

Airborne infections of childhood in adults (16)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2543	The causative agent of mumps belongs to the family of	A: Paramyxoviridae B: Orthomyxoviridae C: Hepadnaviridae D: Retroviridae E: Herpes viruses	Крок-2
2569	Who are especially susceptible for mumps	A: children aged from 5 to 15 B: adults C: new-born children D: animals E: old people	Крок-2
2597	The source of infection of mumps is	A: human beings B: animals C: air D: water E: soil	Крок-2
2598	The incubation period of mumps lasts	A: from 15 to 19 days B: from 1 to 24 hours C: 5 days D: from 30 to 60 days E: 1 day	Крок-2
2624	The patient with mumps is contagious	A: from the last days of the incubation period and remains so for 7-9 days B: during the prodromal period only C: during the incubation period only D: during the all periods of disease E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2626	The morbidity of mumps rises	A: in the cold season B: during the full year C: in summer D: in the warm season E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2684	A 2-year-old girl has been ill for 3 days. Today she has low-grade fever, severe catarrhal symptoms, non-abundant maculopapular rash on her buttocks and enlarged occipital glands. What is your diagnosis?	A: Measles B: Scarlet fever C: Pseudotuberculosis D: Rubella E: Adenoviral infection	Крок-2
2688	A 7-year-old girl suddenly fell ill with fever, headache, severe sore throat, vomiting. Minute bright red rash appeared on her reddened skin 3 hours later. It is more intensive in axillas and groin. Mucous membrane of oropharynx is hyperemic. On tonsils there are greyish patches. Submaxillary glands are enlarged and painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Rubella B: Measles C: Enteroviral infection D: Pseudotuberculosis E: Scarlet fever	Крок-2
3065	A child, aged 4, has being ill for 5 days, suffers from cough, skin rash, t 38,2 C, facial hydropy,	A: measles B: scarlet fever C: rubella	Крок-2

	photosensitivity, conjunctivitis. On the face, neck, upper part of the chest there is bright maculopapular rash with areas of merging. Hyperemic throat. Seropurulent nasal discharge. In lungs there are dry crackles. What is the most probable preliminary diagnosis?	D: adenovirus infection E: enterovirus exanthema	
3066	A 2 y.o. girl has been ill for 3 days. Today she has low-grade fever, severe catarrhal symptoms, non-abundant maculopapular rash on her buttocks and enlarged occipital glands. What is your diagnosis?	A: rubella B: adenoviral infection C: scarlet fever D: pseudotuberculosis E: measles	Крок-2
3067	A 2 y.o. girl has been ill for 3 days. Today she has low grade fever, severe catarrhal presentations, slight maculopapular rash on her buttocks and enlarged occipital lymph nodes. What is your diagnosis?	A: rubella B: measles C: pseudotuberculosis D: scarlet fever E: adenoviral infection	Крок-2
3068	A 7 y.o. girl fell ill abruptly: fever, headache, severe sore throat, vomiting. Minute bright red rash appear in her reddened skin in 3 hours. It is more intensive in axillae and groin. Mucous membrane of oropharynx is hyperemic. Greyish patches is on the tonsills. Submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged and painful. What is your diagnosis?	A: scarlet fever B: rubella C: pseudotuberculosis D: measles E: enteroviral infection	Крок-2
3069	A child is 4 years old, has been ill for 5 days. There are complaints of cough, skin rash, t 38,2 C, face puffiness, photophobia, conjunctivitis. Objectively: there is bright, maculo-papulous, in some areas confluent rash on the face, neck, upper chest. The pharynx is hyperemic. There are seropurulent discharges from the nose. Auscultation revealed dry rales in lungs. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: measles B: adenoviral infection C: rubella D: scarlet fever E: enterovirus exanthema	Крок-2
3070	A 3-year-old child has been taken to a pediatrician. He has no recent history of any diseases. Objective examination revealed no pathology of the internal organs. The child needs the routine immunization against the following disease:	A: poliomyelitis B: pertussis C: measles, rubella, parotitis D: diphtheria and tetanus E: type B hepatitis	Крок-2
3071	A 5-year-old child developed an acute disease starting from body temperature rise up to 38,5 C, running nose, cough and conjunctivitis. On the 4th day the child presented with maculo-	A: measles B: enterovirus diseases C: acute viral respiratory infection D: yersinia E: rubella	Крок-2

	<p>maculopapular rash on face. Body temperature rose again up to 39,2 C. Over the next few days the rash spread over the whole body and extremities. Mucous membrane of palate was hyperemic, there was whitish deposition on cheek mucous membrane next to molars. What is your provisional diagnosis?</p>		
3072	<p>A 3 year old child has been suffering from fever, cough, coryza, conjunctivitis for 4 days. He has been taking sulfadimethoxine. Today it has fever up to 39 C and maculopapular rash on its face. Except of rash the child's skin has no changes. What is your diagnosis?</p>	<p>A: measles B: allergic rash C: pseudotuberculosis D: scarlet fever E: rubella</p>	Крок-2

Botulism. Food poisonings. (23)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2548	What is duration of the food poisonings incubation period?	A: 1-12 hours B: 2-3 days C: 4-6 days D: 10-14 days E: 14-20 days	Крок-2
2549	Water for lavage of stomach must be:	A: of "room" temperature B: hot C: cold D: worm E: of any temperature	Крок-2
2550	Clinical manifestation of food poisoning is characterized with:	A: high temperature and intensive watery diarrhea B: nausea, repeating vomiting, subfebrile temperature C: protracted signs of the disease D: admixture of mucus in stool E: spastic pain in the lower part of abdomen	Крок-2
2551	For bacteriological investigation of patients with food poisoning we have use such specimens as:	A: contents of vomiting, lavage water of stomach, stool B: stool, blood C: stool duodenal drainage D: contents of vomiting, stool E: contents of vomiting, blood	Крок-2
2552	The general factor of the pathogenesis of the botulism is:	A: toxemia B: bacteremia C: bacteremia and toxemia D: inflammatory processes in organs E: dehydration	Крок-2
2553	What is the medication for specific detoxication in case of botulism?	A: trivalent botulinus antitoxin B: interferon C: vaccine D: reopolyglucine E: Ringer' solution	Крок-2
2572	What complication is characteristic for food poisonings?	A: hypovolemic shock B: meningitis C: edema of the brain D: pneumonia E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2573	The toxin, formed by the pathogen of botulism, belongs to:	A: exotoxin B: endotoxin C: exo-and endotoxin D: no one from mentioned E: antibodies	Крок-2
2600	What is the basic method of food poisonings therapy?	A: lavage of stomach B: antibacterial C: symptomatic D: diet E: immunocorrection	Крок-2
2601	The volume of fluid for rehydration in case of acute intestinal diseases is determined with:	A: degree of dehydration B: intensity of intoxication C: intensity and duration of fever D: frequency of defecations E: all mentioned	Крок-2

2602	System, that is selectively affected with toxin of botulism is:	A: nervous B: cardiovascular C: digestive D: respiratory E: urinary	Крок-2
2603	On reception to the doctor the patient complained on acute development of disease with repeated vomiting soon followed with disorders of vision. At physical examination of the patient mydriasis, bilateral ptosis, and dryness of mucous of the mouth are detected body temperature was normal and abdomen was slightly inflated. What is most likely diagnosis?	A: botulism B: poisoning with belladonna C: viral encephalitis D: poisoning with methyl alcohol E: poisoning with mushrooms	Крок-2
2604	What is the main method of treatment of the botulism?	A: antitoxic specific B: antibacterial C: symptomatic D: nonspecific detoxication E: all mentioned.	Крок-2
2627	What clinical symptoms are most important for early diagnostics of botulism:	A: bulbar symptoms (dysphony, disorders of swallowing, dysarthria etc.) B: dryness of mouth C: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea D: progressive weakness and disorder of vision E: high fever, intoxication	Крок-2
2647	A 24-year-old patient felt sick in 16 hours after dried fish intake. There was nausea, vomiting, weakness, flabbiness, double vision. On physical exam, there was decrease of a muscle tone, anisocoria, flaccid swallowing and tendon reflex. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: Botulism B: Food toxicoinfection C: Acute gastritis D: Acute encephalitis E: Salmonellosis	Крок-2
2675	In the morning a patient had nausea, abdominal discomfort, single vomiting, dry mouth. In the evening, the patient presented with the increasing general weakness, double vision, difficult swallowing of solid food. Objectively: ptosis, mydriasis, anisocoria, absence of gag and pharyngeal reflex, dry mucous membranes. The previous evening the patient had dinner with canned food and alcohol. What is the presumptive diagnosis?	A: Botulism B: Food toxicoinfection C: Intoxication with unknown poison D: Acute ischemic stroke E: Poliomyelitis	Крок-2
3044	The patient 25 y.o. was admitted on the 1st day of the disease with complaints of double vision in the eyes, heavy breathing. The day before the patient ate home-made mushrooms. On objective examination: paleness, widened pupils, disorder of swallowing,	A: botulism B: salmonellosis, gastrointestinal form C: leptospirosis D: yersiniosis E: lambliasis	Крок-2

	bradycardia, constipation are marked. What is the diagnosis?		
3045	An outbreak of food poisoning was recorded in an urban settlement. The illness was diagnosed as botulism on the grounds of clinical presentations. What foodstuffs should be chosen for analysis in the first place in order to confirm the diagnosis?	A: tinned food B: pasteurized milk C: boiled meat D: cabbage E: potatoes	Крок-2
3046	A 12 year old girl complains about abrupt weakness, nausea, dizziness, vision impairment. The day before she ate home-made stockfish, bee Examination revealed skin pallor, a scratch on the left knee, dryness of mucous membranes of oral pharynx, bilateral ptosis, mydriatic pupils. The girl is unable to read a simple text (mist over the eyes). What therapy would be the most adequate in this case?	A: parenteral introduction of polyvalent antitoxin serum B: gastric lavage C: parenteral disintoxication D: parenteral introduction of antitetanus serum E: parenteral introduction of antibiotics	Крок-2
3047	The 25 year old patient was admitted on the 1st day of the disease with complaints of double vision in the eyes, difficult respiration. The day before the patient ate home-made mushrooms. On objective examination: paleness, widened pupils, disorder of swallowing, bradycardia, constipation are marked. What is the diagnosis?	A: botulism B: lambliaiasis C: yersiniosis D: leptospirosis E: salmonellosis, gastrointestinal form	Крок-2
3048	In the morning a patient had nausea, abdominal discomfort, single vomiting, dry mouth. In the evening, the patient presented with the increasing general weakness, double vision, difficult swallowing of solid food. Objectively: ptosis, mydriasis, anisocoria, absence of gag and pharyngeal reflex, dry mucous membranes. The previous evening the patient had dinner with canned food and alcohol. What is the presumptive diagnosis?	A: botulism B: acute ischemic stroke C: food toxicoinfection D: intoxication with unknown poison E: poliomyelitis	Крок-2
3049	A 12-year-old boy presents with nausea, frequent repeated vomiting that first occurred after eating canned vegetables. Objectively: the patient has dry mucous membranes, muscular hypotonia, anisocoria, mydriasis, dysphagia and dysarthria. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: botulism B: salmonellosis C: yersiniosis D: cholera E: shigellosis	Крок-2
3050	A patient, who had eaten canned mushrooms (honey agaric) three days ago, developed vision impairment (diplopia, mydriasis), speech disorder, disturbed	A: botulism B: food toxicoinfection C: fusariotoxiosis D: honey agaric poisoning E: lead salts poisoning	Крок-2

	swallowing. What type of food poisoning occurred in the patient?		
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Brucellosis. Sepsis. (3)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2696	A 40-year-old patient underwent an operation for a lumbar phlegmon. Body temperature rose again up to 38°C, he got intoxication symptoms, there was an increase of leukocyte number in blood. The wound that was nearly free from necrotic tissues and full of granulations started to discharge pus, the granulations turned pale. What complication developed in this patient?	A: Sepsis B: Allergic reaction C: Erysipelas D: Putrid phlegmon E: Erysipeloid	Крок-2
2709	A 40-year-old patient underwent an operation for a lumbar phlegmon. Body temperature rose again up to 38°C, he got intoxication symptoms, there was an increase of leukocyte number in blood. The wound that was nearly free from necrotic tissues and full of granulations started to discharge pus, the granulations turned pale. What complication developed in this patient?	A: Sepsis B: Allergic reaction C: Erysipelas D: Putrid phlegmon E: Erysipeloid	Крок-2
3092	A 23-year-old woman, who works as a milk and dairy inspector, after the miscarriage suffers from high fever up to 38,6 °C, recurring chills, excessive sweating. Objectively: polyadenitis, pain in the lumbosacral spine, swollen left knee joint, enlarged liver and spleen. What diagnosis is most likely?	A: brucellosis B: sepsis C: toxoplasmosis D: polyarticular rheumatoid arthritis E: yersiniosis	Крок-2

Cholera. Salmonellosis Shigellosis (39)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2557	What is the duration of the incubation period of cholera (in days)?	A: 1 B: 5 C: 10 D: 15 E: 20	Крок-2
2558	What is most typical location of V. cholerae in human organism?	A: in lumen of intestine B: penetrate into enterocytes C: penetrate into mesenteric lymph nodes D: penetrate into bloodstream E: penetrate through the BBB	Крок-2
2561	What pathogenic mechanisms of acute renal failure are typical for cholera?	A: Dehydration, hemoconcentration, blocking of microcirculation, reduction of renal filtration B: Toxemia, loss of water and electrolytes, disturbance of peripheral microcirculation C: Dehydration, metabolic acidosis, decreasing of potassium level in blood D: Increase of vessels permeability, hemoconcentration, blocking of microcirculation E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2562	Which saline solution we have to begin use first for treatment of cholera?	A: Ringer' solution B: Trisole C: Disole D: Acesole E: Isotonic solution	Крок-2
2565	What specimens from patients with shigellosis you have to obtain for bacteriological investigation?	A: blood B: feces C: lavage water from stomach D: rectal swabs E: swabs from throat	Крок-2
2579	The general cause of death of patients with the cholera is:	A: hypovolemic shock B: infectious - toxic shock C: acute renal failure D: edema and swelling of a brain E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2583	What is a role of antibiotics in treatment of cholera?	A: detoxication B: reducing of stool output C: shortening of the period of excretion of V. cholere D: decrease of inflammatory processes in intestine E: prevention of bacteremia	Крок-2
2584	What is the main specimen for laboratory diagnostic of cholera?	A: urine B: blood C: stool D: rectal swabs E: bile	Крок-2
2588	The typical site of multiplication of the shigellosis pathogen in human organism is:	A: mucosa of large bowel B: lymphatic formations of a thin intestine C: parenchymatous organs	Крок-2

		D: blood E: mesenteric lymph nodes	
2589	What is the type of immunity acquired after shigellosis?	A: antibacterial, short-time B: antibacterial, long-time C: antitoxic, long-time D: antitoxic, short-time E: no one mentioned	Крок-2
2590	The main method of treatment of moderate form of shigellosis is:	A: pathogenetic B: antibacterial C: symptomatic D: diet E: no one from mentioned	Крок-2
2591	What is the main factor of the pathogenesis of shigellosis?	A: toxicosis B: bacteremia C: specific allergy D: alteration E: proliferation	Крок-2
2592	What character and frequency of stool is typical for colitic form of shigellosis?	A: Liquid, poor, frequent, with admixture of slime and blood B: Liquid, plentiful, slime and blood (jelly-like), frequent C: Liquid, plentiful, frequent, of greenish color D: Liquid, plentiful, 'rice-water'-like, frequent E: Bloody, without feces, frequent	Крок-2
2593	Which data from patient' history may not serve as possible source of shigellosis?	A: contact with carriers B: contact with ill persons C: using of unboiled milk D: using of eggs E: using of unwashed apple	Крок-2
2594	What characteristic for shigellosis changing from mucosa of intestine does rectosigmoidoscopy reveal?	A: slight hyperemia of mucous membrane and large, deep ulcers B: catarrhal inflammation C: catarrhal inflammation, hemorrhages, not numerous erosions D: catarrhal and hemorrhagic inflammation with numerous erosions and small ulcers E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2615	What pathogenic mechanisms of tonic cramps are typical for cholera?	A: Dehydration, metabolic acidosis, decreasing of potassium level in blood B: Dehydration, decreasing of arterial pressure, reduction of renal filtration C: Toxemia, disturbance of peripheral microcirculation D: Increase of water and electrolytes secretion as a result of activation of adenilatcyclaze and accumulation of cAMP E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2619	What is the mechanism of transmission of shigellosis?	A: fecal-oral B: contact C: air-droplet D: through the bites of bloodsucking insects E: all mentioned	Крок-2

2620	What is the reservoir of shigellosis?	A: humans B: domestic birds C: large and small horned cattle D: rodents E: cats and dogs	Крок-2
2621	What is the basic method of specific laboratory diagnostics of the shigellosis?	A: bacteriological B: allergological C: biological D: clinical E: serological	Крок-2
2622	What clinical symptom from following is characteristic for the shigellosis?	A: liquid stool with slime (and a blood) B: indomitable vomiting C: enlargement of liver D: pain in the upper parts of abdomen of girdling character E: no one mentioned.	Крок-2
2623	Which antibiotics are effective for treatment of shigellosis?	A: Ciprofloxacin B: Erythromycin C: First-generation cephalosporins D: Metronidazol (Trichopol) E: Penicillin	Крок-2
2625	What is the mechanism of cholergen' action?	A: electrolytic diarrhea B: increased peristalsis of an intestine C: catarrhal inflammation of mucous tunic of intestine D: catarrhal inflammation of mucous tunic of small and large bowels E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2629	Typically cholera begin from:	A: watery diarrhea B: vomiting C: abdominal pains D: fever E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2630	Feces of patients with cholera usually contain:	A: undigested food B: slime C: blood D: slime and blood E: do not contain neither slime and blood or undigested food	Крок-2
2632	The main mechanism of diarrhea in case of cholera is:	A: breach of function of enzymatic systems of enterocytes (adenylate cyclase-cAMP) B: high permeability of intestinal vessels C: hyperperistalsis of intestine D: the increased osmotic pressure in a lumen of an intestine (malabsorption) E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2633	What are the character and frequency of stool typical for moderate gravity of cholera?	A: Liquid, frequent, plentiful, rice-water-like, B: Liquid, frequent, plentiful, with admixture of slime and blood (jelly - like) C: Liquid, poor, frequent, with admixture of slime and blood D: Liquid, frequent, plentiful, with	Крок-2

		admixture of E: Liquid, plentiful,	
2635	Active production of exotoxins is possible for shigellas:	A: Dysenteriae 1 B: Sonnei C: Flexneri D: Boydii E: Dysenteriae 2	Крок-2
2636	The most severe course of shigellosis causes:	A: S. Dysenteriae 1 B: S. Sonnei C: S. Flexneri 2a D: S. Boydii 6 E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2637	The most effective antibiotic for treatment of shigellosis is:	A: Ciprofloxacin (Cifran) B: Levomycetin (Chloramfenicol) C: Furazolidone D: Metronidazole E: Biseptole	Крок-2
2638	Affection of what part of gastrointestinal tract is typical for shigellosis?	A: distal parts of large bowel. B: stomach C: small bowel D: proximal part of large bowel E: no one mentioned	Крок-2
2639	What are the clinical symptoms of colitic form of shigellosis?	A: Acute onset, moderate intoxication, spastic pain in left lower quadrant of abdomen, poor liquid stool with slime and blood B: Gradual onset, absence of intoxication, moderate spastic pains in lower part of abdomen, alternation of constipation and diarrhea, sometimes slime in feces C: Acute onset with sharp pain in abdomen, symptoms of intoxication on the beginning are absent stool is bloody, frequently without feces D: Acute onset, moderate intoxication, diffuse pain in abdomen, vomiting, then liquid stool with admixture of slime (and sometimes of blood) E: no one mentioned	Крок-2
2642	What parts of gastrointestinal tract are most affected in shigellosis?	A: sigmoid colon and rectum B: stomach C: duodenum D: small bowel E: caecum	Крок-2
2656	A 30-year-old patient complains of paroxysmal abdominal pain, frequent liquid stools up to 10 times a day. Throughout the first 3 days he had a fever, since the 2nd day of disease there were scant liquid stools mixed with mucus. On palpation: tenderness of all colon segments. Sigmoid colon was found spastic. What is your provisional diagnosis?	A: Acute dysentery B: Intestinal amebiasis C: Salmonellosis D: Cholera E: Balantidiasis	Крок-2
2669	A 30-year-old patient was delivered to the admission ward of	A: Cholera B: Shigellosis	Крок-2

	the infectious disease department. The disease had started acutely on the background of normal temperature with the appearance of frequent, liquid, profuse stool without pathological impurities. Diarrhea was not accompanied by abdominal pain. 12 hours later there appeared recurrent profuse vomiting. The patient rapidly developed dehydration. What is the most likely diagnosis?	C: Staphylococcal food toxicoinfection D: Salmonellosis E: Campylobacteriosis	
2676	A 30-year-old patient complains of paroxysmal abdominal pain, frequent liquid stools up to 10 times a day. Throughout the first 3 days he had a fever, since the 2nd day of disease there were scant liquid stools mixed with mucus. On palpation: tenderness of all colon segments. Sigmoid colon was found spastic. What is your provisional diagnosis?	A: Acute dysentery B: Intestinal amebiasis C: Salmonellosis D: Cholera E: Balantidiasis	Крок-2
2679	A patient complains of frequent, bulky, frothy stools with greenish mucus, cramping pain in the umbilical region, abdominal murmur, body temperature at the rate of 39°C. The patient associates the disease with consumption of soft-boiled eggs. What is the most likely pathogen?	A: Salmonella B: Yersinia C: Shigella D: Enteropathogenic E.Coli E: Vibrio cholerae El Tor	Крок-2
2686	A man fell abruptly ill. Frequent watery stool developed 6 hours ago. The body temperature is normal. Then vomiting took place. On physical examination: man's voice is hoarse; eyes are deeply set in the orbits. The pulse is frequent. Blood pressure is low. There is no urine. What is the preliminary diagnosis?	A: Cholera B: Dysentery C: Salmonellosis D: Toxic food-borne infection E: Typhoid fever	Крок-2
2703	A nurse of the kindergarten was taken to the hospital with complaints of acute pain in periumbilical region, convulsions of lower limbs, multiple bile vomiting, frequent watery foul feces of green color in huge amounts. At the same time all the staff in the kindergarden got ill. Two days ago all of them ate cottage cheese with sour cream. General condition of patients is of moderate severity. Temperature 38,2°C. Heart tones: rhythmic and mute D. Heart rate 95/min, arterial pressure: 160 mm/Hg. Abdomen is slightly swollen, painful. Liver +2 cm. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Salmonellosis B: Dysentery C: Cholera D: Food toxic infection E: Enterovirus infection	Крок-2

2705	An 8-year-old boy fell ill acutely: he presents with fever, weakness, headache, abdominal pain, recurrent vomiting, then diarrhea and tenesmus. Stools occur 12 times daily, are scanty, contain a lot of mucus, pus, streaks of blood. His sigmoid gut is tender and hardene D. What is your diagnosis?	A: Dysentery B: Salmonellosis C: Staphylococcal gastroenteritis D: Escherichiosis E: Cholera	Крок-2
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Diphtheria. (8)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2648	A 16-year-old adolescent was vaccinated with DTP. In eight days there was stiffness and pain in the joints, subfebrile temperature, urticarial skin eruption, enlargement of inguinal, cervical lymph nodes and spleen. What kind of allergic reaction is observed?	A: Immunocomplex B: Hypersensitivity of immediate type C: Cytotoxic D: Hypersensitivity of delayed type E: Anaphylaxis shock	Крок-2
2649	In an inhabited locality there is an increase of diphtheria during the last 3 years with separate outbursts in families. What measure can effectively influence the epidemic process of diphtheria and reduce the morbidity rate to single cases?	A: Immunization of the population B: Hospitalization of patients C: Detection of carriers D: Early diagnostics E: Disinfection in disease focus	Крок-2
2650	A woman complains of high temperature to 38C, mild pain in the throat during 3 days. On examination: angle lymphatic nodes of the jaw are 3 cm enlarged, palatine tonsils are enlarged and coated with grey plaque which spreads to the uvula and frontal palatine arches. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: Larynx diphtheria B: Infectious mononucleosis C: Vincent's angina D: Agranulocytosis E: Oropharyngeal candidosis	Крок-2
3074	In an inhabited locality there is an increase of diphtheria during the last 3 years with separate outbursts in families. What measure can effectively influence the epidemic process of diphtheria and reduce the morbidity rate to single cases?	A: immunization of the population B: early diagnostics C: detection of carriers D: hospitalization of patients E: disinfection in disease focus	Крок-2
3075	A 24 year old patient complains about general weakness, dizziness, body temperature rise up to 37,5 C, sore throat, neck edema, enlargement of submaxillary lymph nodes. Objectively: mucous membrane of oropharynx is edematous and cyanotic, tonsils are enlarged and covered with films that spread beyond the tonsils and cannot be easily removed. What is the leading mechanism of this illness development?	A: action of bacterial exotoxin B: bacteremia C: action of bacterial endotoxin D: accumulation of suboxidized products E: allergic	Крок-2
3076	A 4-year-old boy had untimely vaccination. He complains of painful swallowing, headache, inertness, fever. Objectively: the child is pale, has enlarged anterior cervical lymph nodes, swollen tonsils with cyanotic hyperemia, tonsils are covered with gray-white pellicles which cannot be	A: oropharyngeal diphtheria B: pseudomembranous tonsillitis C: follicular tonsillitis D: infectious mononucleosis E: lacunar tonsillitis	Крок-2

	easily removed. When the pellicles are forcibly removed, the tonsils bleed. What is the most likely diagnosis?		
3077	An 11-year-old girl has been immunized according to her age and in compliance with the calendar dates. What vaccinations should the children receive at this age?	A: diphtheria and tetanus B: polio C: pertussis D: hepatitis E: TB	Крок-2
3079	A woman addressed a doctor with complaints of increased body temperature up to 37,8 C and moderately sore throat for the last 3 days. Objectively: mandibular lymph nodes are enlarged up to 3 cm. Palatine tonsils are hypertrophied, covered with grey coating that spreads to the uvula and anterior pillars of the fauces. What diagnosis is most likely?	A: oropharyngeal diphtheria B: Infectious mononucleosis C: pseudomembranous (Vincent's) tonsillitis D: agranulocytosis E: oropharyngeal candidiasis	Крок-2

Helminthiases. (3)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
3051	A 4 y.o. child attends the kindergarten. Complains of poor appetite, fatigue. Objective examination: skin and mucous membrane are pale, child is asthenic. In the hemogram: hypochromatic anemia 1st, leucomoid reaction of the eosinophile type. What pathology must be excluded first of all?	A: helminthic invasion B: lymphoproliferative process C: duodenal ulcer D: atrophic gastritis E: hypoplastic anemia	Крок-2
3052	A 30-year-old patient was hospitalized with a diagnosis: intestinal obstruction. During the surgery it was revealed that the obstruction of the small intestine had been caused by a mass of helminths. What helminths are these?	A: ascarids B: guinea worms C: cysticerci D: filarial worms E: pinworms	Крок-2
3053	A 30-year-old patient has been hospitalized with diagnosis of intestinal obstruction. The surgery revealed the obstruction of the small intestine to be caused by a helminth ball. What kind of helminth is it?	A: ascaris B: guinea worm C: filariidae D: cysticercus E: pinworm	Крок-2

Herpesviral infections of 1-5 types (7)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2567	What are the main clinical signs of the mononucleosis?	A: prolonged fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, liver and spleen enlargement B: prolonged fever, diarrhea, abdominal pain C: prolonged fever, meningeal syndrome, liver and spleen enlargement D: prolonged fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, diarrhea E: generalized lymphadenopathy, petechial rash, kidney affection	Крок-2
2568	What are the typical for the mononucleosis changing in the blood cell count?	A: leucocytosis, lymphocytosis, atypical mononuclears B: neutrophilic leucocytosis, eosinophilia, anemia C: neutrophilic leucocytosis, atypical mononuclears, eosinophilia D: neutrophilic leucocytosis, drum stick shift to left, eosinophilia E: all mentioned.	Крок-2
2595	What is the causative agent of the mononucleosis?	A: Epstein – Barr virus B: Hepadnavirus C: Klebsiella pneumoniae D: Myxovirus E: Paramyxovirus	Крок-2
2596	Chose symptoms, typical for icteric form of infectious mononucleosis::	A: fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, function of kidneys is normal, liver and spleen are enlarged, moderate serum ALAT elevation B: fever, lymphadenopathy, oliguria, significant serum ALAT elevation C: fever, lymphadenopathy, oliguria, significant serum ALAT elevation D: generalized lymphadenopathy, petechial rash, kidney affection E: lymphadenopathy, oliguria	Крок-2
2651	On the 5th day of a respiratory disease accompanied by fever a 24-year-old man developed progressing headaches, systemic dizziness, double vision, facial muscles paresis on the right, choking from swallowing. He was diagnosed with acute viral encephalitis. Identify the main tendency of the emergency treatment:	A: Zovirax B: Glucocorticoids C: Ceftriaxone D: Lasix E: Haemodezum	Крок-2
2652	A 24-year-old man on the 5th day of acute respiratory disease with high grade temperature started having strong headaches,	A: Zovirax B: Glucocorticoids C: Cephtriaxon	Крок-2

	systemic dizziness, sensation of double vision, paresis of mimic muscles to the right, tickling by swallowing. Diagnosis: Acute viral encephalitis. Determine the basic direction of the emergent therapy.	D: Lasix E: Hemodesis	
2694	2 days ago a patient presented with acute pain in the left half of chest, general weakness, fever and headach. Objectively: between the 4 and 5 rib on the left the skin is erythematous, there are multiple groups of vesicles 2-4 mm in diameter filled with transparent liqui. What diease are these symptoms typical for?	A: Herpes zoster B: Herpetiform Duhring's dermatosis C: Herpes simplex D: Streptococcal impetigo E: Pemphigus	Крок-2

HIV-infection. (14)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2559	What is the screening - method of diagnostics of HIV-infection?	A: immune-enzyme analysis (IEA) B: radioimmune analysis(RIA) C: immunoblot analysis D: molecular hybridization (DNA-PROBES) E: polymerase chain reaction	Крок-2
2560	What is the coefficient T4/T8 (the ratio of subpopulations of T-lymphocytes) typical for AIDS?	A: 0,5 B: 1,5 C: 2,0 D: 3,0 E: 4,0	Крок-2
2580	Which envelop glycoproteins submit antigenic structure of the HIV 1 type virus?	A: gp160, gp120, gp41 B: gp41, gp20, gp160 C: gp41, gp110, gp120 D: gp120, gp180, gp41 E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2581	Where does replication of the HIV occur?	A: macrophages and T-helpers B: plasmocytes and macrophages C: T-helpers and B-lymphocytes D: B-lymphocytes and plasmocytes E: No one from mentioned	Крок-2
2582	What is the AIDS-indicatory disease?	A: pneumocystic pneumonia B: pulmonary tuberculosis C: candidiasis of a mouth D: herpes labialis E: intestinal amebiasis	Крок-2
2611	What opportunistic infections and invasions are typical for AIDS?	A: pneumocytosis and disseminated histoplasmosis B: generalized candidiasis and pulmonary coccidiomycosis C: leishmaniasis and toxoplasmosis D: extrapulmonary tuberculosis and leishmaniasis E: shigellosis and amebiasis	Крок-2
2612	What clinical syndrome is characteristic for dementia in patients with HIV-infection?	A: discirculatory infringements of a cerebral circulation B: syndrome of liquor hypertension C: multifocal leukoencephalopathy D: edema of the brain E: spongiform encephalopathy	Крок-2
2613	Which one of the following clinical syndromes is characteristic for HIV-infection on stage of persistent generalized lymphadenopathy?	A: enlargement of any 3 groups of lymph nodes, freely movable and painless on palpation B: enlargement of any 3 groups of lymph nodes, painful on palpation, tendency to suppuration C: enlargement of inguinal lymph nodes, soldered and painful on palpation D: enlargement of inguinal and axillary lymph nodes (more than 3 sm.), soldered and painful on palpation	Крок-2

		E: enlargement of mesenteric lymph nodes	
2614	When the diagnosis of AIDS can be proved clinically, despite of negative results of antibodies to HIV testing?	A: pneumocystic pneumonia B: diarrheas of isosporic etiology C: Kaposi's sarcoma in persons senior than 60 years D: histoplasmosis of lungs E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2631	What is the basic medication for the specific treatment of HIV-infection?	A: Azidothymidine B: Remantadine C: Pentamidine D: Interferon E: Acyclovir	Крок-2
2659	HIV displays the highest tropism towards the following blood cells:	A: T-helpers B: T-suppressors C: T-killers D: Thrombocytes E: Erythrocytes	Крок-2
2661	The 28 years-old woman applied to doctor because of limited loss of the hair. In the anamnesis - she had frequent headache indisposition, arthromyalgia, fever, irregular casual sexual life, drug user. RW is negative. What examination must be done first?	A: Examination for HIV B: Examination for neuropathology C: Examination for gonorrhea D: Examination for fungi E: Examination for trichomoniasis	Крок-2
2663	Medical examination of a 19-year-old worker revealed generalized lymphadenopathy mainly affecting the posterior cervical, axillary and ulnar lymph nodes. There are multiple injection marks on the elbow bend skin. The man denies taking drugs, the presence of injection marks ascribes to influenza treatment. Blood count: RBCs- $3,2 \times 10^{12}$, Hb- 100 g/l, WBCs- $3,1 \times 10^9$, moderate lymphopenia. What study is required in the first place?	A: ELISA for HIV B: Immunogram C: Sternal puncture D: X-ray of lungs E: Lymph node biopsy	Крок-2
3089	A 4-month-old boy has been undergoing in-patient treatment for pneumocystic pneumonia for 4 weeks. The diagnosis has been made based on clinical signs, typical X-ray presentation, presence of severe hypoxemia, positive dynamics caused by intravenous introduction of Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole). Anamnesis states that enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA) detected antibodies to HIV in the umbilical blood. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed on the child at the ages of 1 month and 3 months, and proviral DNA was detected in the child's blood. Viral load and number of CD4+-lymphocytes was not measured. Make the diagnosis:	A: HIV/AIDS B: Infectious mononucleosis C: pneumonia D: tuberculosis E: adenovirus infection	Крок-2

Infection diseases with transmissive mechanism. (5)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2678	A 47-year-old patient came to see a doctor on the 7th day of disease. The disease developed very fast: after the chill body temperature rose up to 40°C and lasted up to 7 hours, then it dropped abruptly, which caused profuse sweat. There were three such attacks occurring once in two days. Two days ago the patient arrived from Africa. Objectively: pale skin, subicteric sclera, significantly enlarged liver and spleen. What is the cause of fever attacks in this disease?	A: Erythrocytic schizogony B: Tissue schizogony C: Exotoxin of a causative agent D: Endotoxin of a causative agent E: Gametocytes	Крок-2
2691	A woman, aged 23, complains of periodical febrile chills with fever up to 40°C, sensation of heat alternating with profuse sweat. During last three months has lived in a tropical African country. The patient has already suffered 3 such attacks, which appeared every other day, lasted 12 hours, were accompanied by the headache, lumbar and muscular pain. The face is pale with yellowish tinge. Cyanotic lips. Liver, spleen are enlarged. In blood: RBC - $2,5 \cdot 10^{12}/L$. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Malaria B: Epidemic typhus C: Leptospirosis D: Sepsis E: Hemolytic anaemia	Крок-2
2704	A 27-year old patient with malaria caused by <i>P. falciparum</i> was treated with Chloroquine (600 mg base followed by 300 mg base in 6 hours, then 300 mg base a day for 2 days) without clinical and parasitologic responses to the treatment. What is the most likely reason for the failure to respond to the therapy?	A: Chloroquine resistant strain of <i>P. falciparum</i> B: Late recognition of infection due to <i>P. falciparum</i> C: Inappropriate route of administration D: Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency in patient E: Hypersensitivity of the patient to Chloroquine	Крок-2
3090	A 28 y.o. patient who has no permanent residence was admitted to the hospital with preliminary diagnosis "influenza", on the 5-th day of disease there are appeared maculopapular and petechial rash on his body and internal surfaces of his extremities. Body temperature is 41 °C, euphoria, hyperemic face, scleras reddening, tongue tremor, tachycardia, splenomegaly, excitement. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: spotted fever B: delirium alcoholicum C: leptospirosis D: typhoid fever E: measles	Крок-2
3091	A 34-year-old male visited Tajikistan. After return, he complains of fever up to 40 °C	A: malaria B: typhoid fever C: leptospirosis	Крок-2

	<p>which occurs every second day and is accompanied by chills, sweating. Hepatosplenomegaly is present. Blood test results: RBC- $3.10 \times 10^{12}/l$, Hb-80 g/l, WBC- $4.109/l$, eosinophils - 1%, stab neutrophils - 5%, segmented neutrophils - 60%, lymphocytes 17 24%, monocytes - 10%, ESR - 25 mm/h. What is the provisional diagnosis?</p>	<p>D: infectious mononucleosis E: sepsis</p>	
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Infectious diseases with airborne mechanism of transmission. (18)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2566	What is etiological agent of influenza?	A: virus B: chlamydia C: bacteria D: mycoplasmas E: protozoa	Крок-2
2646	A patient, aged 16, complains of headache, mainly in the frontal and temporal areas, superciliary arch, appearing of vomiting at the peak of headache, pain during the eyeballs movement, joint's pain. On examination: excited, t 39 C, Ps 110/min. Tonic and clonus cramps. Uncertain meningeal signs. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Influenza with cerebral edema manifestations B: Influenza, typical disease duration C: Respiratory syncytial virus D: Parainfluenza E: Adenovirus infection	Крок-2
2654	A 24-year-old man on the second day of the disease with a sudden onset complains of a strong headache in temples and in the area of orbits, dull pain in the body, dry painful cough. His temperature is 39°C. Adynamic. Mucous membrane of oropharynx is "flaming", rales are not auscultated. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: Influenza B: Parainfluenza C: Respiratory mycoplasmosis D: Pneumonia E: Meningococcus infection	Крок-2
2660	A 22-year-old patient is a clerk. His working day runs in a conditioned room. In summer he was taken by an acute disease with the following symptoms: fever, dyspnea, dry cough, pleural pain, myalgia, arthralgia. Objectively: moist rales on the right, pleural friction rub. X-ray picture showed infiltration of the inferior lobe. In blood: WBC - 11×10^9 , stab neutrophils - 6%, segmented neutrophils - 70%, lymphocytes - 8%, ESR - 42 mm/h. What is the ethiological factor of pneumonia?	A: Legionella B: Mycoplasm C: Streptococcus D: Staphylococcus E: Pneumococcus	Крок-2
2681	A 45-year-old patient, a sailor, was hospitalized on the 2nd day of the disease. A week ago he returned from India. Complains of body temperature of 41°C, severe headache, dyspnea, cough with frothy rusty sputum. Objectively: the patient is pale, mucous membranes are cyanotic, breathing rate is 24/min, tachycardia is present. In lungs: diminished breath sounds, moist rales over both lungs, crepitation. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Pneumonic plague B: Miliary tuberculosis C: Influenza D: Ornithosis E: Sepsis	Крок-2

2690	A patient, aged 16, complains of headache, mainly in the frontal and temporal areas, superciliary arch, appearing of vomiting at the peak of headache, pain during the eyeballs movement, joints pain. On examination: excited, t0-390C, Ps - 110/min. Tonic and clonus cramps. Uncertain meningeal signs. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Influenza with cerebral edema manifestations B: Respiratory syncytial virus C: Parainfluenza D: Adenovirus infection E: Influenza, typical disease duration	Крок-2
2695	On the next day after being taken by influenza a 46-year-old woman presented with intensified headache, dizziness, nausea A. Objectively: the patient is conscious, psychomotor excitement is present; there is general hyperesthesia, moderate meningeal syndrome, nystagmus. Tendon reflexes are higher on the right, right extremities display muscle weakness, right-sided pathological Babinski's sign is present. Liquor is transparent, pressure is 220 mm of water column; cytosis is 46/3 with prevailing lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Influenzal meningoencephalitis B: Ischemic stroke C: Bacterial meningoencephalitis D: Parenchymatous subarachnoidal haemorrhage E: Subarachnoidal haemorrhage	Крок-2
3033	An infant aged 1 year on the third day of common cold at night developed inspiratory stridor, hoarse voice and barking cough. Physical examination revealed suprasternal and intercostal chest retractions. There is a bluish skin discoloration moistly seen over the upper lip. The respiratory rate is 52 per min and pulse- 122 bpm. The body temperature is 37,9 C. What disease does the infant have?	A: acute infectious croup due to viral laryngotracheitis B: bronchopneumonia without complications C: acute bronchiolitis with respiratory distress D: acute epiglottitis E: acute laryngitis	Крок-2
3054	An infant aged 1 year on the third day of common cold at night developed inspiratory stridor, hoarse voice and barking cough. Physical examination revealed suprasternal and intercostal chest retractions. There is a bluish skin discoloration moistly seen over the upper lip. The respiratory rate is 52 per min and pulse- 122 bpm. The body temperature is 37,9 C. What disease does the infant have?	A: acute infectious croup due to viral laryngotracheitis B: bronchopneumonia without complications C: acute bronchiolitis with respiratory distress D: acute epiglottitis E: acute laryngitis	Крок-2
3055	Ambulance brought to the hospital a patient with acute respiratory viral infection. The illness began suddenly with temperature rise up to 39,9 C. He complains of headache in frontotemporal lobes, pain in eyeballs, aching of the whole body, nose stuffiness, sore	A: influenza B: enterovirus infection C: adenoviral infection D: parainfluenza E: RS-infection	Крок-2

	throat, dry cough. At home he had a nasal hemorrhage twice. What type of acute respiratory viral infection is it?		
3056	A 3 m.o. child fell seriously ill, body temperature rised up to 37,8 C, there is semicough. On the 3-rd day the cough grew worse, dyspnea appeared. On percussion: tympanic sound above lungs, on auscultation: a lot of fine moist and wheezing rales during expiration. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: acute respiratory viral infection, bronchiolitis B: acute respiratory viral infection, bronchopneumonia C: acute respiratory viral infection, bronchitis D: acute respiratory viral infection, bronchitis with asthmatic component E: acute respiratory viral infection, focal pneumonia	Крок-2
3057	A 19 y.o. girl admitted to the hospital complained of pain in the knee and fever of 38,6 C. She is ill for 2 weeks after acute tonsillitis. On exam, hyperemia and swelling of both knees, temperature is 37,4 C, HR- 94/min, BP- 120/80 mm Hg, and heart border is displaced to the left; S1 is weak, systolic murmur is present. Total blood count shows the following: Hb- 120 g/L, WBC- 9,8 10 ⁹ /L, ESR of 30 mm/L. ECG findings: the rhythm is regular, PQ = 0,24 sec. What is a causative agent of the disease?	A: beta-hemolytic streptococci B: ricchetsia C: autoimmune disorder D: viral-bacterial association E: staphylococci	Крок-2
3058	It is planned to make complete isolation boxes in the infectious department in order to prevent nosocomial airborne infections. The boxes consist of a tambour, a ward and a lock chamber. What structure should be also included in a complete isolation box?	A: bathroom unit B: doctors consulting room C: patients examination room D: nursing room E: manipulation room	Крок-2
3059	A 23 year old man complains about face edemata, headache, dizziness, reduced urination, change of urine colour (dark-red). These presentations appeared after pharyngitis. Objectively: face edemata, pale skin, temperature - 37,4 C; heart rate - 86/min, AP - 170/110 mm Hg. Heart sounds are muffled, the II sound is accentuated above aorta. What etiological factor is probable in this case?	A: beta-hemolytic streptococcus B: alpha-hemolytic streptococcus C: pyogenic streptococcus D: staphylococcus aureus E: saprophytic staphylococcus	Крок-2
3060	A 25 year old patient had pharyngitis 2 weeks ago. Now he complains about body temperature rise up to 38 C, general weakness, dyspnea during walking, swelling and shifting pain in the articulations. Objectively: cyanosis of lips, rhythmic pulse of poor volume - 100 bpm. Left cardiac border deviates outwards	A: b-haemolytic streptococcus B: virus C: staphylococcus D: pneumococcus E: fungi	Крок-2

	from the medioclavicular line by 1 cm. The first heart sound is weakened on the apex, auscultation revealed systolic souffle. What is the most probable aetiological factor that caused this pathological process?		
3062	A 22-year-old patient is a clerk. His working day runs in a conditioned room. In summer he was taken by an acute disease with the following symptoms: fever, dyspnea, dry cough, pleural pain, myalgia, arthralgia. Objectively: moist rales on the right, pleural friction rub. X-ray picture showed infiltration of the inferior lobe. In blood: WBC – 11 10 ¹² /l, stab neutrophils - 6%, segmented neutrophils - 70%, lymphocytes - 8%, ESR - 42 mm/h. What is the ethiological factor pneumonia?	A: legionella B: pneumococcus C: staphylococcus D: streptococcus E: mycoplasm	Крок-2
3063	A child is 9 months old. The patients body temperature is 36,7 C, the skin is pale, humid, there is pain in leg muscles. There is no extremities mobility, sensitivity is present. The child has been diagnosed with poliomyelitis. The causative agent of this disease relates to the following family:	A: picornavirus B: rotavirus C: adenovirus D: tohavirus E: paramyxovirus	Крок-2
3064	An infant is 2,5 months old. The onset of the disease was gradual, the child had normal body temperature but presented with slight cough. Within a week the cough intensified, especially at night; on the 12th day the child developed cough fits occurring up to 20 times per day and followed by vomiting. There was one instance of respiratory arrest. Make the diagnosis:	A: pertussis B: parainfluenza C: congenital stridor D: respiratory syncytial infection E: adenovirus infection	Крок-2

Introduction in infectology. Infection diseases with faecal-oral mechanism of transmission. (31)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2554	Pathogens of typhoid and paratyphoids A and B are:	A: Gram-negative rods B: Gram-positive rods C: Gram-negative cocci D: Gram-positive cocci E: All mentioned	Крок-2
2555	Specific complication of typhoid is:	A: intestinal bleeding B: arthritis C: otitis D: intestinal obstruction E: hypovolemic shock	Крок-2
2556	The specimen for early bacteriological investigation of typhoid is:	A: blood B: urine C: feces D: sputum E: nasopharyngeal secret	Крок-2
2574	Pathogens of typhoid belong to the genus:	A: Salmonella B: Shigella C: Escherichia D: Klebsiella E: Enterobacteria	Крок-2
2575	Toxins, produced by pathogens of typhoid belong to:	A: exotoxin B: endotoxin C: exo-and endotoxin D: no one from mentioned E: antibodies	Крок-2
2576	Immunity after typhoid fever is:	A: antibacterial B: antibacterial, short term C: antitoxic, short term D: antitoxic long-term E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2577	Specific complication of typhoid is	A: perforation of a thin intestine B: intestinal obstruction C: pulmonary bleeding D: encephalitis E: polyradiculoneuritis	Крок-2
2578	Doctor has suspected the intestinal bleeding a patient H. on the 20th day from beginning of typhoid. What is further medical tactics?	A: hemotransfusion and infusion of the blood substitutes B: urgent operative measures C: increasing in a daily dose of antibiotics D: prescription of glucocorticoids (prednisolone, etc.) E: no one mentioned	Крок-2
2605	Which one of following is the reservoir of typhoid infection?	A: humans B: live-stock C: rodents D: wild carnivores E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2606	What is the fever pattern, characteristic for typhoid in climax of disease?	A: constant B: remittent C: intermittent D: undulating E: no one of mentioned	Крок-2

2607	What is the most typical cause of death in patients with the typhoid during the first week of disease?	A: infectious - toxic shock B: intestinal bleeding C: hypovolemic shock D: peritonitis E: encephalitis	Крок-2
2608	Typical onset of clinical manifestations of typhoid in nonimmune persons is:	A: gradual B: acute C: subacute D: all mentioned E: no one mentioned	Крок-2
2609	What is most typical exanthema in the typhoid fever?	A: roseolous B: urticaria C: petechial D: erythematous E: vesicular	Крок-2
2610	What peculiarities of blood cell count are typical for climax period of typhoid fever?	A: leucopenia, aneosinophilia, lymphocytosis, thrombocytopenia, ESR elevation B: leucopenia, neutropenia, eosinopenia, relative lymphocytosis C: normal count or insignificant leucocytosis, tendency to neutrophils increasing, drum - stick shift to the left, monocytosis, plasmatic Turk cells D: leucocytosis, neutropenia, lymphomonocytosis, atypical mononuclear. E: no one mentioned	Крок-2
2628	Which antibiotic is the drug of choice for treatment of typhoid and paratyphoids A and B?	A: Chloramphenicol B: Penicillin C: Metronidazole D: Furazolidone E: Sulfadimesine	Крок-2
2640	The most common way of transmission of typhoid infection is	A: alimentary B: contact through the injured skin C: air-droplet D: transmissible E: sexual	Крок-2
2641	The early symptom of the typhoid is:	A: fever B: exanthema C: enlargement of spleen D: relative bradycardia E: diarrhea	Крок-2
2674	A 28 y.o. male patient was admitted to the hospital because of high temperature 39°C, headache, generalized fatigue, constipation, sleep disorder for 9 days. There are sporadic roseolas on the abdomen, pulse- 78 bpm, liver is enlarged for 2 cm. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: Abdominal typhoid B: Typhus C: Sepsis D: Brucellosis E: Leptospirosis	Крок-2
2698	A 50-year-old locksmith was diagnosed with typhoid fever. The patient lives in a separate apartment with all facilities. Apart of him there are also 2 adults in	A: Bacteriological study B: Vaccination C: Isolation D: Antibiotic prophylaxis E: Dispensary surveillance	Крок-2

	his family. What actions should be taken about persons communicating with the patient?		
2706	A 28-year-old patient was hospitalized with preliminary diagnosis "influenza". Roseolous-petechial rash appeared on the 5th day of disease on the trunk. The temperature is 41°C. Hyperemia of face, reddening of scleras, tremor of tongue, tachycardia, splenomegaly are present. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Epidemic typhus B: Measles C: Leptospirosis D: Alcohol delirium E: Typhoid fever	Крок-2
3032	A 1,5 y.o. child fell ill acutely with high temperature 38 C, headache, fatigue. The temperature declined on the fifth day, muscular pain in the right leg occurred in the morning, there were no movements and tendon reflexes, sensitivity was reserved. What is the initial diagnosis?	A: polyomyelitis B: polyarthropathy C: viral encephalitis D: osteomyelitis E: hip joint arthritis	Крок-2
3034	An infant aged 1 year on the third day of common cold at night developed inspiratory stridor, hoarse voice and barking cough. Physical examination revealed suprasternal and intercostal chest retractions. There is a bluish skin discoloration moistly seen over the upper lip. The respiratory rate is 52 per min and pulse- 122 bpm. The body temperature is 37,9 C. What disease does the infant have?	A: enterovirus B: meningococcus C: Koch's bacillus D: staphylococcus E: pneumococcus	Крок-2
3035	An 8-year-old child was hospitalized for fever up to 39,8°C, inertness, moderate headache, vomiting. Examination revealed meningeal symptoms. Lumbar puncture was performed. The obtained fluid had raised opening pressure, it was transparent, with the cell count of 450 cells per 1 mcl (mainly lymphocytes - 90%), glucose level of 2,6 mmol/l. What causative agent might have caused the disease in the child?	A: enterovirus B: meningococcus C: Koch's bacillus D: staphylococcus E: pneumococcus	Крок-2
3036	An 9-year-old child was hospitalized for fever up to 39,8 C, inertness, moderate headache, vomiting. Examination revealed meningeal symptoms. Lumbar puncture was performed. The obtained fluid was characterised by increased opening pressure, was transparent, with the cell count of 450 cells per 1 mcl (mainly lymphocytes - 90%), glucose level of 3,6 mmol/l. What	A: enterovirus B: neisseria meningitidis C: mycobacterium tuberculosis D: staphylococcus aureus E: streptococcus pneumoniae	Крок-2

	agent could have caused the disease in the child?		
3037	An emergency situation at a chemical plant caused acute occupational intoxication. A doctor who revealed the case of "acute occupational disease (intoxication)" must notify the following authority:	A: sanitary and epidemiological station B: trade union committee of the plant C: ministry of Public Health of Ukraine D: medical unit of the plant E: plant administration	Крок-2
3038	A 28 year old patient was admitted to the clinic with complaints of the temperature rise up to 39,0 C, headache, weakness, constipation on the 9th day of the disease. On examination: single roseolas on the skin of the abdomen are present. The pulse rate is 78 bpm. The liver is enlarged by 2 cm. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: typhoid fever B: leptospirosis C: malaria D: sepsis E: brucellosis	Крок-2
3039	A 28 year old patient was admitted to the clinic with complaints of the temperature rise up to 39,0 C, headache, weakness, constipation on the 9th day of the disease. On examination: single roseolas on the skin of the abdomen are present. The pulse rate is 78 bpm. The liver is enlarged by 2 cm. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: typhoid fever B: leptospirosis C: malaria D: sepsis E: brucellosis	Крок-2
3040	A 50 year old locksmith was diagnosed with typhoid fever. The patient lives in a separate apartment with all facilities. Apart of him there are also 2 adults in his family. What actions should be taken about persons communicating with the patient?	A: bacteriological study B: dispensary observation C: isolation D: antibiotic prophylaxis E: vaccination	Крок-2
3041	A 28 y.o. homeless male was admitted to the hospital because of initial diagnosis "influenza". Roseolo-petechiae rash has appeared on the trunk and internal surfaces of the limbs on the fifth day. Temperature is 41 C, euphoria, face and scleras hyperemia, tongue tremor, tachycardia, splenomegaly, excitement. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: typhus B: alcogolic delirium C: abdominal typhoid D: measles E: leptospirosis	Крок-2
3042	A 28 y.o. male patient was admitted to the hospital because of high temperature 39 C, headache, generalized fatigue, constipation, sleep disorder for 9 days. There are sporadic roseolas on the abdomen, pulse- 78 bpm,	A: abdominal typhoid B: sepsis C: typhus D: leptospirosis E: brucellosis	Крок-2

	liver is enlarged for 2 cm. What is the most probable diagnosis?		
3043	<p>A 28 y.o. patient without permanent residence was admitted to the hospital with the preliminary diagnosis influenza. On the fifth day of illness he got a maculopapular petechial rash on his body and internal surfaces of extremities. Body temperature is 41 C, euphoria, face hyperemia, sclera reddening, tongue tremor, tachycardia, splenomegaly, excitement. What is the most probable diagnosis?</p>	<p>A: epidemic typhus B: measles C: delirium alcoholicum D: leptospirosis E: typhoid fever</p>	Крок-2

Leptospirosis, HFRS. Toxoplasmosis. (3)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2643	A patient was admitted to the hospital on the 7th day of the disease with complaints of high temperature, headache, pain in the muscles, especially in calf muscles. Dermal integuments and scleras are icteric. There is hemorrhagic rash on the skin. Urine is bloody. The patient was fishing two weeks ago. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Leptospirosis B: Yersiniosis C: Salmonellosis D: Brucellosis E: Trichinellosis	Крок-2
3094	A 33 year old patient was delivered to the infectious diseases department on the 7-th day of disease. He complained about great weakness, high temperature, pain in the lumbar area and leg muscles, icteritiousness, dark colour of urine, headache. The acute disease started with chill, body temperature rise up to 40°C, headache, pain in the lumbar area and sural muscles. Icterus turned up on the 4th day, nasal and scleral haemorrhages came on the 5th day. Fever has lasted for 6 days. Diuresis - 200 ml. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: leptospirosis B: sepsis C: typhoid fever D: yersiniosis E: virus A hepatitis	Крок-2
3095	A 25-year-old patient was delivered to an infectious diseases unit on the 3rd day of illness with complaints of headache, pain in the lumbar spine and gastrocnemius muscles, high fever, chills. Objectively: condition is of moderate severity. Scleras are icteric. Pharynx is hyperemic. Tongue is dry with dry brown coating. Abdomen is distended. Liver is enlarged by 2 cm. Spleen is not enlarged. Palpation of muscles, especially gastrocnemius muscles, is painful. Urine is dark in color. Feces are normal in color. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: leptospirosis B: viral hepatitis type A C: malaria D: infectious mononucleosis E: yersiniosis	Крок-2

Meningococcal infection. (12)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2662	A 7-year-old boy had complained of headache, nausea, fatigue for 3 weeks. His condition gradually deteriorated, headache and general weakness progressed. The boy had bronchitis at the age of 3. His father has a history of pulmonary tuberculosis. Objectively: body temperature 37,5°C, conscious, lies supine, with the hip and knee flexed to 90 degrees, nuchal rigidity +6 cm, partial ptosis of the right eyelid, the dilated right pupil. General hyperalgesia is present. Liquor: transparent, pressure - 400 mm of water column, protein - 1,5%, cytosis - 610/3 with predominant lymphocytes, sugar - 1,22 mmol/l, chlorides - 500 mmol/l. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: Tuberculous meningitis B: Secondary purulent meningitis C: Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis D: Serous meningitis E: Pneumococcal meningitis	Крок-2
2664	On the 20th of June a townsman was brought to clinic. The disease broke out acutely, starting with fever, rise in temperature to 38-39°C. There also was weakness, acute headache, nausea, vomiting, pain all over the body, sleep disorder. On physical examination: hyperemia of skin of face, neck, thorax. Meningeal signs are positive. 12 days ago the patient returned from the Siberia, from the forest. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: Tick-borne encephalitis B: Influenza C: Omsk hemorrhagic fever D: Pseudotuberculosis E: Epidemic typhus	Крок-2
2693	A child, aged 5, is ill with fever, vesicular rash mainly on the trunk and head skin. On the 8th day there appeared severe headache, ataxia, lethargy, movement discoordination, tremor of the extremities. On the second wave of the fever encephalitis is diagnosed. Complication of what disease can be encephalitis in this case?	A: Chicken pox B: Herpetic infection C: Rubella D: Measles E: Enterovirus infection	Крок-2
3080	The disease of a 21 y.o. patient began with raise of temperature up to 39,0 C, headache, chill, repeated vomiting. Rigidity of occipital muscles is determined. The analysis of liquor revealed: cytosis - 1237 in 1 ml, including: 84% of neutrophils, 16% of lymphocytes. On bacterioscopy: gram-negative cocci are found in liquor. What is the most probable disease?	A: meningococcal infection: purulent meningitis B: secondary purulent meningitis C: serous meningitis D: meningococcal infection: serous meningitis E: infectious mononucleosis	Крок-2

3081	A 1,5 y.o. child fell seriously ill: chill, body temperature rise up to 40,1 C, then rapid dropping to 36,2 C, skin is covered with voluminous hemorrhagic rash and purple cyanotic spots. Extremities are cold, face features are sharpened. Diagnosis: meningococcosis, fulminant form, infection-toxic shock. What antibiotic must be used at the pre-admission stage?	A: soluble Levomycetine succinate B: penicillin C: sulfamonometoxin D: lincomycin E: gentamycin	Крок-2
3082	An 18 year old patient was admitted to a hospital with complaints of headache, weakness, high temperature, sore throat. Objectively: enlargement of all groups of lymph nodes was revealed. The liver is enlarged by 3 cm, spleen - by 1 cm. In blood: leukocytosis, atypical lymphocytes - 15%. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: infectious mononucleosis B: diphtheria C: acute lymphoid leukosis D: adenoviral infection E: angina	Крок-2
3083	A 25 year old pediatrician fell ill a week ago: body temperature rose up to 37,6 C, there appeared a slight swelling on his neck. His illness was diagnosed as ARD, cervical lymphadenitis. Treatment course included erythromycin, hot compress on the neck. In course of treatment body temperature rose up to 39 C, there appeared headache, repeated vomiting, meningeal syndrome. What studies are necessary for the final diagnosis?	A: cerebrospinal puncture B: sputum test for secondary flora C: X-ray examination of lungs D: complete blood count E: puncture of cervical lymph node	Крок-2
3084	A 3 year old boy fell ill abruptly: fever up to 39 C, weakness, vomiting. Haemorrhagic rash of various size appeared on his lower limbs in 5 hours. Meningococemia with infective - toxic shock of the 1 degree was diagnosed. What medications should be administered?	A: chloramphenicol succinate and prednisone B: penicillin and prednisone C: penicillin and immunoglobulin D: ampicillin and immunoglobulin E: chloramphenicol succinate and interferon	Крок-2
3085	A 4 month old child fell seriously ill: body temperature rose up to 38,5°C, the child became inert and had a single vomiting. 10 hours later there appeared rash over the buttocks and lower limbs in form of petechiae, spots and papules. Some haemorrhagic elements have necrosis in the centre. What is the most probable disease?	A: meningococemia B: rubella C: influenza D: haemorrhagic vasculitis E: scarlet fever	Крок-2
3086	A 3 year old boy fell ill abruptly: fever up to 39 C, weakness, vomiting. Haemorrhagic rash of various size appeared on his lower limbs within 5 hours.	A: chloramphenicol succinate and prednisone B: penicillin and prednisone C: ampicillin and immunoglobulin D: penicillin and immunoglobulin	Крок-2

	Meningococemia with infective - toxic shock of the 1 degree was diagnosed. What medications should be administered?	E: chloramphenicol succinate and interferon	
3087	On the next day after being taken by influenza a 46-year-old woman presented with intensified headache, dizziness, nausea. Objectively: the patient is conscious, psychomotor excitement is present; there is general hyperesthesia, moderate meningeal syndrome, nystagmus. Tendon reflexes are higher on the right, right extremities display muscle weakness, right-sided pathological Babinskis sign is present. Liquor is transparent, pressure is 220 mm of water column; cytosis is 46/3 with prevailing lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: influenzal meningoencephalitis B: subarachnoidal haemorrhage C: bacterial meningoencephalitis D: ischemic stroke E: parenchymatous subarachnoidal haemorrhage	Крок-2
3088	A 1,5-year-old child fell ill acutely with high temperature 38 C, headache, fatigue. The temperature declined on the fifth day, muscular pain in the right leg occurred in the morning, there were no movements and tendon reflexes, sensitivity was reserved. What is the initial diagnosis?	A: polyomyelitis B: polyartropathy C: hip joint arthritis D: osteomyelitis E: viral encephilitis	Крок-2

Rabies, tetanus. Infection diseases with contact mechanism of transmission erysipelas. (13)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2544	What clinical form is not typical for erysipelas?	A: icteric B: erythematous-hemorrhagic C: skin-bubonic D: necrotic E: bullous	Крок-2
2545	The most frequent localization of erysipelas is:	A: low extremities B: upper extremities C: face D: chest E: sexual organs	Крок-2
2546	What is the base for diagnostics of erysipelas?	A: clinical manifestation B: bisolation of causative agent from blood C: isolation of causative agent from skin and mucous membranes D: serologic tests E: skin allergic test	Крок-2
2547	What is the drug of choice for treatment of erysipelas?	A: Penicillin B: Nitrofurans C: Sulfonamides D: Metronidazole E: Albendazole	Крок-2
2570	Show the causative agent of erysipelas	A: Streptococci of group A B: Corinebacteria C: Frysipelothrix D: Staphylococci E: Neisseria	Крок-2
2571	Where does erysipelas localize?	A: in skin and mucous membranes B: in skin C: in brain D: in sexual organs E: in joints and muscles	Крок-2
2599	When ought you to suggest erysipelas as repeated form?	A: when it repeats 1,5-2 years after primary disease B: when it repeats half year after primary disease C: when it repeats 1 year after primary disease D: when it repeats 2 weeks after primary disease E: when it repeats 2-3 month after primary disease	Крок-2
2653	A 65 y.o. woman complains of complicated mouth opening following foot trauma 10 days ago. Next day she ate with difficulties, there were muscles tension of back, the back of the head and abdomen. On the third day there was tension of all muscle groups, generalized convulsions every 10-15 min. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: Tetanus B: Tetania C: Meningoencephalitis D: Hemorrhagic stroke E: Epilepsy	Крок-2

2655	A farmer hurt his right foot during working in a field and came to the emergency station. He doesn't remember when he got last vaccination and he has never served in the army. Examination of his right foot revealed a contaminated wound up to 5-6 cm long with uneven edges. The further treatment tactics will be:	A: To make an injection of tetanus anatoxin and antitetanus serum B: To make an injection of tetanus anatoxin C: To make an injection of antitetanus serum D: Surgical debridement only E: To administer an antibiotic	Крок-2
2657	A 43-year-old female patient complains of eruption on her right leg skin, pain, weakness, body temperature rise up to 38°C. The disease is acute. Objectively: there is an edema on the right leg skin in the region of foot, a well-defined bright red spot in form of flame tips which feels hot. There are isolated vesicles in focus. What is your provisional diagnosis?	A: Erysipelas B: Microbial eczema C: Contact dermatitis D: Toxicoderma E: Haemorrhagic vasculitis	Крок-2
2670	A 65 y.o. woman complains of complicated mouth opening following foot trauma 10 days ago. Next day she ate with difficulties, there were muscles tension of back, the back of the head and abdomen. On the third day there was tension of all muscle groups, generalized convulsions every 10-15 min. What is the most probable diagnosis?	A: Tetanus B: Tetania C: Meningoencephalitis D: Hemorrhagic stroke E: Epilepsy	Крок-2
2672	A 40-year-old patient, the forester, complains of severe headache, body temperature rise up to 39,5°C, trembling limbs. From the patient's history we know that he had seriously cut his hand during the dissection of a killed fox. Objectively: depressed mood. The patient asks not to turn on the light or open the door. Any noise causes apparent motor excitation. When he saw a carafe of water, he developed convulsive throat spasms. What tactics should an emergency doctor choose?	A: Deliver the patient to the infectious disease hospital B: Deliver the patient to the resuscitation department C: Deliver the patient to the neurological department D: Deliver the patient to the psychiatric hospital E: Let him stay at home and consult a psychiatrist	Крок-2
2700	A 5-grade pupil complains about extensive skin rash accompanied by intensive itch, especially at night. Objectively: there are small red papules set mostly in pairs in the region of interdigital folds on both hands, on the flexor surface of carpal articulations, abdomen and buttock skin as well as internal surface of thighs. In the centre of some papules vesicles or serohaemorrhagic crusts can be seen. There are	A: Scabies B: Toxicoderma C: Eczema D: Dermatitis E: Ringworm of body	Крок-2

	multiple excoriations. What is the most likely diagnosis?		
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The most dangerous infections (5)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
3096	A 43 y.o. patient was admitted to the hospital with complaints of high temperature of the body and severe headache. On examination: carbuncle is revealed on the forearm. There are intense edema around it, insignificant pain, regional lymphadenitis. The patient is a worker of cattle-ranch. What disease is it necessary to think about first?	A: anthrax B: carcinoma of skin C: erysipeloid D: erysipelas E: eczema	Крок-2
3097	A 43 year old patient was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital with high body temperature and intense headache. The illness has lasted for 2 days. Examination revealed a carbuncle on his forearm. The area around it was apparently edematic and slightly painful. Regional lymphadenitis and hepatolienal syndrome were also present. It is known from the anamnesis that the patient works at a cattle-breeding farm. What disease should be suspected in the first place?	A: anthrax B: erysipelas C: eczema D: skin cancer E: erysipeloid	Крок-2
3098	A 47-year-old patient came to see a doctor on the 7th day of disease. The disease developed very fast: after the chill body temperature rose up to 40 C and lasted up to 7 hours, then it dropped abruptly, which caused profuse sweat. There were three such attacks occurring once in two days. Two days ago the patient arrived from Africa. Objectively: pale skin, subicteric sclera, significantly enlarged liver and spleen. What is the cause of fever attacks in this disease?	A: erythrocytic schizogony B: endotoxin of a causative agent C: exotoxin of a causative agent D: tissue schizogony E: gametocytes	Крок-2
3099	A 49-year-old countryman got an itching papule on the dorsum of his right hand. In the centre there is a vesicle with serosanguinous exudate. Within the next 2 days the patient developed a painless edema of hand and forearm. On the 4th day the temperature rose to 38,5 C, in the right axillary region a large painful lymph node was found. One day before the onset of the disease the patient had examined a dead calf. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A: cutaneous anthrax B: erysipelas C: carbuncle D: bubonic plague E: lymphocutaneous tularemia	Крок-2
3100	A 35-year-old patient has been suffering from an illness for 3 days. 5 days ago he returned from a trip to Africa. The onset of disease was accompanied by fever up to 40 C, chills, acute headache, myalgia. In the axillary region the lymph node enlarged up to 3x6 cm can be palpated. The lymph node is dense, intensely painful, slightly mobile, without clear margins; the skin over the node is hyperemic and tight. Tachycardia is present. Make the preliminary diagnosis:	A: plague B: sepsis C: tularemia D: lymphadenitis E: anthrax	Крок-2

Tick-Borne Encephalitis, Lyme's disease. Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever. Leishmaniasis. (1)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
3093	A 7 year old girl has mild form of varicella. Headache, weakness, vertigo, tremor of her limbs, ataxia, then mental confusion appeared on the 5th day of illness. Meningeal signs are negative. Cerebrospinal fluid examination is normal. How can you explain these signs?	A: encephalitis B: myelitis C: meningitis D: meningoencephalitis E: neurotoxic syndrome	Крок-2

Viral hepatitis (11)			
Code	Question	Answers	Тип Question
2563	What is the biochemical parameter, which constantly changes in the preicteric period of acute viral hepatitis?	A: activity of alanine aminotransferase (ALaT) B: level of a bilirubin C: thymol test D: sublimate titer E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2564	In what group of patients lethal outcome of viral hepatitis E are observed more often?	A: pregnant women B: homosexuals C: drag-abused D: recipients of blood E: immunosuppressed patients	Крок-2
2585	Which one of the following secrets contains maximal quantity of the hepatitis A virus?	A: feces B: sperm C: urine D: saliva E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2586	What is the most frequent clinical form of viral hepatitis A?	A: unicteric B: subclinical C: cholestatic D: icteric E: fulminant	Крок-2
2587	What is the basic method of therapy of viral hepatitis A?	A: pathogenetic B: symptomatic C: immunocorrection D: antiviral E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2616	What symptoms are most typical for acute hepatic failure?	A: increase of jaundice and decrease of the sizes of a liver B: increasing of jaundice and hepatomegaly C: enlargement of level of common bilirubin and cholesterine D: erythematic skin rash and fever E: all mentioned	Крок-2
2617	What type of viral hepatitis more often cause chronization of disease and formation of cirrhosis of liver?	A: C B: A C: B D: E E: F	Крок-2
2618	Choose symptoms, typical for icteric form of viral hepatitis A:	A: Fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, function of kidneys is normal, hepatosplenomegaly, moderate serum ALAT elevation B: Fever, lymphadenopathy, oliguria, significant serum ALAT elevation C: Lymphadenopathy and fever are absent, function of kidneys is normal, hepatomegaly, significant serum ALAT elevation D: Generalized lymphadenopathy, fever is absent, the function of kidneys is normal, significant serum ALAT	Крок-2

		elevation. E: all mentioned	
2634	What is the most typical syndrome for the preicteric period of the viral hepatitis A?	A: influenza-like syndrome B: astheno-vegetative syndrome C: polyarthralgia D: dyspeptic syndrome E: mixed	Крок-2
2645	A 48-year-old patient complains of heaviness in the right hypochondrium, itching of the skin. He had been treated in infectious diseases hospital repeatedly due to icterus and itch. On physical exam: meteorism, ascitis, dilation of abdominal wall veins, protruded umbilicus, spleen enlargement. What can be diagnosed in this case?	A: Liver cirrhosis B: Cancer of the liver C: Cancer of the head of pancreas D: Gallstones E: Viral hepatitis B	Крок-2
2685	A man, aged 30, intravenous drug addict complains of weakness, moderate jaundice, sensation of heaviness in the right hypochondrium. The patient's condition aggravated gradually. Biochemical tests: Total bilirubin - 48,2 mmol/L; ALT - 3,0 mmol/h*L. What examination will verify the diagnosis?	A: Polymerase chain reaction (HCV – RNA) B: Determination of HBs antigen C: Ultrasound examination of liver D: Determination of ALAT in dynamics E: Computer-aided tomography	Крок-2