

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
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Diagnostic testing Discipline Urology

Qualification	Specialist
Specialty	31.05.01 General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Surgical Diseases
Graduate Department	Internal Diseases

Competence	Tasks	Possible answers	Complexity type
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	What is acute urinary retention?	1. Inability to empty the bladder when full. 2. Frequent urination in small amounts. 3. Painful urination. 4. Urinary incontinence.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Main cause of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH):	1. Urinary tract infection. 2. Age-related hormonal changes. 3. Perineal trauma. 4. Malignant cell transformation.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	First step in managing renal colic:	1. Prescribe antibiotics. 2. Relieve pain (NSAIDs, antispasmodics). 3. Perform emergency surgery. 4. Recommend increased fluids.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	What is hematuria?	1. Pain during urination. 2. Presence of blood in urine. 3. Frequent urination. 4. Urinary retention.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Primary causative agent of acute cystitis in women:	1. Escherichia coli. 2. Staphylococcus aureus. 3. Pseudomonas aeruginosa. 4. Klebsiella pneumoniae.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	A symptom NOT typical for pyelonephritis:	1. High fever. 2. Lower back pain. 3. Frequent urination. 4. Jaundice.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	What is a urethral stricture?	1. Inflammation of the urethra. 2. Narrowing of the urethral lumen. 3. Stones in the urethra. 4. Urethral tumor.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatment for BPH with severe obstruction:	1. Antibiotic therapy. 2. Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP). 3. Radiation therapy. 4. Hormonal therapy.	Low
PC:	What is hydronephrosis?	1. Kidney inflammation.	Low

1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2		2. Dilation of the calyceal-pelvic system due to obstruction. 3. Kidney tumor. 4. Kidney stones.	
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Gold standard diagnostic method for urolithiasis:	1. Urinalysis. 2. Kidney and bladder ultrasound. 3. CT scan. 4. Cystoscopy.	Low
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Causes of acute urinary retention in men:	1. Benign prostatic hyperplasia. 2. Urethral stricture. 3. Bladder stones. 4. Cystitis. 5. Hypothermia.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Diagnostic methods for urolithiasis:	1. Ultrasound. 2. Plain abdominal X-ray. 3. CT. 4. Cystoscopy. 5. Kidney biopsy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of renal colic:	1. Severe lower back pain. 2. Nausea and vomiting. 3. Hematuria. 4. Oliguria. 5. Fever.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Complications of untreated pyelonephritis:	1. Kidney abscess. 2. Sepsis. 3. Chronic kidney disease. 4. Hypertension. 5. Urolithiasis.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Risk factors for bladder cancer:	1. Smoking. 2. Exposure to aniline dyes. 3. Chronic cystitis. 4. Radiation therapy. 5. Obesity.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of acute cystitis:	1. Hematuria. 2. Dysuria. 3. Oliguria. 4. Suprapubic pain. 5. Fever.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatment methods for varicocele:	1. Marmar surgery. 2. Studer surgery. 3. Appendectomy. 4. Boari flap. 5. Physical therapy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Diagnostic methods for urolithiasis:	1. Kidney ultrasound. 2. Plain abdominal X-ray. 3. Non-contrast CT. 4. MRI. 5. Cystoscopy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Antibiotics used for uncomplicated acute pyelonephritis:	1. Amoxicillin. 2. Ciprofloxacin. 3. Levofloxacin. 4. Metronidazole. 5. Doxycycline.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3,	Treatment methods for kidney stones (>2 cm):	1. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL). 2. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy	Medium

3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2		(PCNL). 3. Open surgery. 4. Medical therapy. 5. Ureteroscopy with laser lithotripsy.	
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH):	1. Difficulty urinating. 2. Frequent nighttime urination (nocturia). 3. Acute urinary retention. 4. Perineal pain. 5. Hematuria.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of acute prostatitis:	1. Perineal pain. 2. Fever and chills. 3. Difficulty urinating. 4. Hematuria. 5. Painful ejaculation.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatment methods for urethral stricture:	1. Urethral dilation. 2. Urethrotomy. 3. Urethroplasty. 4. Laser therapy. 5. Medical therapy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Urinalysis findings in glomerulonephritis:	1. Proteinuria. 2. Hematuria. 3. Leukocyturia. 4. Cylindruria. 5. Bacteriuria.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Medications for erectile dysfunction:	1. Sildenafil. 2. Tadalafil. 3. Finasteride. 4. Doxazosin. 5. Testosterone.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Diagnostic methods for vesicoureteral reflux:	1. Voiding cystourethrography. 2. Kidney ultrasound. 3. Cystoscopy. 4. Intravenous urogram. 5. CT with contrast.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Symptoms of hydronephrosis:	1. Dull lower back pain. 2. Hematuria. 3. Hypertension. 4. Oliguria. 5. Renal colic.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Surgical methods for hydrocele:	1. Winkelman surgery. 2. Bergman's resection. 3. Haines-Andersen repair. 4. Holtz repair. 5. Bricker operation.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatments for female urinary incontinence:	1. Kegel exercises. 2. Sling procedures (TVT, TOT). 3. Botulinum toxin injections. 4. Artificial urinary sphincter. 5. Medical therapy.	Medium
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	PSA levels requiring further evaluation:	1. 4 ng/mL. 2. >10 ng/mL. 3. Rapid PSA rise. 4. Free/total PSA ratio <0.15. 5. PSA after prostate cancer treatment.	Medium

PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Key symptoms of acute prostatitis:	a) Fever and chills b) Frequent urination c) Perineal pain d) Jaundice e) Blood in semen	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Diagnostic methods for hydronephrosis:	a) Kidney ultrasound b) Cystoscopy c) Intravenous urogram d) Complete blood count e) CT with contrast	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Complications of urolithiasis:	a) Pyelonephritis b) Acute urinary retention c) Hydronephrosis d) Hyperglycemia e) Anemia	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Causes of hematuria:	a) Urolithiasis b) Glomerulonephritis c) Cystitis d) Hypertension e) Obesity	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Signs of chronic kidney failure:	a) Edema b) Anemia c) Skin itching d) Increased appetite e) Hyperkalemia	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Risk factors for bladder cancer:	a) Smoking b) Exposure to aniline dyes c) Chronic cystitis d) Spicy food e) Sedentary lifestyle	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Treatments for urethral stricture:	a) Urethral dilation b) Antibiotics c) Laser urethrotomy d) Urethroplasty e) Hormonal therapy	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Primary diagnostic methods for prostate cancer:	a) PSA blood test b) Digital rectal exam c) Prostate biopsy d) Abdominal ultrasound e) Pelvic MRI	High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	Acute urinary retention is...		High
PC: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 8.2	The primary treatment for large kidney stones is...		High