

Nr 1. Each patient suffering from acute coronary syndrome must be treated with:

- A. Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA).
- B. ASA or clopidogrel.
- C. ASA and clopidogrel.
- D. depending on the type of myocardial infarction – ASA and clopidogrel or ASA only.
- E. depending on the mode of treatment (invasive vs noninvasive) – ASA and clopidogrel or ASA only.

Nr 2. A patient in the class IV of Killip-Kimball classification has:

- A. pulmonary oedema.
- B. cardiogenic shock.
- C. blood retention (haemostasis) below the level of inferior angles of scapulae.
- D. no signs of heart insufficiency.
- E. chronic heart insufficiency, previously at least in NYHA class III.

Nr 3. Schönlein-Henoch purpura is a vasculitis that:

- A. is characterized by nephritic syndrome with cANCA antibodies.
- B. may present as rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.
- C. is often accompanied by granulomas in the lungs.
- D. is typically treated by a surgical excision of granuloma.
- E. is typically treated by nephrectomy of the kidney with granulomas.

Nr 4. Which of the below given drugs can cause hyperkalemia?

- 1) angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
- 2) loop diuretics.
- 3) aldosterone antagonist.
- 4) thiazide.
- 5) indapamide.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3. B. 1,2,3. C. 1,3,4. D. 1,3,5. E. all of the above.

Nr 5. Which of the below is an absolute contraindication to thrombolytic therapy in acute myocardial infarction:

- A. age above 75.
- B. suspected dissecting aortic aneurysm.
- C. past cerebral stroke 2 years ago.
- D. high blood pressure >175/110 mmHg.
- E. invasive cardiology unit available on duty, which can be reached within 90 minutes.

Nr 6. Which of the following treatments may be used to decrease the concentration of serum LDL-C:

- A. statins.
- B. Ion-exchange resins.
- C. ezetimibe.
- D. LDL apheresis.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 7. Choose the symptoms most suggestive for renovascular hypertension:

- A. obesity, somnolence and fatigue during the day, morning headaches, lack of pulse on femoral arteries.
- B. atrophic skin striae, hirsutism, petechiae, thin extremities.
- C. paroxysmal high blood pressure with pallor, heavy sweating, palpitations and anxiety.
- D. severe, treatment-resistant hypertension, malignant hypertension, and most of all vascular murmur in epigastrium.
- E. family history of renal diseases, recurrent infections of urinary tract, excessive use of analgesic drugs.

Nr 8. The most effective treatment of atrioventricular node reentry tachycardia (AVNRT) is:

- A. psychological consultation, possibly followed by group psychotherapy.
- B. surgical treatment.
- C. transcutaneous ablation.
- D. treatment with cephalosporins.
- E. treatment with atropine.

Nr 9. A 28-year-old male, a football player, visited the hospital admission room because of stabbing pain in the chest lasting for few days. The pain's intensity was increasing with breathing. At physical examination percussion note was hyperresonant and breath sounds were diminished on one side. Tuberculin test was 10 mm in diameter, ESR 15 mm/1 h, WBC $8 \times 10^3/l$, platelets $200 \times 10^3/l$, D-dimers 500 g/l, prothrombin index 90%.

What is the **most probable** diagnosis ?

- A. tuberculous pleuritis.
- B. tuberculous cavity.
- C. chronic pulmonary artery embolism.
- D. pneumothorax.
- E. pleuritis sicca.

Nr 10. A 46-year-old female patient was admitted to hospital due to unproductive cough, shortness of breath, elevated body temperature up to 38 °C. The symptoms had lasted for few days before admission. Physical examination was normal. Skin prick tests for house dust and house dust mites were positive. Spirometric values were: FVC 70% of predicted value, FEV1%VC 75%. Inhalation provocation test did not reveal bronchial hyperreactivity. On chest X-ray interstitial infiltrations were visible. Hemoglobin 11 g/dl, bilirubin 2 mg %, CRP 32 mg/l (upper normal limit 10 mg/l).

What is the **most probable** diagnosis ?

- A. asthma exacerbation.
- B. COPD exacerbation.
- C. common cold.
- D. pneumococcal pneumonia.
- E. mycoplasmatic pneumonia.

Nr 11. The risk factors for pancreatic carcinoma are:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) smoking; | 4) genetic predisposition; |
| 2) acute pancreatitis; | 5) AIDS. |
| 3) chronic pancreatitis; | |

The correct answer is:

- A.** 2,3,4. **B.** 1,3,4. **C.** 1,2,3,4. **D.** 1,2,4. **E.** all of the above.

Nr 12. Dullness on percussion suggests decreased content of air in the lung due to:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) pneumonia; | 4) atelectasis; |
| 2) pleural effusion; | 5) pneumothorax; |
| 3) emphysema; | 6) lung overinflation. |

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,5,6. **B.** 2,4. **C.** 1,2,4. **D.** 4,5,6. **E.** all of the above.

Nr 13. Which of the antituberculous drugs listed below are used as the first line therapy:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1) isoniazid; | 4) fluoroquinolones; |
| 2) ethionamid; | 5) ethambutol. |
| 3) streptomycin; | |

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3. **B.** 1,2,4. **C.** 2,4,5. **D.** 1,3,5. **E.** none of the above.

Nr 14. It is recommended to check the effectiveness of antibiotic treatment of *H. pylori* infection by respiratory urea test:

- A.** 1 week after the end of treatment.
- B.** 2 weeks after the end of treatment.
- C.** 6 weeks after the end of treatment.
- D.** 6 months after the end of treatment.
- E.** 12 months after the end of treatment.

Nr 15. A 53-year-old male patient with a few-year history of gastro-esophageal reflux disease complains of the exacerbation of esophageal burning (especially at night) with intermittent pain on swallowing (especially solid food). He has been treated from time to time with proton pump inhibitors in standard doses and neutralizing agents. The family physician should:

- A.** recommend sleeping with elevated upper part of the body.
- B.** increase the dose of proton pump inhibitors.
- C.** increase the dose of proton pump inhibitors and add H₂ blocking agent before night.
- D.** refer the patient urgently for gastrofiberoscopy.
- E.** refer the patient for an X-ray of the upper part of the digestive tract.

Nr 16. Thyroid gland cancer originating from C cells is the cancer:

- A. medullary.
- B. papillary.
- C. follicular.
- D. anaplastic.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 17. A 30-years old male patient suffering from colitis ulcerosa has reported 2-3 loose blood-stained stools daily for the last week. He denies high fever. In laboratory results anemia was not found. Colonoscopy revealed inflammation limited to rectal mucosa. Which of the treatment modes should be considered in this case:

- 1) oral corticosteroids;
- 2) hospital treatment on the specialized unit;
- 3) sulphasalazin or 5-ASA per os, 3-4 g daily;
- 4) out-patient treatment;
- 5) 5-ASA in rectal suppositories.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3. B. 1,3,4. C. 1,3,5. D. 3,4,5. E. 2,3,5.

Nr 18. In acute disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) the following laboratory abnormalities can be found:

- A. thrombocytopenia.
- B. prolonged coagulation times (prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time – APTT, thrombin time).
- C. decreased concentration of plasma fibrinogen.
- D. decreased concentrations of other coagulation factors in plasma.
- E. all are the above.

Nr 19. All statements considering malignant lymphoma are true, **except**:

- A. two peaks of morbidity are noted: in the age of 25-30 and 50-55.
- B. the risk of illness in a sibling of the same gender is increased by more than 10 times.
- C. lymph nodes located beneath the diaphragm (inguinal, retroperitoneal) are most frequently involved.
- D. loss of body weight of 10% during the last 6 months is a non-specific symptom.
- E. Increased activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and alkaline phosphatase are the markers of disease progression.

Nr 20. In a patient suffering from plasmocytoma, all laboratory abnormalities listed below can be met, **except**:

- A. polyglobulia.
- B. erythrocytes in rouleau formation (in about 50 % of patients).
- C. leucopenia (in 20 % of patients).
- D. increased serum β_2 microglobulin (prognostic factor).
- E. hypercalcemia (in about 30 % of patients at first diagnosis).

Nr 21. Which of the following are symptoms of megaloblastic anemia:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1) hands and feet paraesthesiae; | 4) erythrocytes microcytosis; |
| 2) slight yellowish skin discoloration; | 5) reticulocytosis. |
| 3) leucopenia; | |

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3,4. **B.** 1,2,3. **C.** 1,3,5. **D.** 1,3,4,5. **E.** all of the above.

Nr 22. Erythrocyturia with the presence of erythrocytic (blood) casts is a common feature of:

- A.** minimal-change glomerulopathy.
B. focal hyalinizing glomerulonephritis.
C. membranous nephropathy.
D. amyloidosis.
E. acute glomerulonephritis.

Nr 23. Glomerulonephritis is one of the most common chronic renal diseases and is a common complication of diabetes.

- A.** both parts of the sentence are true.
B. only first is true.
C. only second is true.
D. diabetes may predispose to glomerulonephritis.
E. glomerulonephritis is a rare disease today.

Nr 24. Which of the serum antibodies are characteristic of Goodpasture syndrome:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. c-ANCA. | D. ANA. |
| B. p-ANCA. | E. none of the above. |
| C. anti-GBM. | |

Nr 25. So called sterile leukocyturia **is not caused** by:

- A.** mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.
B. chlamydia infection.
C. mycotic infection.
D. infection with anaerobic bacteria.
E. infection with Enterobacter spp.

Nr 26. The first line treatment of osteoporosis, apart from vitamin D and calcium supplementation, should include:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. estrogens in postmenopausal women. | D. calcitonin. |
| B. sulphasalazin. | E. dexamethason. |
| C. bisphosphonians. | |

Nr 27. Which of the drugs listed below should be chosen to modify the course of ankylosing spondylitis with peripheral joints involvement:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. sulphasalazin. | D. D-aminopenicillin. |
| B. colchicine. | E. prednisone. |
| C. diclofenac. | |

Nr 28. Which of the below statements best characterize osteoporosis:

- A. the disease results from insufficient supply of calcium and/or vitamin D.
- B. happens in elderly women only.
- C. is characterized by decreased bone mineral density.
- D. is characterized by decreased quality of bone tissue and increased susceptibility to fractures.
- E. C and D are true.

Nr 29. A 42-year-old female patient has been suffering from increased skin tension on face and hands for a few months. She has noticed the thinning of the lips, and radial wrinkles around her mouth have appeared recently. She complains of pain of hands and feet while contacted with cold water and during stress. In these instances the skin first becomes pale like a paper, than becomes bluish and finally redden. During meals she must drink substantially because of the problems with swallowing solid-like pieces. This picture is characteristic of:

- A. systemic sclerosis.
- B. dermatomyositis.
- C. rheumatoid arthritis.
- D. systemic lupus erythematoses.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 30. The most frequent symptom of renal cancer is:

- A. pain in lumbar region.
- B. haematuria.
- C. fever.
- D. anemia.
- E. systemic hypertension.

Nr 31. Complementary postoperative chemotherapy **is not** a routine (standard) procedure in case of:

- A. breast cancer.
- B. cancer of the colon.
- C. pancreatic cancer.
- D. non-small cell lung carcinoma.
- E. C and D are true.

Nr 32. The dysfunction of the cardio-vascular system resulting from antineoplastic chemotherapy is not a common clinical problem, because drugs used in chemotherapy do not damage heart muscle cells. These sentences are:

- A. both true with casual nexus.
- B. both true without casual nexus.
- C. first false, second true.
- D. first true, second false.
- E. both false.

Nr 33. Tobacco smoking is most strongly related to the etiopathogenesis of:

- A. renal cancer.
- B. ovarian carcinoma.
- C. breast cancer.
- D. melanoma.
- E. gastric cancer.

Nr 34. A forest officer working in the area where rabies was detected was bitten by a wild fox. In order to prevent the disease he should be treated with:

- A. active and passive prevention (vaccine and specific gamma-globulin or anti-rabies serum).
- B. active prevention only because the risk of infection is low.
- C. passive prevention only because basic vaccination is included in the obligatory vaccination calendar.
- D. non-specific prevention only (surgical wound debridement) because wild foxes are not transmitting rabies.
- E. prevention may be postponed providing the patient is observed in the out-patient setting.

Nr 35. Cytomegalovirus:

- A. causes severe interstitial pneumonia in patients after bone marrow transplantation
- B. represents RNA-viruses.
- C. is susceptible to ribavirine.
- D. is one of etiologic factors of chronic hepatitis.
- E. has oncogenic properties.

Nr 36. Which statement considering metformin activity is true?

- A. It decreases glucose release to blood by inhibition of gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis in the liver.
- B. It increases the cell susceptibility to insulin, by acting on the post-receptor signaling pathways for insulin.
- C. It induces insulin release.
- D. A and B are true.
- E. A and C are true.

Nr 37. Peripheral edema may occur in:

- A. hyponatremia.
- B. hyperkalemia.
- C. hyperthyreosis.
- D. hypothyreosis.
- E. C and D are true.

Nr 38. The most frequent disease of the thyroid gland is:

- A. toxic nodular goiter.
- B. Graves-Basedov disease.
- C. neutral goiter.
- D. thyroiditis.
- E. hypothyreosis.

Nr 39. The most frequent tumor of the pituitary gland is:

- A. hormonally inactive tumor.
- B. somatotrophinoma.
- C. thyreotrophinoma.
- D. prolactinoma.
- E. adrenocorticotrophinoma.

Nr 40. A 10-year-old boy comes to GP and complains of severe weakness and periodic headaches. Accurate anamnesis reveals an additional health problem which is polyuria that causes also the necessity of nocturnal miction. So far, as his mother reports, he has not been seriously ill and at present he does not take any medications.

Laboratory findings:

WBC 5.68 K/ μ l, RBC 4.89 M/ μ , Hgb 13.4 g/dl, HCT 38.8%, MCV 79.3 fl, MCH 27.4 pg, MCHC 34.5 g/dl, glucose (s) 4.7 mmol/l (86 mg/dl), creatinine (s) 1.83 mg/dl, potassium (s) 6.2 mmol/l, sodium (s) 148 mmol/l, calcium (s) 2.3 mmol/l, phosphate (s) 2.2 mmol/l, total cholesterol (s) 174 mg/dl, triglycerides (s) 110 mg/dl,

Urinalysis: specific weight (u) 1.007 g/ml, pH (u) 7.0, leukocytes (u) – absent, protein (u) – absent, glucose (u) – absent, ketone bodies (u) – absent, urobilinogen – within normal limits.

Point out the **most probable** diagnosis:

- A. kaliopenic nephropathy.
- B. hypocorticism.
- C. hypoparathyroidism.
- D. hypothyreosis.
- E. renal insufficiency.

Nr 41. From the stated below, choose the ones characteristic of Turner syndrome (45, X0):

- 1) gonadal dysgenesis;
- 2) hyperestrogenism;
- 3) hypogonadotrophic hypogonadism;
- 4) constitutional sexual development retardation;
- 5) mental retardation.

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above.
- B. 1.
- C. 1,3.
- D. 4,5.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 42. The evaluation of electrolyte equilibrium parameters is justified in monitoring pharmacotherapy of the following drugs:

- 1) adiuretin;
- 2) furosemide;
- 3) spironolactone;
- 4) vitamin D₃;
- 5) statins.

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above.
- B. 1,2,3,4.
- C. 1,3,5.
- D. 3,4,5.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 43. A physical examination of a child reveals lack of a femoral arterial pulse in both inferior limbs. Of which of the congenital heart diseases is this sign characteristic?

- A. aortal stenosis.
- B. hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
- C. coarctation of the aorta.
- D. tetralogy of Fallot.
- E. mitral stenosis.

Nr 44. The contraindication to lactulose administration is:

- A. hepatic encephalopathy.
- B. galactosaemia.
- C. functional constipation.
- D. IBS (irritable bowel syndrome).
- E. phenylketonuria.

Nr 45. A 4-year-old child developed fever up to 39 °C lasting 4 days with the symptoms of upper respiratory tract infection. Garland-like, red, erythematous and maculate lesions appeared on his face and limbs. Blood cell count revealed leucopenia with lymphocytosis. This clinical situation mostly indicates:

- A. rubella.
- B. measles.
- C. erythema subitum.
- D. allergic rash.
- E. infectious erythema.

Nr 46. Prophylaxis plays the most important role in the treatment of bronchial asthma in small children and in decreasing the number of exacerbations. Which of the following statements concerning prophylactic strategies is false?

- A. Allergen prophylaxis is suggested if there exists an obvious relation between allergen exposition and clinical symptoms.
- B. Only constant allergen elimination gives the prophylactic effect.
- C. It is necessary to perform the skin tests to confirm the role of allergens in clinical symptoms development.
- D. A well balanced diet and preventing obesity are the crucial elements in prophylaxis.
- E. Physical activity is contraindicated; active training is not recommended.

Nr 47. Facial dysmorphism, cholestatic jaundice, pulmonary valve stenosis, vertebral column defects, posterior embryotoxon are the characteristic features of:

- A. Alagille syndrom.
- B. Byler syndrom.
- C. Zieve's syndrom.
- D. Crigler-Najjar syndrom.
- E. Budd-Chiari syndrom.

Nr 48. Point out which of the following clinical situations are not contraindications for vaccination:

- 1) atopic dermatitis;
- 2) angina;
- 3) hypoalimentation (low body mass);
- 4) hypersensitivity to the vaccine components;
- 5) prolonged jaundice of the newborn.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1, 2, 3.
- B. 1, 3, 5.
- C. 2, 3, 4.
- D. 3, 4, 5.
- E. 4, 5.

Nr 49. Point out which of the mentioned below laboratory results is not characteristic of AIDS?

- A. the decreased number of CD4 lymphocytes.
- B. an increased IgG fraction.
- C. the presence of RNA HIV revealed by PCR.
- D. the presence of antigen after 24 hours.
- E. an increased IgE fraction.

Nr 50. Which of the following decides in the diagnosis of Hirschprung's disease in older children:

- A. anamnesis and physical examination.
- B. abdominal ultrasound examination.
- C. barium enema.
- D. a suction biopsy and histological examination.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 51. Which of the mentioned below imaging tests assures the correct diagnosis of the urinary tract infection?

- A. abdominal ultrasound.
- B. scintigraphy.
- C. plain abdominal film (plain abdominal X-ray).
- D. miction cystourethrography.
- E. none of them.

Nr 52. Which does not appear in the model of recommended strategy in diseases of civilization prevention (so called pyramid):

- A. vegetables and fruits in diet.
- B. preferential plant fats intake.
- C. whole-meal bread consumption.
- D. systematic physical activity.
- E. avoidance of stressful situations.

Nr 53. During routine laboratory tests done before freezing umbilical blood in the Tissue Bank anti-HCV antibodies were found in a neonate. Choose the true statement concerning the child.

- A. based on the presence of anti-HCV antibodies in the serum of a neonate only active infection with this virus can be determined.
- B. in the child active HCV infection can be diagnosed.
- C. in order to confirm the infection the test for anti-HCV antibodies should be repeated after 2 months.
- D. in order to confirm the infection HCV RNA in neonate's serum should be evaluated.
- E. in order to confirm the infection HCV RNA in mother's serum should be evaluated.

Nr 54. The Prophylactic Vaccination Programme obligatory in Poland in 2007 expected measles, mumps and rubella vaccine to be ordered:

- 1) in neonatal period;
- 2) in 12 month old infants;
- 3) in children at the age of 13 – 14 months;
- 4) in children at the age of 7 years;
- 5) in children at the age of 10 years.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2. **B.** 2. **C.** 2,4. **D.** 3,4. **E.** 3,5.

Nr 55. Which of the following **do not belong** to the symptoms of hypoglycaemia?

- A.** hunger, headache, weakness.
B. dysphoria (behavioral disturbances), decreased concentration.
C. tremor, tachycardia.
D. paraesthesias, dysphasia.
E. xerodermia, polydipsia.

Nr 56. Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) constitutes approximately 10% of all congenital heart defects. Which of the following about PDA in older children **are incorrect**?

- A.** the ratio of PDA rate in girls to its rate in boys is 1 : 3.
B. in children with PDA abrupt pulse is observed.
C. continuous machine-like pulmonary murmur is present.
D. increased pulmonary blood flow is observed.
E. enlargement of left atrium and left ventricle is present.

Nr 57. A mother noticed in a 3-month-old infant gradually increasing retardation in psychomotor development, progressive muscular hypotonia, eczema type skin lesions, sporadic vomiting and “mouse smell” of sweat and urine. **The most probable** diagnosis is:

- A.** tyrosinaemia.
B. hyperglycineamia.
C. phenylketonuria.
D. homocystinuria.
E. organic acidosis.

Nr 58. The most common clinical symptoms in a child with leukaemia are: pallor, fever and haemorrhagic diathesis, and in the blood cell count: anaemia and thrombocytopenia. These are related to displacing proper haemopoietic cells by expanding malignant cells (blasts).

- A.** both sentences are true and remain in causal relation.
B. both sentences are true but without a causal relation.
C. both sentences are false.
D. the first sentence is true, the second is false.
E. the second sentence is true, the first is false.

Nr 59. In case of hypolactasia (lactose intolerance) after excessive overload of the alimentary system e.g. drinking 250 ml of milk symptoms of lactose intolerance can occur (abdominal cramps, flatulence, rumbling, diarrhoea, vomiting). Point out which of the mentioned below tests reflects best the total pool of intestinal lactose activity:

- A. blood glucose curve after lactose ingestion.
- B. evaluation of lactase activity in intestinal biopsy.
- C. hydrogen breath test after lactose ingestion.
- D. radiological small bowel follow-through after lactose ingestion.
- E. histochemical evaluation of lactase in intestinal biopsy.

Nr 60. Coryza (suffles), impeded breathing in neonates and infants can be caused by:

- A. retention of mucous secretion in nasal ducts.
- B. oedema of nasal ducts mucosa.
- C. partial choanal atresia.
- D. partial atresia of anterior nares (nostrils).
- E. concomitant cleft palate.

Nr 61. The newborn eye:

- A. is usually hypermetropic.
- B. is usually myopic.
- C. is emetropic.
- D. becomes emetropic in the first week of life.
- E. remains open for most of a day.

Nr 62. Retinoblastoma:

- 1) is a tumour of the eye;
- 2) most often develops in children above 2 years of age;
- 3) is the most common intraocular tumour of childhood;
- 4) in imaging examinations is characterized by the presence of strongly calcified lesions;
- 5) similarly to cataract and Coat's disease belongs to leucorias.

The correct answer is:

- A. 3, 4, 5. B. 2, 3, 5. C. 1, 2, 4. D. 3, 5. E. 3, 4.

Nr 63. Which grains are used in gluten-free diet?

- 1) rice;
- 2) wheat;
- 3) millet;
- 4) soya;
- 5) corn;
- 6) rye;
- 7) buckwheat;
- 8) oats.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7. B. 1, 4, 5, 7. C. 4, 5, 7, 8. D. 2, 3, 6. E. 1, 3, 4, 5.

Nr 64. The characteristic audible sign of congenital atrial defect is:

- A. splitting of S₂ at the pulmonary valve.
- B. pulmonary ejection murmur.
- C. louder pulmonary component of the second sound.
- D. constant diastolic-systolic murmur, so called “machinary” murmur at the pulmonary valve.
- E. holosystolic murmur radiating laterally.

Nr 65. The symptoms of gluten enteropathy **do not include**:

- A. macrocytic anaemia.
- B. sideropenic anaemia.
- C. depression.
- D. gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GERD).
- E. retardation of sexual maturation (pubescence retardation).

Nr 66. The symptoms of food allergy **do not comprise**:

- A. diarrhoea.
- B. constipation.
- C. irritability.
- D. regurgitation.
- E. nasal polyps.

Nr 67. (1)Tricho-oesophageal fistula can be a cause of recurrent respiratory infections, (2) the diagnosis of this fistula can be based on the result of HRCT (high resolution computer tomography).

- A. 1 and 2 are true and they are in a cause-result relation.
- B. 1 and 2 are true without a cause-result relation.
- C. 1 – true, 2 – false.
- D. 1 – false, 2 – true.
- E. 1 and 2 false.

Nr 68. Drainage of the pleural cavity should be considered in:

- 1) aspiration pneumonia;
- 2) pleurisy;
- 3) pneumothorax;
- 4) pulmonary hemosiderosis;
- 5) pyothorax.

The correct answer is:

- A. 2,3.
- B. 1,2,3.
- C. 2,3,5.
- D. 1,2,3,5.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 69. Which of the following lesions of the large intestine is characterized by the highest risk of malignant transformation?

- A. tubulovillous adenoma.
- B. villous adenoma.
- C. tubular adenoma.
- D. hyperplastic tumor.
- E. all of the above have similar risk of malignant transformation.

Nr 70. A 65-year-old man who suffers from chronic constipation has had an aggravating pain in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen for the last 5 days. On admission he has disseminated pain of the abdomen and presents with peritoneal signs. All of the below are indicated **except**:

- A. colonoscopy.
- B. ultrasound.
- C. CT scan.
- D. MRI.
- E. plain abdominal x-ray.

Nr 71. A patient was hospitalized for 6 weeks because of acute pancreatitis. Three weeks after discharge from the hospital he started to feel epigastric pain accompanied by increasing fever. On examination tender fixed mass can be palpated in the epigastrium. **The most likely** diagnosis is:

- A. pancreatic pseudocyst.
- B. abscess.
- C. cyst.
- D. neoplastic tumor.
- E. recurrent acute pancreatitis.

Nr 72. A 86-year-old woman with a history of a stroke which occurred a few months ago is bedridden. She has had an evacuation problems for some time but for three days she has been unable to defecate and pass the gasses. She also complains of severe abdominal pain. The abdomen is distended and bowel movements compromised, typical of mechanical bowel obstruction. What should be done first?

- A. abdominal x-ray.
- B. administration of spasmolytics.
- C. digital rectal examination.
- D. i.v. infusion of fluids.
- E. enema.

Nr 73. According to the rule of 9's, the surface area affected by the burn of the front of the trunk and both upper extremities stands for:

- A. 10%.
- B. 18%.
- C. 27%.
- D. 36%.
- E. 45%.

Nr 74. Which of the following statements concerning acute appendicitis is true?

- A. it is the most common inflammatory disease of the abdomen; occurs mostly in the elderly.
- B. males are affected more frequently than females; urinary tract disorders most often mimic the symptoms of appendicitis.
- C. starts as a pain in the right iliac fossa; leucocyte count is one of the crucial factors of the diagnosis.
- D. abdominal ultrasound determines the diagnosis; appendectomy is the only possible treatment of diagnosed appendicitis
- E. the diagnosis of appendicitis is based on a thorough history and physical examination; urological and gynecological diseases are the most frequent ones in differential diagnosis.

Nr 75. Which of the listed symptoms **is not characteristic** of the mechanical bowel obstruction?

- A. abdominal distention.
- B. vomiting.
- C. inability to pass gas or stool.
- D. lack of bowel movements.
- E. abdominal pain.

Nr 76. A patient with permanent atrial fibrillation had an onset of an acute pain in the right lower extremity. On examination GP found the right limb cold and pale. The right limb has no palpable pulses. Patient is unable to move the foot. What is the most important emergency treatment modality before the patient gets to hospital?

- A. placement of the limb on a soft bedding.
- B. heparin bolus.
- C. high doses of the vasodilators.
- D. administration of analgetics.
- E. cooling the affected limb.

Nr 77. Which of the following examinations **is least useful** in diagnosis of the mechanical bowel obstruction?

- A. abdominal X-ray.
- B. barium enema.
- C. auscultation of the abdomen (type of bowel movements).
- D. abdominal CT scan.
- E. upper GI and small bowel series.

Nr 78. A method of choice in the diagnosis of the icterus mechanicus (obstructive jaundice) is:

- A. abdominal ultrasound.
- B. endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography – ERCP.
- C. abdominal CT scan.
- D. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography – PTHC.
- E. abdominal X-ray.

Nr 79. Advanced carcinoma of the coecum presents with:

- 1) tumor in the right iliac fossa;
- 2) diarrhoea;
- 3) anaemia;
- 4) hypoalbuminemia;
- 5) right hypogastric pain.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3. B. 2,3,4. C. 3,4,5. D. 1,3,4. E. 1,3,5.

Nr 80. The symptoms of the mechanical bowel obstruction are:

- 1) permanent abdominal pain;
- 2) recurrent abdominal pain;
- 3) inability to pass gas or stool;
- 4) hyperkalemia;
- 5) bradycardia.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 2,3. **B.** 2,4. **C.** 3,4. **D.** 1,4. **E.** 2,5.

Nr 81. The main symptoms of sigmoid cancer include:

- 1) narrowing of the stool (ribbon stools);
- 2) constipation and diarrhoea alternately;
- 3) elevated body temperature;
- 4) cachexia;
- 5) blood in the stool.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4. **B.** 1,2,3. **C.** 2,3,5. **D.** 1,2,5. **E.** 2,3,4.

Nr 82. A 28-year-old woman comes to the physician with smooth, movable tumor in the upper external quadrant of the mamma. **The most likely** diagnosis is:

- A.** fibrocystic breast disease.
B. papilloma.
C. fibroadenoma.
D. phyllodes tumor.
E. mammal carcinoma.

Nr 83. The presence of gallstones in the common bile duct can be suspected when:

- 1) the common bile duct is distended;
- 2) the gallbladder contains number of small stones;
- 3) a patient has a history of obstructive jaundice;
- 4) the cystic duct is obstructed;
- 5) the cystic duct is enlarged.

The correct answer is:

- A.** all of the above. **B.** 1,2,3,5. **C.** 1,2,3,4. **D.** 4,5. **E.** 3,4,5.

Nr 84. The most frequent complaint after surgical treatment of esophageal carcinoma is:

- A.** dysphagia.
B. vomiting and eructation.
C. retrosternal pain on swallowing.
D. musculo-articular pain.
E. regurgitation.

Nr 85. A 60-year-old woman comes to the emergency department because of acute pain in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen radiating to the right shoulder and scapula. The pain occurred 5 hours earlier after fatty meal. On clinical examination there is a pain in the right upper abdomen just below the margin of the ribs, no peritoneal signs are present. Bowel movements were normal. She had similar symptoms in the past. **Most likely** diagnosis is:

- A. perforated peptic ulcer.
- B. superior mesenteric artery embolism.
- C. renal colic.
- D. acute calculous cholecystitis.
- E. acute appendicitis.

Nr 86. Which vessel is suitable and appropriate for the performance of chronic TPN (total parenteral nutrition)?

- A. the median cubital vein.
- B. the subclavian vein.
- C. the cephalic vein.
- D. the inferior vena cava.
- E. the saphenous vein.

Nr 87. Digital rectal examination evaluates:

- 1) the length of an anal canal;
- 2) the integrity and pressure of the sphincters;
- 3) the contents of the rectum;
- 4) the rectal wall;
- 5) the prostate gland.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,5. B. 1,2. C. 1,4,5. D. 1,2,5. E. all of the above.

Nr 88. „Acute abdomen” symptoms can be triggered by:

- 1) acute cholecystitis;
- 2) pancreatitis;
- 3) abdominal aortic aneurysm rupture;
- 4) acute mesenteric ischemia;
- 5) high levels of serum urea.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2. B. 1,2,3. C. 3,4. D. 1,2,3,4. E. all of the above.

Nr 89. A 56-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with the hemoptysis and acute epigastric pain. She has a history of ischemic heart disease and substitution hormonotherapy. On clinical examination she presents with central cyanosis. **Most likely** diagnosis is:

- A. acute pancreatitis.
- B. pulmonary embolism.
- C. myocardial infarction.
- D. pneumonia.
- E. perforated duodenal ulcer.

Nr 90. The criteria of the diagnosis of thrombangitis obliterans (Burger's disease) are:

- A. male gender under 40.
- B. preceded by the migrating thrombophlebitis.
- C. strongly associated with the use of tobacco products.
- D. absent pulses on pedal and popliteal arteries.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 91. A 42-year-old patient on his visit to the Emergency Department presents with severe pain in the left buttock and anus compromising his ability to sit which is aggravated by defecation. The pain has lasted for 4 days and is accompanied by temperature of 38 degrees. On clinical examination there is a swelling and redness in the anal area extending to the left buttock. Rectal digital examination is painful and reveals hot protrusion in this area. The treatment would be:

- A. analgetics, antibiotics administration and referral to outpatient clinic in 3 days.
- B. anti-inflammatory ointments and analgetics.
- C. antibiotic ointments, sitz baths and analgetics.
- D. urgent surgical treatment (excision and drainage).
- E. observation in the surgical ward, sitz baths, iv antibiotic and analgetics.

Nr 92. The risk factors for the esophageal carcinoma are:

- 1) GERD (gastrointestinal reflux disease);
- 2) esophageal mucosa atrophy due to iron deficiency;
- 3) alcohol overuse;
- 4) smoking;
- 5) ingestion of hot foods.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,5. B. 1,2. C. 1,4,5. D. 1,2,5. E. al of the above.

Nr 93. Coumarin-based anticoagulants administration has to be monitored by the blood testing of:

- A. APTT.
- B. INR.
- C. platelet count.
- D. serum fibrinogen.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 94. Renal artery stenosis can lead to:

- A. hypertension.
- B. hematuria.
- C. albuminuria.
- D. carcinoma of the kidney.
- E. all of the above are true.

Nr 95. The advancement of the chronic venous insufficiency can be evaluated by means of:

- 1) clinical examination;
- 2) duplex ultrasonography imaging of the deep and superficial veins;
- 3) plethysmography;
- 4) phlebography of the leg veins;
- 5) arteriography of the leg arteries.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4,5. **B.** 1,2. **C.** 4,5. **D.** 1,2,5. **E.** 1,2,3,4.

Nr 96. The indication for prenatal biochemical screening in pregnancy (PAPP-A testing, "triple test") is:

- A.** those tests should be advised to every pregnant woman.
B. those test should be offered to pregnant women over 35.
C. multiple pregnancy.
D. the previous pregnancy complicated by delivery of a neonate with epilepsy.
E. the previous pregnancy complicated by delivery of a neonate with Down's Syndrome.

Nr 97. In the presence of the transverse lie of fetus it **is not allowed to**:

- A.** perform cesarean section after the beginning of delivery.
B. perform vaginal delivery.
C. make a trial of external cephalic version.
D. avoid amniocentesis for labor induction.
E. perform vaginal examination immediately after rupture of membranes.

Nr 98. The risk factors for thromboembolic disease are:

- 1) maternal age below 35;
- 2) obesity;
- 3) alcohol intake during pregnancy;
- 4) lower limbs varices;
- 5) cigarette smoking during pregnancy.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,4,5. **B.** 2,3,4. **C.** 2,4,5. **D.** 3,4,5. **E.** 1,3,5.

Nr 99. In a rape victim, a sample of vaginal secretions showing motile sperm indicates ejaculation within:

- A.** 6 hours.
B. 12 hours.
C. 24 hours.
D. 48 hours.
E. 72 hours.

Nr 100. The diagnostic criteria of preterm labor include:

- 1) gestational age: 23-37 weeks;
- 2) ≥ 4 contractions in 20 minutes;
- 3) contractions duration: 5-10 sec;
- 4) cervical dilatation of 1cm;
- 5) cervical effacement $\geq 75\%$.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2. **B.** 1,5. **C.** 1,2,5. **D.** 1,2,3,5. **E.** 1,2,3,4.

**Now, take the other answer ticket and mark the answers
to questions 101 - 200.**

Nr 101. The risk factors for ectopic pregnancy include:

- 1) conservative therapy of ectopic pregnancy in the past;
- 2) oral contraceptives;
- 3) a history of recurrent PID;
- 4) salpingoplasty;
- 5) IUD with copper.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,4. **B.** 3,4. **C.** 1,3,4. **D.** 1,2,3,4. **E.** 1,2,3,5.

Nr 102. The definition of the engaged fetal head is:

- A.** in third and fourth Leopold's maneuvers fingers can be approached.
B. the leading point of a fetal head is 3 cm above interspinal line.
C. the leading point of a fetal head is in the interspinal line.
D. sacral promontory and linea terminalis are palpable during vaginal examination.
E. a fetal head can be seen in rima pudendi.

Nr 103. The risk factors for cervical cancer include:

- 1) HPV 16/18 infection;
- 2) infertility;
- 3) multiple number of sexual partners;
- 4) cigarette smoking;
- 5) oral contraceptive usage.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2. **B.** 1,3. **C.** 1,3,4. **D.** 1,2,3,4. **E.** 2,3,4,5.

Nr 104. To prevent Rh iso-immunization in next pregnancy, anti-Rh (D) immunoglobulin should be administered after delivery to:

- A.** Rh(D)-negative mother with anti-D antibodies with Rh(D)-negative newborn.
B. Rh(D)-negative mother without anti-D antibodies with Rh(D)-negative newborn.
C. Rh(D)-negative mother with a high titer of anti-D antibodies with Rh(D)-positive newborn.
D. Rh(D)-negative mother without anti-D antibodies with Rh-positive newborn.
E. Rh(D)-negative mother in any case.

Nr 105. The most common primary lesion for metastatic ovarian cancer is:

- A. the breast.
- B. the pancreas.
- C. the lung.
- D. the stomach.
- E. the large bowel.

Nr 106. The most common site of ectopic pregnancy is:

- A. the uterine tube.
- B. the ovary.
- C. the abdominal cavity.
- D. the cervix.
- E. the uterine horn.

Nr 107. The clinical symptoms of bacterial vaginitis include all below except:

- A. thick, white, cottage cheese-like vaginal discharge.
- B. itching.
- C. burning.
- D. fishy vaginal odor.
- E. white-grey watery vaginal discharge.

Nr 108. According to Naegele's rule the estimated delivery date (EDD) for woman with LMP on 9th of October, 2008 is:

- A. July 2nd, 2009.
- B. July 16th, 2009.
- C. August 9th, 2009.
- D. August 16th, 2009.
- E. August 2nd, 2009.

Nr 109. Which of the following drugs are used for acceleration of fetal lung maturity:

- 1) prednisone;
- 2) methylprednisone;
- 3) betamethasone;
- 4) dexamethasone;
- 5) prednisolone.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3.
- B. 1,4.
- C. 2,5.
- D. 3,4.
- E. 2,3.

Nr 110. A 30-year-old woman, G1 P0, was admitted to L&D. During the observation the following symptoms were observed: severe pain localized in the lower part of the abdomen, increased uterine tense and vaginal bleeding. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. the beginning of labor.
- B. a spontaneous rupture of membranes.
- C. bleeding from the marginal sinus.
- D. placental abruption.
- E. placenta previa.

Nr 111. The Pearl Index is the lowest for:

- A. combined oral contraception.
- B. copper IUDs.
- C. minipill.
- D. barrier methods.
- E. natural methods.

Nr 112. The following pathology is most common in man with decreased fertility:

- A. the absence of one or both testicles.
- B. scrotal hydrocele.
- C. varicocele.
- D. enlarged and painful epididymides.
- E. an enlarged prostatic gland.

Nr 113. Serum testosterone is transported:

- A. free (unbound).
- B. albumin-bounded.
- C. globulin-bounded.
- D. all of the above.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 114. The normal sperm count (for 1mL) is:

- A. 5 million.
- B. 10 million.
- C. 20 million.
- D. 40 million.
- E. 60 million.

Nr 115. Antithrombotic therapy for pregnant woman with artificial cardiac valve is based on:

- A. continuous administration of vitamin K antagonists throughout the whole pregnancy.
- B. continuous administration of heparin throughout the whole pregnancy.
- C. not administrating of low molecular weight heparin.
- D. keeping the INR ratio >4.
- E. administration of high doses of acetylsalicylic acid.

Nr 116. The routine test for detection of sideropenic anemia is:

- A. blood cell count.
- B. the serum iron level.
- C. the serum ferritin level.
- D. iron test.
- E. bone marrow biopsy.

Nr 117. Choose the **false statement** about eclampsia:

- A. an episode of clonic-tonic seizures, coma or both simultaneously in patient with preeclampsia.
- B. magnesium sulfate is the drug of choice to stop seizures.
- C. prophylaxis of recurrent seizures include valproic acid supplementation.
- D. the most effective management to prevent recurrent seizures is delivery.
- E. the recurrent seizures can be provoked by external stimulants such as light, noise or sharp objects.

Nr 118. Blood loss during normal delivery should range between:

- A. 50-100 mL.
- B. 100-150 mL.
- C. 150-250 mL.
- D. 250-350 mL.
- E. 300-500 mL.

Nr 119. The tocolytic therapy of the preterm labor include following drugs:

- 1) beta-mimetics;
- 2) calcium-channel blockers;
- 3) beta-blockers;
- 4) prostaglandin inhibitors;
- 5) oxytocin antagonists.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,4. B. 1,2,4,5. C. 1,2,5. D. 2,3,5. E. all of the above.

Nr 120. Six hours after delivery, the newborn presents jaundice. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. haemolytic disease of the newborn.
- B. sepsis.
- C. biliary atresia.
- D. neonatal hypothyroidism.
- E. neonatal hepatitis.

Nr 121. Physiological events that increase a serum prolactin level include:

- 1) pregnancy;
- 2) breast feeding;
- 3) stress;
- 4) nipple stimulation;
- 5) sleep.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2. B. 2,4. C. 1,2,4. D. 1,2,3,4. E. all of the above.

Nr 122. Which of the immunization listed below is not compulsory regarding the Polish Preventive Immunizations Program:

- A. vaccination against HBV.
- B. vaccination against BCG.
- C. vaccination against *Haemophilus influenzae*.
- D. vaccination against poliomyelitis (virus type 1, 2, 3).
- E. vaccination against rotavirus diarrhea.

Nr 123. According to the current recommendation the daily dose of vitamin D3 in infants should be:

- A. 400 IU.
- B. 600 IU.
- C. 800 IU.
- D. 1200 IU.
- E. 2000 IU.

Nr 124. In patient with asthma in case of exacerbation of symptoms (cough, shortness of breath) the medication of first choice to be used should belong to the group of:

- A. cromones.
- B. short acting beta₂ agonist.
- C. methylxanthines.
- D. anti-leucotriens.
- E. macrolides.

Nr 125. Indicate the **false** sentence related to physiological jaundice:

- A. in the children born on term the greatest severity occurs on 3rd-4th day after birth.
- B. it resolves between 7th and 14th day after birth.
- C. in preterm infants it occurs in the first 24 hours of life.
- D. its occurrence is related to breastfeeding of the newborn.
- E. the condition does not require treatment.

Nr 126. The pharmacotherapy of a patient with suspected myocardial infarction in pre-hospital management consists of:

- A. oral administration of acetylsalicylic acid.
- B. pain relieving – intravenous administration of morphine.
- C. sublingual administration of nitroglycerine when systolic blood pressure is less than 90 mm Hg.
- D. correct answers A and B.
- E. correct answers A, B, C.

Nr 127. Life-threatening or alerting headaches **do not include**:

- A. a sudden, first in the lifetime incident of heavy headache.
- B. a post physical exertion headache.
- C. a headache with associated neurological symptoms.
- D. a headache with Gunn's sign seen on ophthalmoscopy.
- E. all the above answers describe alerting headaches.

Nr 128. Ocular muscles weakness – eye lid drop, double vision resolving after night rest are the most common initial symptoms of:

- A. myotonia congenital.
- B. oftalmoplegia intermittent.
- C. myasthenia.
- D. muscular dystrophy.
- E. Guillain-Barre syndrome.

Nr 129. Each medical certificate should contain at least:

- 1) physician's details;
- 2) certificate's purpose;
- 3) assessment;
- 4) diagnosis;
- 5) the date and place of when and where the document has been issued.

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above.
- B. 1,2,5.
- C. 1,2,3,5.
- D. 1,3,4,5.
- E. 3,4.

Nr 130. When observing fear and crying during medical examination of a 7-month-old baby a physician should refer it to a psychologist because this kind of reaction should not occur at this age.

- A. both parts of the sentence are true and there is a casual relationship between them.
- B. both parts of the sentence are true but there is no casual relationship between them.
- C. the first part of the sentence is true, but the second part is false.
- D. the first part of the sentence is false, but the second part is true.
- E. both parts of the sentence are false.

Nr 131. Healthy, one-year-old baby should already be vaccinated against:

- 1) hepatitis B;
- 2) tuberculosis;
- 3) diphtheria;
- 4) *Haemophilus influenzae* type B infection;
- 5) measles.

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above.
- B. 1,2,3,4.
- C. 2,3,4,5.
- D. 1,5.
- E. 2,3,4.

Nr 132. In the treatment of arterial hypertension in a patient with diabetes the first choice medication is:

- A. β -blocker.
- B. ACE-inhibitor.
- C. Ca-blocker.
- D. α -blocker.
- E. methyldopa.

Nr 133. Cancer screening is an examination of the people without the symptoms of the illness in order to early detect cancer, and indication of the effectiveness of the screening is the reduction of mortality related to the cancer.

The efficacy of the screening has been documented for:

- 1) cytological diagnosis of the cervical cancer;
- 2) a chest X-ray in case of the lung cancer;
- 3) mammography in case of the breast cancer;
- 4) PSA measurement in case of the prostatic cancer;
- 5) colonoscopy in case of the colon cancer.

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above.
- B. 1,2,3.
- C. 2,4,5.
- D. 3,5.
- E. 1,3,5.

Nr 134. A physician has diagnosed anaphylactic shock in a 20-year-old female stung by a wasp. In such situation the physician must always administer:

- A. 100 - 500 mg of hydrocortisone.
- B. 0.3 – 1 mg of adrenaline.
- C. 1 g of hydrocortisone.
- D. 100 mg of phenasoline.
- E. 1 g of calcium.

Nr 135. While treating arterial hypertension in a patient with:

- 1) diabetes – it is correct to choose ACE-inhibitor;
- 2) benign prostate hypertrophy – it is correct to choose α -blocker;
- 3) asthma – it is correct to choose β -blocker;
- 4) pregnancy - it is correct to choose ACE-inhibitor;
- 5) coronary heart disease - it is correct to choose β -blocker.

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above.
- B. 1,2,5.
- C. 1,5.
- D. 2,5.
- E. 3,4.

Nr 136. Before starting removing an earwax plug by ear irrigation a physician should take the history of ear diseases in this patient because acute otitis media even when passed long time before **is an absolute contraindication** for each ear irrigation.

- A. both parts of the sentence are true and there is a casual relationship between them.
- B. both parts of the sentence are true but there is no casual relationship between them.
- C. the first part of the sentence is true, but the second part is false.
- D. the first part of the sentence is false, but the second part is true.
- E. both parts of the sentence are false.

Nr 137. These are the conditions of having a reliable examination of the uterine cervix swab:

- 1) not having vaginal irrigations during the last 24 hours before the examination;
- 2) not having sexual intercourses during the last 24 hours before the examination;
- 3) not having applied intravaginal medicines during the last week before the examination;
- 4) not having gynecological examination directly before the swab;
- 5) the swab done under the eye control (after introducing vaginal speculum).

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above. B. 1,3. C. 1,2. D. 1,2,3,5. E. 2,3,5.

Nr 138. Morphine should not be used in patients with biliary colic because it causes hepatopancreatic ampulla's sphincter spasm.

- A. both parts of the sentence are true and there is a casual relationship between them.
- B. both parts of the sentence are true but there is no casual relationship between them.
- C. the first part of the sentence is true, but the second part is false.
- D. the first part of the sentence is false, but the second part is true.
- E. both parts of the sentence are false.

Nr 139. The following medications should **not be used** in treating high blood pressure in a patient diagnosed with gout:

- A. thiazide diuretics.
- B. angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
- C. calcium channel blockers.
- D. angiotensin receptor blockers.
- E. alpha blockers.

Nr 140. In venous ulcer treatment the most important is:

- A. surgical debridement of the wound.
- B. pressure therapy.
- C. wound drying ointment application.
- D. antibiotic therapy.
- E. lower leg varicose vein treatment.

Nr 141. In a ten-year-old boy allergic to beta-lactam antibiotics examination shows high fever, tonsillar exudation, submandibular lymph node enlargement, the lack of catarrhal symptoms. As the first choice of treatment the following medication should be administered:

- A. cefuroxime.
- B. clarithromycin.
- C. co-trimoxazole.
- D. doksycycline.
- E. ciprofloxacin.

Nr 142. The lack of verbal reaction, regardless prompting and commands, is called:

- A. mutism.
- B. stupor.
- C. catatonia.
- D. Ganser's syndrome.
- E. Parkinson's syndrome.

Nr 143. Derailment is characteristic of:

- A. depression.
- B. schizophrenia.
- C. autism.
- D. obsessive-compulsive syndrome.
- E. neurasthenia.

Nr 144. Wishful transformation of experiences and behavior caused by expectations and hope is called:

- A. hyperthymia.
- B. anxiety.
- C. catathymia.
- D. dysthymia.
- E. euthymia.

Nr 145. The consequences of alcohol dependence include all the mentioned, except:

- A. alcohol depression.
- B. Parkinson's syndrome.
- C. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome.
- D. persistent alcohol halucinosis.
- E. alcohol paranoia.

Nr 146. In which method of the therapy of opiates dependence the opioid receptors antagonism is the main mechanism of action:

- A. rehabilitation from the dependence.
- B. psychotherapy.
- C. substitution therapy.
- D. detoxication.
- E. all of above mentioned.

Nr 147. The group of “4 A” symptoms of schizophrenia by E. Bleuler **does not include**:

- A. Autism.
- B. Affect disturbances.
- C. Ambivalence.
- D. Association disturbances.
- E. Amnesia.

Nr 148. The characteristic symptoms of depression **do not include**:

- A. lowering of mood.
- B. psychomotor slowdown.
- C. disturbances of biological rhythms.
- D. visual hallucinations.
- E. anxiety.

Nr 149. The intense anxiety in specific situations or during contacts is characteristic of:

- A. generalized anxiety disorder.
- B. obsessive-compulsive syndrome.
- C. phobias.
- D. depression.
- E. autism.

Nr 150. The complex or simple activities characterized by the urge or irresistible need to perform are called:

- A. compulsions.
- B. obsessions.
- C. stereotypy.
- D. manierisms.
- E. catalepsia.

Nr 151. The features characteristic of the old age are all mentioned below **except**:

- A. the reduced need for care.
- B. the loss of interests.
- C. the aversion to intrapersonal contacts.
- D. psychomotor slowdown.
- E. more frequent disturbances of sleep.

Nr 152. The most characteristic feature of all anxiolytics is the efficacy against the following kind of symptoms:

- A. somatic.
- B. anxiety.
- C. insomnia.
- D. depression.
- E. disturbances of behavior.

Nr 153. The majority of antipsychotics possess the property of:

- A. 5HT receptors agonism.
- B. 5HT receptors antagonism.
- C. D receptors agonism.
- D. D receptors antagonism.
- E. all mentioned mechanisms are typical of all antipsychotics.

Nr 154. The mean daily dose of olanzapine in the treatment of schizophrenia, is:

- A. 1-2 mg.
- B. 5-6 mg.
- C. 10-20 mg.
- D. 30-50 mg.
- E. 50-100 mg.

Nr 155. The inability to sit still as the side-effect of the antipsychotics, is called:

- A. catatonia.
- B. akathisia.
- C. akinesia.
- D. anhedonia.
- E. alexia.

Nr 156. Which of the statements referring to subdural hematoma are true?

- 1) it is the most common intracranial bleeding following a head trauma.
- 2) it occurs by tearing the bridging veins.
- 3) subdural hematoma can occur in patients without skull fractures.
- 4) subdural hematomas are accompanied by characteristic clinical picture: initial loss of consciousness, regaining of consciousness which lasts for minutes or hours, and finally again neurological disturbances due to raising intracranial pressure.
- 5) neurological examination and observation qualify for surgical treatment because the clinical symptoms of raising intracranial pressure are very characteristic.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3. B. 2,3,4. C. 3,4,5. D. 1,3,4. E. 2,4,5.

Nr 157. While sorting and prioritizing the victims of a mass casualty incident with the use of START system, a 9-year-old child respirating at 12 breaths/min, not responding to commands and without palpable pulse on radial artery should be triaged with:

- A. yellow code.
- B. green code.
- C. red code.
- D. black code.
- E. START system should not be used in this case.

Nr 158. Which of the following actions are in the right order and are included in the basic life support algorithm?

- 1) precordial thump, airway access, circulation evaluation and heart compression, breath evaluation and ventilation;
- 2) airway access, breath evaluation and ventilation, circulation evaluation and external heart compression;
- 3) breath evaluation and ventilation, airway access, circulation evaluation and external heart compression;
- 4) circulation evaluation and external heart compression, airway access, breath evaluation and ventilation;
- 5) epinephrine administration, airway access, breath evaluation and ventilation, external heart compression.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3. **B.** 2,4. **C.** 3,5. **D.** 4,5. **E.** 2.

Nr 159. The haemorrhagic shock is a hypovolemic shock which is accompanied by the following clinical symptoms:

- A.** pale skin, bradycardia, bradypnoea, hypotension.
- B.** pale skin, tachycardia, tachypnoea, hypotension, clammy skin.
- C.** pale skin, bradycardia, bradypnoea, hypertension.
- D.** pale skin, tachycardia, tachypnoea, hypertension, rising levels of catecholamines in blood plasma.
- E.** pale skin, tachycardia, bradypnoea, hypotension, falling levels of catecholamines in blood plasma.

Nr 160. An airway blockage in an infant due to a foreign body aspiration is, according to the European Resuscitation Council guidelines, an indication for the following actions:

- A.** 5 back blows between the shoulder blades following by 5 chest thrusts with 2 fingers on the spot, typical for infants.
- B.** hold the baby by legs, raise it and give 5 back blows.
- C.** try to get out the foreign body out of the upper respiratory tract with your fingers.
- D.** use only chest thrusts.
- E.** all the answers are wrong.

Nr 161. Which of the following are causes of consciousness disorders as a result of metabolic coma:

- A.** alcohol ingestion.
- B.** drug overdose.
- C.** hypoglycemia.
- D.** hyperglycemia.
- E.** all the answers are correct.

Nr 162. In a chest trauma, the following injuries are life threatening:

- 1) heart contusion;
- 2) lung contusion;
- 3) cardiac tamponade;
- 4) tension pneumothorax;
- 5) esophageal rupture.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2. **B.** 3,4. **C.** 2,5. **D.** 1,5. **E.** all of the above.

Nr 163. The correct ratio of chest compression to ventilation in adults, according to the European Resuscitation Council guidelines, is:

- A.** 30:2.
B. 15:2.
C. 5:2.
D. 15:1.
E. depends on the cause of circulatory failure.

Nr 164. The syndrome of clinical symptoms characterizing the condition called syncope is:

- A.** short-term loss of consciousness, hypotension, pale skin, loss of muscle tone.
B. short-term loss of consciousness, hypertension, pale skin, loss of muscle tone.
C. short-term loss of consciousness, hypotension, pale skin, muscle twitching.
D. no loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pale skin, loss of muscle tone.
E. short-term loss of consciousness, hypertension, red color of the face skin, loss of muscle tone.

Nr 165. Which symptom is not characteristic of the anaphylactic shock:

- A.** itching. **D.** euphoria.
B. falling blood pressure. **E.** non palpable pulse.
C. whizzing in larynx.

Nr 166. In the basic life support (BLS) a very important step is non-instrumental airway management that should be achieved by:

- A.** head-tilt maneuver.
B. head-tilt/ chin-lift maneuver.
C. Jaw–trust maneuver.
D. Sellick maneuver.
E. none of the above.

Nr 167. Instrumental airway management (intubation) during transport to hospital, is indicated in patients with the score in Glasgow Coma Scale of:

- A.** 15 points. **D.** 8 – 15 points
B. 1 point. **E.** the answers B and C are correct.
C. 3 – 7 points.

Nr 168. Which of the following treatments **may not be used** in patients with CNS injuries during the prehospital management?

- A. oxygen.
- B. 0.9% solution of NaCl.
- C. glucose.
- D. dopamine.
- E. dobutamine.

Nr 169. The symptom or sign which can indicate the immediate risk of cardiac arrest during hypovolemic shock is:

- A. tachycardia.
- B. bradycardia.
- C. hypotension.
- D. loss of consciousness.
- E. anxiety.

Nr 170. Choose the true statement referring to electrical cardioversion:

- A. Cardioversion is indicated in every tachycardia with wide QRS complex.
- B. The discharge must be synchronized with T wave.
- C. The energy of first discharge in tachycardia with wide QRS complex should be 120-150 J in the case of biphasic cardioverter.
- D. The energy of the first discharge in paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia should be 150-200 J in the case of monophasic cardioverter.
- E. Cardioversion should always be preceded by general analgesia.

Nr 171. Magnesium sulphate is indicated in advanced resuscitation of a 55-year-old man in the presence of:

- 1) ventricular fibrillation resistant to defibrillation when hypomagnesemia is suspected;
- 2) every ventricular tachycardia;
- 3) digoxin intoxication;
- 4) Torsade de pointes;
- 5) verapamil intoxication.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,4. B. 1,2,3. C. 3,4,5. D. 2,3,4. E. 1,3,5.

Nr 172. Which of the following drugs cannot be administered intratracheally during cardio-pulmonary resuscitation:

- A. adrenaline.
- B. amiodarone.
- C. lidocaine.
- D. atropine.
- E. naloxone.

Nr 173. In a patient with blunt abdominal trauma and a spleen rupture suspected, the loss of about 40% of blood volume will result in:

- A. drop in blood pressure.
- B. increase in capillary refill time.
- C. increase in heart rate.
- D. consciousness disturbances.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 174. A 22-year-old patient with head injury opens the eyes to a verbal command, localizes painful stimuli and responds with incomprehensible speech. The Glasgow Coma Scale score of this patient is:

- A. 6 points.
- B. 8 points.
- C. 10 points.
- D. 12 points.
- E. 14 points.

Nr 175. The most probable mechanism of cardiac arrest in a patient injured by a lightning strike is:

- A. ventricular fibrillation.
- B. ventricular flutter.
- C. ventricular tachycardia without pulse.
- D. mechanical injury of the heart.
- E. asystole.

Nr 176. Who, according to the Polish Medical Code of Ethics, is entitled to decide on the cessation of reanimation?

- A. the legal advisor.
- B. the medical court.
- C. the physician.
- D. the nurse.
- E. the advisory council.

Nr 177. Is a physician, according to the Polish Medical Code of Ethics (MCE), allowed to release medical secrecy if the patient agrees?

- A. no.
- B. there is no appropriate regulation in MCE.
- C. yes.
- D. only at the court.
- E. medical secrecy is unconditional.

Nr 178. What kind of risk, according to the Polish Medical Code of Ethics, is acceptable in therapeutic experiments?

- A. minimal.
- B. maximal.
- C. proportional.
- D. medium.
- E. any.

Nr 179. Is it allowed, according to the Polish Medical Code of Ethics, to perform a medical experiment involving people without supervision of a physician:

- A. yes.
- B. only when under the supervision of a pharmacologist.
- C. only in extraordinary situations.
- D. no.
- E. there is no appropriate regulation.

Nr 180. A major and non-incapacitated person's objection to taking their cells, organs or tissues after their death (transplantation ex mortuo) may be declared earlier in the following forms:

- 1) a declaration of the objection made to the Central Register of Objections;
- 2) a written declaration with personal signature;
- 3) a declaration of the objection to the Central Register of Donors and Recipients;
- 4) presumed;
- 5) an oral declaration made in the presence of 2 witnesses who confirm it in writing.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,5. B. 1,2,4. C. 3,4,5. D. 1,4,5. E. 2,4,5.

Nr 181. A physician is not allowed to transfuse blood to an unconscious person who is a Jehovah witness when:

- 1) the patient has opposed to blood transfusion in pen when he/she was conscious;
- 2) the physician knows that the patient is a Jehovah witness;
- 3) a personally signed and clear written objection to blood transfusion has been found with the patient;
- 4) the patient orally objected to blood transfusion in the presence of witnesses when he/she was conscious;
- 5) the closest family opposes to blood transfusion.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,4. B. 1,2,5. C. 1,3,5. D. 2,3,5. E. 1,4,5.

Nr 182. A compulsory take of blood is allowed from:

- 1) a suspicious person;
- 2) a suspected person;
- 3) an accused person;
- 4) a person sentenced to imprisonment;
- 5) a mentally ill person or one with mental disorders.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,4. B. 2,3,4. C. 3,4,5. D. 1,3,5. E. 1,4,5.

Nr 183. A physician is allowed to change or extend the range of an operation when performing it if:

- 1) before the operation the patient gave consent to a possible change or extension of it;
- 2) according to the doctor the change or extension is good for the patient;
- 3) the patient has not been asked for his/her consent to a possible change or extension but not changing or extending it may expose the patient to a risk of death or serious body or health damage;
- 4) the patient opposed to change or extension but not changing or extending it may lead to patient's death;
- 5) the procedure is being performed in a major patient who was unconscious even before the operation.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,5. **B.** 2,3,5. **C.** 1,2,5. **D.** 3,4,5. **E.** 1,2,3.

Nr 184. A consent to include a person having unlimited legal capacity who is not capable to consciously give his/her opinion into a medical experiment may be declared:

- 1) in case of research experiment by a tutelary court;
- 2) in case of therapeutic experiment by his/her spouse or another closest person;
- 3) in case of therapeutic experiment by a tutelary court;
- 4) in such person any research experiment is not allowed;
- 5) in such situation a decision is made by an investigator taking into account the necessity of developing medical knowledge.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,5. **B.** 2,5. **C.** 3,4. **D.** 2,4. **E.** 1,2.

Nr 185. A medical court may punish a physician with the following penalties:

- 1) reprimand;
- 2) confiscation of the things used during the offence;
- 3) a fine to be paid to the appropriate regional chamber of physicians and dentists;
- 4) suspension from the right to practice the profession for the time of 6 months to 3 years;
- 5) limitation of freedom for the time of 1 month to 12 months.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,4. **B.** 2,3. **C.** 3,5. **D.** 2,5. **E.** 2,4.

Nr 186. Occupational diseases are the ones listed in the register of occupational diseases which have been caused by the action of health damaging factors occurring in the work environment, or by the manner of doing work. The Council of Ministers decree on occupational diseases **does not list**:

- A. silicosis.
- B. bronchial asthma.
- C. hay fever.
- D. cardiac infarct.
- E. vibration syndrome.

Nr 187. In the procedure of establishing the entitlement to benefits from farmers social insurance medical statements confirming the following are not issued:

- A. temporary incapacity to work lasting more than 180 days.
- B. permanent or temporary complete incapacity to do farm work.
- C. disability degree.
- D. one and only indemnity in case of permanent or long-lasting health damage or death as a result of a farm work accident or farm occupational disease.
- E. advisability of training for a new occupation because of permanent incapacity to do farm work.

Nr 188. In accordance with the Combatants and some persons who are the victims of the war repressions and of the post-war period Act their incapacity to work connected to their being in forced exile or deportation to the USSR is considered as the work incapacity resulting from injuries, contusions or diseases related to those circumstances. The statements about that work incapacity and its connection with being in forced exile or deportation to the USSR are issued by:

- A. the voivodship and territorial medical boards subject to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration.
- B. the local and regional army medical boards.
- C. SIF certifying doctors and medical boards.
- D. ASIF expert doctors and medical boards.
- E. the district and voivodship teams who issue statements about the disability.

Nr 189. In accordance with the clause 122, point 1 of the Law on Road Traffic Act the persons who want to obtain the qualifications to drive motor transportation vehicles and the persons who have obtained those qualifications have to undergo medical examinations which aim at stating the presence or absence of medical contraindications against them driving vehicles. Those examinations are carried out by:

- A. SIF certifying doctors and medical boards.
- B. ASIF expert doctors and medical boards.
- C. teams who certify disability.
- D. the doctors authorized to issue statements about the presence or absence of medical contraindications against driving vehicles.
- E. family doctors.

Nr 190. Sickness allowance from the Sickness Fund has to be paid out during the period of temporary incapacity to work caused by sickness. An insured person who performs his/her job during the stated temporary incapacity to work or makes use of the sick leave in the way that is inconsistent with doctor's orders included in it:

- A. receives 20 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- B. receives 40 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- C. receives 50 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- D. receives 75 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- E. loses the entitlement to sickness allowance for the whole period of the sick leave.

Nr 191. If temporary incapacity to work:

- occurs during pregnancy,
 - has occurred as a result of undergoing necessary medical examinations for prospective cell, tissue and organ donors, or collecting cells, tissues and organs,
 - has occurred as a result of an accident on the way to/from work,
 - has occurred as a result of an accident at work or occupational disease,
- the monthly sickness allowance amounts to:

- A. 40 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- B. 50 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- C. 70 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- D. 80 per cent of the basic allowance amount.
- E. 100 per cent of the basic allowance amount.

Nr 192. ASIF expert doctors and medical boards **do not issue** statements about:

- A. complete incapacity to do farm work.
- B. temporary incapacity to work for more than 180 days.
- C. inability to live unassisted.
- D. disability degree.
- E. advisability of training for a new occupation because of permanent complete incapacity to do farm work.

Nr 193. The actions within the second phase of prophylaxis cover the following:

- 1) active counselling;
- 2) dispensarization;
- 3) preventive vaccination;
- 4) health checks;
- 5) cancer prevention;
- 6) the epidemiological surveillance of food production.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3.
- B. 2,3,4.
- C. 4,5,6.
- D. 2,3,5,6.
- E. 1,2,4,5.

Nr 194. The positive measures of the state of health are:

- 1) mortality;
- 2) female fertility;
- 3) death rates;
- 4) birth rates;
- 5) mortality rates;
- 6) expected life span.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2. **B.** 2,3,4. **C.** 2,4,6. **D.** 3,4,5. **E.** 1,5,6.

Nr 195. Which of the following are responsible for the creation of the State health policy:

- 1) government ministries;
- 2) administration;
- 3) local self-governments;
- 4) National Health Service;
- 5) staff of the health care system;
- 6) society.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1. **B.** 1,2,5. **C.** 1,3,4,5. **D.** 3,4,5,6. **E.** all of the above.

Nr 196. The health insurance is based on general principles expressing the basic assumptions of the system, i.e.:

- 1) social solidarity;
- 2) self-government;
- 3) the right to free choice of service providers;
- 4) the provision for free access to health services;
- 5) self-financing;
- 6) economic efficiency;
- 7) the state warrants.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4. **B.** 1,3,4,7. **C.** 2,3,4,6. **D.** 1,2,3,4,7. **E.** all of the above.

Nr 197. The health service is the activity promoting the maintenance, saving, restoration and improvement of health associated with:

- 1) medical examination and advice;
- 2) treatment;
- 3) care of healthy child;
- 4) diagnostic test;
- 5) palliative care;
- 6) therapeutic rehabilitation;
- 7) making decisions and expressing opinions concerning health status.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3. **B.** 1,2,3,4. **C.** 2,3,4,5,6. **D.** 1,2,3,6,7. **E.** all of the above.

Nr 198. A Public Health Care Unit may be created by:

- A. church.
- B. a company without legal entity.
- C. a central body of government administration.
- D. a religious association.
- E. a natural person.

Nr 199. Who is the author of the definition 'Public health is one of the efforts organized by society to protect, promote, and restore the people's health. It is the combination of sciences, skills, and beliefs that is directed to the maintenance and improvement of the health of all the people through collective or social actions. The programs, services, and institutions involved emphasize the prevention of disease and the health needs of the population as a whole. Public health activities change with changing technology and social values, but the goals remain the same: to reduce the amount of disease, premature death, and disease-produced discomfort and disability in the population. Public health is thus a social institution, a discipline, and a practice'.

- A. Milton Rosenau.
- B. the Milbank Memorial Found Commission.
- C. J.P. Frank.
- D. the World Health Organization.
- E. C.E. Winslow.

Nr 200. According to the WHO definition of 1973 public health does not cover:

- A. problems concerning the health of the population.
- B. the health status of a cohort.
- C. individual treatment of patients.
- D. general health services.
- E. health care administration.

Thank you