Database of questions for the Medical Final Examination (LEK)

Part 1

Family medicine

Modified 21.05.2026

Question nr **1**

Which of the following syndromes is the most frequent cause of genetically determined intellectual disability in human population?

A. Patau syndrome.

B. Edwards' syndrome.

C. Klinefelter syndrome.

D. Down syndrome.

E. Turner syndrome.

Question nr **2**

Which of the following activities are characteristic of six-month-old infants?

A. supporting their body on the extended arms with partly or fully opened hands.

B. bringing a toy from one hand to the other.

C. dropping things on purpose.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **3**

The risk factors of gastroesophageal reflux disease **do not** include:

A. female gender.

B. elderly age.

C. pregnancy.

D. overweight or obesity.

E. tobacco smoking.

Question nr **4**

In the case of hyperlipidemia (with an exception for familial hyperlipidemia) pharmacological treatment should be started if the proper diet itself has not led the patient to achieve therapeutic goals for:

A. 2 weeks.

B. 4 weeks.

C. 6 weeks.

D. 8 weeks.

E. 10 weeks.

Question nr **5**

A doctor, after recognizing or suspecting the occurrence of vaccine adverse event, is obliged to report this fact to the state county sanitary inspector not later than within:

A. 24 hours.

B. 48 hours.

C. 4 days.

D. 1 week.

E. 2 weeks.

Question nr **8**

Which of the following statements concerning cold water cooling of the patient suffering from burns is true?

A. cooling is more important immediately after the burn.

B. cooling should last 15 minutes or until the patient starts shivering.

C. no more than 10% of the body surface should be cooled down at a given time.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **9**

The signs and symptoms of Conn's syndrome (primary hyperaldosteronism) **do not** include:

A. decreased thirst.

B. decreased muscle strength.

C. arterial hypertension refractory to pharmacological treatment.

D. polyuria.

E. tetany.

Question nr **10**

At doctor's office a young male presents with the symptoms of sprained ankle with large hematoma, marked edema and acute pain, suggesting an injury of the joint capsule. The gypsum cast should be applied for:

A. 7 days.

B. 14 days.

C. 21 days.

D. 30 days.

E. 45 days.

Question nr **11**

The basic diagnostic method of identification of *Giardia lamblia* is:

A. ELISA test of the stool.

B. stool examination for cysts.

C. stool examination for trophozoites.

D. morphological examination of an excision from the duodenal mucous membrane.

E. examination of the duodenal content.

Question nr **12**

In the event of a planned surgery in people with diabetes, the surgery should be postponed (if possible) if the HbA_{1c} level exceeds:

A. 7.5%.

B. 8.0%.

C. 8.5%.

D. 9.0%.

E. 9.5%.

Question nr **13**

First-line treatment in migraine prophylaxis **does not** include:

A. acetylsalicylic acid.

B. metoprolol.

C. propranolol.

D. flunarizine.

E. valproic acid.

Question nr **14**

The clinical presentations of cerebral palsy **do not** include:

A. hemiplegic palsy.

B. diplegic palsy.

C. spastic diplegic palsy.

D. ataxic palsy.

E. pyramidal palsy.

Question nr **15**

The efficacy of minimal smoking cessation counseling (the 5xP rule), defined as the total smoking cessation for a year, is about:

A. 1-3%.

B. 3-5%.

C. 5-10%.

D. 10-15%.

E. 15-20%.

Question nr **16**

Some physiotherapeutic methods should be applied with caution in patients with an implanted pacemaker. Which of the following is prohibited?

A. spinal massage.

B. iontophoresis.

C. synergistic training.

D. diadynamic therapy.

E. heliotherapy.

Question nr **17**

The methods of physical therapy include:

A. electromagnetic field, magnetronics, Terapulse and short-wave diathermy.

B. hydrotherapy, thermotherapy and cryotherapy.

C. ultrasounds, electrotherapy.

D. light therapy and laser.

E. all the above.

Question nr **19**

A follow-up visit in patients with diagnosed hypertension who has been treated pharmacologically should be scheduled after approx.:

A. 2 days.

B. 1 week.

C. 3 weeks.

D. 6 weeks.

E. 2 months.

Question nr **20**

Voluntary control of the anal sphincter should be achieved in children before:

A. 2 year of life.

B. 3 year of life.

C. 4 year of life.

D. 5 year of life.

E. there is no such norm, each child should be considered individually.

Question nr **21**

Epiglottitis that is usually caused by *Haemophilus influenzae*, typically affects children aged:

A. 8-10 years.

B. 6-8 years.

C. 4-6 years.

D. 6 months - 5 years.

E. 1-3 months.

Question nr **22**

Neuroborreliosis can manifest itself as:
1) lymphocytic meningitis;
2) encephalitis;
3) spinal cord inflammation;
4) cranial nerve palsy;
5) chronic encephalopathy;
6) impaired concentration;
7) increased nerve excitability.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 5,6,7.

D. all the above.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **23**

Which of the following tests **<u>is not</u>** obligatory in every patient with a newly diagnosed arterial hypertension?

A. oral glucose tolerance test.

B. Na^+, K^+ concentration.

C. creatinine concentration with GFR assessment.

D. complete blood count.

E. lipid profile.

Question nr **24**

Indicate the true sentence:

A. a minor, who has completed 16 years of age, can decide about medical treatment and ask for consultation in the absence of caregivers.

B. a minor who has completed 16 years of age, can't decide about medical treatment and ask for consultation in the absence of caregivers.

C. the parents of a minor, who has completed 16 years of age are not entitled to information on his/her state of health.

D. the parents of a minor, who has completed 16 years of age don't have the right to decide about his/her medical treatment.

E. consultation and any medical treatment of a minor can be undertaken only in the presence of the caregiver.

Question nr **25**

Food allergy may manifest itself as:

A. urticaria (hives).

B. rhinitis.

C. conjunctivitis.

D. A, B are true.

E. A, B, C are true.

Question nr **26**

Pharmacological agents used in the treatment of shingles include:

A. acyclovir in tablets.

B. acyclovir in ointment.

C. painkiller tablets.

D. true are A,B.

E. true are A,C.

Question nr **28**

The dietetic treatment of hypercholesterolemia includes, among others, limited consumption of trans isomers of unsaturated fatty acids that are present in:

A. hard margarines.

B. ready-to-eat pastries.

C. instant soups.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **29**

Which of the following is a **contraindication** to vaccination in neonates?

A. medical condition after intraventricular hemorrhage.

B. bronchopulmonary dysplasia.

C. severe immunodeficiency.

D. iron deficiency anemia.

E. administration of palivizumab (Synagis) in the past.

Question nr **30**

Hip joints ultrasound should be performed in all newborn babies up to:

A. 4 weeks of age.

B. 6 weeks of age.

C. 8 weeks of age.

D. 10 weeks of age.

E. 12 weeks of age.

Question nr **31**

A life-threatening anemia should be diagnosed when hemoglobin concentration drops below:

A. 7.5 g/dL.

B. 7.0 g/dL.

C. 6.5 g/dL.

D. 6.0 g/dL.

E. 5.5 g/dL.

Question nr **32**

“The first-step treatment of this disease consists in non-pharmacological methods, including quantitatively and qualitatively adjusted diet, refrain from smoking and drinking alcohol and withdrawal of ulcerogenic drugs”. The above description refers to:

A. gastroesophageal reflux disease.

B. coeliac disease.

C. irritable bowel syndrome.

D. ulcerative colitis.

E. Crohn’s disease.

Question nr **33**

The Levine grading scale is a numeric scoring system to characterize heart murmur intensity. The murmur described in this scale as 3 is:

A. faint murmur, but easily audible with the stethoscope, even during breathing.

B. very faint murmur, only audible on listening for some time, on the breath hold.

C. very loud murmur, audible with the stethoscope lifted 1 cm off the child chest.

D. very loud murmur, audible with the stethoscope lifted 0.5 cm off the child chest.

E. loud murmur readily audible but with no thrill.

Question nr **34**

A 29-year-old patient after an gynecological surgical operation complains of a calf pain lasting for 2 days accompanied by edema that appeared 24 hours later. The physical examination reveals no redness nor pain over the veins but the Homans’ sign is positive (the pain increasing on a forced dorsiflexion of the foot). The most probable diagnosis is:

A. superficial thrombophlebitis.

B. deep venous thrombosis.

C. thromboangiitis.

D. arteriosclerosis obliterans.

E. thromboangiitis obliterans.

Question nr **35**

Typical anginal pain:

A. is localized retrosternally and radiates to characteristic regions.

B. is precipitated by exertion or emotional stress.

C. is relieved by rest or sublingual administration of nitrates.

D. true are A,B.

E. true are A,B,C.

Question nr **36**

Fever, lymphadenopathy, inflammation of the upper respiratory tract, conjunctivitis and a red, maculopapular rash, are symptoms characteristic of:

A. measles.

B. varicella.

C. roseola.

D. hand, foot and mouth disease.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **37**

Which of the following **is not** a risk factor for pancreatic cancer?

A. smoking.

B. obesity.

C. chronic pancreatitis.

D. diabetes mellitus.

E. blood group O.

Question nr **38**

In the evaluation of child's school readiness the doctor must take into account the following components:

A. physical maturity.

B. intellectual maturity.

C. emotional and social maturity.

D. B, C are true.

E. A, B, C are true.

Question nr **39**

In patients with atrial fibrillation, after stabilization of the dose of vitamin K antagonists

(acenocoumarol, warfarin), control INR tests should be performed every:

A. 2 weeks.

B. 4 weeks.

C. 6 weeks.

D. 8 weeks.

E. 12 weeks.

Question nr **40**

All the patients with coronary artery disease (in the absence of contraindications) should be chronically treated with:

A. acetylsalicylic acid.

B. statin.

C. ACEI or ARB.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **41**

Atherogenic dyslipidemia is characterized by:

A. increased concentration of triglycerides.

B. low concentration of HDL-cholesterol.

C. markedly elevated concentration of LDL-cholesterol.

D. true are A,B.

E. true are A,B,C.

Question nr **42**

Which of the following should be regarded as **abnormal** and demanding specialist intervention in a 10-day-old, breastfed male neonate?

A. yellowish shade of the skin.

B. presence of an umbilical hernia.

C. presence of the Moro reflex.

D. unilateral absence of a testis in the scrotum.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **43**

A mother comes with a 3-week-old newborn and she is concerned about regurgitations that occur after each feeding. A child, born at term is fed with modified milk, drinks greedily; it has gained 400 g of weight since the birth. A proper approach to this newborn is:

A. order metoclopramide.

B. suggest thickening of the milk with rice gruel.

C. calming the mother, instructions on the appropriate positioning of the child during feeding.

D. order urgent surgical consultation.

E. A and C are true.

Question nr **44**

When analyzing measurements of body temperature performed by a patient the family doctor should consider the location where the measurement was performed. Which of the following statements is true?

A. measurement under the armpit or in the ear is the least reliable.

B. temperature measured orally is about 0.5°C higher than the basic temperature.

C. temperature measured rectally is about 0.5°C lower than the basic temperature.

D. A,B are true.

E. A,B,C are true.

Question nr **45**

Which of the following distinguish allergic rhinitis from a common cold:
1) itchy nose;
2) watery nasal discharge;

3) sneezing;
4) cough;
5) fever.
The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. 1,2.

C. 2,3.

D. 3,4.

E. only 5.

Question nr **46**

Woman’s milk excreted in the first 5 days after the delivery is called:

A. mature milk.

B. transitional milk.

C. initial milk.

D. colostrum.

E. it does not have a specific name.

Question nr **47**

Coughing up of more than 100 mL of blood in a short time suggests massive hemoptysis and is an indication for:

A. treatment at the family doctor clinic.

B. planned specialist consultation.

C. urgent specialist consultation.

D. hospitalization.

E. further observation and hospitalization in the case of worsening.

Question nr **48**

Indicate the correct set of signs of diabetic fetopathy:

A. macrosomia, increased amount of subcutaneous adipose tissue, vivid red skin, abounded hair of the head.

B. microsomia, decreased amount of subcutaneous adipose tissue, vivid red skin, abounded hair of the head.

C. macrosomia, normal amount of subcutaneous adipose tissue, pale skin, abounded hair of the head.

D. microsomia, increased amount of subcutaneous adipose tissue, vivid red skin, diminished hair of the head.

E. macrosomia, increased amount of subcutaneous adipose tissue, pale skin, diminished hair of the head.

Question nr **49**

A female patient reports to her family doctor that her father had a colon cancer while her mother and aunt had a breast cancer. Indicate the most appropriate management:

A. observation of the patient, there is no need to refer her to any specialist - she does not present any alarming symptoms.

B. telling the patient about the risk and providing an observation in the settings of family doctor service.

C. referring the patient to the outpatient clinic for genetic counseling, there is no need for other consultations.

D. referring the patient to the cancer prevention center and the outpatient clinic for genetic counseling.

E. referring the patient to the emergency department in order to carry out quick cancer diagnostics.

Question nr **50**

Specific diabetic complications **do not** include:

A. nephropathy.

B. retinopathy.

C. polyneuropathy.

D. coronary artery disease.

E. diabetic foot.

Question nr **51**

Which of the following indicates a successful treatment of sideropenic anemia with iron preparations?

A. increase in hemoglobin concentration of 2 g/dL after 1-2 weeks of the treatment.

B. increase in reticulocyte count after 3 days of the treatment.

C. increase in erythrocyte count after 1 week of the treatment.

D. increase of MCV after 1-2 weeks of the treatment.

E. ferritin concentration coming back to normal levels after a week of the treatment.

Question nr **53**

An accidently aspirated foreign body most frequently goes to:

A. left bronchus - wider, constituting continuation of the trachea in a way.

B. left bronchus - narrower, constituting continuation of the trachea in a way.

C. right bronchus - wider, constituting continuation of the trachea in a way.

D. right bronchus - narrower, constituting continuation of the trachea in a way.

E. left and right bronchi are of a similar width and it is a matter of chance into which of them a foreign body goes.

Question nr **54**

Enamel defects, esophagus and stomach mucosa erosions, muscle weakness due to dyselectrolitemia are the symptoms of:

A. anorexia nervosa.

B. bulimia.

C. vitamin C deficiency.

D. fluoride deficiency.

E. A and D are true.

Question nr **55**

A skin disease of non-bacterial etiology is:

A. impetigo contagiosa.

B. tinea versicolor.

C. erythrasma.

D. erysipelas.

E. ecthyma.

Question nr **56**

Which of the following scores in the Fagerström test suggests strong addiction to nicotine:

A. 1 point.

B. 3 points.

C. 5 points.

D. 7 points.

E. 12 points.

Question nr **57**

The complications of NSAID within the gastrointestinal tract include hemorrhages, perforations, stenoses - mainly in the upper part. Prophylaxis against these complications should be undertaken in patients:

A. under 50 year of life.

B. using more than 1 medication of NSAID group.

C. with symptoms of skin allergy.

D. with sleep disorders.

E. with vitamin D_3 insufficiency.

Question nr **58**

Which of the following is responsible for inflammation of the edges of the eyelids in the elderly?

A. *Streptococcus*.

B. *Acinetobacter*.

C. *Demodex*.

D. *Haemophilus*.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **59**

A 2-year-old boy came with his mother for a due checkup visit. He is going to attend a nursery school in a few months. His vaccinations has been performed according to the schedule. What recommendations on vaccination should be given to his mother?

A. no additional vaccination is needed.

B. additional vaccination against chickenpox and pneumococcal disease should be recommended.

C. additional vaccination against meningococcal disease should be recommended.

D. additional vaccination against hepatitis A should be considered.

E. B,C,D are correct.

Question nr **60**

Endocrine hypertension occurs in the course of:

A. Cushing syndrome.

B. primary hyperaldosteronism.

C. hyperparathyroidism.

D. pheochromocytoma.

E. all the above.

Question nr **61**

Groups that are at risk of vitamin D deficiency include:

A. preterm infants.

B. obese children and adolescents (BMI > 90 percentile for gender and age).

C. obese adults (BMI > 30 kg/m^2).

D. people with dark skin and working at night.

E. all the above.

Question nr **62**

The examination of an infant for hypoacusis combines all the following, **except for**:

A. child's reaction to a loud sound.

B. presence of cooing.

C. results of hearing screening test.

D. speech development.

E. presence of hypoacusis risk factors.

Question nr **63**

Which of the following is recommended in a patient treated chronically with acenocoumarol if the control lab examination showed INR = 4.7?

A. decrease next two doses of acenocoumarol.

B. skip one dose of acenocoumarol and decrease subsequent doses of acenocoumarol.

C. skip two doses of acenocoumarol.

D. skip two doses of acenocoumarol and give vitamin K orally.

E. continue the same acenocoumarol dosage.

Question nr **65**

A retrosternal pain that radiates to the neck and the left shoulder should arise a suspicion of:
1) angina pectoris;
2) myocardial infarction;
3) pericarditis;
4) aortic dissection;
5) pneumothorax.
The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 2,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr **66**

Human personality is a complex structure. The ICD-10 classification distinguishes specific personality disorders which **do not** include:

A. paranoid personality disorder.

B. schizoid personality disorder.

C. dissocial personality disorder.

D. independent personality disorder.

E. avoidant personality disorder.

Question nr **67**

Indicate the true sentence regarding the hepatitis B virus (HBV):

A. HBV is the RNA virus.

B. HBV infection is possible only through parenteral route.

C. HBV incubation period lasts for 10-14 days.

D. HBV doesn’t trigger extrahepatic manifestations.

E. determination of alanine transaminase (ALT) can’t be used as a HBV infection diagnostic test.

Question nr **68**

Which of the following drugs can cause benign glandular breast tissue hypertrophy in men (gynecomastia)?

A. spironolactone.

B. cimetidine.

C. diazepam.

D. digitalis preparations.

E. all the above.

Question nr **69**

Indicate the limit for normal arterial oxygen saturation as determined by the pulse oximeter in a person under 70:

A. ≥ 85%.

B. ≥ 89%.

C. ≥ 92%.

D. ≥ 95%.

E. ≥ 97%.

Question nr **71**

The body weight loss in the first days of life of a neonate amounts to about:

A. 10%.

B. 5%.

C. 2%.

D. 1%.

E. neonate does not lose their weight after the birth.

Question nr **72**

A patient with hypothyroidism should be instructed to take levothyroxine:

A. on empty stomach, 30-60 minutes before breakfast.

B. on empty stomach, directly before breakfast.

C. during breakfast.

D. half an hour after breakfast.

E. two hours after breakfast.

Question nr **73**

The most common symptom reported by patients with vulvar cancer is:

A. pain.

B. fever.

C. malaise.

D. pruritus.

E. dysuria.

Question nr **75**

Indicate the true statement concerning the clinical features of measles:

A. rash is preceded by a high fever up to 40 °C.

B. Koplik’s spots are pathognomonic for the disease.

C. rash is of maculopapular type.

D. A,C are true.

E. A,B,C are true.

Question nr **77**

Referred (secondary) otalgia may be caused by:
1) tooth disorders;
2) temporomandibular joint inflammation;
3) cervical spondylosis;
4) trigeminal neuralgia;
5) pharyngitis.
The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. 1,2.

C. 1,3.

D. 2,3,4.

E. all the above.

Question nr **78**

“A child is standing with their feet joined and upper limbs put forward, with extended elbows, carpal joints and fingers. The test is performed with the patient’s eyes open and then repeated with their eyes closed”. This description characterizes:

A. examination of the Rossolimo’s reflex.

B. examination of the Oppenheim’s reflex.

C. examination of the Babinski sign.

D. examination of the cremasteric reflex.

E. Romberg’s test.

Question nr **79**

The disorders observed in the course of AIDS **do not** include:

A. mycosis.

B. periodontal lesions.

C. hairy leukoplakia.

D. Kaposi’s sarcoma.

E. Hodgkin lymphoma.

Question nr **80**

A 12-year-old girl came with her father to the GP office. She complains of vomiting, intensifying abdominal pain which focuses in the hypogastric region. Her body temperature is 37.5 °C, she excreted a single soft stool earlier this day. On physical examination peritoneal signs can be noted. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis?

A. ulcerative colitis.

B. urolithiasis.

C. irritable colon syndrome.

D. appendicitis.

E. angina.

Question nr **81**

Treating a patient with vitamin K antagonists (VKA): acenocoumarol, warfarin, one should remember that food influences their action. Which of the following products decreases the action of VKA?

A. spinach.

B. broccoli.

C. lettuce.

D. A, B are true.

E. A, B, C are true.

Question nr **82**

Indicate the condition for introducing a screening program:

A. determination of the population to be tested.

B. selection of the screening test used.

C. determining the frequency of repeating the screening test.

D. A and B are correct.

E. A, B and C are correct.

Question nr **83**

Hyperuricemia leads to recurrent attacks of acute arthritis. This disease risk factors **do not** include:

A. dyslipidemia.

B. alcohol abuse.

C. vegetarian diet.

D. occupational exposure to lead.

E. genetic predisposition.

Question nr **84**

The most frequent cause of non-complicated cystitis is the bacteria:

A. of *Acinetobacter* group.

B. of *Propionibacterium* group.

C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

D. *Escherichia coli*.

E. *Proteus mirabilis*.

Question nr **85**

Main signs and symptoms of concussion **do not** include:

A. disturbances of consciousness.

B. retrograde amnesia.

C. vomiting.

D. headaches.

E. speech disturbances.

Question nr **86**

One of the family doctor's duties is to keep medical records. The individual documentation of the patient consists of the internal documentation, kept for the purposes of the entity providing care, and the external documentation. The internal individual documentation includes:
1) health and disease history;
2) patronage visit card;
3) referral for a diagnostic test;
4) referral to the hospital;
5) hospital treatment information card.
The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. 1,2.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 1,3.

E. all the above.

Question nr **88**

Prediabetic states include:

A. impaired fasting glycaemia.

B. impaired glucose tolerance.

C. reactive hypoglycaemia.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **89**

A 5-year-old child presents with his mother to obtain a vaccination against flue. The medical documentation shows that the child underwent 10-day antibiotic therapy because of streptococcal pharyngitis which was withdrawn two weeks ago. Which of the following should be recommended?

A. to vaccinate on the same visit.

B. to vaccinate on a visit in 7 days.

C. to vaccinate 4 weeks after the withdrawal of antibiotic therapy.

D. to postpone the vaccination for 2 months.

E. to discourage the vaccination.

Question nr **90**

Complicated urinary tract infection (UTI) includes:

A. each UTI in a male.

B. UTI in women with anatomical urine flow disturbances.

C. UTI caused by new microorganisms originating from outside of the urinary tract.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **91**

A 58-year-old woman came to the family doctor office and complains of constant fatigue, weakness, sleepiness, feeling cold and constipation. The symptoms last for about 3 months. She gained 6 kg in 2 months in spite of a stable diet. The physical examination revealed dry, rough skin and swollen lower eyelids. The blood pressure was 110/60 mmHg, the heart rate was regular, 58/min, with quiet normal heart sounds. The respiratory sounds were normal bilaterally. No other abnormalities were noted. The most probable diagnosis is:

A. depressive disorder.

B. glomerulonephritis.

C. hypothyroidism.

D. irritable bowel syndrome.

E. iron deficiency anemia.

Question nr **92**

A 31-year-old female working at a social care unit has reported to a family doctor complaining about the itchy abdomen skin, escalating during the night and a rash. In physical examination skin lesions in the form of papules and nodules, excoriations and single crusts were found. How should the doctor proceed?

A. recommend observation of the lesion progression.

B. refer the patient to the allergist.

C. prescribe antihistamines.

D. evaluate the presence of the burrow tracks and prescribe permethrin cream in the case of their visibility.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **93**

Retrosternal pain with burning or crushing sensation, provoked by a large meal, may be the result of:

A. angina.

B. gastroesophageal reflux disease.

C. irritation of the pleura.

D. true are A,B.

E. true are A,B,C.

Question nr **94**

The classic triad of signs present in shock consists of:

A. hypotonia, bradycardia, oliguria.

B. hypotension, bradycardia, oliguria.

C. hypotonia, tachycardia, pale skin.

D. hypotension, tachycardia, oliguria.

E. hypotension, tachycardia, pale skin.

Question nr **95**

According to the current Polish vaccination schedule the vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus with the acellular tetanus component (DTaP) should be used:

A. in children born before 37^{th} week of gestation or with the birth weight below 2500 g.

B. in children born before 35^{th} week of gestation or with the birth weight below 2500 g.

C. in children born before 35^{th} week of gestation or with the birth weight below 2300 g.

D. in children born before 34^{th} week of gestation or with the birth weight below 2300 g.

E. in children born before 33^{th} week of gestation or with the birth weight below 2300 g.

Question nr **96**

”Nun’s Knee”, a condition characterized by edema and marked pain in the anterior part of the knee joint, is a consequence of:

A. Baker’s cyst.

B. Achilles tendinitis.

C. de Quervain’s syndrome.

D. fibromyalgia.

E. prepatellar bursitis.

Question nr **97**

Which of the following is preferred for the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease in women during the first trimester of pregnancy?

A. alginic acid.

B. sucralfate.

C. metoclopramide.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **99**

Which of the following features **does not** indicate the necessity for the surgical treatment of an umbilical hernia?

A. hernia persists at the age of 4 years.

B. complications occur.

C. hernia is enlarging.

D. hernia's diameter is 3.5 cm.

E. hernia enlarges while the child is crying.

Question nr **100**

The first-choice drug in the treatment of giardiasis is:

A. metronidazole.

B. tynidazole.

C. furazolidone.

D. erythromycin.

E. clarithromycin.

Question nr **101**

Fibromyalgia - a condition characterized by widespread pain in muscles and tendons - most frequently affects:

A. young males.

B. elder patients of both genders.

C. women at the age of 35-55.

D. males at the age of 40-50.

E. males at the age of 35-40.

Question nr **102**

Alanine (ALT) and aspartate (AST) aminotransferase levels 15-fold above the reference range suggest:

A. chronic viral hepatitis.

B. acute viral hepatitis.

C. NAFLD.

D. alcoholic hepatitis.

E. cirrhosis.

Question nr **103**

Venous or arterial thrombosis, recurrent miscarriage, the presence of anti-cardiolipin antibodies allow to suspect:

A. lupus erythematosus.

B. systemic scleroderma.

C. antiphospholipid syndrome.

D. Sjögren’s syndrome.

E. Williams’ syndrome.

Question nr **104**

The most common etiology of infectious conjunctivitis is:

A. allergy (a sign of allergy to plant pollen).

B. bacterial (*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae*).

C. atopy in patients with atopic dermatitis.

D. viral (adenoviruses, herpesviruses).

E. unknown factor.

Question nr **105**

Which of the following should be regarded as **abnormal** in a 7-month-old infant?

A. making “cooing” sounds, no gurgling sounds.

B. presence of the plantar grasp reflex.

C. presence of the Galant reflex (a swing of the trunk towards the side on which the skin is tapped).

D. presence of the Babinski reflex.

E. no sitting up by itself.

Question nr **106**

The diagnosis of obesity class I should be made at BMI (kg/m^2):

A. 25.0 - 29.9.

B. 30.0 - 34.9.

C. 35.0 - 39.9.

D. ≥ 40.

E. obesity class borders depend on sex.

Question nr **107**

Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis in the case of high fever, chills and malaise which accompany vivid red, well demarked erythema on the leg with strained and shining skin?

A. Lyme disease.

B. furuncle.

C. folliculitis.

D. erysipeloid.

E. erysipelas.

Question nr **108**

Blood pressure is regarded as normal if the average value of measurements performed for several days as home blood pressure monitoring (HBPM) is under:

A. 140/90 mmHg.

B. 140/85 mmHg.

C. 135/85 mmHg.

D. 130/80 mmHg.

E. 120/80 mmHg.

Question nr **109**

In the case of short-term type 2 diabetes mellitus the recommended HbA1c levels should be kept below:

A. 8% (64 mmol/mol).

B. 7.5% (59 mmol/mol).

C. 7% (53 mmol/mol).

D. 6.5% (48 mmol/mol).

E. 6.0% (42 mmol/mol).

Question nr **111**

After the removal of a tick the patient should be instructed to observe the place of the bite for possible appearance of erythema migrans for:

A. 7 days.

B. 14 days.

C. 30 days.

D. 60 days.

E. 90 days.

Question nr **112**

The most common cause of chronic cough is:

A. gastrointestinal reflux.

B. bronchial asthma.

C. chronic rhinitis with discharge running down the back of the throat.

D. taking ACEI.

E. psychogenic cough.

Question nr **113**

Superficial vesicular and purulent eruptions, with honey colored crusts over dried lesions, usually located in the lip area are characteristic of:

A. erysipelas.

B. fungal skin infection.

C. orf.

D. impetigo.

E. psoriasis.

Question nr **114**

Prolonged QRS duration occurs in:

A. pre-excitation syndrome.

B. ventricular rhythms.

C. left bundle branch block.

D. A,B are true.

E. A,B,C are true.

Question nr **115**

Which of the following is a reddish skin lesion that occurs in a neonate as a macule, usually located on the eyelids, forehead, occiput and nuchal region and disappears around the age of 1 year?

A. mongolian spot.

B. hemangioma.

C. port-wine stain.

D. milium.

E. salmon patch.

Question nr **116**

Which of the following are the main symptoms of Hodgkin's lymphoma in children?

A. abdominal pain, bleeding, vomiting, dysphagia.

B. non-symmetrical lymphadenopathy, affecting mainly cervical and supraclavicular nodes (firm and painless, forming packets), fever.

C. abdominal pain, bone pain, hepatosplenomegaly, normal lymph nodes.

D. apathy, thrombocytopenic purpura, subfebrile state, predilection for infections.

E. high fever, lesions on the mucosa of the pharynx, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly.

Question nr **117**

A patient on a constant acenocoumarol therapy came to the family doctor with the result of INR=5.8 without any sign of bleeding. Which of the following should be recommended?

A. reduce the weekly dose of acenocoumarol by 10%, without any break in the treatment.

B. withdraw acenocoumarol for 1-2 days till obtaining INR values: 2.0 - 3.0.

C. give immediately ½ tablet of vitamin K and decrease the dose of acenocoumarol for that day.

D. give immediately ½ tablet of vitamin K and withdraw acenocoumarol for 1-2 days.

E. refer the patient to the hospital in order to administer vitamin K intravenously.

Question nr **118**

To which type of prevention does vaccination belong?

A. early.

B. primary.

C. secondary.

D. tertiary.

E. quaternary.

Question nr **119**

Jaundice in breast-fed neonates is regarded as late if it appears in the end of:

A. 2-3 day of life and subsides spontaneously during 2-3 week of life.

B. 4-5 day of life and subsides spontaneously during 3-4 week of life.

C. 6-7 day of life and subsides spontaneously during 2-3 week of life.

D. 8-10 day of life and subsides spontaneously during 2-3 week of life.

E. 1 week of life and lasts up to 4-12 weeks.

Question nr **120**

Indicate the true statement concerning the treatment of arterial hypertension:

A. pharmacological therapy should be started with one antihypertension drug at a mean or maximal dose.

B. in patients with hypertension of the 2nd or 3rd degree the treatment should be started with 2 drugs in low doses.

C. if the therapy with 2 drugs is inefficient the 3rd drug should be added at an at least mean dose.

D. the most rational combination of three hypotensive drugs is the combination of ACEI with a potassium-sparing diuretic and a β-blocker.

E. efficacy of the applied therapy should be assessed one week after its initiation.

Question nr **121**

Indicate the **false** statement:

A. in adults the lymph modes are considered significantly enlarged if their diameter is ≥ 2 cm.

B. generalized lymphadenopathy may indicate systemic disease.

C. hard lymph nodes suggest the presence of neoplastic metastases, lymphoma or chronic leukemia.

D. lymph nodes painful on palpation may suggest neoplastic process.

E. lymph nodes unmovable against the skin and deep tissues suggest chronic inflammation or neoplastic process.

Question nr **122**

The most common cause of non-toxic goitre is:

A. amiodarone treatment.

B. excessive iodine supply.

C. iodine deficiency.

D. subacute thyroiditis.

E. chronic thyroiditis.

Question nr **123**

An 18-year-old patient with a sore throat and body temperature 37.4 ºC presents pus-like exudate tonsils, enlarged cervical lymph nodes, spleen enlargement, and a maculopapular rash after amoxicillin administration. The most probable diagnosis is:

A. streptococcal pharyngitis.

B. infectious mononucleosis.

C. diphtheria.

D. scarlet fever.

E. herpangina.

Question nr **124**

Menopause is when a woman has not had any vaginal bleeding after her last menstrual period for:

A. 2 months.

B. 3 months.

C. 6 months.

D. 8 months.

E. 12 months.

Question nr **125**

Which group of bacteria is mainly responsible for the occurrence of a stye (hordeolum) and chalazion?

A. *Streptococcus*.

B. *Staphylococcus*.

C. *Acinetobacter*.

D. *Haemophilus*.

E. *Moraxella*.

Question nr **126**

Indicate the correct definition of vaccination:

A. is a type of passive immunization and consists in introducing live or dead microorganisms, their fragments or products of their metabolism into the body.

B. is a type of active immunization and consists in introducing live or dead microorganisms, their fragments or products of their metabolism into the body.

C. is a type of passive immunization and consists in introducing active antibodies into the body.

D. is a type of active immunization and consists in introducing active antibodies into the body.

E. all the above are incorrect.

Question nr **127**

„Illness is the most common in the autumn and winter, in children aged 1-3 years. It is caused by viruses, the characteristic symptom is ‘barking’ cough and stridor, the symptoms may be recurrent”. This is a description of:

A. pharyngitis.

B. epiglottitis.

C. croup.

D. bronchitis.

E. pneumonia.

Question nr **128**

Placing the code 'B' in the electronic form of sick leave (ZLA) means incapacity for work:

A. during pregnancy.

B. due to alcohol abuse.

C. due to tuberculosis.

D. due to the same disease that caused incapacity for work before a period shorter than 60 days.

E. due to an disease whose symptoms may not be recognized until more than 14 days.

Question nr **129**

Which one of the following positive tests confirms the ongoing *Helicobacter pylori* infection?

A. serological.

B. respiratory.

C. for detecting *H. pylori* in the stool.

D. A and B are correct.

E. B and C are correct.

Question nr **130**

Paracetamol is the first-choice anti-fever medication. Its maximal daily dose in adults

amounts to:

A. 2 grams.

B. 3 grams.

C. 4 grams.

D. 5 grams.

E. 6 grams.

Question nr **131**

The class 3 obesity is a condition of a patient whose BMI is:

A. 20-25.9.

B. 26-29.9.

C. 30-40.

D. over 40.

E. BMI is not an index of the obesity but only a ratio of the body weight (kg) to the height squared (m^2).

Question nr **132**

Which of the following is a „disease without pulse" most frequently affecting young women under 20 years of age?

A. Kawasaki disease.

B. Schönlein-Henoch purpura.

C. polyarteritis nodosa.

D. dermatomyositis.

E. Takayasu disease.

Question nr **133**

Which of the following is an etiological factor for infectious mononucleosis?

A. HSV.

B. Coxackie virus.

C. EBV.

D. group A Streptococci.

E. adenoviruses.

Question nr **134**

In the advanced stage of hemochromatosis, a genetically determined disease, the following occurs:

A. grey-brown coloration of the skin and mucous membranes.

B. liver cirrhosis.

C. diabetes mellitus.

D. A and B are true.

E. A, B, and C are true.

Question nr **135**

Indicate the **false** statement on the treatment of type 2 diabetes:

A. metformin is the first choice medication.

B. main side effects of sulphonylureas are hypoglycemia and body weight gain.

C. acarbose at a dose of 300 mg daily decreases fasting glycemia as efficiently as postprandial one.

D. in the case of the secondary ineffectiveness of oral anti-diabetic medications, (HbA1c>7%) despite of intensification of pharmacological and behavioral treatment, insulin should be included.

E. initial insulin dose is usually 0.2 IU/kg b.w.

Question nr **136**

Anemia of chronic disease differs from iron deficiency anemia in:

A. increased serum ferritin concentration.

B. decreased total iron binding capacity (TIBC).

C. decreased MCV values.

D. A,B are true.

E. A,B,C are true.

Question nr **137**

Which of the following has the greatest impact on the health of society?

A. genetic factors.

B. environmental factors.

C. healthy behavior.

D. healthcare.

E. socioeconomic factors.

Question nr **138**

A mother comes to the doctor with her 2-year-old child, who defecated 6 times in the last 24 hours, does not vomit, has no fever, has no features of dehydratation. A proper approach in this case is:

A. refer to the hospital.

B. order metronidazole.

C. order stool culture and then appropriate pharmacotherapy according to the result of the culture.

D. order co-trimoxazole.

E. oral hydration at home.

Question nr **139**

Indicate the amount of glucose to be given and the scheme for blood sampling in a 60-year-old male while performing the oral glucose tolerance test:

A. 50 g; at fasting, the first and the second hour of the test.

B. 75 g; at fasting, the first and the second hour of the test.

C. 50 g; at fasting and the second hour of the test.

D. 75 g; at fasting and the second hour of the test.

E. 100 g; at fasting, the first and the second hour of the test.

Question nr **140**

The alarming signs and symptoms in the course of gastroesophageal reflux disease, which are an indication for prompt endoscopic diagnostics, include:
1) weight loss;
2) swallowing disturbances;
3) cough;
4) upper gastrointestinal bleeding;
5) hoarseness, aphonia;
6) chest pain of non-cardiac etiology.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,4.

B. 2,4,6.

C. 2,4,5.

D. 1,3,6.

E. 1,2,4.

Question nr **141**

Which of the following **<u>should not</u>** be administered in the case of streptococcal angina:

A. phenoxymethylpenicillin.

B. benzathine penicillin.

C. 1st generation of cephalosporin.

D. tetracycline.

E. macrolide.

Question nr **142**

Pharmacological treatment should be initiated immediately after the diagnosis of:

A. stage 1 arterial hypertension.

B. stage 2 arterial hypertension.

C. stage 3 arterial hypertension.

D. isolated systolic hypertension.

E. high normal blood pressure.

Question nr **143**

Purulent inflammation in the area of the nail fold is called:

A. abscess.

B. phlegmon.

C. whitlow.

D. paronychia.

E. erysipelas.

Question nr **144**

Indicate **the false** statement concerning the diagnostics of Lyme disease:

A. lack of data on a tick bite in the medical history is irrelevant for the diagnosis.

B. positive serological tests without symptoms typical of Lyme disease are irrelevant for the diagnosis.

C. specific IgM antibodies appear in blood after 3-4 weeks after the infection.

D. specific IgG antibodies are detectable in blood 6-8 weeks after the infection.

E. specific IgG antibodies are present in blood up to 12-24 weeks after the infection.

Question nr **145**

Any vaginal bleeding in a postmenopausal woman is an indication for:

A. observation at the family doctor clinic.

B. observation at the family doctor clinic and additional examinations.

C. detailed gynecological examination and observation for 6 months.

D. detailed gynecological examination and observation for 9 months.

E. detailed gynecological examination and additional specialist examinations.

Question nr **146**

A pale mucous vaginal discharge occurring in a neonate that subsides within several days is a symptom of:

A. impact of mother’s estrogens.

B. impact of mother’s oxytocin.

C. fungal infection.

D. trichomoniasis.

E. bacterial infection.

Question nr **147**

The estimation of life signs, including breathing in a victim, in the case of circulatory arrest:

A. should not take more than 5 seconds.

B. should not take more than 10 seconds.

C. should not take more than 15 seconds.

D. should not take more than 20 seconds.

E. should last as long as it takes until the rescuer is sure that the victim does not breathe spontaneously.

Question nr **148**

According to the Polish law patients with some infectious diseases are obligatorily hospitalized. Such obligation **does not** concern patients suspected of:

A. diphtheria.

B. cholera.

C. encephalitis.

D. infectious mononucleosis.

E. Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Question nr **149**

The frontal fontanelle in children properly closes:

A. before the 12th month of age.

B. before the 10th month of age.

C. between the 12th and 18th month of age.

D. over the 18th month of age.

E. between the 10th and 13th month of age.

Question nr **150**

Indicate the true statements concerning the screening examination for congenital dysplasia of the hip:
1) it includes physical examination - Ortolani and Barlow maneuvers;
2) Ortolani and Barlow maneuvers are used in neonates and infants under 5 months of age;
3) radiographic assessment of the hips is also used as the screening procedure;
4) ultrasound imaging of the hips is also used as the screening examination;
5) ultrasound examination of the hips is performed between 4 and 6 week of life.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,4,5.

C. 1,2,3,5.

D. 2,3,4,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr **151**

A mother came to the GP office with her 7-day-old daughter worrying about a light mucous vaginal discharge in the child. What is the correct management?

A. discharge is a consequence of mother’s estrogen influence, usually self-subsiding, so only the proper care should be recommended.

B. purulent vaginitis with vulvitis should be suspected and the child should be referred to the hospital.

C. fungal vaginitis should be suspected and the child should be referred to a pediatric specialist for consultation.

D. trichomoniasis should be suspected as a consequence of vaginal infection in the mother and the child should be referred to the hospital.

E. viral vaginitis should be suspected as a consequence of vaginal infection in the mother and the child should be referred to the hospital.

Question nr **152**

Fatigue, nycturia, distension in the right subcostal region, ascites, jugular vein distention are the signs of:

A. cardiac arrhythmia.

B. chronic left-sided heart failure.

C. chronic right-sided heart failure.

D. chronic kidney disease.

E. chronic pancreatitis.

Question nr **153**

The GP carried out the Fagerström test in a person smoking for the last 3 years. The result of 3 points means:

A. lack of motivation to stop smoking.

B. high level of motivation to stop smoking.

C. weak nicotine addiction.

D. strong nicotine addiction.

E. need for psychological consultation in addition to pharmacological treatment.

Question nr **154**

Heralding symptoms of measles **do not** include:

A. high fever.

B. generalized lymphadenopathy.

C. dry cough.

D. marked rhinitis.

E. conjunctivitis.

Question nr **155**

Which of the following **is not** a proved risk factor for cervical cancer?

A. HPV infection.

B. cigarette smoking.

C. vaginal coinfection/infection.

D. hyperglycemia.

E. immunosuppression.

Question nr **156**

Pulmonary hemorrhage, which is an indication for hospitalization, can be diagnosed if a patient coughs up in short time more than:

A. 10 mL of blood.

B. 20 mL of blood.

C. 50 mL of blood.

D. 75 mL of blood.

E. 100 mL of blood.

Question nr **157**

Subclinical hyperthyroidism is characterized by:

A. increased TSH level, increased fT3 and fT4 levels.

B. increased TSH level, fT3 and fT4 levels do not exceed the upper limit of the range.

C. decreased TSH level, increased fT3 and fT4 levels.

D. decreased TSH level, fT3 and fT4 levels do not exceed the upper limit of the range.

E. normal TSH level, increased fT3 and fT4 levels.

Question nr **158**

A pregnant woman **should not** be vaccinated against:

A. hepatitis A.

B. hepatitis B.

C. smallpox.

D. pneumococcal infection.

E. influenza.

Question nr **159**

Because of suspected hypothyroidism the physician ordered the measurement of TSH and fT4 levels. TSH was slightly elevated and fT4 was within limits. What diagnosis should be formulated considering these laboratory findings?

A. euthyroidism.

B. subclinical hypothyroidism.

C. primary hypothyroidism.

D. secondary hypothyroidism.

E. tertiary hypothyroidism.

Question nr **160**

The BCG vaccination of neonates protects little children from developing:

A. severe hematogeneous variants of tuberculosis.

B. fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis.

C. fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis and cirrhotic pulmonary tuberculosis.

D. exudative pleuritis.

E. all the above.

Question nr **161**

Which of the following **is not** a functional gastrointestinal disorder according to the Rome III classification?

A. irritable bowel syndrome.

B. functional abdominal bloating.

C. functional constipation.

D. functional diarrhea.

E. paralytic ileus.

Question nr **162**

„Recurrent abdominal pain occurring for at least 3 days a month in the last 3 months, subsiding after defecation, and preceded by a change in defecation pattern" is a symptom description of:

A. celiac disease.

B. lactose intolerance.

C. colonic diverticulosis.

D. irritable bowel syndrome.

E. hemorrhoids.

Question nr **163**

The minimal anti-smoking intervention consists in:

A. 3 A's approach.

B. 4 A's approach.

C. 5 A's approach.

D. Fagerström intervention.

E. applying nicotine substitution therapy.

Question nr **164**

Which of the following should be regarded pathological in a 9-month-old infant who was born at term with Apgar 10 points at 1st minute?

A. presence of the positive Babinski sign.

B. lack of Moro reflex.

C. presence of cooing, lack of babbling.

D. lack of the palmar grasp reflex, presence of the plantar reflex.

E. lack of the posterior fontanelle.

Question nr **165**

A bi-phasic fever, conjunctivitis, photophobia, runny nose, macropapular rash first occurring on the head and then spreading to the feet are characteristic of the infectious disease preventable with vaccination, called:

A. chickenpox.

B. rubella.

C. measles.

D. erythema infectiosum.

E. scarlet fever.

Question nr **166**

A healthy, full-term infant:

A. doubles their birth weight at 4^{th} month, and triples it at 10^{th} month.

B. doubles their birth weight at 3^{rd} month, and triples it at 9^{th} month.

C. doubles their birth weight at 5^{th} month, and triples it at 12^{th} month.

D. doubles their birth weight at 6^{th} month, and triples it at 11^{th} month.

E. doubles their birth weight at 6^{th} month, and triples it at 12^{th} month.

Question nr **167**

In which of the following cases there is **<u>no need</u>** to notify the District Sanitary Inspection?

A. suspicion of tetanus.

B. diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis.

C. suspicion of measles.

D. confirmed diagnosis of influenza.

E. suspicion of botulism.

Question nr **168**

Subclinical hypothyroidism is characterized by:

A. increase in TSH concentrations with FT4 concentrations within the normal range.

B. normal TSH concentrations and reduction of FT4 concentrations.

C. decrease in TSH concentrations and decrease in FT4 concentrations.

D. increase in TSH concentrations and decrease in FT4 concentrations.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **169**

A patient with streptococcal angina symptoms, in accordance with the Centor score modified by McIssac, will receive 1 additional point for affiliation to the following age group:

A. 0-2 years.

B. 3-14 years.

C. 15-44 years.

D. > 44 years.

E. A, B are true.

Question nr **170**

Drug-induced hyperkalemia may be caused by one of the following, **except**:

A. amiloride.

B. angiotensin-converting enzymes inhibitors.

C. angiotensin receptor blockers.

D. aldosterone receptor blockers.

E. glucocorticosteroids.

Question nr **171**

In 2005 a new vaccination was introduced into the mandatory vaccination schedule that significantly reduced the number of new cases of epiglottitis. That vaccination was directed against:

A. pneumococci.

B. measles, mumps and rubella.

C. *Haemophilus influenzae*.

D. chickenpox.

E. meningococci.

Question nr **172**

In patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus the arterial blood pressure should be kept below:

A. 140/90 mmHg.

B. 140/85 mmHg.

C. 135/85 mmHg.

D. 130/80 mmHg.

E. 120/70 mmHg.

Question nr **173**

A young obese patient comes by her family doctor. She has thinned hair and seborrheic lesions visible on her face. She complains of the disordered menstruation. Indicate the probable diagnosis:

A. Klinefelter syndrome.

B. polycystic ovary syndrome.

C. hyperthyroidism.

D. hypoparathyroidism.

E. tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

Question nr **174**

Acute coronary syndrome is suspected from changes in at least two contiguous leads on a resting electrocardiogram. For lead I, the contiguous lead is:

A. lead II.

B. lead III.

C. lead aVL.

D. A and B are correct.

E. A, B and C are correct.

Question nr **175**

Surgical treatment of an aortic aneurysm is indicated when its diameter exceeds:

A. 1 cm.

B. 2 cm.

C. 3 cm.

D. 4 cm.

E. 5 cm.

Question nr **176**

According to the current Polish vaccination schedule the booster vaccination against measles, mumps and rubella should be given in:

A. 4^{th} year of life.

B. 5^{th} year of life.

C. 6^{th} year of life.

D. 8^{th} year of life.

E. 10^{th} year of life.

Question nr **177**

Tertiary prophylaxis:

A. prevents the occurrence of social and environmental conditions that could lead to disease onset.

B. reduces the risk of or avoids disease.

C. detects the disease in its basic stage and treats it.

D. reverses the course of the disease, stops or delays its development or sequelae.

E. assesses the risks associated with iatrogenic complications.

Question nr **178**

The defined components of the metabolic syndrome **do not** include the criterion of:

A. serum/plasma triglyceride concentration > 150 mg/dL.

B. serum/plasma total cholesterol concentration > 250 mg/dL.

C. serum/plasma fasting glucose concentration > 100 mg/dL or the treatment of hyperglycemia.

D. WHR > 94 cm in males, > 80 cm in females.

E. systolic and/or diastolic blood pressure > 130/85 mmHg or the current treatment of hypertension.

Question nr **179**

A family doctor visiting a 75-year-old patient at her home, who was diagnosed with ischemic heart disease and type 2 diabetes, found that the patient is disorientated about time, place and people, and she complains of dyspnea. The physical examination revealed fine crackles in the left subscapular area, the blood pressure was 90/60 mmHg. Which of the following scales would be useful for making a decision on the indications for hospitalization of the patient?

A. Wells score.

B. CURB-65.

C. CHA_2DS_2-VASc.

D. Centor criteria.

E. SCORE.

Question nr **180**

„Pulmonary interstitium, as well as alveoli are infiltrated by neutrophils, monocytes and lymphocytes. Proliferation occurs locally. Inflammatory lesions disappear and are replaced by collagen, intracellular matrix, fibrosis. The sign of this on CT is described as ‘honeycombing’". This is a description of:

A. primary pulmonary tuberculosis.

B. idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

C. caseous pneumonia.

D. sarcoidosis.

E. atypical pneumonia.

Question nr **181**

Indicate the true statements concerning acute epiglottitis:
1) it is usually caused by viruses (RS, influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus);
2) it is caused by bacteria (*H. influenzae, S. pneumoniae, S. pyogenes*);
3) it develops within several days;
4) it develops within several hours;
5) it leads to respiratory distress;
6) it has a mild course and is treated symptomatically.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,6.

B. 2,3,6.

C. 2,4,5.

D. 1,3,5.

E. 1,3,6.

Question nr **182**

Indicate **false** sentence regarding acute otitis media (AOM):

A. viruses are the most frequent etiological factor of AOM.

B. adenoid hypertrophy contributes to the development of AOM.

C. passive smoking increases the risk of AOM.

D. age under 2 is always an indication for antibiotic therapy in the case of AOM diagnosis.

E. intratemporal complications of AOM include mastoiditis.

Question nr **183**

Which of the following *Helicobacter pylori* eradication protocols is preferred in Poland?

A. triple therapy: PPI + amoxicillin + clarithromycin.

B. triple therapy: PPI + amoxicillin + metronidazole.

C. triple therapy: PPI + amoxicillin + levofloxacin.

D. quadruple therapy: PPI + bismuth + metronidazole + tetracycline.

E. quadruple therapy: PPI + amoxicillin + clarithromycin + metronidazole.

Question nr **184**

Indicate the **false** sentence about vaccines:

A. vaccines against measles, rubella, mumps, varicella, and rotaviruses are alive.

B. vaccines against *Meningococcus*, *Pneumococcus*, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type B are dead.

C. vaccines against rotaviruses are administered orally.

D. monovalent vaccine contains antigens of a single microorganism.

E. polyvalent vaccine contains antigens of at least two different species of microorganisms.

Question nr **185**

Which of the following medications should be prescribed for a patient with diabetes mellitus type 2 as a first choice drug?

A. bisoprolol.

B. amlodipine.

C. indapamid.

D. ramipril.

E. doxazosin.

Question nr **186**

Which of the following is the target value of LDL-cholesterol in a patient with a very high risk of cardiovascular death?

A. below 160 mg/dL.

B. below 130 mg/dL.

C. below 100 mg/dL.

D. below 70 mg/dL.

E. LDL-cholesterol level is irrelevant in such a patient.

Question nr **187**

Lalonde's concept of health "fields" identifies major factors which influence the health of the population. The health care system affects the population's health in about:

A. 50%.

B. 40%.

C. 30%.

D. 20%.

E. 10%.

Question nr **188**

In children with birth weight lower than 2000 g the mandatory vaccination against viral hepatitis B:

A. is performed according to a 3-dose schedule: 0; 1; 2 month.

B. is performed according to a 3-dose schedule: 0; 1; 6 month and a booster dose at the age of 5.

C. is performed according to a 4-dose schedule: 0; 1; 2; 12 month.

D. is performed according to a 4-dose schedule: 0; 1; 2; 12 month and a booster dose at the age of 5.

E. should not be performed.

Question nr **189**

Indicate the **false** statement on oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT):

A. it is performed at least 8 hours after the last meal.

B. it is performed after 3 days of consuming an average diet with a normal carbohydrate content.

C. in pregnant women a 2-stage test is performed, which starts from a screening test with 50 g of glucose.

D. glycemia should be determined while fasting and 120 minutes after glucose solution intake.

E. glycemia should be determined in the plasma of venous blood.

Question nr **190**

Indicate the true statement concerning the use of antibiotics in the case of a tick bite:

A. antibiotic should be used when specific antibodies were detected in spite of a lack of clinical symptoms.

B. therapy with antibiotics lasting several months neither brings any medical advantage nor improves the patient's quality of life.

C. post-exposure prophylaxis (single 200 mg dose of doxycycline) should be performed in every person within 48 hours of the bite.

D. A,B are correct.

E. A,B,C are correct.

Question nr **191**

Which of the following should be recommended for a 55-year-old female patient if her DXA examination showed T-score = -1.5?
1) calcium-rich diet;
2) supplementation of vitamin D_3;
3) adequate physical activity;
4) cessation of smoking;
5) bisphosphates.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,3.

C. 1,2,4.

D. 1,2,3,4.

E. all the above.

Question nr **192**

Indicate **the false** statement concerning the management of streptococcal pharyngitis:

A. there is no need to determine the susceptibility of *Streptococcus pyogenes* to antibiotics.

B. probability of *Streptococcus pyogenes* infection can be assessed with the use of Centor criteria.

C. phenoxymethylpenicillin is the drug of choice in the treatment of streptococcal pharyngitis.

D. doxycycline should be used in patients with hypersensitivity type I to penicillin.

E. when in doubts whether the patient will take orally phenoxymethylpenicillin, benzathine benzylpenicillin should be administered in a single dose intramuscularly.

Question nr **193**

Indicate the true statement regarding ezetimibe:

A. its hypolipidemic effect is weaker than that of statins.

B. it should be used mainly in combination with statins, in patients with severe hypercholesterolemia.

C. is the first-line treatment in the case of statin intolerance.

D. answers A and B are correct.

E. answers A, B, C are correct.

Question nr **194**

Please indicate the **false** statement regarding typical anginal pain:

A. it occurs in the retrosternal area.

B. it radiates to the neck, mandible, left shoulder and left arm.

C. it subsides within a few minutes at rest.

D. it subsides within 5-10 min. from taking sublingual nitroglycerin.

E. it can be evoked by physical effort or emotional stress.

Question nr **195**

The initiation of treatment to manage arterial hypertension with a single hypotensive agent (monotherapy) is justified in the case of:

A. elderly patients with the frailty syndrome.

B. patients with stage 2. hypertension and intermediate overall cardiovascular risk.

C. patients with stage 1. hypertension, regardless of the overall cardiovascular risk.

D. answers A, C are correct.

E. answers A, B, C are correct.

Question nr **196**

To manage mild forms of or compliment the treatment of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GERD), the family doctor may administer:
1) H2-blockers;
2) sucralfate;
3) itopride;
4) cisapride;
5) metoclopramide.
The correct answer is:

A. 1 only.

B. 1,2.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 1,2,3,4.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **197**

Five pregnant women were tested for gestational diabetes using a 75 g glucose OGTT.

Indicate normal results:

A. 0 h - 97 mg/dl (5.3 mmol/l); 2 h - 129 mg/dl (7.1 mmol/l).

B. 0 h - 104 mg/dl (5.7 mmol/l); 2 h - 161 mg/dl (8.9 mmol/l).

C. 0 h - 90 mg/dl (5.0 mmol/l); 2 h - 156 mg/dl (8.6 mmol/l).

D. 0 h - 128 mg/dl (7.0 mmol/l); 2 h - 201 mg/dl (11.1 mmol/l).

E. 0 h - 87 mg/dl (4.8 mmol/l); 2 h - 150 mg/dl (8.3 mmol/l).

Question nr **198**

In type 2 diabetes, the first-line treatment in slim patients is:

A. metformin.

B. sulphonylurea derivative.

C. gliptin.

D. glitazone.

E. flosine.

Question nr **199**

A professional organization for family physicians in Poland is:

A. Polish Society of Internal and Paediatric Medicine.

B. Polish Society of Paediatric, Internal and Family Medicine.

C. Society of General Medicine Practitioners.

D. Polish Society of Family Medicine.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **200**

In the practice of family physicians, an essential structured process for raising standards in patient care is:

A. quality improvement cycle.

B. external auditing.

C. teamwork and problem solving.

D. survey among medical staff and patients.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **201**

The guaranteed health care services include, among others, the following activities of family physicians:

A. analysis of the patient's health needs.

B. patronage visits, routine health check-ups.

C. health education.

D. systematic periodic assessment of the patient's health status.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **202**

The patients at high risk for venous thromboembolism who make long-lasting journeys (> 4 hours' long) by plane, car, or bus, are recommended to take the following steps before the journey:
1) wearing graduated-compression knee-high socks;
2) preventive injection of a single dose of low-molecular-weight heparin;
3) taking novel oral anticoagulant (NOAC);
4) taking acetylsalicylic acid;
5) taking diosmin.
The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. 1,2.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 1,2,3,4.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **203**

To assess, in an outpatient care setting, the severity of community-acquired pneumonia

(CRB-65 scale), the parameters specified below are used, **except for**:

A. confusion.

B. blood urea ≥ 7 mmol/l.

C. respiratory rate ≥ 30/min.

D. systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure < 60 mmHg.

E. age ≥ 65 years.

Question nr **204**

A 58-year-old male visited his family doctor because of dyspnoea lasting for several weeks. The patient did not have any chronic conditions in the past. Medical interview revealed that the dyspnoea occurs when the patient is walking on flat ground, at his own pace, and it makes him stop and relax after walking a distance of about 200-300 m. Indicate dyspnoea grade according to modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) scale:

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 4.

E. 5.

Question nr **205**

A female patient, 65 years of age, came to see her family doctor because of severe abdominal pain which has become more intense for the last few days. Over the last few months she has had alternating constipation and diarrhoea. Presently, she has had no bowel movement for a few days. Medical history revealed iron-deficiency anaemia diagnosed a few months before and arterial hypertension which has been poorly controlled as the patient is not fond of going to the doctor and she did not have any health complaints. On physical examination, the abdomen was distended and painful to touch, and increased intestinal peristalsis could be heard. Deep palpation was not possible due to abdominal tension. Indicate appropriate measures to be taken:

A. urgently refer the patient to hospital because of suspected intestinal obstruction.

B. refer the patient to hospital for elective abdominal diagnostics.

C. refer the patient to an outpatient clinic for abdominal X-ray in a standing position, to exclude intestinal obstruction.

D. refer the patient for laboratory blood tests for diagnostics of anaemia.

E. asking the patient to take simethicone preparation and come for a control visit after the bloating recedes.

Question nr **206**

A male patient, 70 years of age, came to see his family doctor to discuss the results of laboratory tests he made to check whether he may have osteoporosis because he had had a radial bone fracture after a slight fall a few months before. Apart from that, he reports occasional lumbar pain and weakness which he thinks can be attributed to ageing. Laboratory tests showed blood calcium concentration 4 mmol/l (normal range: 2.1-2.6 mmol/l), creatinine 2.1 mg/dl (normal range: 0.6-1.3 mg/dl), and slight normocytic anaemia, with no other abnormalities. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. primary hyperparathyroidism.

B. multiple myeloma.

C. vitamin D deficiency.

D. iron deficiency.

E. primary osteoporosis.

Question nr **207**

A mother with her 5-year-old daughter came to see their family doctor. The daughter has been complaining of headache and she has occasionally vomited for some time. The symptoms usually occur in the morning hours. The doctor suspects a tumour of the central nervous system. However, the physical examination, including full neurological exam, did not reveal any abnormalities. The same refers to laboratory testing. What further measures should be taken?

A. paracetamol administration to control headache, at a dose based on kg body weight.

B. recommendation to avoid eating late, in order to prevent morning vomiting.

C. refer the patient to cancer centre for imagining diagnostics of the head.

D. refer the patient to gastro ward for imaging diagnostics of the abdomen.

E. refer the patient to psychology clinic, as most probably the child simulates the symptoms, which may be associated with impaired family relationships.

Question nr **208**

During a complex medical check-up for children at 3rd grade of primary school, the mother asks the doctor for a medical waiver to exempt her child from the physical education course. She claims that owing to obesity, the child has difficulty performing physical exercises and does not get such good grades as other children do. Which group of the physical education course should the doctor classify the child into?

A. group C, for a non-defined period of time, and ask the child to show up for regular control check-ups at the clinic.

B. group C, for a month's time, and then make a re-assessment.

C. group C1, as obesity is a serious disease which requires supplementary rehabilitation out of school.

D. group B, considering the reason for the limitation and, possibly, providing guidelines to the teacher.

E. group A, as the child should perform the same exercises as other pupils do, which will be beneficial to his/her health.

Question nr **209**

Indicate the true criteria for positive bronchodilator response in asthma diagnostics in adults and children over 6 years of age:
1) FEV1 increase > 12% and >200 ml from baseline, in adults;
2) FEV1 increase > 12% or >200 ml from baseline, in adults;
3) FEV1 increase > 12% of baseline, in adults;
4) FEV1 increase > 12% and >200 ml from baseline, in children;
5) FEV1 increase > 12% or >200 ml from baseline, in children;
6) FEV1 increase >12% from baseline, in children.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,4.

B. 1,5.

C. 2,5.

D. 3,5.

E. 1,6.

Question nr **210**

Which symptoms are typical for the carpal tunnel syndrome?
1) Tinel-Hoffman sign
2) Phalen's sign;
3) Hashizume sign;
4) Rumpel-Leede sign;
5) Thompson sign.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,2,4.

C. 1,2,5.

D. 1,2,3,4.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **211**

Which is the right treatment of acute viral diarrhoea in a patient with a negative history of other diseases?
1) hydration.
2) the use of electrolites.
3) the use of antidiarrhoeal drugs e.g. loperamide.
4) the use of probiotics.
5) the use of antibiotics.

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,2,4.

C. 1,2,5.

D. 1,3,4.

E. 1,3,5.

Question nr **212**

The basis of the treatment of inorganic sleep disturbances is education on sleep hygiene. Which is the **false** recommendation?

A. you should go to sleep and get up at a fixed time, regardles of the day of the week.

B. you should avoid larger meals just before bedtime.

C. you should not try to fall asleep at all costs.

D. you should take a 20-30 - minute nap during the day.

E. you should not drink large amounts of liquids before bedtime.

Question nr **213**

In their everyday practice a general practitioner (GP) complies with evidence-based medicine (EBM) standards. The sources of knowledge are often guidelines and algorhythms. Taking into account the rules for selection and the features of good guidelines, which of the following should the physician consult if they wanted to learn the up-to-date rules of treatment of disease X in Poland?

A. the 1990 Polish guidelines for the treatment of disease X for General Practitioners.

B. the 2020 European guidelines for the treatment of disease X for the outpatient care.

C. the 2020 American guidelines for the treatment of disease X for ambulatory care.

D. the 2020 European guidelines for the treatment of disease X for hospital care.

E. EBM policy refers to hospital medicine only, so a general practitioner should rely on the local treatment policy and intuition.

Question nr **214**

The criteria for the metabolic syndrome **do not include**:

A. waist circumference >94 cm in men or >80 cm in women.

B. triglyceride concentration >150 mg/dL or treatment with hypertriglycerides.

C. concentration of LDL-C > 115 mg/dL or treatment of this form of dyslipidemia.

D. systolic blood pressure >130 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure >85 mmHg or hypotensive treatment.

E. fasting glucose concentration >100 mg/dL or pharmacological treatment of diabetes.

Question nr **215**

A mother with a two-year-old daughter who had been having symptoms of a cold for several days and had been treated independently at home, presented to the general practitioner. The previous night there was also hoarseness, wheezing and the cough changed its character. The patient has difficulty in catching a breath, especially when crying. The mother noticed that when they came out, in the cold air, the symptoms

quickly resolved. Which is the correct management in this patient?

A. oral administration of dexamethasone 0.15-0.6 mg/kg of body weight.

B. nebulization with 3% sodium chloride.

C. intramuscular administration of ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg of body weight.

D. oral administration of azitromycin10 mg/kg of body weight for 3 days.

E. continuation of treatment of the cold and recommendation for spending more time outdoors.

Question nr **216**

The SCORE2 scale includes the following parameters **except for**:

A. age.

B. sex.

C. tobacco smoking.

D. total cholesterol concentration.

E. systolic blood pressure.

Question nr **217**

Class 2 obesity is diagnosed when the BMI (Body Mass Index) is:

A. 18.5 - 24.9 kg/m^2.

B. 25.0 - 29.9 kg/m^2.

C. 30.0 - 34.9 kg/m^2.

D. 35.0 - 39.9 kg/m^2.

E. ≥40 kg/m^2.

Question nr **218**

The prodromal symptoms of chickenpox include:
1) fever or a subfebrile state;
2) a headache and aching muscles;
3) an itching vesicular rash;
4) a lowered body temperature;

5) poor appetite.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,5.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 2,4,5.

E. 3,4,5.

Question nr **219**

The components of tetralogy of Fallot include:
1) a large ventricular septal defect;
2) a large atrial septal defect;
3) narrowing of the exit from the right ventricle;
4) narrowing of the exit from the left ventricle;
5) right ventricular hypertrophy secondary to the narrowing;
6) aortic repositioning to the right and forwards;
7) aortic repositioning to the left and forwards;
The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,5,6.

B. 1,3,5,7.

C. 1,3,5,6.

D. 2,3,5,6.

E. 2,4,5,7.

Question nr **220**

Which of the following **<u>are not</u>** contraindications for preventive vaccination in children?
1) neonatal jaundice;
2) dermatitis, eczema or a local skin infection;
3) aggravation of a chronic disease;
4) an unstable neurological condition of the child;
5) a moderate or a severe infection with a fever of > 38.5°C;
6) mild infections, an upper respiratory tract infection or diarrhoea with a body temperature of <38.5°C;
7) an anaphylactic reaction to food (e.g. nuts, milk) or to bee venom.
The correct answer is:

A. 2,3,6,7.

B. 1,2,5,7.

C. 1,2,3,6.

D. 1,2,6,7.

E. 2,3,4,6.

Question nr **221**

The first-line antibiotic-treatment of uncomplicated otitis media in children is:

A. cefuroxime.

B. ceftriaxone.

C. clarithromycin.

D. amoxicillin with clavulanic acid.

E. amoxicillin.

Question nr **222**

A daily dose of vitamin D in a 3-month-old baby is:

A. 300 IU on condition that the baby is breastfed.

B. 400 IU, depending on the amount of vitamin D taken in with food;.

C. 400 IU, irrespective of the form of feeding.

D. 600 IU, irrespective of the form of feeding.

E. 400 - 600 IU, depending on the amount of vitamin D taken in with food.

Question nr **223**

Which of the following might indicate acute kidney injury(AKI)?
1) a history that is not indicative of chronic kidney disease;
2) small kidney size;
3) a large increase in creatininaemia in a short time;
4) a high phosphate concentration and an increased activity of alkaline phosphatase;
5) typically no abnormalities in ophthalmoscopy.
The correct answer is:

A. 2,3,5.

B. 1,3,4.

C. 1,2,4.

D. 2,3,4.

E. 1,3,5.

Question nr **224**

Which signs and symptoms **do not occur** in patients with an excess of thyroid hormones?
1) tachycardia;
2) bradycardia;
3) exertional dyspnoea;
4) pseudohypertrophy;
5) decreased sweating;
6) joint pain and oedema;
7) psychomotor agitation;
8) increased sweating.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,6.

B. 2,4,6,8.

C. 2,4,5,6.

D. 3,5,6,7.

E. 1,3,7,8.

Question nr **225**

In the case of pre-mature neonates vaccination against tuberculosis can be performed when the neonate's body mass **is not lower than**:

A. 2000 grams.

B. 1500 grams.

C. 1000 grams.

D. 800 grams.

E. body mass is irrelevant.

Question nr **226**

The basic immunization schedule with a DTwP vaccine (containing a whole-cell pertussis element) includes:

A. 1st dose at 1 month, 2nd dose at 2-3 months, 3rd dose at 5-6 months., 4th dose at 16-18 months.

B. 1st dose at 1 month, 2nd dose at 3-4 months, 3rd dose at 5-6 months., 4th dose at 12-14 months.

C. 1st dose at 2 months, 2nd dose at 3-4 months, 3rd dose at 5-6 months., 4th dose at 12-14 months.

D. 1st dose at 2 months, 2nd dose at 4 months, 3rd dose at 5-6 months., 4th dose at 16-18 months.

E. 1st dose at 2 months, 2nd dose at 5 months, 3rd dose at 6-7 months., 4th dose at 16-18 months.

Question nr **227**

The diagnostic criteria of chronic kidney disease (CKD) include:
1) GFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73 m^2 in two measurements at a minimum of 2 months' interval;
2) GFR <60 ml/min/1.73m^2 in two measurements at a minimum of 2 months' interval;
3) GFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73m^2 in two measurements at a minimum of 3 months' interval;
4) GFR <60 ml/min/1.73m^2 in two measurements at a minimum of 3 months' interval;
5) albuminuria ≥30 mg/d in two measurements at a minimum of 3 months' interval;
6) albuminuria <30 mg/g in two measurements at a minimum of 3 months' interval.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,6.

B. 2,6.

C. 3,5.

D. 4,5.

E. 4,6.

Question nr **228**

Which of the following statements are true about ferritin?

1) there is 1-1.5g of ferritin in all the body cells and fluids of an adult;
2) there is 2-3.5g of ferritin in all the body cells and fluids of an adult;
3) ferritin concentration of 1µg/l is equivalent to 8 mg of iron in iron stores;
4) ferritin concentration of 1µg/l is equivalent to 5 mg of iron in iron stores;
5) normal ferritin range in females is 30-200 µg/l, while in males 30-400 µg/l;
6) normal ferritin range in females is 30-400 µg/l, while in males 20-400 µg/l.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,6.

B. 1,3,6.

C. 1,3,5.

D. 2,3,6.

E. 2,3,5.

Question nr **230**

The features of inflammatory lumbar pain in ankylosing spondylitis (AS) **do not include**:

A. occurrence in people <40 y.o.

B. insidious onset.

C. improvement with exercise.

D. improvement with rest.

E. occurrence at night (improvement on getting up).

Question nr **231**

Which of the statement below is true about gynaecomastia?

A. it is a slight enlargement of breast tissue in males.

B. it is a slight enlargement of breast tissue in males and females.

C. it is a slight, asymmetrical enlargement of breast tissue in females.

D. it is a slight enlargement of breast tissue in males during andropause.

E. all the above.

Question nr **232**

According to their size, pituitary adenomas are divided into:

A. macroadenomas ≥ 2 mm and microadenomas <1 mm.

B. macroadenomas ≥ 5 mm and microadenomas <5 mm.

C. macroadenomas ≥10 mm and microadenomas <10 mm.

D. macroadenomas >15 mm and microadenomas <5 mm.

E. macroadenomas >20 mm and microadenomas <15 mm.

Question nr **233**

The first-line treatment of hypertension in pregnant women is:

A. amlodipine.

B. bisoprolol.

C. lacidipine.

D. labetalol.

E. nebivolol.

Question nr **234**

The recommended vaccinations in children include the vaccination against:

A. pneumococci.

B. measles, mumps, rubella.

C. hepatitis B.

D. tuberculosis.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **235**

Flu vaccination in children is recommended after the child turns:

A. 2 months.

B. 3 months.

C. 6 months.

D. 12 months.

E. 16 months.

Question nr **236**

Which of the following can be detected in the blood serum of patients with primary hypothyroidism?

A. decreased TSH and decreased FT4.

B. decreased TSH and increased FT4.

C. decreased TSH and normal FT4.

D. increased TSH and decreased FT4.

E. increased TSH and increased FT4.

Question nr **237**

Which of the following statements are true about irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)?
1) it is about twice as common in males as in females;
2) there are three clinical types: diarrhoea-predominant IBS, constipation-predominant IBS and mixed-type IBS;
3) patients should follow a diet rich in insoluble fibre;
4) the diagnostic criterion includes: recurring abdominal pain of at least 3 months' duration, occurring ≥1 day a week and meeting ≥2 of the following criteria: it is connected with passing stools, it is connected with a change in bowel movement frequency, it is connected with a change in the stool form;
5) colonoscopy should be performed in every patient with IBS;
6) in the treatment of IBS, FODMAP diet should be followed for 4-6 weeks
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,3.

C. 3,4.

D. 4,5.

E. 4,6.

Question nr **238**

What is the form of coeliac disease which is asymptomatic, but demonstrates typical histopathological changes in the post-bulbar duodenal mucosa, and is characterised by a positive serosurvey?

A. typical.

B. atypical.

C. occult.

D. latent.

E. mixed.

Question nr **239**

Which of the following vaccinations is recommended in Poland in patients with cancer?

A. pneumococcal vaccination.

B. herpes zoster vaccination.

C. influenza vaccination.

D. meningococcal vaccination.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **240**

How much time should be spent on assessing vital signs in a patient with deep hypothermia?

A. 60 seconds.

B. 30 seconds.

C. 20 seconds.

D. 15 seconds.

E. 10 seconds.

Question nr **241**

Which of the following signs are considered alarming in dyspepsia?
1) weight loss;

2) jaundice;
3) gastrointestinal bleeding;
4) abdominal pain at night.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,3.

B. 1,4.

C. 2,4.

D. 1,2.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **242**

Dermoscopic patterns suggestive of melanoma include:
1) presence of irregular plaques;
2) asymmetrical colours with an asymmetrical distribution;
3) pigment deposition in the epidermal ridges in a parallel pattern;
4) symmetrical colour distribution;
5) presence of regular plaques.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,4.

B. 3,4.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 1,4.

E. 3,5.

Question nr **243**

In a patient with immunosuppression that is associated with cancer and cancer treatment, it is contraindicated to vaccinate against:
1) yellow fever;
2) measles, mumps, rubella (MMR);
3) varicella;
4) hepatitis B;
5) hepatitis A;
6) rabies (post-exposure prophylaxis).
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 2,3,6.

D. 4,5.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **244**

Which of the following statements characterizes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?
1) usually there is a gradual disease progression over years despite treatment;
2) many patients have a history of allergies and asthma in childhood or in their family history;
3) symptoms worsen at night or in the morning;
4) during asymptomatic periods lung function is abnormal;
5) during asymptomatic periods lung function is normal;
6) chronic cough and sputum expectoration precede the onset of dyspnoea.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,5.

B. 3,4,6.

C. 2,3,6.

D. 1,4,6.

E. 1,2,3.

Question nr **245**

The first-line antimicrobial agent used for the treatment of *Chlamydia psittaci* pneumonia is:

A. amoxicillin.

B. doxycycline.

C. vancomycin.

D. ampicillin.

E. linezolid.

Question nr **246**

All of these agents are oral first-generation H_1-blockers used in allergy treatment **except for**:

A. hydroxyzine.

B. clemastine.

C. cetirizine.

D. promethazine.

E. cyproheptadine.

Question nr **247**

Swimming in open natural water bodies (stagnant water) is associated with a risk of:

A. leptospirosis.

B. brucellosis.

C. trichinosis.

D. amoebiasis.

E. cysticercosis.

Question nr **248**

Group I highly radiosensitive cancers **do not** include:
1) leukaemia;
2) Ewing sarcoma;
3) adenocarcinoma;
4) osteosarcoma;
5) teratoma;
6) Hodgkin lymphoma.
The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,6.

B. 3,4,5.

C. 1,3,4.

D. 4,5,6.

E. 1,3,5.

Question nr **249**

At the well-child visit (check-up) for a 6-year-old, particular attention should be paid to:

A. evaluation of school readiness, including social and emotional development.

B. detailed measurement of visual acuity and a specialized hearing test.

C. Moro reflex test.

D. assessment of the body weight using growth percentiles without body posture evaluation.

E. detailed neurologic examination to exclude developmental delays.

Question nr **250**

Which of the following statements are true for immunization in children with impaired immunity?
1) live vaccines, such as MMR, are contraindicated in children with severe immunodeficiency;
2) children with HIV should avoid all live vaccines regardless of their immunosuppression level;
3) influenza vaccine (inactivated) is indicated in children with immunodeficiency also during immunosuppression;
4) prematurely born children should receive pneumococcal vaccination using a 3-dose primary vaccination schedule followed by 1 booster dose;
5) varicella vaccination can be safely administered in children using oral prednisone 25 mg/day.
The correct answer is:

A. 1, 2, 3.

B. 1, 3, 4.

C. 1, 4, 5.

D. 2, 3, 5.

E. 2, 4, 5.

Question nr **251**

Which of the following tests is most useful for identifying early kidney damage in a patient with essential hypertension?

A. kidney ultrasound.

B. urinalysis.

C. urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio.

D. uric acid blood test.

E. echocardiography.

Question nr **252**

Mutation in which of the following genes is most frequently responsible for the development of hereditary hemochromatosis?

A. ferritin gene.

B. *HFE* gene.

C. hepcidin gene.

D. haemoglobin gene.

E. transferrin gene.

Question nr **253**

Which of the following **most frequently** leads to catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)?

A. high-fat diet.

B. pregnancy.

C. arterial hypertension.

D. ASA use.

E. infection.

Question nr **254**

A 35-year-old patient presents to the family doctor with paroxysmal unilateral headaches lasting 4 to 48 hours. The pain is pulsating, worsened by physical activity and associated with nausea and photophobia. Neurologic examination is unremarkable.

What is the most effective treatment that can be used to terminate the attack in this case?

A. acetylsalicylic acid 500 mg.

B. rimegepant 75 mg.

C. propranolol 40 mg.

D. valproic acid 500 mg.

E. amoxicillin 500 mg.

Question nr **255**

RSV vaccination is recommended for:

A. adults aged 60 and older.

B. adults aged 50-59 due to the greater risk of RSV-induced diseases.

C. pregnant women at any stage of pregnancy.

D. answers A and B are correct.

E. answers A, B and C are correct.

Question nr **256**

A 32-year-old male patient has reported to a GP because he is going on a business trip and would like to know if he needs to take a routine booster dose of hepatitis B vaccine. The patient receive all the three vaccine doses as a child. He has had no chronic diseases and takes no medications on a regular basis. What should you do next?

A. administer 1 booster dosis.

B. administer the primary dose and booster doses at 0-1-6 month intervals.

C. test the patient for anti-HBs and if the result is <10 mIU/ml, administer 1-3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

D. test the patient for anti-HBs and if the result is <100 mIU/ml, administer 1-3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

E. there is no need for the patient to take booster doses.

Question nr **257**

Indicate the true statement regarding preventive vaccinations:

A. earlier administration of measles vaccine is not a contraindication against administration of the 3-valent combined MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) vaccine.

B. administration of tuberculosis vaccine is contraindicated in children of mothers who received immunosuppressive treatment, including biological treatment within 3 months prior to childbirth.

C. for post-exposure prevention of tetanus, a patient with an uncertain history of vaccinations against tetanus and at low risk of tetanus should be given all the required (primary and booster) vaccine doses, i.e. 3 doses at 0-1-6-month intervals.

D. answers A and B are correct.

E. answers A, B and C are correct.

Question nr **258**

Vaccination against HPV reduces the risk of:

A. cervical cancer.

B. anal cancer.

C. penile cancer.

D. answers A and B are correct.

E. answers A, B and C are correct.

Question nr **259**

Indicate the **false** statement regarding hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC):

A. HCC originates from hepatocytes.

B. HCC is known to be caused by HCV and HBV infections.

C. a screening test for AFP is recommended due to high sensitivity and specificity.

D. HCC should be differentiated against adenocarcinoma, metastatic tumors and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.

E. at a very early stage, HCC is treated using ablation or liver resection.

Question nr **260**

Indicate the **false** statement regarding adrenal cancer:

A. radiotherapy is a standard treatment option for adrenal cancer.

B. about 20% of patients survives the next 5 years from the diagnosis.

C. clinical presentation of the disease varies according to whether the tumor is hormonally functional.

D. a hormonally non-functional adrenal cancer is most often manifested late.

E. it is possible to use mitotane for treating adrenal cancer patients.

Question nr **261**

Causes for exacerbation of chronic heart failure include:
1) poor arterial pressure control;
2) atrial fibrillation;
3) worsening renal function;
4) increased intake of sodium and fluids.
The correct answer is:

A. all the above.

B. only 2.

C. 1,3.

D. 1,2,4.

E. 1,3,4.

Question nr **262**

Indicate the recommended protein intake for adult patients with chronic kidney disease (stage G2-G5) associated with diabetes, who **do not** receive dialysis therapy:

A. 0.55-0.6 g/kg bw/d.

B. 0.6-0.8 g/kg bw/d.

C. 0.8-1 g/kg bw/d.

D. 1.0-1.2 g/kg bw/d.

E. >1.5 g/kg bw/d.

Question nr **263**

In which of the following cases pre-diabetes should be diagnosed?

A. fasting glycemia: 123 mg/dl.

B. fasting glycemia: 136 mg/dl.

C. 2-hr glycemia (OGTT): 132 mg/dl.

D. 2-hr glycemia (OGTT): 203 mg/dl.

E. all the above.

Question nr **264**

Hirschberg test is a screening test for:

A. strabismus in children.

B. visual acuity in children.

C. lower limb ischemia in adults.

D. hip displasia in children.

E. sexual development assessment in children.

Question nr **265**

Mother reports to a GP and says that her 4-year-old child has had fever, rhinitis symptoms associated with dry cough and conjunctivitis for 5 days now. The mother has also noted white spots/pimples (on the buccal mucosa) near the molar teeth. The day before the appointment bright red maculopapular rash appeared behind the ears and spreading downwards. The child’s medical history shows no preventive vaccinations. Which diagnosis is most likely in the case described?

A. pertussis.

B. diphtheria.

C. measles.

D. rubella.

E. COVID-19.

Question nr **266**

Pancreatic cancer should be considered in patient with:

A. recurrent back pain.

B. acute pancreatitis.

C. diabetes in persons >50 years of age.

D. deep vein thrombosis.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **267**

Indicate **false** statement regarding small-cell lung carcinoma:

A. it is strongly linked to smoking.

B. at the time of diagnosis most patients have already developed metastases.

C. it is the most common type of lung carcinoma.

D. it responds well to chemotherapy.

E. chemotherapy is the treatment of choice in this type of carcinoma.

Question nr **268**

The most common symptom of upper urinary tract cancer is:

A. pain.

B. haematuria.

C. renal colic.

D. hydronephrosis.

E. pyonephrosis.

Question nr **269**

The primary diagnostic method of identifying urinary bladder carcinoma is:

A. cystoscopy.

B. computed tomography (CT) scan.

C. CT scan with contrast enhancement.

D. magnetic resonance imagining (MRI).

E. urine cytology examination.

Question nr **270**

Which features of thyroid focal lesions indicate a high risk of thyroid cancer?

A. solid structure, uneven outline, microcalcifications <1 mm.

B. only microcalcifications <1 mm.

C. liquid-solid structure, oval shape.

D. a lesion is wider than higher.

E. the presence of bright spot echoes (so-called comet trail artifact).

Question nr **271**

Management of the gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) in an adult, without alarm symptoms and outside of flare-ups, involves:

A. only lifestyle modification.

B. lifestyle modification and taking protein pomp inhibitors (PPIs) once a day for 8 weeks.

C. lifestyle modification and taking PPIs once a day for 2 weeks.

D. only taking PPIs once a day for 8 weeks.

E. only taking PPIs twice a day for 6 weeks.

Question nr **272**

Rabies virus **cannot** be contracted:

A. from an infected bat by airborne transmission.

B. from an infected bat via conjunctiva or nasal mucosa.

C. via corneal graft from a rabies-infected person.

D. via bloodstream as a result of viraemia.

E. as a result of licking damaged skin by an infected animal.