

Tests ENG semestre V

- 1 In what acute abdominal diseases in patients is often seen jaundice?
- 2 A bedsore in which impairment of the skin of full thickness with extension in the subcutaneous tissue, but not through the muscular fascia observed, is classified as:
- 3 A forced amputation of the finger is most often necessary for:
- 4 A successful kidney transplant from a living donor for the first time was performed by:
- 5 Abdominal cramps are typical for:
- 6 About half of all deaths occur within seconds or minutes of injury and are related to:
- 7 Absolute symptoms of bone fractures are:
- 8 According to classification of surgical infection by clinical evolution, tetanus refers to:
- 9 According to classification of surgical infection by clinical evolution, tuberculosis refers to:
- 10 Adenocarcinoma of the breast is characterized by:
- 11 After extraction of organs for transplantation, the longest time in conditions of cold ischemia outside the body can be maintained:
- 12 Anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene) is classified in the following forms:
- 13 Aortic bruits in abdominal aortic aneurysm should be heard in:
- 14 Arterial aneurysms are divided according to cause of development into:
- 15 Artificially created communication between a hollow organ and the external environment is called:
- 16 Asymmetric distension of the abdomen usually occurs in:
- 17 At what minimum level does the pressure on the soft tissues exceed the capillary filling pressure, which leads to ischemia and tissue necrosis and appearance of pressure ulcer?
- 18 Auscultation of which of the following arteries is useless in case of chronic ischemia of lower limbs?
- 19 Autonomic diabetic neuropathy is responsible for:
- 20 Breast tumor is attached to the pectoral fascia, if on palpation:
- 21 Breast tumor is attached to the ribs and intercostal muscles, if on palpation:
- 22 Buerger-Ratschow symptom in case of chronic ischemia consists in:
- 23 By rapid development of local inflammatory reaction
- 24 Carbuncle is characterized by the following features:
- 25 Cavernous sinus thrombosis is a rare but very serious (and often fatal) complication of a furuncle in its location on:
- 26 Central axillary lymph nodes are located:

- 27 Characteristic features of the cardiac tamponade are:
- 28 Choose the characteristics of rest pain caused by chronic lower limb ischemia:
- 29 Choose the classifications of diabetic foot.
- 30 Choose the correct statements about diabetes mellitus.
- 31 Choose the correct statements regarding VAC-therapy (Vacuum Assisted Closure) in diabetic foot syndrome.
- 32 Choose the definition of “severe sepsis”?
- 33 Choose the diseases that are manifested by the syndrome of chronic venous insufficiency.
- 34 Choose the drugs which are used for the treatment and prevention of vascular complications in patients with diabetic foot syndrome:
- 35 Choose the possible causes of the development of acute limb ischemia.
- 36 Choose the rules which describe the correct technique of Semmes-Weinstein test.
- 37 Choose the signs that do not refer to the “6P” group of symptoms.
- 38 Choose the target level of HbA1C in patients with diabetic foot syndrome.
- 39 Choose the typical symptoms of acute ischemia of lower limb.
- 40 Choose two correct versions of the determination of psoas-symptom, which is revealed in retroperitoneal inflammation?
- 41 Clapp’s incision (arcuate, parallel to the edge of the nail) is used for the treatment of:
- 42 Clinical diagnosis is based on the following data:
- 43 Common causative microbial agent of erysipelas is:
- 44 Congenital anomalies of the breast are:
- 45 Conservative treatment of the patient with furuncle, complicated by cavernous sinus thrombosis, have to include:
- 46 Crepitus defined on palpation in anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissue is associated with:
- 47 Deep infection of diabetic foot involves
- 48 Deep ulcer with osteomyelitis or abscess formation is classified according to Wagner classification as:
- 49 Definitive surgery for pilonidal abscess consists in:
- 50 Depending on features of the fracture line, the bone fractures are classified into:
- 51 Depending on features of the fracture line, the bone fractures are classified into:
- 52 Diabetic foot infection associated with SIRS is classified according to the international classification as:
- 53 Dry gangrene is characterized by the following features:

- 54 During the first “golden hour” after severe injury by early treatment can be prevented many of deaths, related to:
- 55 During the second mortality peak (first hours after injury) the percentage of death, caused by trauma, is:
- 56 Dyshormonal diseases of the breast include:
- 57 Esophageal injuries reveal the following symptoms:
- 58 Final (definitive) diagnosis is made based on the following components:
- 59 Foot ulcer develops in:
- 60 Foot with extensive gangrene is classified according to Wagner classification as:
- 61 For confirmation of circulatory disturb in ischemic form of diabetic foot the following methods are used:
- 62 For descriptive purposes the abdomen is divided into:
- 63 For disease of what organs is characteristic radiation of pain back into sacral area?
- 64 Forming of gas in the soft tissues is a classical characteristic of the following types of infection:
- 65 Frequent and bilious vomiting is typical for:
- 66 Glasgow scale is used to determine:
- 67 Grade 0 diabetic foot according to Wagner classification means:
- 68 Grade 1 diabetic foot according to Wagner classification means
- 69 Grade 2 diabetic foot according to Wagner classification means:
- 70 Grade 3 diabetic foot according to Wagner classification means:
- 71 Grade 4 diabetic foot according to Wagner classification means:
- 72 Grade 5 diabetic foot according to Wagner classification means
- 73 How are called the sectors, into which the mammary gland is divided conventionally?
- 74 How is called the pupillary’s diameter difference due to traumatic brain injury?
- 75 How to administrate antibiotics correctly at admission of patient with severe surgical infection?
- 76 How to determine the most painful site and, therefore, location of purulent collection in case of subcutaneous felon?
- 77 How to drain the purulent focus in paronychia?
- 78 How to drain the purulent focus in purulent tenosynovitis?
- 79 How to drain the purulent focus in subcutaneous felon?
- 80 Hydradenitis is characterized by the following features:
- 81 Hyperglycemia refers to the following group of enteral nutrition complications:

- 82 If a probe reaches the bone during probing of plantar diabetic ulcer this suggests a high probability of:
- 83 If there is a suspicious on the breast mass, and the central axillary lymph nodes fell large, hard, or tender, the following groups of lymph nodes should be detected:
- 84 In accordance to character of damage agent traumas are divided into:
- 85 In anaerobic clostridial infection (gas gangrene) identification of gas layers in soft tissues during radiographic examination or CT scan is also called:
- 86 In approximately 10% of healthy persons the pulse can not be palpated upon:
- 87 In arteriovenous fistula the following symptoms can be determined by palpation:
- 88 In case of a large wound of the anterior abdomen with evisceration of inner organs, the first medical aid consists in:
- 89 In case of furuncle purulent inflammation develops in:
- 90 In case of hydradenitis a purulent inflammation develops in:
- 91 In case of purulent discharge from the nipple should be suspected:
- 92 In case of the chest injury subcutaneous emphysema suggests:
- 93 In case of trauma dullness on percussion of the chest suggests:
- 94 In cases of suspected abscess of soft tissues the direct indications for surgery are:
- 95 In diabetic foot syndrome critical pressure for ulcer development is equal to:
- 96 In fractures the first medical aid includes:
- 97 In men breast cancer:
- 98 In most cases, purulent processes on fingers and hands are caused by:
- 99 In open fractures the first aid does not include:
- 100 In patients with severe trauma the “golden hour” is called:
- 101 In patients with tumors of the pancreatic head can be detected Courvoisier sign, which represents:
- 102 In patients with “acute abdomen” muscular resistance develops due to:
- 103 In patients with “acute abdomen” thirst is a sign of:
- 104 In patients with “acute abdomen” vomiting is caused by:
- 105 In phlegmon of the palmar surface the edema of the dorsal surface of hand:
- 106 In purulent tenosynovitis necrosis of the tendons is caused by:
- 107 In somatic pain irritation from the gastrointestinal organs is distributed by:
- 108 In surgical patients auscultation can determine:
- 109 In surgical patients percussion can determine:

- 110 In surgical soft tissue infection pulsating pain is characteristic of the:
- 111 In surgical treatment of felon for wound drainage is most frequently is used:
- 112 In vascular semiology acute pain in the calf muscles during passive dorsal flexion of the foot is considered as a positive:
- 113 In visceral pain irritation from the gastrointestinal organs is distributed by:
- 114 In what acute surgical diseases of the abdominal organs are especially characteristic thirst and xerostomia?
- 115 In what area of the body the erysipelas is most common?
- 116 In what illness does "feculent" vomit occur?
- 117 In what period of traumatic disease the traumatized patient may develop an acute toxemia and septicopyemia?
- 118 In what types of transplantation does not develop a reaction of rejection?
- 119 In which abdominal disease patients may indicate the exact time of the onset up to a minute?
- 120 In which acute abdominal surgical diseases is absent vomiting?
- 121 In which acute abdominal surgical diseases vomiting is not characteristic?
- 122 In which acute surgical diseases of abdominal organs disappearance of liver dullness can be detected?
- 123 In which cases hospitalization of patients with furuncle is required?
- 124 In which clinical situations muscular resistance may be very slight even in the presence of serious peritonitis?
- 125 In which diseases abdominal pain will be increased on deep inspiration?
- 126 In which diseases during the inspection may be observed redness of the breast skin?
- 127 In which of the following acute abdominal diseases body temperature of patient may be subnormal (to 35-36°C)?
- 128 In which of the following conditions abdominal pain has a visceral nature?
- 129 In which of the following conditions may loud borborygmi (peristalsis) be determined by auscultation?
- 130 In which of the following diseases of the abdominal cavity can be detected diffuse dullness on abdominal percussion?
- 131 In which of the following diseases the intestinal peristalsis on auscultation is absent?
- 132 In which pathology muscular tenderness of the anterior abdominal wall is so firm, continuous and extended, that it is defined as "board-like" abdomen?
- 133 In which pathology pain intensity is so high that the patient does not find a place (restlessness)?
- 134 Increasing of pain on percussion along the axis of finger is especially characteristic for:

- 135 Indicate the correct affirmations regarding the first aid in case of dislocation:
- 136 Indicate the phases of fracture healing.
- 137 Indicate the principles of conservative treatment of bedsores.
- 138 Inflammatory diseases of the breast include:
- 139 Inspection of the breast is performed in following positions of patient
- 140 Ischemic form of diabetic foot is characterized by:
- 141 Limb lymphedema is classified into:
- 142 Local tetanus is characterized by:
- 143 Localized gangrene of toes or the forefoot is classified according to Wagner classification as:
- 144 Malignant breast tumors metastasize to the:
- 145 Mechanisms of primary brain injury after trauma include:
- 146 Mechanisms of secondary brain injury after trauma include:
- 147 Moist gangrene is characterized by the following features:
- 148 Most frequently lower limb amputations are performed in:
- 149 Muscular resistance of the anterior abdominal wall is not characteristic in patients with:
- 150 Neuropathic form of diabetic foot is characterized by:
- 151 Non-clostridial anaerobic infection can clinically manifest as phlegmon with extensive damage of the following tissues:
- 152 Nonpuerperal galactorrhea is characterized by the following features:
- 153 On abdominal palpation the patient's position should be:
- 154 On admission the temperature of patients with acute appendicitis is usually:
- 155 On examination of lower limb varicose veins the correct position of the patient is:
- 156 On examination of the breast the correct sequence is the following:
- 157 On inspection of the breast that is affected by inflammatory process, is noted:
- 158 Open pneumothorax is characterized by:
- 159 Open pneumothorax is diagnosed based on the following signs:
- 160 Palpation of pulse on the brachial artery may be performed in the:
- 161 Palpation of pulse on the femoral artery is performed in the:
- 162 Palpation of pulse on the popliteal artery is performed:
- 163 Palpation of the abdomen begins with:
- 164 Palpation of the breast by method of Velpeau is performed according to the following rules:

- 165 Palpation of the breast is done in lying position of a patient with her arm rested over her head with all fingers flat on the breast; compress the tissue gently in a rotary motion against the chest wall. This technique is called:
- 166 Paraclinical diagnosis of tetanus is based on:
- 167 Paraproctitis is:
- 168 Paronychia is defined as a localization of purulent process:
- 169 Pathogenetic classification of diabetic foot includes the following clinical forms of disease:
- 170 Pathological communication between a hollow organ and the external environment is called:
- 171 Pathological communication between two hollow organs is called:
- 172 Pathological enlargement of the breast in men is called:
- 173 Pathological fracture may be caused by:
- 174 Penetration of pathogenic organisms in the soft tissues of hands most often occurs:
- 175 Peripheral arterial embolism is manifested with syndrome of:
- 176 Peristalsis of the intestine should be heard:
- 177 Plantar callus formation results in:
- 178 Positive Blumberg's symptom in case of peritonitis is determined by:
- 179 Postpartum mastitis is also called:
- 180 Preliminary diagnosis is based on the following data:
- 181 Presence of bone sequestrs in inflammation of hand fingers is observed in:
- 182 Pressure ulcers are commonly localized to:
- 183 Prevention of transplant rejection in the postoperative period consists in:
- 184 Puerperal mastitis develops:
- 185 Purulent inflammation of sweat glands is called:
- 186 Radiation of pain in the inferior angle of the right scapula is characteristic in:
- 187 Radiation of pain to the top of the shoulder on the side of lesion occurs in:
- 188 Radiographic changes at bone felon appear:
- 189 Relative symptoms of bone fractures are:
- 190 Rules of the breast self examination are the following:
- 191 Screening for diabetic foot syndrome includes the following tests:
- 192 Select the classic signs of Kanavel, described in pyogenic flexor tenosynovitis.
- 193 Select the right descriptions of Semmes-Weinstein test technique.

- 194 Sensorial disorders (paresthesia, hypo- or anesthesia) and motor deficit (paresis, paralysis) are characteristic of:
- 195 Shifting of pain from the epigastrium to the right iliac fossa suggests:
- 196 Skull fractures are divided into:
- 197 Somatic diabetic neuropathy is responsible for:
- 198 Sometimes palpation of the breast may detect a mass with its usual subareolar location, which is called:
- 199 Specify additional non-surgical treatment methods of anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues.
- 200 Specify clinical conditions which correspond to diabetic foot syndrome definition provided by WHO.
- 201 Specify clinical signs, which are characteristic of the final stage of acute limb ischemia:
- 202 Specify measures for tetanus prevention.
- 203 Specify methods, which may be helpful for the diagnosis of anaerobic non-clostridial infection of soft tissue.
- 204 Specify pathogenic mechanisms of chronic venous insufficiency of the lower limbs.
- 205 Specify some risk factors for breast cancer in women.
- 206 Specify the abnormal changes in the laboratory tests, characteristic for diabetic foot infection.
- 207 Specify the anatomical features of fingers and hand, which determine special manifestations of the inflammatory process.
- 208 Specify the anatomical forms of deep palmar surface phlegmon.
- 209 Specify the anatomical forms of phlegmon of the dorsal hand surface.
- 210 Specify the antigens of histocompatibility responsible for rejection of transplanted organs and tissues in humans?
- 211 Specify the appropriate curative measures in patients with tetanus.
- 212 Specify the areas of the body, on which furuncles are not formed.
- 213 Specify the cause of acute transplant rejection.
- 214 Specify the cause of chronic transplant rejection.
- 215 Specify the cause of limb function disturbance in acute purulent surgical infection.
- 216 Specify the causes of hyperacute transplant rejection.
- 217 Specify the clinical forms of erysipelas.
- 218 Specify the clinical signs of brainstem death, which are evaluated for possible organ transplantation.

- 219 Specify the clinical symptoms characteristic for grade 4 diabetic foot infection according to the international classification.
- 220 Specify the clinical symptoms characteristic of the erythematous form of erysipelas.
- 221 Specify the common causes of trophic ulcer development.
- 222 Specify the components of a complex treatment of surgical infection?
- 223 Specify the components of the Virchow's triad, which represent the pathogenetic mechanism of vascular thrombosis.
- 224 Specify the compound components of bone felon treatment.
- 225 Specify the correct classification of tetanus.
- 226 Specify the correct position of patient during abdominal palpation.
- 227 Specify the correct statements regarding the “forbidden zone” of hand.
- 228 Specify the correct statements, relating to sternal fractures.
- 229 Specify the correct statements, relating to traumatic injuries.
- 230 Specify the deep forms of felon.
- 231 Specify the examples of pathological syndromes.
- 232 Specify the external fistulas.
- 233 Specify the form of diabetic foot which most frequently results in major amputation.
- 234 Specify the forms of paraproctitis.
- 235 Specify the imaging and instrumental methods in suspicious on breast diseases.
- 236 Specify the local complications of inflammatory processes, located on the soft tissues of extremities.
- 237 Specify the management options for patients, who presented with “acute abdomen”.
- 238 Specify the mechanism of edema in purulent surgical infection of soft tissues.
- 239 Specify the mechanism of pain in purulent surgical infection of soft tissues.
- 240 Specify the mechanism of skin hyperemia in purulent surgical infection of soft tissues.
- 241 Specify the mechanism of skin hyperthermia in purulent surgical infection of soft tissues.
- 242 Specify the methods effective for treatment of ischemia in diabetic foot syndrome.
- 243 Specify the methods of vascular imaging used in diagnostic work-up of patients with ischemic form of diabetic foot:
- 244 Specify the microbial agent, which is least likely to cause sepsis.
- 245 Specify the microorganisms responsible for anaerobic non-clostridial infection of soft tissue.
- 246 Specify the mildest form of brain injury.

- 247 Specify the most common complication of open fractures.
- 248 Specify the most frequent cause of the development of chronic limb ischemia.
- 249 Specify the most frequent form of diabetic foot.
- 250 Specify the non-specific mechanisms of the human body response to infection.
- 251 Specify the optimal method of anesthesia for the treatment of cutaneous panaritium.
- 252 Specify the optimal position of patient during palpation of central axillary lymph nodes.
- 253 Specify the organs, in which gangrene can develop.
- 254 Specify the organs, in which the development of necrosis is called infarction.
- 255 Specify the paraclinical methods used for the diagnosis of acute surgical infection of soft tissues:
- 256 Specify the phases of furuncle evolution.
- 257 Specify the reasons of increasing incidence of sepsis at present.
- 258 Specify the reasons of particularly expressed pain in felon, which is not comparable with pains in purulent processes of other localization.
- 259 Specify the rules of antibiotic therapy administration in sepsis.
- 260 Specify the rules of surgery for carbuncle.
- 261 Specify the splints used for first aid (transport immobilization) in fracture:
- 262 Specify the standard types of bone reduction in case of fracture.
- 263 Specify the superficial forms of felon.
- 264 Specify the symptoms characteristic of deep vein thrombosis of lower limbs.
- 265 Specify the symptoms of simple (closed) pneumothorax.
- 266 Specify the synonyms of the term “mastopathy”.
- 267 Specify the terms – synonyms of soft tissue anaerobic clostridial infection.
- 268 Specify the three cytokines of major importance in the pathogenesis of sepsis.
- 269 Specify the triad of Beck in cardiac tamponade.
- 270 Specify the types of immobilization used for holding of fracture until union.
- 271 Specify the types of rejection reaction, occurring in transplantation.
- 272 Specify the typical changes in blood analysis during acute surgical infection.
- 273 Specify the typical clinical signs of soft tissue anaerobic clostridial infection (gas gangrene).
- 274 Specify the typical complications of arterial aneurysms.
- 275 Specify the typical localization of trophic ulcers in the syndrome of chronic ischemia.
- 276 Specify the typical symptoms of acute mastitis.

- 277 Specify the wounds with high risk of anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene) development.
- 278 Specify which of the following conditions refers to symptoms.
- 279 Specify which of the following conditions refers to symptoms.
- 280 Spontaneous anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene) most commonly develops in patients:
- 281 Superficial full-thickness diabetic ulcer (not extending through the subcutis) is classified according to Wagner classification as:
- 282 Superficial infection of diabetic foot involves:
- 283 Superficial palpation of the abdomen should begin:
- 284 Surgically created artificial communication between two hollow organs is called:
- 285 Symmetric distension of the abdomen usually occurs in:
- 286 Symptoms of breast cancer in men are the following:
- 287 Symptoms of contraction in case of the breast tumors include:
- 288 Symptoms of traumatic aortic rupture include:
- 289 Syndrome of chronic venous insufficiency of lower limbs is characterized by:
- 290 Systolic bruit above big arteries suggests:
- 291 Systolic bruit in the popliteal fossa should raise the suspicion to:
- 292 Systolic-diastolic permanent bruit ("engine sound") over the major artery is characteristic of:
- 293 Tenosynovitis of which fingers can lead to the spread of infection into Pirogov-Parona's cellular space of forearm?
- 294 The absence of passage of stool and gas is an early symptom of:
- 295 The Branham symptom is considered positive if:
- 296 The clinical diagnostics of severe sepsis is based on:
- 297 The clinical presentation of mastopathy includes the following symptoms:
- 298 The complex treatment of ischemic form of the diabetic foot Wagner grade IV should include:
- 299 The complex treatment of neuropathic form of the diabetic foot Wagner grade III should include:
- 300 The complex treatment of patients with anaerobic non-clostridial infection includes:
- 301 The diagnosis of "acute abdomen" is:
- 302 The dislocation is considered to be acute in the first:
- 303 The duration of antibacterial treatment in case of diabetic foot with osteomyelitis usually is:

- 304 The epigastric part of abdomen includes:
- 305 The examples of pathological syndromes are:
- 306 The following clinical signs are characteristic of damp gangrene of extremity:
- 307 The following criteria are used to diagnose systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS):
- 308 The following forms of breast abscess are distinguished depending on the location:
- 309 The following types of fistulas are distinguished depending on the nature of tissue lining the fistulous tract:
- 310 The group of symptoms known as “6P” is characteristic of:
- 311 The hypogastric part of abdomen includes:
- 312 The increased risk of sepsis have:
- 313 The laboratory diagnosis of severe sepsis is based on:
- 314 The length of convalescence period in traumatic disease is:
- 315 The main causes of gynecomastia are the following:
- 316 The main danger related to thrombosis of the great saphenous vein is:
- 317 The method of choice for diagnostics of osteomyelitis in diabetic foot syndrome is:
- 318 The method of choice for treatment of idiopathic gynecomastia is:
- 319 The mezogastric part of abdomen includes:
- 320 The most frequent causative bacterial agent of gas gangrene is:
- 321 The most important factors which influence selection of correct curative strategy in patients with diabetic foot are:
- 322 The O’Hare / Diterihs traction splint is used for:
- 323 The patient complains of repeated leg pain that develops during walking some distance. The pain is severe enough to force the patient to stop walking and it disappears after a short rest. What symptom is described?
- 324 The patient complains of repeated leg pain that develops during walking some distance. The pain is severe enough to force the patient to stop walking and disappear after a short rest. What syndrome should be suspected?
- 325 The period of warm ischemia in organ transplantation begins:
- 326 The positive blood culture in sepsis with isolation of *Bacteroides fragilis* suggests, that source of infection most likely is situated in:
- 327 The presence of free fluid in the abdominal cavity is determined clinically by:
- 328 The purposes of palpation of the breast are:
- 329 The symptom of “heavy legs” which develops at the end of working day and disappears after night rest is characteristic of:

- 330 The symptoms that constitute the triad of Beck in cardiac tamponade are:
- 331 The syndrome of “limb ischemia” is classified in:
- 332 The term iatrogenic injury means:
- 333 The term “acute abdomen” is:
- 334 The term “arterial aneurysm” means:
- 335 The term “katatrauma” means:
- 336 The term “limb ischemia” means:
- 337 The term “pandactylitis” refers to:
- 338 The typical localization of hydradenitis is:
- 339 The typical position of the patient with critical lower limb ischemia is:
- 340 The use of non organic or synthetic materials for replacement of tissues and organs is named:
- 341 Thrombosis of superficial varicose veins of lower limbs (varicothrombophlebitis) is characterized by:
- 342 Through drainage by small incisions on the palmar and dorsal surfaces of hand in the areas of interdigital folds is used for treatment of:
- 343 To development of pilonidal abscess contributes the accumulation in the cavity of pilonidal cyst of:
- 344 Ulcer with exposed tendon or bone without osteomyelitis or abscess is classified according to Wagner classification as:
- 345 Unilateral dullness on percussion with appearance of peristaltic sounds over the affected side of chest is revealed in case of:
- 346 Unilateral nipple retraction is usually a sign of:
- 347 What are characteristic features of gangrene?
- 348 What are histopathological findings in anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene)?
- 349 What are the clinical manifestations of floating rib fractures (flail chest)?
- 350 What are the main causes of bedsore?
- 351 What are the main mechanisms of multiple organ failure in sepsis?
- 352 What are the most likely causes of the disease in patient with the onset of pain in the abdomen accompanied by temperature of 40-41 °C?
- 353 What are the purposes of palpation of the breast?
- 354 What are the typical clinical signs of anaerobic non-clostridial infection of soft tissue?
- 355 What can be revealed during superficial palpation of the abdomen?
- 356 What characterizes erysipeloid?

- 357 What characterizes lymphangitis?
- 358 What characterizes somatic pain in “acute abdomen”?
- 359 What characterizes the bone felon?
- 360 What characterizes the cutaneous felon?
- 361 What characterizes the ingrowing toenail?
- 362 What characterizes the initial clinical manifestations of tetanus?
- 363 What characterizes the paronychia?
- 364 What characterizes the phenomenon of “paradoxical” breathing in case of flail chest (type of rib fracture)?
- 365 What characterizes the pilonidal abscess?
- 366 What characterizes the purulent tenosynovitis?
- 367 What characterizes the subcutaneous felon?
- 368 What characterizes the surgical treatment of primary purulent focus in sepsis of soft tissues?
- 369 What characterizes visceral pain in “acute abdomen”?
- 370 What classifications of sepsis are used?
- 371 What clinical symptoms are similar in hemothorax and pneumothorax?
- 372 What clinical test can be used for assessment of permeability of the deep veins of lower limb before varicose veins surgery?
- 373 What combination of patients’ parameters is corresponding to presence of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)?
- 374 What comorbidities (concomitant diseases) are typical for patients with acute limb ischemia caused by arterial embolism?
- 375 What data from patient’s history of life are important for the diagnosis of limb ischemia?
- 376 What diagnostic test is used for screening for early detection of breast cancer?
- 377 What differentiates the abscess from the phlegmon?
- 378 What do neurological symptoms determine in intracranial hematomas?
- 379 What does the symptom of fluctuations in surgical soft tissue infection suggest?
- 380 What does the term “symptom” mean?
- 381 What does the term “syndrome” mean?
- 382 What does the tympanic sound on percussion of the chest suggest in case of injury?
- 383 What effects have the elevated glucose blood level upon immune system of patient?
- 384 What emergency curative measure is indicated in tension pneumothorax?

- 385 What events from the history of patient's life are important for diagnosis of secondary lymphedema of extremities?
- 386 What extraabdominal diseases may be accompanied by musculare resistance of the abdominal wall?
- 387 What form of panaritium is most likely, if on the palmar surface of thumb is determined a small vesicle filled with a purulent contents?
- 388 What form of tetanus is less dangerous?
- 389 What forms of erysipelas require surgical treatment?
- 390 What fundamental discoveries formed the basis for the development of transplantation?
- 391 What incision is recommended for purulent tenosynovitis?
- 392 What includes surgical treatment of cutaneous felon?
- 393 What index reflects most exactly the grade of metabolic compensation in type II diabetes mellitus?
- 394 What infectious processes are related to acute specific surgical infection?
- 395 What is a unilateral hemiparesis in case of traumatic brain injury?
- 396 What is a unilateral paralysis in case of traumatic brain injury?
- 397 What is bacteremia?
- 398 What is characteristic of edema caused by acute limb ischemia?
- 399 What is characteristic of edema caused by chronic venous insufficiency of lower limb?
- 400 What is characteristic of edema caused by proximal (iliofemoral) deep vein thrombosis of lower limb?
- 401 What is characteristic of tension pneumothorax?
- 402 What is characterized polythelia correctly?
- 403 What is gynecomastia?
- 404 What is Melnikov's test in anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene)?
- 405 What is septicemia?
- 406 What is septicopiemia?
- 407 What is the aim of longitudinal incisions (fasciotomy) in anaerobic clostridial infection (gas gangrene) of extremity?
- 408 What is the causative agent of furuncle and carbuncle?
- 409 What is the character of somatic pain in "acute abdomen"?
- 410 What is the character of visceral pain in "acute abdomen"?
- 411 What is the character of vomiting in acute appendicitis?
- 412 What is the main method of treatment for intracerebral hematomas?

- 413 What is the main purpose of examination of patients with abdominal trauma?
- 414 What is the mechanism of bacterial translocation phenomenon that leads to sepsis and multiple organ failure?
- 415 What is the mechanism of traumatic injury in open fracture of extremity, when the fragment of the broken bone perforates the soft tissue?
- 416 What is the most common source of infection in tetanus?
- 417 What is the purpose of breast examination, when woman press her hands against her hips?
- 418 What is the purposes of superficial palpation of the abdomen?
- 419 What is the role of mononuclear phagocytes in the inflammatory focus?
- 420 What is the symptom of mastopathy, when palpable mass is in upper right position disappears in repeated palpation in a lying position?
- 421 What is trismus, which occurs in tetanus?
- 422 What local symptoms may suggest severe head trauma (eg, fractures of the skull base)?
- 423 What location of abscess is defined as a felon?
- 424 What occurs in case of mastopathy in the mammary gland?
- 425 What organs and tissues for transplantation can be extracted from a living donor?
- 426 What organs and tissues for transplantation can be extracted only from a dead donor?
- 427 What pathological symptom can be identified both on inspection and palpation of the breast?
- 428 What pathophysiological mechanisms contribute to the development of ischemia and create anaerobic conditions in anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene)?
- 429 What periods are distinguished in traumatic disease?
- 430 What should be suspected if the areola and nipple are covered with erosions and crusts?
- 431 What signs can be noted during visual inspection of the breast?
- 432 What symptoms are always determined in rib fractures?
- 433 What symptoms are characteristic of flail chest?
- 434 What symptoms are helpful to differentiate tension (valve) pneumothorax from a closed (simple) pneumothorax?
- 435 What symptoms are not characteristic of the syndrome of chronic venous insufficiency of lower limb?
- 436 What tests are used for clinical demonstration of venous reflux in the great saphenous vein in patients with varicose veins disease?
- 437 What treatment is recommended, if simple pneumothorax is large enough to be seen on plain chest radiograph?

- 438 What type of trauma is classified as associated (polytrauma)?
- 439 What type of trauma is classified as multiple?
- 440 What variants of pain are typical for acute abdominal surgical diseases?
- 441 When is it better to perform prophylactic physical examination of the breast?
- 442 When is the "tilting doll" symptom positive?
- 443 Where is abdominal pain caused by disorders of the small intestine initially localized?
- 444 Which acute abdominal surgical diseases are accompanied by repeated vomiting?
- 445 Which biologic effects are caused by alpha exotoxin of *Clostridium perfringens*?
- 446 Which biological characteristics of microorganisms determine the evolution of surgical infection?
- 447 Which characteristics are obligatory in the description of palpable breast mass?
- 448 Which characteristics are obligatory in the description of palpable breast mass?
- 449 Which clinical syndromes are distinguished in abdominal trauma with inner organs damage?
- 450 Which leukocytes provide the humoral immune response to surgical infection?
- 451 Which of the diseases is characteristic for middle-aged patients?
- 452 Which of the diseases, causing the clinical picture of "acute abdomen", is related to the syndrome of "acute intestinal obstruction"?
- 453 Which of the following causes of esophageal traumatic injuries are iatrogenic by origin?
- 454 Which of the following clinical phenomena is characteristic for sepsis?
- 455 Which of the following clinical signs of hemothorax does not occur in pneumothorax?
- 456 Which of the following combinations of symptoms characterizes the "Hippocratic face" in a patient with advanced peritonitis?
- 457 Which of the following conditions are accompanied by perforation of a hollow organ into the peritoneal cavity?
- 458 Which of the following confirms the presence of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)?
- 459 Which of the following confirms the presence of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)?
- 460 Which of the following diseases are characterized by a gradual increase of abdominal pain intensity?
- 461 Which of the following diseases is accompanied by a "knife-like" pain in the abdomen?
- 462 Which of the following diseases is accompanied by intraperitoneal hemorrhage?
- 463 Which of the following diseases is characteristic for middle-aged patients?
- 464 Which of the following diseases is not accompanied by intraperitoneal hemorrhage?

- 465 Which of the following diseases is not typical for pediatric patients?
- 466 Which of the following diseases is typical for children?
- 467 Which of the following diseases is typical for patients older than 60 years?
- 468 Which of the following diseases refers to anomalies of the breast?
- 469 Which of the following diseases usually starts after weightlifting or abrupt change of body position?
- 470 Which of the following diseases, causing the clinical picture of “acute abdomen”, does not relate to inflammatory ones?
- 471 Which of the following diseases, given rise to the symptoms of “acute abdomen” have an inflammatory nature?
- 472 Which of the following extraabdominal diseases can cause the clinical picture of “acute abdomen”?
- 473 Which of the following factors are of main importance in biomechanics of blunt trauma?
- 474 Which of the following factors causes tissue necrosis indirectly?
- 475 Which of the following factors does not influence the development of “circulatory” necrosis?
- 476 Which of the following fractures are termed as „complicated”:
- 477 Which of the following head injuries cause both general and focal neurological symptoms?
- 478 Which of the following head injuries cause only general neurological symptoms?
- 479 Which of the following imaging and laboratory studies are the most informative for the diagnosis of anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene)?
- 480 Which of the following injuries are related to isolated trauma?
- 481 Which of the following injuries are related to multiple trauma?
- 482 Which of the following injuries relates to multiple trauma?
- 483 Which of the following is characteristic of aberrant breast?
- 484 Which of the following is necrosis?
- 485 Which of the following refers to generalized effects caused by cytokines in sepsis?
- 486 Which of the following results of investigations is crucial to confirm the diagnosis of sepsis?
- 487 Which of the following signs allows to determine clinically rib fracture?
- 488 Which of the following signs is related to focal neurological symptoms after head trauma?
- 489 Which of the following signs is related to general neurological symptoms after head trauma?

- 490 Which of the following statements about sepsis is true?
- 491 Which of the following statements are true characteristics of tetanus?
- 492 Which of the following statements characterizes the period of early manifestations in traumatic disease?
- 493 Which of the following statements characterizes the period of late disturbances in traumatic disease?
- 494 Which of the following statements characterizes the period of traumatic shock in traumatic disease?
- 495 Which of the following symptoms is characteristic of injuries of trachea and major bronchi?
- 496 Which of the following symptoms is indicates reliably, that the furuncle in the phase of abscess formation?
- 497 Which of the following symptoms suggest cerebral compression by posttraumatic hematoma?
- 498 Which of the following types of sepsis is observed most commonly in clinical practice?
- 499 Which of the given diseases is characterized by “tilting doll” symptom?
- 500 Which of the given injuries are related to associated trauma (polytrauma)?
- 501 Which of the given symptoms does not occur in brain concussion?
- 502 Which of the statements relating to abscess are correct?
- 503 Which of the statements relating to phlegmon are correct?
- 504 Which of these additional methods is optimal for the treatment of anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene)?
- 505 Which of these conditions does not refer to perforation of a hollow organ into the peritoneal cavity?
- 506 Which of these factors cause directly tissue necrosis?
- 507 Which of these fistulas are acquired?
- 508 Which of these fistulas are congenital?
- 509 Which of these options of organ transplantation refers to allogeneic transplant?
- 510 Which of these options of organ transplantation refers to syngeneic transplant?
- 511 Which of these options of organ transplantation refers to xenogeneic transplant?
- 512 Which of these types of transplantation is called heterotopic?
- 513 Which of these types of transplantation is called orthotopic?
- 514 Which parameters in Glasgow scale are used to determine the level of consciousness in head trauma?
- 515 Which symptoms are common for generalized tetanus?

- 516 Which three symptoms are combined into the triad of Beck in traumatic cardiac tamponade?
- 517 Which type of fractures is characterized by highest probability of bacterial contamination of the bone?
- 518 Which type of hematoma does not lead to cerebral compression in head injury?
- 519 With the presence of bloody discharge from the nipples should be suspected:
- 520 “Hippocratic face” in a patient with advanced peritonitis is characterized by a combination of the following symptoms:
- 521 “Knife-like” pain in the abdomen is characteristic of:
- 522 “Like a belt” radiation of abdominal pain is characteristic of:
- 523 “Phlegmasia cerulea dolens” is:
- 524 “Plash sound” appears on auscultation and percussion of the abdomen as a result of:
- 525 “Valve” pneumothorax is also called: