waterborne transmission route:	a) poliomyelitis b) cholera c) hepatitis A d) hepatitis E e) typhoid fever	medium
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	15. Infectious diseases with an aerosol transmission mechanism of bacterial etiology:	a) psittacosis b) rubella c) scarlet fever d) pertussis (whooping cough) e) chickenpox (varicella)	medium
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	16. Morbidity characterized by a series of overlapping and successive epidemic outbreaks over large territories, exceeding the sporadic level, is called		high
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	17. Match the following: transmission mechanism (aerosol, fecal-oral, contact, vector-borne) with the primary localization of the pathogen.	<i>Left column (mechanisms):</i> 1. Aerosol 2. Fecal-oral 3. Contact 4. Vector-borne <i>Right column (localization):</i> • a) Gastrointestinal tract • b) Blood • c) Skin and external mucous membranes • d) Respiratory tract mucous membranes	high
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	18. Groups at increased risk of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) may primarily form in:	a) burn units b) therapeutic departments c) surgical departments d) neurological departments e) urological departments	high

UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	19. Anti-epidemic measures aimed at destroying pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms on environmental objects that serve as transmission factors of infection are called _____		high
UC-8.1 UC-8.2 UC-8.3 UC-8.4 UC-8.5 GPC-2.1 GPC-6.3 GPC-10.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.2 PC-8.1 PC-8.2 PC-8.3 PC-11.1 GPC-11.4	20. Match the following: intestinal infections (viral hepatitis A, poliomyelitis, shigellosis, typhoid fever) with the maximum incubation period.	<p><i>Left column (infections):</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Viral hepatitis A 2. Poliomyelitis 3. Shigellosis 4. Typhoid fever <p><i>Right column (incubation period):</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 7 days b) 3 weeks c) 35 days d) 45 days 	high