

## Tests of basic control for students

1. The round focus of shadowing with poor defined contours in the upper lobe of the right lung, 4x5 cm in size was found in the patient of 35 years old during X-ray examination. In infiltrate the brightening of 1x2 cm was seen on tomogram (section 7-8 cm). Which of the following diagnoses are the most correct?
  - A. Infiltrative tuberculosis
  - B. Miliary tuberculosis
  - C. Focal
  - D. Tuberculoma
  - E. Fibro-cavernous tuberculosis
2. The dyspnea, cyanosis and extensive dry cough appeared in a child of 3 years old with right-sided tumorous bronchadenitis. This patient received the specific therapy in tuberculosis hospital. The upper lobe on the right had shadowing and reduced in volume, organs of mediastinum were displaced to the right during X-ray control. What complication did have this child?
  - A. Atelectasis
  - B. Pneumonia
  - C. Apical pleurisy
  - D. Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis
  - E. Abscess of the lungs
3. A 44-year-old patient was admitted to the hospital in a very serious condition. The meningeal signs were marked. On the X-ray there was the dissemination in the lungs by small monomorphic symmetrically placed foci. Blood test: Leucocytes-  $9,0 \times 10^9/L$ , neutrophile shift to the left, lymphopenia, monocytosis, ESR=25mm/hr. What form of miliary tuberculosis was found in this patient?
  - A. Meningeal
  - B. Pulmonary
  - C. Typhoidal
  - D. Septic
  - E. no
4. A girl of 3 years old was admitted to a hospital in critical condition with temperature  $39.6^{\circ}C$ . She was been sick during 10 days. She had dyspnea, a bad headache. From the words of her mother, she was in contact with her uncle who was suffering from tuberculosis. The nuchal muscles were rigid. What changes in liquor were characteristic for tuberculosis meningitis?
  - A. Decreased glucose and chlorides level
  - B. Increased glucose and chlorides level
  - C. Normal glucose and chlorides level
  - D. Decrease level of protein
  - E. Large quantity of cells
5. 37-year-old patient with disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis treated in tuberculous hospital. In three weeks after beginning of treatment he felt tinnitus aurium, giddiness, decrease of hearing. Which medication could lead these symptoms?
  - A. Streptomycin
  - B. Isoniazid
  - C. Rifampicin
  - D. Ethambutol
  - E. Pyrazinamid

6. The tuberculoma of 3 cm in diameter was formed in 6 months in a 32-year-old patient with infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis of the right upper lobe after hospital treatment. What radical method of treatment did use?

- A. Segmental lung resection
- B. Artificial pneumothorax
- C. Thoracoplastic
- D. Pulmonectomy
- E. Extrapleural pneumolysis

7. The focal shadows of small and medium intensity with irregular contours in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> segments of the right lung were revealed on prophylactic fluororadiography examination of a 25 year old man Which clinical form can be suspected?

- A. Focal
- B. Disseminated
- C. Fibro-cavernous
- D. Miliary
- E. Tuberculoma

8. A child from tuberculosis place was admitted to the children's department of tuberculosis hospital with primary tuberculous complex. The shadow of medium intensity, 2x2 cm, with poor defined outline, bound "track" with the root, increased root lymphonodes were seen at 2-nd segment on the right by X-ray Determine the stage of primary tuberculous complex.

- A. Bipolar (resorption).
- B. Pneumonic
- C. Consolidation.
- D. Calcifications.
- E. Fibrosis.

9. A patient of 17 years was detected with pathology during X-ray. He has no any complaints. The previous X-ray was without any pathological changes. Only cervical, axillary lymphonodes can be palpated. On X-ray the right lung root is increased, non-structural, with poor defined contours. Blood analysis revealed ESR- 25 mm/hours, lymphocytes - 18, monocytes - 12. Mantoux test with 2 TU- 17 mm. Of what diseases is it possible to think in this case?

- A. Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymphonodes.
- B. Sarcoidosis.
- C. Lymphogranulomatosis.
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Mononucleosis.

10. A patient K. of 14 years was admitted to the hospital with infiltrative bronchadenitis. In 5 days his condition worsened sharply: he had chest pain on the right side, dyspnea, signs of an intoxication are marked. By percussion: dullness on the right side was revealed from III rib downwards, by auscultation: the breathing was weakened. What complication of tuberculosis bronchadenitis has arisen in the patient?

- A. Pleurisy
- B. Pleuropneumonia.
- C. Atelectasis.
- D. Broncho-nodular fistula.
- E. Infarct of the lungs.

11. The foci in the right lung are found in a 25-year-old student during prophylactic examination. What is the most common localization of focal tuberculosis in the lung segments?

- A. 1, 2.
- B. 2, 3.
- C. 1, 5.
- D. 9, 10.
- E. 7, 8.

12. 27-year-old HIV-infected patient with miliary tuberculosis treated in tuberculous hospital by the standard scheme. Which medication has neurotoxic effect?

- A. Isoniazid
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Rifampicin
- D. Ethambutol
- E. Pyrazinamid

13. The focal shadowings of small and medium intensity with poor defined contours in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> segments of the right lung were revealed during prophylactic X-ray investigation in a man 20-years old. Which clinical form can be suspected in this patient?

- A. Focal.
- B. Disseminated.
- C. Miliary.
- D. Cavernosus.
- E. Tuberculoma.

14. A 19-year-old patient was admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis: meningitis of the unknown etiology. She was investigated. Blood test: leucocytes-  $10,0 \times 10^9/L$ , neutrophile shift to the left, lymphopenia, monocytosis, ESR-19 mm/hr. CSF: protein value increase, levels of glucose and chloride decrease, leucocytes-130 in 1 ml., 100% lymphocytes, MBT (-). In 48 hrs the fibrin layer was formed. What etiology of meningitis can be suspected in this patient?

- A. Tuberculous.
- B. Viral.
- C. Meningococcus.
- D. Staphylococcus.
- E. Benign lymphocytic.

15. Neonate of 5 days was born with the weight of 3200 g. What vaccination dose of BCG vaccine in mg is necessary for vaccinating this child?

- A. 0,05 mg.
- B. 0,025 mg.
- C. 0,075 mg.
- D. 0,1 mg.
- E. 0,2 mg.

16. A patient K. aged 38, was admitted to the hospital in a serious condition. The diagnosis "Miliary lung tuberculosis, infiltrative phase. MBT (-)" put during X-ray and laboratory investigation. What X-ray signs confirmed the diagnosis?

- A. Homogenous symmetrically located small foci dissemination.
- B. Symmetrically located polymorphic foci in the middle and lower parts of the lungs
- C. Bilateral dissemination with involving the interstitial lung tissue into the process.
- D. Numerous small focal changes, emerging into each other in parts.
- E. Symmetrically located polymorphic foci in the upper parts of the lungs.

17. A patient admitted to a hospital with diagnosis: "Disseminated tuberculosis of the lung in the infiltrative and disintegration phase. MBT (+)." What are the characteristic and localization of the foci in subacute disseminated process?

- A. Numerous polymorphous foci located in the upper and middle parts of the lungs.
- B. Numerous homogenous, symmetrically located foci.
- C. Polymorphous, asymmetrically located foci in the middle and lower parts of the lungs.
- D. Homogenous, symmetrically located foci in the upper parts of the lungs.
- E. Polymorphous foci in the lower parts of the lungs.

18. Patient, 11 years-old had virage of Mantoux test and he was examined. He did not have any complains. The previous X-ray was without any pathological changes. The cervical, axillary lymphonodes palpated. By X-ray right lung root is increased with poor defined contours. In blood analysis: ESR- 15 mm/hours, lymphocytes - 25, monocytes - 12. Of which diseases is it possible to think in this case?

- A. Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes.
- B. Sarcoidosis.
- C. Lymphogranulomatosis.
- D. Pneumonia.
- E. Mononucleosis.

19. The students have medical examination every year. What method of examination is conducted to them for early detection of tuberculosis?

- A. FG of the chest
- B. X-ray of the chest
- C. CT of the chest
- D. TG of the chest.
- E. X-ray scopy the organs of the chest.

20. The age of a child is 6 months. From what age a first Mantoux test with 2 TU will do to this child?

- A. at 12 months
- B. at 11 months
- C. at 10 months
- D. at 9 months
- E. at 8 months

21. The cerebrospinal liquor was taking to examination at patient with tuberculous meningitis. What liquor pleocytosis is character for this pathology?

- A. 200-300 in 1 ml
- B. 2-5 in 1 ml;
- C. 4000-5000 in 1 ml;
- D. 2000-3000 in 1 ml;
- E. 10000- 20000 in 1 ml.

22. a The diagnosis of focal lung tuberculosis was put to the student during X-ray examination. What shadows on roentgenogram are typical for focal tuberculosis?

- A. Shadow up to 1cm in size
- B. Ring-shaped shadows
- C. Cloud-shaped shadows
- D. Shadow more than 1cm in size
- E. Linear shadows

23. A 5-year-old child has been observing for 2 years in tuberculous dispensary after recovered primary tuberculous complex. What residual changes after recovered primary tuberculosis can form in a child's lungs?
- Ghon's focus
  - Cavity with thin walls
  - Pneumosclerosis
  - Bronchial fistula
  - Sclerosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes
24. The patient was examined in department because of tuberculosis. He was appointed sputum examination by bacterioscopic method. What quantity of MBT should be present in 1ml of sputum to make possible their revealing by this method?
- 50000-100000
  - 200-1000
  - 1000-2000
  - 500-1000
  - 10-100
25. A patient with disseminated tuberculosis made the immunogram. Decrease of what immunocompetent cells occurs at first during development of tuberculous process?
- T-lymphocytes
  - B-lymphocytes
  - Monocytes
  - Eosinophils
  - Neutrophils
26. After Mantoux test with 2 TU a teenager has infiltrate 13 mm in diameter with necrosis. Define character of the Mantoux test result.
- Hyperergic
  - Hypoergic
  - Normoergic
  - Anergic
  - Doubtful
27. A 15-year-old boy was hospitalized in tuberculous hospital for the treatment because of infiltrative lung tuberculosis. On roentgenogram the infiltrate takes the whole upper lobe of left lung. With what nonspecific pulmonary diseases tuberculous lobitis should be differentiated?
- Croupous pneumonia
  - Focal bronchopneumonia
  - Lung cancer
  - Pneumosclerosis
  - Atelectasis
28. The tuberculinodiagnosics was in preschool. What tuberculin did use?
- PPD-L in solution 2 TU in 0,1 ml
  - PPD-L in solution 100 TU in 0,1 ml
  - PPD-S in solution 20 TU in 0,1 ml
  - ATK in solution 2 TU in 0,1 ml
  - PPD-L in solution 20 TU in 0,1 ml

29.. The shadow 2x3 cm with intensive border without decay was found during prophylactic examination in a 40 year-old patient in the right lung in S2,. What is your diagnosis?

- A. Pulmonary tuberculoma.
- B. Infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis.
- C. Focal primary tuberculosis
- D. Cirrhotic pulmonary tuberculosis
- E. Fibro-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis

30. A 16-year teenager has complained of loss of appetite, dry cough, periodically temperature elevation up to 37.2 °C during last 6 months. The examination revealed dry rales in the upper lobes of the lungs. The foci in the segments S1, S2, S6 in both lungs were revealed during X-ray examination . What disease a teenager has?

- A. Disseminated tuberculosis;
- B. Bronchiolitis;
- C. Sarcoidosis;
- D. Millitary tuberculosis;
- E. Mucoviscidosis.