

**Nr 1.** All the following are **absolute contraindications** to thrombolytic therapy in acute myocardial infarction **except**:

- A. past history of hemorrhagic stroke.
- B. gastrointestinal bleeding during the past month.
- C. bleeding diathesis.
- D. aortic dissection.
- E. blood pressure 200/100 mmHg.

**Nr 2.** Cardiovascular risk SCORE calculator includes the following factors **except**:

- A. age.
- B. triglyceride level.
- C. total cholesterol level.
- D. gender.
- E. smoking.

**Nr 3.** Prinzmetal's angina is a variant of ischemic heart disease. Which of the following statements regarding this disease is **false**?

- A. it is provoked by coronary vasospasm.
- B. ECG recorded during chest pain shows ST elevation.
- C. smoking is prohibited.
- D. first line pharmacology includes calcium channel blockers.
- E. if calcium channel blockers are ineffective beta blockers should be added.

**Nr 4.** Which of the following statements regarding aortic stenosis (AS) is **false**?

- A. AS is characterized by long lasting asymptomatic clinical course.
- B. palpitations and chest pain are typical symptoms of AS.
- C. systolic murmur in the aortic area radiating to the carotic arteries may be found on physical examination.
- D. AS is characterized by wide and fast pulse pressure.
- E. ECG shows left ventricular hypertrophy and strain.

**Nr 5.** Urinary tract infections are the most common disorders of the urinary tract. The most common microorganism is *Escherichia coli*. They could be cultured using the standard media. However, there are certain microorganisms which could not be cultured using the standard media. This atypical microorganisms can also be relatively common causes of urinary tract infections. The microorganisms that cause urinary tract infections but they cannot be cultured using the standard media are the following **except**:

- A. *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
- B. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.
- C. *Proteus mirabilis*.
- D. *Mycoplasma hominis*.
- E. *Ureaplasma urealyticum*.

**Nr 6.** Adult polycystic kidney disease is one of the most common hereditary kidney diseases. The clinical feature of this disease is the presence of cysts in kidneys and other lesions in many other organs. The **incorrect** answer concerning the clinical feature of adult polycystic kidney disease is:

- A. liver cysts are very common.
- B. pancreas cysts could be present.
- C. intracranial aneurysms could be present.
- D. diverticulosis could be also found.
- E. lung cysts are very common.

**Nr 7.** The difficulty with diagnosing the acute coronary syndrome in patients with chronic kidney disease may result from the following:

- A. silent acute coronary syndrome is relatively common in chronic kidney disease.
- B. other causes of chest pain are also frequent in chronic kidney disease.
- C. other changes in ECG falsely suggestive of the acute coronary syndrome are also relatively common.
- D. markers of myocardial injury are elevated in chronic kidney disease.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 8.** A 75-year-old male with long-term history of simple renal cysts (2 cysts in the left kidney) suffered from a single episode of hematuria. In sonography of the kidneys, renal mass was found in the cyst in the left kidney. In cystoscopy a source of hematuria was not found. The next step in identifying the possible cause of hematuria should be:

- A. kidney biopsy.
- B. next sonography in 3 months.
- C. next cystoscopy should be performed in the case of the next episode of hematuria.
- D. computed tomography.
- E. there is no need for further examination.

**Nr 9.** In a 55-year-old male after spinal injury with permanent catheter in the bladder, asymptomatic bacteriuria was found. The following strategy should be implemented:

- A. antibiotic therapy for 7 days.
- B. change of the catheter after each episode of asymptomatic bacteriuria.
- C. antibiotic therapy for at least 6 months.
- D. therapy with antibiotics/chemotherapeutics only in the presence of the signs and symptoms of urinary tract infection.
- E. there is no need to treat such patients.

**Nr 10.** A 65-year-old male was admitted to the ward owing to anuria. Laboratory results revealed: serum creatinine – 7.8mg/dL, urea 145 mg/dL, potassium 5.3 mmol/L. On sonography bilateral hydronephrosis, without urine in the bladder. Which strategy should be implemented at first?

- A. urine culture.
- B. intravenous pyelography.
- C. start of renal replacement therapy.
- D. high dose of loop diuretics (i.e. 15 vials of furosemide).
- E. urology consultation and an attempt to remove the obstruction of urine flow.

**Nr 11.** The most typical laboratory presentation of renal colic is the following:

- A. leukocyturia.
- B. proteinuria.
- C. elevated serum creatinine.
- D. erythrocyturia.
- E. pyuria.

**Nr 12.** In prerenal acute renal failure the most important strategy is the following:

- A. start with renal replacement therapy.
- B. administration of loop diuretic.
- C. adequate hydration.
- D. low sodium diet.
- E. nephroprotective therapy including ACE inhibitor.

**Nr 13.** Sterile pyuria- inability to culture microorganisms on the standard media in a patient with leukocyturia may be suggestive of:

- A. mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.
- B. anaerobic bacterial infection.
- C. interstitial nephritis due to phenacetin (analgesic) abuse.
- D. correct answers are A and B.
- E. correct answers are A, B and C.

**Nr 14.** Which of the following disorders does not belong to connective tissue diseases?

- A. systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).
- B. Sjögren's disease.
- C. rheumatoid arthritis (RA).
- D. osteoarthritis (OA).
- E. polymyositis (PM).

**Nr 15.** A 28-year-old female had two miscarriages in her history and recently was admitted to hospital because of an ischemic stroke caused by CNS (central nervous system) vessel thrombosis. Laboratory testing revealed: HGB 12.5 g/dl, WBC 6.8 G/l, PLT 80 G/l, APTT 58 s. Which of the following autoantibodies are most likely in the serum of this patient?

- A. anti-SS-A (Ro), anti-SS-B (La).
- B. antibodies against citrullinated antigens (ACPA).
- C. anti Scl-70.
- D. rheumatoid factor (RF).
- E. antiphospholipid antibodies (APLA).

**Nr 16.** Raynaud's phenomenon can occur as an isolated sign or accompany another disease, for example a connective tissue disease. Which of the testing given below is the imaging of choice enabling discrimination between functional nature of Raynaud's phenomenon and the fixed vascular lesions (organic character of the sign)?

- A. capillaroscopy.
- B. angiography.
- C. ultrasonography with Doppler function.
- D. thermography.
- E. angio-CT.

**Nr 17.** Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) typically involves the following joints:

- 1) joints of the wrist;
- 2) metacarpophalangeal joints (MCP);
- 3) distal interphalangeal joints (DIP);
- 4) atlanto-axial joint;
- 5) sacroiliac joints.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 18.** Which of the features given below does not correspond to the clinical picture of systemic sclerosis?

- A. Raynaud's phenomenon.
- B. dyspnoea due to interstitial lung disease.
- C. mask-like-face with microstomy.
- D. swallowing disorders and gastroesophageal reflux.
- E. enthesitis of Achilles tendon.

**Nr 19.** A 42-year-old female is treated by an ophthalmologist because of keratoconjunctivitis sicca symptoms. She is suffering from advanced dental caries and for some time her cervical and axillary lymph nodes have been enlarged. Polyclonal hypergammaglobulinaemia was revealed in serum protein electrophoresis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. systemic sclerosis.
- B. polymyalgia rheumatica.
- C. Sjögren's syndrome.
- D. Wegener's granulomatosis.
- E. B-cell lymphoma.

**Nr 20.** A dose of glucocorticosteroids which is considered safe on account of the risk of developing osteoporosis is (expressed in prednisone):

- A. 5 mg.
- B. 7.5 mg.
- C. 10 mg.
- D. glucocorticoid therapy is safe if its duration does not exceed 3 months, irrespective of the daily doses.
- E. the safe dose with regard to this risk cannot be determined.

**Nr 21.** A 30-year-old woman with a childlike face and cold and dry skin does not menstruate. The low concentration of FSH, TSH and prolactin suggests:

- A. hyperthyroidism.
- B. pregnancy.
- C. hypopituitarism.
- D. premature ovarian failure syndrome.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 22.** The increased concentration of prolactin seldom occurs in:

- A. pregnant women.
- B. patients with controlled hypothyroidism.
- C. patients with advanced chronic renal disease.
- D. patients with liver failure.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 23.** Asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy:

- A. occurs 2-3 times more frequently than in non-pregnant women.
- B. does not require any treatment.
- C. is most frequently caused by type B streptococcus.
- D. increases the risk of premature birth.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 24.** Which of the following agents inhibit platelet aggregation?

1) acetylsalicylic acid; 2) clopidogrel; 3) carvedilol; 4) enoxaparin; 5) acenocoumarin.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 25.** A harsh systolic murmur with gradually increasing and then decreasing intensity (crescendo-decrescendo), away from the first heart sound, best heard in the second right intercostal space at the sternum, transmitting to the carotid arteries is typical of:

- A. mitral regurgitation.
- B. valvular pulmonary stenosis.
- C. ventricular septal defect.
- D. aortic stenosis.
- E. mitral stenosis.

**Nr 26.** Cardiovascular risk factors include:

- 1) diabetes mellitus;
- 2) tobacco smoking;
- 3) increased LDL cholesterol concentration;
- 4) decreased HDL cholesterol concentration;
- 5) arterial hypertension.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 27.** Which of the following expressions related to acute coronary syndrome with ST segment elevation (STEMI) are correct?

- 1) differential diagnosis of chest pain should include pulmonary embolism and aortic dissection;
- 2) within 12 hours of symptom onset reperfusion by primary percutaneous coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or fibrinolysis is the key hospital management of all patients with STEMI;
- 3) the potential complication is interventricular septal rupture;
- 4) accompanying diabetes mellitus does not influence the prognosis.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 28.** Which of the following expressions related to atrial fibrillation are correct?

- 1) arterial hypertension is a common cardiovascular cause of atrial fibrillation;
- 2) it is associated with clinical manifestation of acquired valvular disease, especially mitral stenosis;
- 3) hyperthyroidism is a potential causative factor;
- 4) it increases the risk of thromboembolic complications, especially ischaemic cerebrovascular stroke.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 29.** (1) With regard to cardiological prevention regular physical activity demonstrates beneficial effect by decreasing cardiovascular risk through weight loss, blood pressure reduction and insulin resistance decline. (2) In secondary prevention in the case of patients with previous myocardial infarction physical training is contraindicated regardless of its intensity level.

- A.** expression 1 is correct, 2 incorrect.    **D.** both expressions are incorrect.  
**B.** expression 1 is incorrect, 2 correct.    **E.** expression 2 excludes expression 1.  
**C.** both expressions are correct.

**Nr 30.** Pharmacological treatment with beta-adrenergic blocking agents (beta blockers) is **contraindicated** in the following conditions:

- A.** diabetes mellitus.    **D.** old age.  
**B.** compensated chronic heart failure.    **E.** all of the above.  
**C.** symptomatic bradycardia.

**Nr 31.** Mechanical complications of myocardial infarction include:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) acute left ventricle free wall rupture; | 4) acute septal rupture;             |
| 2) pulmonary oedema;                       | 5) acute mitral valve regurgitation. |
| 3) cardiogenic shock;                      |                                      |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 32.** A patient after ST elevation myocardial infarction, treated with primary PCI, with moderate left ventricle systolic dysfunction requires chronic therapy of:

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) beta blockers;           | 4) ACE inhibitor;             |
| 2) clopidogrel for 1 month; | 5) clopidogrel for 12 months. |
| 3) statin;                  |                               |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 33.** The risk factors linked to poor prognosis in patients with infective endocarditis (IE) include:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) IE in artificial valve; | 4) IE of fungal aetiology;                    |
| 2) renal failure;          | 5) low left ventricle ejection fraction (EF). |
| 3) stroke;                 |   |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 34.** A 58-year-old man has visited his physician complaining of painful sausage-like swelling of two digits of the right foot. The pain troubles him while walking. On the examination the physician finds also: oedema of the distal interphalangeal joints in the third and fourth fingers of the right hand with nail discoloration and scaly erythematous plaque in the gluteal cleft. Laboratory findings reveal: CRP 35 mg/l, L 10.8 G/l, rheumatoid factor test is negative. Indicate the **most probable** diagnosis:

- |                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Lyme disease (borreliosis). | <b>D.</b> Reiter's syndrome.   |
| <b>B.</b> rheumatoid arthritis.       | <b>E.</b> psoriatic arthritis. |
| <b>C.</b> gout.                       |                                |

**Nr 35.** Which of the following hepatotropic virus infections are spreading through fecal-oral transmission?

- |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1) HAV; | 2) HCV; | 3) HBV; | 4) HDV; | 5) HEV. |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 36.** The autoantibodies specific to systemic scleroderma are:

- A.** rheumatoid factor.  
**B.** anti-dsDNA antibodies.  
**C.** anti-cyclic citrullinated protein (CCP) antibodies.  
**D.** anti-SSA, anti-SSB autoantibodies.  
**E.** anti-topoisomerase I antibodies (anti-Scl70).

**Nr 37.** The rapid occurrence of polyuria of more than 12 l per day with urine specific gravity of 1001 indicates:

- A. decompensated diabetes mellitus.
- B. polyuria due to renal failure.
- C. diabetes insipidus due to vasopressin deficiency.
- D. inherited nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 38.** Typical symptoms of adrenal insufficiency are the following **except**:

- A. tanning of skin and mucosa.
- B. orthostatic hypotension.
- C. hypokalemia.
- D. hyponatremia.
- E. weight loss.

**Nr 39.** Hypothyroidism is associated with the following symptoms **except**:

- A. cold intolerance.
- B. fatigue and general slowdown.
- C. persistent constipation.
- D. pale and cold skin.
- E. low serum cholesterol.

**Nr 40.** Which of the following clinical factors **isn't used** in Pediatric Crohn's Disease Activity Index (including Ryzko modifications)?

- A. abdominal pain.
- B. patient functioning/activity.
- C. appetite.
- D. stools per day.
- E. perirectal disease.

**Nr 41.** Hemolytic-uremic syndrome is characterized by:

- 1) hemolytic anemia;
- 2) high platelet count;
- 3) low platelet count;
- 4) acute renal failure with oliguria;
- 5) splenomegaly.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 42.** The first-line antibiotic treatment of pertussis in children is:

- A. first-generation cephalosporin.
- B. penicillin.
- C. second-generation cephalosporin.
- D. macrolide.
- E. third-generation cephalosporin.

**Nr 43.** A 4-month infant with anxiety, irritation and loss of appetite. In the last several hours a child had had diarrhoea and vomited frequently with milk. Microbiological examination of the stool showed the evidence of rotavirus infection. What will you apply in the treatment?

- A. amoxicillin with clavulanic acid.
- B. nifuroxazide.
- C. amoxicillin.
- D. co-trimoxazole.
- E. just symptomatic treatment.

**Nr 44.** Crede's treatment is used in prevention of gonorrhoea in newborns. What solution, according to this treatment, should be applied?

- A. physiological salt.
- B. silver nitrate.
- C. gold nitrite.
- D. silver nitrite.
- E. gold nitrate.

**Nr 45.** Which of the following symptoms are alarming symptoms in gastroesophageal reflux disease in children?

- A. dysphagia.
- B. loss of weight.
- C. anaemia.
- D. night cough or dyspnoea.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 46.** Which of the following **is not** a clinical indication that children with acute renal failure should be dialyzed?

- A. cerebral oedema.
- B. pulmonary oedema.
- C. hypertension.
- D. cardiac insufficiency.
- E. anaemia.

**Nr 47.** Which of the following **is not** an absolute contraindication to stomach wash in children?

- A. caustic substances.
- B. haemorrhagic diathesis.
- C. patient's agitation and the lack of cooperation.
- D. esophageal varices.
- E. past esophageal surgeries.

**Nr 48.** Which of the following **is not a contraindication** to intramuscular injection in children?

- A. skin rash.
- B. intramuscular fibrosis.
- C. anticoagulant treatment.
- D. shock.
- E. high fever.

**Nr 49.** If you need to collect newborn arterial blood, the artery of choice is:

- A. radial artery.
- B. ulnar artery.
- C. aorta.
- D. femoral artery.
- E. tibial artery.

**Nr 50.** The first-line treatment of lambliaiasis in a 10-year-old girl is:

- A. amoxicillin.
- B. cefuroxime.
- C. nifuroxazide.
- D. clarithromycin.
- E. metronidazole.

**Nr 51.** What is the proper dose of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> in healthy infants?

- A. 100 units a day.
- B. 200 units a day.
- C. 400 units a day.
- D. 600 units a day.
- E. 800 units a day.

**Nr 52.** The following are the characteristic symptoms of bacterial tonsillitis, **except for**:

- A. high fever (38,5-40°C).
- B. severe throat ache.
- C. abdominal pains with vomiting.
- D. sudden onset of symptoms.
- E. gradual onset of symptoms.

**Nr 53.** Choose the right answer concerning Quincke's oedema:

- 1) it is a familial, hereditary type of vasomotor oedema;
- 2) it is connected with inherited defect of complement;
- 3) stress could intensify the symptoms;
- 4) acute abdomen symptoms could be observed.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 54.** Vasomotor oedema is caused by food allergens, rarely by pollen allergens, but it could also be caused by:

- A. physical effort.
- B. drugs.
- C. insect bites.
- D. infection.
- E. all the above.

**Nr 55.** The main cause of urinary tract infection in children is:

- A. *Escherichia coli*.
- B. *Klebsiella*.
- C. *Haemophilus influenzae*.
- D. *Pseudomonas*.
- E. *Proteus mirabilis*.

**Nr 56.** According to the current vaccination program in Poland, tuberculosis vaccination is obligatory:

- 1) in the newborn within 24 hours after the delivery;
- 2) after premature newborns reach 2000 g of their body weight;
- 3) before discharging newborns from hospital;
- 4) after birth with the first injection of the hepatitis B vaccine;
- 5) for the first year medical students if tuberculin skin test is negative.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 57.** *Streptococcus pneumoniae* vaccination is obligatory (and given at the expense of the state budget) for:

- 1) 2-year-old child with idiopathic thrombocytopenia;
- 2) HIV-positive 1.5-year-old child;
- 3) 4-year-old child with primary immunodeficiency;
- 4) 8-year-old child with the cochlear implant;
- 5) 13-year-old patient after splenectomy.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 58.** An 8-year-old boy suffered the injury on the playground (foot stab wound). The wound was cleansed within 3 hours after the trauma. The analysis of the boy's vaccination history reveals that he received all the obligatory vaccines according to the Polish Vaccination Program. Indicate what kind of tetanus prophylaxis should be administered in this patient:

- A. there is no need for tetanus anatoxin administration.
- B. one dose of tetanus anatoxin should be administered.
- C. one dose of tetanus anatoxin and one of specific antitoxin should be administered.
- D. two doses, obtained 4 weeks apart, of tetanus anatoxin should be administered.
- E. one dose of tetanus-diphtheria (DT) vaccine should be administered.

**Nr 59.** A 6-year-old child has had a fever for 2 days, and complains of sore throat and pain when swallowing. On examination you can see inflamed pharynx, enlarged palate tonsils covered with fibrinous effusion. The fast throat swab test is positive for Streptococci. Choose the correct medications:

- A. only local treatment – rinse the throat with antiseptics.
- B. penicillin orally 50,000 – 100,000 units/kg of body weight/day administered three times a day.
- C. doxycycline 100 mg once daily.
- D. trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole 24-36 mg/kg b.w./day given orally.
- E. ciprofloxacin 10 mg/kg b.w./day every 8 hours.

**Nr 60.** The parents brought their 5-week old infant to the outpatient clinic. They report jaundice lasting for 2 weeks. It is breast-fed only. The stools are yellow and loose. Laboratory findings: total bilirubin – 8.2 mg%, conjugated bilirubin – 0.8 mg%. On ultrasonography the biliary ducts and gall bladder normal. When considering further proceedings you state that the **most probable** cause of the symptoms is:

- A. physiological jaundice.
- B. obstruction of the extrahepatic biliary ducts.
- C. obstruction of the intrahepatic biliary ducts.
- D. jaundice of breast-fed infants.
- E. progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis.

**Nr 61.** One day after the labor a woman was diagnosed with chickenpox. What kind of prophylaxis should be administered in the newborn?

- A. immediate administration of varicella vaccine.
- B. immediate administration of varicella vaccine and specific immunoglobulin.
- C. immediate administration of specific immunoglobulin.
- D. administration of acyclovir intravenously for 7 days, beginning on the day of the chickenpox diagnosis in the woman.
- E. the newborn does not need vaccine or immunoglobulin administration; you must monitor the newborn and start the treatment when chickenpox symptoms appear.

**Nr 62.** Which products contain gluten?

1) durum wheat; 2) rye; 3) corn/maize; 4) barley; 5) rice; 6) potato flour.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 63.** The indications for celiac disease screening test are:

- 1) diabetes mellitus type 1;
- 2) exocrine pancreatic insufficiency;
- 3) selective IgA deficiency;
- 4) autoimmune thyroiditis;
- 5) amelogenesis imperfecta.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 64.** During a physical examination in a 6-year-old boy, high blood pressure in the upper limbs and weak pulse in the femoral arteries were observed. The above symptoms are typical of congenital heart defect:

- A. tetralogy of Fallot.
- B. pulmonary stenosis.
- C. patent ductus arteriosus.
- D. aortic coarctation.
- E. aortic stenosis.

**Nr 65.** Chest pain in children is a common symptom. The causes of chest pain in children are not usually connected with heart disorders. Which of the following **is not** a cardiac cause of chest pain:

- A. anomalies of coronary arteries.
- B. infectious heart diseases.
- C. myocardial infraction.
- D. cardiac arrhythmias.
- E. hypertension.

**Nr 66.** Sinus arrhythmia is one of the reasons for sending children to the Cardiological Outpatient Department. Which of the following statements concerning sinus arrhythmia in children is **false**?

- A. sinus arrhythmia in children is physiological if the heart rhythm is within norm according to age.
- B. sinus arrhythmia is diagnosed when, in electrocardiography, differences between following R-R segment interval are longer than 0.08 sec.
- C. sinus arrhythmia is connected with respiratory phase.
- D. the cause of sinus arrhythmia is a decrease in intra-chest pressure during inspiration, which results in an increase in blood volume flowing to the right atrium.
- E. increase in the heart rate during expiration and a decrease during inspiration is typical of sinus arrhythmia.

**Nr 67.** Most of the heart murmurs in children are harmless. Which of the following statements concerning heart harmless murmurs is **false**?

- A. harmless heart murmurs occur in normal heart without any anatomical defect.
- B. harmless heart murmurs are usually silent and have small range of radiation.
- C. intensity and radiation of harmless heart murmurs decrease during fever and after physical effort.
- D. harmless heart murmurs change according to body positioning.
- E. one of the causes of harmless heart murmurs is the presence of a tendinous chord in left ventricle.

**Nr 68.** Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) constitutes 10% of all congenital heart defects. Which of the following statements referring to PDA in children is **false**?

- A. in the majority of full-term newborns in the first 24 hours the functional closure of the ductus arteriosus is observed.
- B. in the first 3 weeks of life in newborns the total anatomical closure of the ductus arteriosus is observed.
- C. frequency and persistence of patent ductus arteriosus are dependent mainly on prematurity, hydration status and lung immaturity as well as the intensity of lung changes.
- D. in older children a typical symptom of patent ductus arteriosus is a continuous murmur above the pulmonary artery.
- E. E1 prostaglandin is the drug causing the closure of the ductus arteriosus in newborns.

**Nr 69.** Which of the following **is not** a risk factor for postoperative wound dehiscence?

- A. age (more than 30).
- B. diabetes mellitus.
- C. jaundice.
- D. increased abdominal pressure.
- E. all of the above are the risk factors.

**Nr 70.** Dyspnoea and decreased saturation occurred half an hour after subclavian vein catheterization. What is the meaning of these symptoms?

- A. it is a normal situation after the procedure associated with chemokin release; standard conservative therapy is sufficient (oxygen).
- B. air embolism. Urgent diagnostics (echocardiogram) and intensive conservative treatment are essential.
- C. pneumoedema. Urgent diagnostics (chest x-ray), immediate pleurocentesis and/or chest drainage are essential.
- D. answers B,C are correct.
- E. none of the answers explains the described symptoms.

**Nr 71.** The surgeon performed an incision one finger above suprasternal notch, and after the preparation of isthmus of thyroid gland and incision of two cartilage rings of the trachea, the tube was introduced and fixed with skin sutures. The procedure was performed without anesthesia. What is the name of the procedure?

- A. planned coniotomy.
- B. urgent coniotomy.
- C. planned tracheostomy.
- D. urgent tracheostomy.
- E. bronchostomy.

**Nr 72.** During the operation when the resection of the rectum was performed, the intestinal perforation and the fecal leakage to peritoneum occurred. What would be the qualification of the wound?

- A. clean wound.
- B. clean-contaminated wound.
- C. contaminated wound.
- D. dirty-infected wound.
- E. operational wound.

**Nr 73.** Injuries in multiple body injuries are most common in the region of:

- A. head.
- B. chest.
- C. abdomen.
- D. pelvis.
- E. limbs.

**Nr 74.** Kocher reposition of luxation of the glenohumeral joint is performed in 4 phases in the sequence:

- A. abduction, internal rotation, adduction to the chest, external rotation.
- B. abduction, external rotation, abduction from the chest, internal rotation.
- C. abduction, external rotation, adduction to the chest, internal rotation.
- D. abduction, internal rotation, abduction from the chest, external rotation.
- E. abduction, external rotation, adduction to the chest, external rotation.

**Nr 75.** Which of the following symptoms **is not** a part of hypercalcemic crisis?

- A. oliguria.
- B. polydipsia.
- C. nausea and vomiting.
- D. somnolence and coma.
- E. hypotension.

**Nr 76.** A Sengstaken-Blakemore tube should not be kept in place more than:

- A. 12 hours.
- B. 24 hours.
- C. 48 hours.
- D. 36 hours.
- E. there is no time limit established to keep the tube in place.

**Nr 77.** Which of the arteries are part of pancreatic vasculature?

- A. upper pancreatico-duodenal artery.
- B. lower pancreatico-duodenal artery.
- C. splenic artery.
- D. correct answers are A and B.
- E. correct answers are A, B and C.

**Nr 78.** Which of the statements concerning disorders of potassium homeostasis is correct?

- 1) potassium is the predominant extracellular cation;
- 2) excessive excretion because of diarrhea is one of the causes of hypokalemia;
- 3) 20% glucose solution and short-acting insulin are used for the treatment of hypokalemia;
- 4) acute and chronic renal failure impair potassium excretion and lead to hyperkalemia;
- 5) cardiac asystole results from hyperkalemia.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 79.** Which of the statements concerning fluid therapy is correct?

- 1) colloids are used to fill in the vessels;
- 2) crystalloids are used to fill in the extracellular space;
- 3) average arterial blood pressure, heart rate and central venous pressure are used for monitoring the level of patient's hydration;
- 4) Ringer's solution is an example of colloids;
- 5) dextran and gelatine are crystalloids.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 80.** Which of the statements concerning the infection treated with surgery is true?

- 1) whitlow is an acute inflammation of the dorsal surface of the fingers;
- 2) carbuncle is most often located in the nape;
- 3) paronychia is an inflammation of the tissues surrounding the fingernail or toenail;
- 4) in the era of antibiotics all the infections are treated conservatively, and the surgical intervention is used only for the treatment of complications;
- 5) abscess is the limited inflammation of soft tissues with necrosis and the presence of pus.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 81.** Which of the statements concerning the basic surgical procedures is correct?

- 1) venflon is an intravenous cannula;
- 2) venesection is the procedure aimed to expose the peripheral vein;
- 3) unconscious patient should have been intubated before the introduction of a gastric probe;
- 4) nausea and vomits are contraindications to the introduction of gastric probe;
- 5) urethral injuries are contraindications to a suprapubic bladder puncture.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 82.** Which of the statements concerning the disorders of hemostasis is correct?

- 1) Virchow triad relates to the formation of venous blood clots;
- 2) thrombogenesis is the process of blood clots dissolving;
- 3) DIC coagulopathy is the result of disseminated intravascular coagulation;
- 4) fibrinolysis, which is the process of braking down intravascular fibrin clots, counterbalances the process of coagulation;
- 5) decrease in blood flow inhibits the formation of blood clots.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 83.** The most common malignancy in the world is:

- A. breast cancer.      D. lung cancer.  
B. gastric cancer.      E. colon cancer.  
C. cervical cancer.

**Nr 84.** The Intensive Care Units (ICU) patients should undergo preventive procedures against stress ulcers. The most important procedure is:

- A. administration of proton pump inhibitors.  
B. induction of pharmacological coma in these patients in order to decrease the stress.  
C. examination of gastric acidity.  
D. eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* infection.  
E. performing the test for HP infection and its eradication when positive.

**Nr 85.** The only trustworthy method to diagnose breast cancer is:

- A. ultrasonography.      D. histopathology.  
B. mammography.      E. genetic testing.  
C. cytology.

**Nr 86.** The cause of primary spontaneous pneumothorax is:

- A. ruptured, subpleural bubble (bleb).      D. bullous emphysema.  
B. tuberculosis.      E. bronchial asthma.  
C. lung cancer.

**Nr 87.** The most common cause of esophageal perforation is:

- A. swallowed foreign body.      D. cervical spine surgery.  
B. endoscopy.      E. post traumatic rupture.  
C. spontaneous rupture (Boerhaave's syndrome).

**Nr 88.** A 45-year-old patient was admitted to the emergency unit (EU) with a calf injury. Around 7 hours earlier, while cleaning up the garage, the lateral surface of his calf was torn by a piece of sheet metal. The length of the wound is approx. 6 cm, the depth approx. 1.5-2 cm. The wound has torn edges and you can see the redness around it. The patient had tetanus vaccination in the army (26 years before). Which of the following is the **most appropriate** procedure?

- A. wound irrigation, dressing, antibiotics.
- B. surgical wound cleaning, human tetanus antitoxin, anatoxin.
- C. surgical cleaning, anatoxin, antibiotics.
- D. surgical cleaning, human tetanus antitoxin, antibiotics.
- E. antiseptic dressing, antibiotics, secondary wound suturing after cleaning.

**Nr 89.** The recommended procedure in a patient with symptoms of distal gastrointestinal bleeding is:

- A. computed tomography with a contrast.
- B. barium X-ray.
- C. colonoscopy.
- D. selective angiography.
- E. digital subtraction angiography (DSA).

**Nr 90.** A 65-year-old patient called the emergency service because of the heavy pain of the right lower extremity. The pain is located down the knee and the patient is unable to move the foot. Physical examination reveals cold skin in this area and paresthesias. The patient's medical history is positive for ischemic heart disease and atrial fibrillation. What is the **most probable** diagnosis in your opinion?

- A. arterial embolus.
- B. acute venous insufficiency.
- C. sciatica.
- D. leg compartment syndrome.
- E. leg phlegmon.

**Nr 91.** Whipple's triad is the symptom of:

- A. acute pancreatitis.
- B. pancreas tumor – insulinoma.
- C. perforated duodenal ulcer.
- D. upper gastrointestinal bleeding.
- E. bowel obstruction.

**Nr 92.** Which part of the colon is the **most common** localization of colon cancer?

- A. ascending colon.
- B. rectum.
- C. descending colon.
- D. transverse colon.
- E. all of them equally.

**Nr 93.** Courvoisier's sign is defined as:

- A. palpable tumor and tenderness above the right lower abdominal quadrant.
- B. palpable and painless enlargement of the gall bladder.
- C. local excessive intestine movements that can be seen while watching the abdomen.
- D. palpable enlargement of the liver (hepatomegaly).
- E. palpable enlargement of the liver and spleen (hepato- and splenomegaly).

**Nr 94.** Paraesophageal hiatal hernia is defined as the displacement of:

- A. the whole stomach with the cardia into the mediastinum.
- B. fundus and greater curvature of the stomach without the cardia.
- C. small intestine.
- D. stomach with the cardia and liver.
- E. cardia and upper part of the stomach.

**Nr 95. Contraindication** to the upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is/are:

- A. bleeding esophageal varices.
- B. pyloric stenosis.
- C. perforated gastric ulcer.
- D. jaundice.
- E. colon cancer.

**Nr 96.** The first Leopold's maneuver is used for:

- A. palpating of the uterine fundus and finding out which fetal part occupies the fundus.
- B. finding out which fetal parts there are on both sides of the abdomen.
- C. determining of the presenting part.
- D. assessing the fetal descent.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 97.** The factors that predispose to breech presentation include:

- A. preterm delivery, low birthweight.
- B. abnormalities of pregnancy implantation in the cases of uterine congenital malformations.
- C. fetal anomalies, oligo- and polyhydramnios, multiple gestation.
- D. answers A and C are correct.
- E. answers A,B,C are correct.

**Nr 98.** The interspinous distance, used for pelvis assessment, is defined as:

- A. distance between anterior superior iliac spines.
- B. distance between the upper margin of the symphysis and the promontory of the sacrum.
- C. distance between anterior inferior iliac spines.
- D. distance between ischial spines.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 99.** Intrauterine growth restriction caused by placental insufficiency occurs in:

- 1) Rh-immunization;
- 2) pregnancy hypertension;
- 3) hypothyroidism;
- 4) diabetes mellitus type F according to White;
- 5) diabetes mellitus type R according to White.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 100.** Which of the following tocolytic agents is an oxytocin antagonist?

- A. magnesium sulfate.
- B. ritodrine.
- C. atosiban.
- D. nifedipine.
- E. clenbuterol.

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

**Nr 101.** Frequently used tocolytic agents include:

- A. beta-adrenergic drugs.
- B. calcium channel blockers.
- C. spasmolytics.
- D. nitric oxide donors.
- E. all the above.

**Nr 102.** The management of preterm delivery is based on:

- A. inhibition of uterine contractions.
- B. stimulation of fetal lung maturation.
- C. determination of a delivery mode.
- D. neonatal intensive care.
- E. all the above.

**Nr 103.** The pathomechanism of preterm birth includes:

- A. activation of maternal or fetal hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis.
- B. decidual-chorioamniotic or systemic inflammation.
- C. decidual hemorrhage.
- D. pathologic distension of the uterus.
- E. all the above.

**Nr 104.** The secondary prophylaxis of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in pregnancy include low-molecular-weight heparin administration. The optimal dose of Clexane is:

- A. 0.01 mg/kg.
- B. 0.1 mg/kg.
- C. 1.0 mg/kg.
- D. 1.5 mg/kg.
- E. 2.0 mg/kg.

**Nr 105.** Which of the following diseases is not included in the differential diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in pregnancy?

- A. lymphatic edema.
- B. erysipelas.
- C. german measles.
- D. sciatica.
- E. lymphangitis.

**Nr 106.** In which of the following complications of pregnancy low level of placental lactogen is not observed?

- A. hypertension.
- B. intrauterine growth restriction.
- C. infection of the urine bladder.
- D. fetal intrauterine demise.
- E. bleeding in the second half of pregnancy.

**Nr 107.** Placental lactogen (hPL) is a polypeptide produced and secreted by syncytiotrophoblast cells. At which gestational age is the highest hPL level detected?

- A. 8 weeks.
- B. 18 weeks.
- C. 24 weeks.
- D. 38 weeks.
- E. 40 weeks.

**Nr 108.** The rarest cause of congenital malformations among live newborns is/are:

- A. maternal diseases.
- B. intrauterine infections.
- C. chemical and physical teratogens.
- D. mutation in a single gene.
- E. chromosomal abnormalities.

**Nr 109.** The side effects of  $\beta$ -mimetics include:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) hyperglycemia; | 4) pulmonary edema; |
| 2) tachycardia;   | 5) hypercalcaemia.  |
| 3) hypoglycemia;  |                     |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 110.** During the labor, the border line between active and passive uterine segment is:

- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> internal cervical os.     | <b>D.</b> uterine isthmus. |
| <b>B.</b> external cervical os.     | <b>E.</b> uterine horns.   |
| <b>C.</b> Bandl's contraction ring. |                            |

**Nr 111.** In the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle, progesterone is secreted by:

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> ovarian follicle.   | <b>D.</b> ovarian hilus cells. |
| <b>B.</b> corpus luteum.      | <b>E.</b> endometrium.         |
| <b>C.</b> endometrial glands. |                                |

**Nr 112.** The risk factors for ectopic pregnancy are:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1) previous ectopic pregnancy;                   | 4) history of tubal surgery; |
| 2) infertility therapy;                          | 5) alcohol abuse.            |
| 3) history of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID); |                              |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 113.** Which of the following symptoms discovered in a 34-year-old woman is **the least** suggestive of endometriosis?

- A.** nodularity of the uterosacral ligaments.
- B.** tenderness of the retroverted uterus during palpation.
- C.** tenderness in the cicatrix post cesarean section.
- D.** bilateral enlargement of the inguinal lymph nodes.
- E.** tender, enlarge and fixed left ovary.

**Nr 114.** Choose the main risk factors for cervical cancer:

- A.** HPV 16/18 infection, multiple sexual partners, multiparity.
- B.** HPV 16/18 infection, CMV infection, low socioeconomic status.
- C.** history of CIN-2, vaginal infection caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*, low antioxidant diet.
- D.** cigarette smoking, history of CIN-1, EBV infection.
- E.** oral contraceptive use, HSV-2 infection, early sexual initiation.

**Nr 115.** Choose the HPV types of high oncogenic potential:

- A.** 16,18,39,45.    **B.** 16,6,11,34.    **C.** 16,18,6,11.    **D.** 6,11,34,42.    **E.** 16,11,34,44.

**Nr 116.** The risk factors for endometrial cancer include:

- A.** cigarette smoking, hypertension, obesity.
- B.** diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obesity.
- C.** oral contraceptive usage, hypertension, obesity.
- D.** talc exposition, cigarette smoking, obesity.
- E.** mutation in BRCA 1 and BRCA 2 genes, diabetes mellitus, obesity.

**Nr 117.** The basic therapy in the management of vaginal cancer includes:

- A. 5-fluorouracil chemotherapy.
- B. cisplatin chemotherapy.
- C. radiotherapy.
- D. surgical therapy.
- E. chemotherapy.

**Nr 118.** A 35-year-old patient complains of profuse menses. Ultrasound examination revealed an intrauterine focal lesion that could be an endometrial polyp. Recommend the next step:

- A. total hysterectomy without adnexa.
- B. hysteroscopy and the excision of the polyp (if the initial diagnosis is confirmed).
- C. further observation.
- D. oral contraceptive in a continuous scheme.
- E. therapy with GnRH analog.

**Nr 119.** Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors:

- 1) block conversion of angiotensin I into angiotensin II;
- 2) block calcium channels;
- 3) are the drug of choice in the therapy of gestational hypertension (PIH);
- 4) are the drug of choice in the therapy of hypertension in non-pregnant women;
- 5) are contraindicated in pregnancy.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 120.** If one dizygotic twin dies early in I trimester of pregnancy which is diagnosed by routine ultrasound examination, the management of choice is:

- A. amnioreduction and the evacuation of the dead fetus.
- B. the same as in the case of high risk pregnancy.
- C. prenatal diagnosis implementation.
- D. biochemical diagnosis for trophoblastic disease.
- E. diagnosis for disseminated intravascular coagulation.

**Nr 121.** The most frequent chromosomal abnormality in live male newborns is:

- A. Down syndrome.
- B. Turner syndrome.
- C. Klinefelter syndrome.
- D. Edwards syndrome.
- E. cri-du-chat syndrome.

**Nr 122.** A patient with biliary colic attack should not be given morphine because it causes the contraction of the hepatopancreatic ampulla sphincter.

- A. both sentences are true and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. both sentences are true but there is no causal relationship between them.
- C. the first sentence is true but the second is false.
- D. the first sentence is false and the second is true.
- E. both sentences are false.

**Nr 123.** When orally administering paracetamol to children the maximum dosing (per kg body weight) is:

- A. 150 mg every 4 hours.
- B. 15 mg every 4 hours.
- C. 5 mg every 4 hours.
- D. 150 mg every 12 hours.
- E. 15 mg every 12 hours.

**Nr 124.** Because untreated streptococcal tonsillitis may cause serious complications, in any case of this disease a physician has to report this fact to a district sanitary inspector.

- A. both sentences are true and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. both sentences are true but there is no causal relationship between them.
- C. the first sentence is true but the second is false.
- D. the first sentence is false and the second is true.
- E. both sentences are false.

**Nr 125.** Itching of the anus and perineum, insomnia, nervousness and anorexia may be the symptoms of:

- A. enterobiasis.
- B. ascariasis.
- C. trichuriasis.
- D. taeniasis.
- E. toxocariasis.

**Nr 126.** A physician suspecting his patient of suicidal tendencies should directly ask him about it, because the majority of people who committed suicide had suicidal thoughts in the preceding period.

- A. both sentences are true and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. both sentences are true but there is no causal relationship between them.
- C. the first sentence is true but the second is false.
- D. the first sentence is false and the second is true.
- E. both sentences are false.

**Nr 127.** The following speaks against the diagnosis of community-acquired pneumonia:

- A. no tachycardia with a rate above 100/min.
- B. no tachypnoe higher than 24/min.
- C. no temperature higher than 38°C.
- D. answers A and B are correct.
- E. answers A, B and C are correct.

**Nr 128.** The duration of the treatment of non-complicated community-acquired pneumonia with a light and moderately severe course should be as follows:

- A. approximately 5 days.
- B. approximately 5 days, or about 2 days after obtaining stabilization of the clinical status.
- C. approximately 7 days, or about 3 days after obtaining stabilization of the clinical status.
- D. 10 days.
- E. 14 days.

**Nr 129.** The following speaks for viral etiology and against bacterial etiology of acute pharyngitis:

- A. cough.
- B. high fever.
- C. rapid onset.
- D. nausea and vomiting.
- E. patient age 5-15.

**Nr 130.** The immediate application of an antibiotic in acute otitis media is recommended in children from risk groups and in severe infections:

- A. in children aged under 6 months.
- B. in children aged under 2 years with bilateral otitis media.
- C. in children with high fever and vomiting.
- D. in patients with otorrhoea.
- E. in all the above-mentioned cases.

**Nr 131.** Basic treatment in streptococcal pharyngitis consists in the application of the following:

- A. cefadroxil orally at a dose of 30 mg/kg/daily in 1-2 doses for 10 days.
- B. phenoxymethylpenicillin orally at a dose of 100,000 to 200,000 units/kg/daily in 2 doses for 10 days.
- C. amoxycycline and clavulonic acid at a dose of 90/6.5 mg/kg daily in 2 doses for 5 days.
- D. cefuroxime orally at a dose of 30 mg/kg/daily in 2 doses for 5 days.
- E. ceftriaxone at a dose of 50 mg/kg once per day for 3 days.

**Nr 132.** A drug of choice in the ambulatory treatment of the infectious aggravations of COPD is:

- A. clarithromycin.
- B. amoxycycline.
- C. doxycycline.
- D. cefuroxime.
- E. ceftriaxone.

**Nr 133.** According to WHO, examination for diabetes mellitus should be performed once a year in the following patients:

- A. with overweight and obesity.
- B. with polycystic ovary syndrome.
- C. with dislipidaemia.
- D. with cardiovascular diseases.
- E. in all the above-mentioned cases.

**Nr 134.** The recommended frequency of performing glycemia self-control in patients with type 2 diabetes taking oral anti-diabetic drugs or GLP-1 analogues is the following:

- A. once a month an abbreviated glycemic profile.
- B. once a week an abbreviated glycemic profile.
- C. daily 1-2 measurements of glycemia; in addition once a week an abbreviated glycemic profile.
- D. multiple glycemia measurements daily according to established principles.
- E. multiple glycemia measurements daily according to established principles, and additionally measurements in the case of malaise.

**Nr 135.** What is the estimated weight of a 5-month-old infant with a birth weight of 3500 g:

- A. 6 kg.            B. 7 kg.            C. 8 kg.            D. 9 kg.            E. 10 kg.

**Nr 136.** A 2-month-old breast-fed baby should have the following supplementation of vitamin(s):

- A. D.            B. E.            C. K.            D. D and E.            E. D and K.

**Nr 137.** What is the resistance of the neck on passive forward flexion, preventing from the chin touching the sternum, called:

- A. Brudzinski's contralateral reflex sign.            D. nuchal rigidity.  
B. Brudzinski's neck sign.            E. Amos's sign.  
C. Kernig's sign.

**Nr 138.** Which of the following concerning paracetamol is true?

- A. when administered rectally it has lower bioavailability than when given orally.  
B. it is antipyretic.  
C. it is anti-inflammatory.  
D. answers A and B are correct.  
E. answers A, B, C are correct.

**Nr 139.** Which of the following are the characteristic symptoms of scarlet fever?

- 1) Koplik's spots;            4) nuchal and occipital lymphadenopathy;  
2) Filatow's triangle;            5) rough-textured, confluent rash.  
3) Pastia's lines;

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 140.** Choose the correct sentence concerning rubella prophylaxis:

- A. pregnant women may receive the vaccine by the end of I trimester only.  
B. rubella in patient's past medical history is a contraindication to vaccination.  
C. rubella vaccination is obligatory for every girl in Poland.  
D. rubella vaccination is obligatory in the first year of life.  
E. all the above sentences are false.

**Nr 141.** What would you consider in a 2-year-old child with 6 loose stools for the last 24 hours, without vomiting, fever, or dehydration?

- A. admit to hospital.            D. antibiotics.  
B. administration of co-trimoxazole.            E. administration of metronidazole.  
C. fluids orally.

**Nr 142.** The first group of drugs used in psychiatry were:

- A. benzodiazepines.            D. phenothiazines.  
B. barbiturates.            E. thioxanthenes.  
C. butyrophenones.

**Nr 143.** Which of the following **is not** a characteristic feature of delusions?

- A. reaction to external stimuli.
- B. falseness.
- C. the co-existence of other psychopathological symptoms.
- D. impossibility to correct.
- E. strong sense of obviousness.

**Nr 144.** Stereotypic movements are one of the disturbances of:

- A. consciousness.
- B. orientation.
- C. emotions.
- D. movement expression.
- E. attention.

**Nr 145.** Which of the following **does not** belong to the typical symptoms of delirium:

- A. illusions.
- B. hallucinations.
- C. disorientation.
- D. worsening of symptoms in the evening and at night.
- E. delusions.

**Nr 146.** Which of the following **is not** included in the ICD-10 classification of dementias?

- A. Ganser's syndrome.
- B. Alzheimer's dementia.
- C. vascular dementia.
- D. organic amnestic syndrome.
- E. dementia not otherwise specified.

**Nr 147.** The gene responsible for the development of amyloid in the plaques of Alzheimer's disease is located in chromosome:

- A. 12.
- B. 15.
- C. 17.
- D. 21.
- E. 22.

**Nr 148.** The most common mental dysfunction in AIDS patients is:

- A. depression.
- B. paranoia.
- C. cognitive dysfunction.
- D. obsessive-compulsive syndrome.
- E. generalized anxiety disorders.

**Nr 149.** The number of alcohol-dependent people in Poland is:

- A. 100 000 – 200 000.
- B. 250 000.
- C. 300 000 – 350 000.
- D. 600 000 – 800 000.
- E. about 1 000 000.

**Nr 150.** What do you call when an individual, being under the influence of psychoactive substance, undertakes activities potentially dangerous to his/her health or life?

- A. dependence.
- B. risky use.
- C. abstinence.
- D. social use.
- E. this state does not belong to the pathology.



**Nr 158.** The resuscitation of patients with accidental hypothermia should be continued until their core temperature rises to:

- A. 24°C.      B. 26°C.      C. 28°C.      D. 30°C.      E. 32°C.

**Nr 159.** Intravascular volume replacement with the colloid fluids requires supply:

- A. as much as is the volume deficit.  
B. 1,5 times as much as is the volume deficit.  
C. 3 times as much as is the volume deficit.  
D. 4 times as much as is the volume deficit.  
E. 7 times as much as is the volume deficit.

**Nr 160.** Which of the following concerning mixed venous oxygen saturation **is false**?

- A. in sepsis, the values may be elevated.  
B. difficulty with interpretation in the case of intracardiac shunts.  
C. the correct value is  $\approx 70$  mmHg.  
D. the values may increase with an increase in hemoglobin levels at constant oxygen consumption.  
E. usually increases in general anesthesia.

**Nr 161.** Which are the parts of „death triad“?

- A. acidosis, hypoxemia, hypocapnia.      D. coagulopathy, hypoxemia, hypocapnia.  
B. hypoxemia, hypercapnia, hypothermia.      E. acidosis, coagulopathy, hypothermia.  
C. acidosis, coagulopathy, hyperthermia.

**Nr 162.** What does the term Damage Control mean?

- A. initial stabilization of the patient's health condition.  
B. seizures treatment, warming up the patient.  
C. fluid therapy, antibiotic therapy.  
D. diagnosis of injuries and hemodynamic stabilization.  
E. permissive hypotension and oxygen therapy.

**Nr 163.** In what kind of the following accidents first aid can be delivered only to some extent?

- A. aviation.      B. train.      C. sea.      D. multiple.      E. massive.

**Nr 164.** The only reliable sign of death of the patient in profound hypothermia is:

- A. lack of reflexes.  
B. unsuccessful resuscitation despite warming the patient up.  
C. no response to defibrillation.  
D. wide, not reacting to light pupils.  
E. lack of spontaneous breathing.

**Nr 165.** One of the causes of prerenal acute renal failure can be:

- A. nephritis.      D. sepsis.  
B. nephrolithiasis.      E. hypertrophy of the prostate.  
C. embolism of renal vessels.

**Nr 166.** Which of the following can cause the death of a patient suffering from hemoptysis?

- A. massive blood loss.
- B. intravascular clotting.
- C. severe coagulopathy from the use of coagulation factors.
- D. severe respiratory failure.
- E. severe circulatory failure.

**Nr 167.** The common signs in pulmonary embolism are:

- A. ECG changes.
- B. dyspnea and hemoptysis.
- C. pain in the chest and coughing.
- D. suppression of a vesicular murmur and hollow heart tones.
- E. hypoxia and hypercapnia.

**Nr 168.** The **most important** disturbances in electrolyte balance concern:

- A. magnesium.
- B. sodium.
- C. calcium.
- D. potassium.
- E. chloride.

**Nr 169.** In which of the following life-threatening situations rhabdomyolysis **does not** occur?

- A. cocaine intoxication.
- B. burns.
- C. benzodiazepines intoxications.
- D. crush syndrome.
- E. intoxication with seizures.

**Nr 170.** Which of the following is the first choice of management in patient suffering from severe dyspnea?

- A. ECG.
- B. X-ray of the chest.
- C. blood gasometry.
- D. pure oxygen administration.
- E. central venous catheterization.

**Nr 171.** Which of the following lab tests should be performed as the first choice in unconscious patient admitted to ER?

- A. hemoglobin, hematocrit.
- B. blood gasometry.
- C. level of urea and creatinine.
- D. cardiac markers.
- E. glucose level.

**Nr 172.** A patient after a head injury has her/his eyes closed. Under the influence of pain stimulus he/she opens them, locates the pain and responds to questions but uses the wrong words. The level of consciousness on the Glasgow Coma Scale (GSC) should be estimated at:

- A. 10 pt.
- B. 11 pt.
- C. 12 pt.
- D. 13 pt.
- E. such a case cannot be estimated with GSC.

**Nr 173.** The first aid for burns from boiling water in the upper limb of an adult male aged about 50 consists in:

- A. covering the burnt with a clean and dry sheet.
- B. waiting for the arrival of the ambulance while leaving the victim in peace.
- C. putting a wet dressing on the burnt and waiting for the arrival of the ambulance.
- D. cooling the limb by immersing it in cold water for 10-15 minutes.
- E. cooling the limb with cold running water or using a hydrogel dressing.



**Nr 181.** Medical duty is understood in Polish law as physician's professional activities performed:

- 1) in normal working time;
- 2) in a healthcare institution designed for patients requiring twenty-four hour health care services;
- 3) in overtime;
- 4) in time outside normal working hours, but calculated as working time;
- 5) and paid with the addition of 200% of the hourly rate calculated of the minimum wage.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 182.** The validity of a prescription after the date of its issuing **does not** exceed:

- 1) 7 days for pharmacy-made drugs;
- 2) 14 days for antibiotics and in the case of prescriptions issued by emergency care institutions;
- 3) 30 days generally;
- 4) 90 days for immunological drugs prepared for individual patients;
- 5) 150 days for drugs and medical devices imported from abroad for individual users.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 183.** A doctor confirming death is obliged to:

- 1) determine (if possible) the identity of remains;
- 2) consult the documents concerning the health status of the deceased in the period prior to his death;
- 3) issue "Akt zgonu" (a Death Certificate);
- 4) notify a relevant prosecutor or police if he suspects the death was caused by a crime;
- 5) perform an autopsy.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 184.** A legally capacitated adult patient who is in a pharmacological coma is treated in a hospital ward. Previously, he has not authorized physicians to provide information to any third parties. In this case, his doctor may release information about patient's health to:

- 1) his spouse;
- 2) his parents-in-law;
- 3) a person remaining with him in cohabitation;
- 4) a journalist;
- 5) his legal representative.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 185.** A criminal court punishing a physician who has committed a criminal offense in connection with his professional activity may set an additional penalty in the form of:

- 1) 1-10 year professional activity ban;
- 2) withdrawal of his right to practice profession for life;
- 3) confiscation of the objects used to commit the crime;
- 4) reprimand with an entry in the register of the regional chamber of physicians and dentists;
- 5) liability for damages.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 186.** A training pension is granted to a person with a relevant period of insurance and who was stated to be appropriate for professional retraining due to incapacity to continue their current occupation. The total period of paying a training pension cannot exceed:

- A.** 12 months.    **B.** 18 months.    **C.** 24 months.    **D.** 30 months.    **E.** 36 months.

**Nr 187.** Which of the following **is not** included in the Minister of Labour and Social Policy Regulations dated 1 February 2002 on the criteria for assessing disability in people under 16 years as a medical condition necessitating constant care or assistance:

- A.** psychosis and psychotic syndromes.  
**B.** autism.  
**C.** frequent respiratory infections.  
**D.** epilepsy with frequent seizures or explicit psychoneurological consequences.  
**E.** mental retardation.

**Nr 188.** The basic period of receiving the benefit from social insurance for farmers is 180 days. If, after this period, the insured is still unable to work but as a result of further treatment and rehabilitation may regain their capacity for work then the benefit period is extended but not more than:

- A.** 60 days.      **B.** 120 days.      **C.** 180 days.      **D.** 240 days.      **E.** 360 days.

**Nr 189.** The SIF (ZUS) certifying doctors while considering incapacity to work **do not** have to take into account one of the following:

- A.** State Sanitary Inspection (PIS) decisions stating an occupational disease.  
**B.** governor's findings that there are not professional retraining opportunities.  
**C.** legally abiding arrangements for the recognition of events as accidents at work.  
**D.** occupational doctors' rulings.  
**E.** military medical boards' rulings for establishing a link between identified injuries and war and between illnesses and military service.

**Nr 190.** A person who is under 20 years of age fulfils the condition of the required contributory and non-contributory period for granting a pension due to incapacity to work if this total period is **at least**:

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

**Nr 191.** Employees' social insurance **does not** include:

- A. temporary incapacity to work due to illness.
- B. long-term incapacity to work due to illness.
- C. inability to live independently.
- D. long-term incapacity to work due to occupational disease.
- E. long-term incapacity to work due to an accident on the way to and from work.

**Nr 192.** A medical certificate of temporary incapacity to work due to illness or the necessity of personal care for an employee's sick family member is issued:

- A. after physical examination of the insured or their sick family member.
- B. based on the information card from the hospital.
- C. based on the certificate from a specialist.
- D. based on the certificate from the ambulance service.
- E. based on the information card from the sanatorium.

**Nr 193.** Which statement concerning average life expectancy in the first decade of 21st century is true?

- A. Bulgaria and Greece enjoy the greatest life expectancy among European countries.
- B. average life expectancy in Poland over the last 20 years has not changed significantly.
- C. at present the average life expectancy for Polish women is about 85 years and it means that our country is among European populations with the greatest life expectancy.
- D. at present the average lifespan for males in Poland is about 71 years and for women 80 years.
- E. at present the average lifespan for males in Poland is about 75 years and for women 83 years.

**Nr 194.** Which statements concerning the most important causes of mortality in Poland over the last 20 years are **false**?

- 1) there have been no significant changes in the total number of deaths;
- 2) decline in mortality due to cancer has been significantly greater than from cardiovascular diseases;
- 3) the most important reason for the reduction of the total number of deaths has been a significant decrease in deaths from cardiovascular diseases;
- 4) cardiovascular diseases and tumours are the reason for over 70% of all deaths at present;
- 5) cardiovascular mortality among women is higher than men.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 195.** Cardioverter–defibrillator implantation in a patient after successful resuscitation following cardiac arrest could be classified as the activity in the frame of:

- A. health promotion.
- B. primary prevention.
- C. secondary prevention.
- D. ambulatory cardiac rehabilitation.
- E. National Health Program 2010-2025.

**Nr 196.** According to WHO experts' prognoses the most prevalent reasons for mortality in European countries with high and medium level of economic development (including Poland) in 2030 will be:

- A. tuberculosis and AIDS.
- B. injuries, suicides and road injuries.
- C. diabetes, metabolic syndrome and obesity.
- D. Alzheimer disease and other dementias of vascular origin.
- E. all the answers are false.

**Nr 197.** Which statement or statements concerning health promotion is or are **false**?

- 1) health promotion is a process enabling people to improve control over their own health;
- 2) health promotion is addressed mainly to high risk individuals or sick persons;
- 3) intersectorial activity is an important feature of health promotion e.g. cooperation between various ministries, scientific societies and social organizations in order to propagate healthy nutrition and physical activity;
- 4) developing health promoting policy is an important component of health promotion;
- 5) habitat approach to health promotion means practically that health promoting activities could be performed in schools, hospitals, sports clubs and prisons.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 198.** Among the main factors responsible for significant decrease in mortality due to coronary heart disease in Poland over the last 20 years are:

- 1) reduction in smoking among males;
- 2) beneficial reduction in fat consumption i.e. increase in vegetable oil consumption and reduction in butter consumption;
- 3) reduction of obesity prevalence in children, youth and adults;
- 4) more frequent use of statins and aspirin in secondary prevention;
- 5) better availability of angiography and invasive cardiological procedures (PCI, CABG) for patients with acute coronary syndromes.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 199.** Among screening procedures recommended in early detection of socially important chronic diseases by international and national experts are:

- 1) screening in order to diagnose early cervical cancers;
- 2) screening in order to diagnose early prostate and lung cancers;
- 3) screening in order to diagnose early diabetes;
- 4) screening in order to diagnose early breast cancers;
- 5) screening in order to diagnose early oesophagus and liver cancers.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 200.** The primary objectives of health care include:

- 1) prevention of socially important infectious and non-infectious diseases;
- 2) assurance of universal and equal access to health care;
- 3) monitoring the health of the population;
- 4) promoting healthy lifestyle;
- 5) public health legislation.

The correct answer is:

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

**Thank You !**