

Database of questions for the Medical Final Examination (LEK) Part 2

Family medicine

Modified 29.05.2025.

No 1. Indicate the most common causes of lumbosacral pain in the patients below 30 years of age.

- A. seronegative spondyloarthropathies.
- B. Paget's disease.
- C. congenital lumbar spinal stenosis.
- D. discopathy.
- E. bulging of the nucleus pulposus.

No 2. The damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve as one of the causes of hoarseness may result from:

- 1) acute epiglottitis.
- 2) hypothyroidism.
- 3) gout.
- 4) lung cancers.
- 5) akromegalies.

The correct answer is:

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

No 3. Acute infectious respiratory disease, caused by RNA viruses, in which the human being is the only reservoir of the virus, and infectivity to the environment occurs 5 days prior to the onset of the rash and 3 days following its resolution is:

- A. infectious mononucleosis.
- B. rubella.
- C. roseola.
- D. hand, foot and mouth disease.
- E. measles.

No 4. Which of the parasites parasitizes only in the lumen of the human large intestine?

- 1) pinworm.
- 2) giardiasis.
- 3) ascaris lumbricoides.
- 4) armed tapeworm.
- 5) broad tapeworm.

The correct answer is:

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

No 5. Which is the drug of choice in the treatment of acute uncomplicated bronchitis?

- A. amoxicillin.
- B. amoxicillin with clavulanic acid.
- C. clarithromycin.
- D. cefuroxime axetil.
- E. symptomatic treatment - without antibiotic therapy.

6. A patient reported to the GP with temperature above 39° C, chills and severe pain, lasting from the evening hours of the previous day. The pain appeared several minutes after eating a heavy dinner, is located in the epigastrium and is radiating to the right shoulder. The patient reports a single incident of vomiting and nausea. Indicate the cause of the symptoms.

- A. gastric ulcer disease.
- B. appendicitis.
- C. right-sided renal colic.
- D. acute cholecystitis.
- E. abdominal aortic dissection.

No 7. Indicate the false statement concerning melanoma:

- A.** a malignant neoplasm most commonly derived from cutaneous melanocytes that have undergone malignant transformation.
- B.** a helpful tool facilitating the clinical diagnosis of melanoma is the ABCDE scale.
- C.** the prognosis depends on the stage of the disease.
- D.** the risk of developing another melanoma increases about 10-25 times in a person who has previously had this type of cancer.
- E.** the best diagnostic method is a fine needle biopsy of a suspicious lesion.

No 8. In which neoplastic diseases does itching of the skin occur?

- 1) lung cancer.
- 2) breast cancer.
- 3) stomach cancer.
- 4) lymphogranuloma.
- 5) Sézary syndrome.

The correct answer is:

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

No 9. Indicate the vaccines that can be administered to pregnant women.

- 1) inactivated influenza vaccine.
- 2) hepatitis B vaccine.
- 3) pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus vaccine, Tdap type.
- 4) pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus DTPw vaccine;
- 5) tuberculosis vaccine.

The correct answer is:

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

No 10. A GP has been called for a home visit to an 80-year-old female patient, by her son who was concerned about the strange behavior of his mother: for the past 2 days the patient has not been able to speak, today she does not understand what she is being told, she does not follow the simplest commands, and also has problems with keeping balance. Indicate the cause of these symptoms.

- A.** hypoglycaemia.
- B.** stroke.
- C.** brain tumour.
- D.** decrease in blood pressure.
- E.** Alzheimer's disease.

No 11. A 66-year-old male patient reported to his GP complaining of palpitations, impaired exercise tolerance and dizziness. On the assessment of the patient's ECG, the doctor found arrhythmias with irregular RR intervals, no visible P waves and regular electrical function of the atria in V1 lead. Indicate the cause.

- A.** atrial flutter.
- B.** paroxysmal atrial tachycardia.
- C.** acute coronary syndrome
- D.** paroxysmal atrial fibrillation.
- E.** ventricular arrhythmias.

No 12. Indicate the true statements concerning erysipelas.

- 1) β -hemolytic streptococcosis is the pathogenic agent.
- 2) it may be a complication of ulcers in the course of venous insufficiency.
- 3) on the face, the infection usually affects the cheeks and nose, often taking the shape of a butterfly.
- 4) the treatment of choice is an antibiotic therapy with a gram-negative bacteria active drug.
- 5) acute glomerulonephritis is a very commonly observed complication of erysipelas.

The correct answer is:

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

No 13. In which bacterial infection would you use amoxicillin as the first-line treatment?

- 1) bacterial pharyngitis and tonsillitis.
- 2) bacterial sinusitis.
- 3) uncomplicated cystitis in women.
- 4) acute pyelonephritis.
- 5) traveller's diarrhoea.

The correct answer is:

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

No 14. The beginning of post-exposure management can be delayed until the confirmation of rabies in the animal, provided that the animal that exposed the person did not show any signs of the disease during the exposure and a 15-day veterinary observation is possible. Indicate the statement to which the description refers.

- A.** animals that have been vaccinated against rabies and have a documented vaccination.
B. all domestic animals, i.e.: cats, dogs, rabbits, hamsters, mice.
C. only cats and dogs.
D. the beginning of post-exposure management in the case of suspected rabies should be started immediately without unnecessary observation of the animal.
E. such observation is possible in every animal only in the case of salivation of the damaged skin, slight bites and scratches.

No 15. Immediate use of an antibiotic in acute otitis media is recommended in:

- 1) children under 6 months old.
- 2) children over 2 years old with bilateral otitis media.
- 3) children with high fever ($>39^{\circ}\text{C}$), severe pain and vomiting.
- 4) patients with purulent discharge from the ear.
- 5) patients with limited access to health care.

The correct answer is:

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

No 16. The condition of a 60-year-old female patient, suffering from venous thromboembolism has suddenly deteriorated. Dyspnoea, tachycardia and tachypnoea have occurred. The patient is significantly anxious. Indicate the cause:

- A.** exacerbation of ischaemic heart disease.
B. intercostal nerve neuralgia.
C. pulmonary embolism.
D. exacerbation of COPD.
E. pneumonia.

17. A 7th grade primary school student presented to the GP for a balance test. When assessing sexual development, the doctor noted: the testes are growing significantly and are of about 3.6 cm in size. The penis and scrotum are increasing/ enlarging. Pubic hair is still growing mainly around the back of the penis, but is becoming coarse and curly. The correct rating according to the Tanner scale is:

- A.** G1,P1.
B. G2, P3.
C. G3, P3.
D. G4, P4.
E. G5, P5.

No 18. Normal urine sediment **should not** contain:

- 1) cystine crystals.
- 2) magnesium-ammonium phosphate crystals.
- 3) uric acid crystals.
- 4) calcium oxalate crystals.
- 5) calcium phosphate crystals.

The correct answer is:

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

No 19. Indicate the false statement concerning a medical patronage visit.

- A.** a medical patronage visit to a healthy, full-term newborn baby should take place in the first four weeks of their life.
- B.** a medical patronage visit to premature babies should take place within 7 days following the baby's discharge from the hospital.
- C.** a medical patronage visit to a full-term newborn baby takes place at the newborn's home or in the healthcare facility.
- D.** a medical patronage visit to premature baby always takes place at the newborn's home.
- E.** physical examination during a patronage visit should be carried out in the presence of the newborn's parents or guardians.

No 20. Indicate a feature that is not characteristic of COPD:

- A.** progressive character.
- B.** variability of symptoms during the day.
- C.** chronic exposure to tobacco smoke.
- D.** inspiratory chest position.
- E.** loss of body weight.

No 21. A 21-day long antibiotic therapy will be used in the case of pneumonia caused by:

- A.** *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.
- B.** *Legionella pneumophila*.
- C.** *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.
- D.** *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.
- E.** *Haemophilus influenzae*.

No 22. A typical electrocardiographic image of acute myocardial infarction is:

- A.** elevation of the ST segment at point J, in two adjacent leads, by 2 mm in V₁-V₃ or by 1 mm in others.
- B.** elevation of the ST segment at point J, in two adjacent leads, by 2 mm in V₄-V₆ or by 1 mm in others.
- C.** change in ST segment morphology at J (depression or elevation)
- D.** recent right bundle branch block.
- E.** the true answers are A i D.

No 23. Indicate **the false** statements concerning the values of complete blood count parameters.

- A.** in peripheral blood smear test, in newborns lymphocytes prevail.
- B.** in peripheral blood smear test, in children neutrophils prevail.
- C.** the highest physiological values of leukocytes are observed in the newborn in the second week of life.
- D.** the lowest hemoglobin and hematocrit values occur in newborns.
- E.** the highest platelet values occur in newborns.

No 24. In which of the following cases will the GP use a 3-dose vaccination schedule using tetanus prophylaxis?

- A.** uncertain vaccination history, lack of documentation, low risk of tetanus.
- B.** uncertain vaccination history, lack of documentation, high risk of tetanus.
- C.** last dose of vaccine over 10 years ago, high risk of tetanus.
- D.** last vaccination 5-10 years ago, high risk of tetanus.
- E.** last vaccination dose 1-5 years ago, low risk of tetanus.

No 25. Indicate **the false** statement concerning neoplastic diseases.

- 1) daily intake of 10-20 grams of alcohol is a recognized risk factor for hepatocellular carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma.
- 2) secondary prevention of colorectal cancer includes rectosigmoidoscopy every 10 years.
- 3) asymptomatic hypercalcaemia worsens the prognosis for a cancer patient.
- 4) the reasonableness of performing imaging examinations or blood tests in the prevention of cancer in asymptomatic patients is small.
- 5) the occurrence of fever in patients treated with cytostatics requires urgent complete blood count.

The correct answer is:

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

No 26. Indicate the true statements concerning a proliferative blood disease:

- 1) Philadelphia chromosome presence is stated in 50% of chronic myelogenous leukaemia cases.
- 2) mediastinal tumor never causes upper vena cava syndrome.
- 3) the median diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia is 57 years old.
- 4) outpatient complete blood count and abdominal ultrasound in a child with suspected acute myeloid leukaemia may delay diagnosis.
- 5) to diagnose acute myeloid leukemia, a minimum of 20% blast cells must be detected in the blood and/or bone marrow smear.

The correct answer is:

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

No 27. Indicate the symptoms that may accompany small cell lung cancer.

- 1) shoulder pain in Pancosta tumour.
- 2) Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome.
- 3) Cushing's syndrome.
- 4) weight loss.
- 5) acanthosis nigricans.

The correct answer is:

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

No 28. Grade III, on the TNM scale, in gastric cancer means.

- A.** tumour infiltrating the submucosa, without distant metastases.
- B.** tumour infiltrating the peritoneum with distant metastases.
- C.** tumour infiltrating the muscle layer, without distant metastases.
- D.** tumour infiltrating the muscle layer, with distant metastases.
- E.** tumour infiltrating the submucosa with the presence of distant metastases.

29. Indicate the true statement concerning skin cancers.

- A.** basal cell carcinoma usually develops before the age of 40.
- B.** squamous cell carcinoma is the most common skin cancer
- C.** basal cell carcinoma is characterized by rapid growth and ease of bleeding.
- D.** patients with numerous moles and a history of a second-degree burn in the childhood are particularly vulnerable to the development of malignant melanoma.
- E.** the most malignant form of melanoma is a form that develops from a malignant lentigo.

No 30. Indicate the true statement concerning small cell lung cancer.

- 1) an increase in the lactate dehydrogenase index is a bad prognostic indicator.
- 2) the occurrence of vomiting a few days after treatment is characteristic of chemotherapeutic agents used during the treatment of small cell lung cancer.
- 3) surgery is the preferred treatment method.
- 4) an X-ray is the most effective method of imaging responses to chemotherapy.
- 5) a tumor in the case of small cell lung cancer can be neuroendocrine active.

The correct answer is:

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

No 31. Indicate the true statements concerning breast fibroadenoma.

- 1) the symptom that distinguishes fibroadenoma from abscess will be, for example, a fluctuation symptom typical of a purulent lesion.
- 2) breast tumour should be assessed according to the 5-point BI-RADS scale.
- 3) a negative FNAB result excludes the presence of cancer.
- 4) late menarche increases the risk of fibroadenoma.
- 5) clinically, difficult to be distinguished from phyllodes tumour.

The correct answer is:

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

No 32. Indicate the true statements concerning cervical cancer prevention.

- 1) Cervarix vaccine is reimbursed after the age of 9 years old.
- 2) adopting a single-dose schedule gives comparable effectiveness to a two-dose schedule.
- 3) children over 15 years of age should adopt a 3-dose schedule.
- 4) in children between 9 and 14 years of age, if the interval between the 1st and 2nd dose has been shorter than 5 months, a 3rd dose should always be administered.
- 5) pregnant women should not be vaccinated with Cervix vaccine.

The correct answer is:

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

No 33. Indicate the true statements concerning pain and its possible cause.

- 1) night pain – cancer pain.
- 2) pain decreasing in a sitting and standing position, increasing in a lying position, with a feeling of tightness in the abdomen – compression fracture of the vertebral shaft.
- 3) pain increasing in a sitting position – spinal canal stenosis.
- 4) pain during coughing – hernia of the nucleus pulposus.
- 5) pain decreasing in a sitting position – spinal canal stenosis.

The correct answer is:

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

34. Indicate the true statements concerning pinworm-induced parasitosis:

- 1) inflammatory lesions occur in the large intestine which may lead to appendicitis.
- 2) the most common symptoms are itching in the anus area, abdominal pain and excessive mobility.
- 3) in pharmacological treatment, pyrantel is used at a dose of 10 mg/kg bw at a single dose not exceeding the maximum dose of 2g.
- 4) infection occurs via the oral route by swallowing eggs floating in domestic dust
- 5) autoendoinfection may occur, especially in patients with constipation.

The correct answer is:

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

No 35. Indicate the true statements concerning antibiotic therapy in the GP's office.

- 1) in adults with community-acquired pneumonia of mild severity, cefuroxime is the first-line drug.
- 2) in a 2-month-old child with suspected pneumonia, Chlamydia Trachomatis is a possible etiological factor.
- 3) one of the adverse prognostic factors in community-acquired pneumonia on the CURB-65 scale is the number of breaths above 30.
- 4) in the elderly, community-acquired pneumonia may occur without fever, but with disturbed consciousness.
- 5) in the case of infection with atypical pathogens wheezing may occur.

The correct answer is:

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

No 36. Indicate the true statements concerning tuberculosis in Poland.

- 1) in the case of patients with tuberculosis who have a chronic mycobacterial infection, treatment is carried out according to the antibiogram.
- 2) in the case of newly diagnosed tuberculosis, the treatment schedule begins with two drugs.
- 3) the treatment of miliary tuberculosis lasts at least 18 months.
- 4) primary tuberculosis usually concerns children.
- 5) the symptoms most commonly include fever, night sweating, first dry and then productive cough.

The correct answer is:

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

No 37. Indicate the true statements about vitamin D3.

- 1) foods rich in vitamin D3 are e.g. fresh eel, sardines, chicken egg yolk, cheese.
- 2) vitamin D3 supplementation is introduced from the first days of life in a full-term neonate at a dose of 400 IU / 24 h.
- 3) vitamin D deficiency is a risk factor for the development of, among others. depression, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis.
- 4) vegetarian diet is one of the risk factors for vitamin D deficiency.
- 5) vitamin D3 supplementation reduces the risk of developing type I diabetes.

The correct answer is:

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

No 38. Indicate the true statements about hypertension:

- 1) stage 2 hypertension is diagnosed at a systolic pressure of 160-179 mm Hg
- 2) gout is a contraindication to the use of thiazide diuretics.
- 3) antihypertensive drugs recommended for a patient diagnosed with diabetes and proteinuria are angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor antagonists.
- 4) asthma patients should not be treated with non-cardioselective beta blockers.
- 5) in patients over 80 years of age with systolic baseline blood pressure > 160, the family doctor will seek to reduce systolic blood pressure to 140-150 mm Hg.

The correct answer is:

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

No 39. Indicate the true statements concerning myocardial infarction.

- 1) squeezing retrosternal pain, which can radiate to the right arm or jaw is typical for myocardial infarction.
- 2) in people over 75 years of age, myocardial infarction may manifest as epigastric pain without an apparent cause.
- 3) troponins do not allow differentiation between NSTEMI and unstable angina.
- 4) after performing an ECG and diagnosing myocardial infarction the GP should administer acetylsalicylic acid to the patient in a dose of 125-325 mg prior to the arrival of emergency medical services.
- 5) on auscultation, acute left ventricular failure may be accompanied by crackles

The correct answer is:

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

No 40. Indicate the true statements concerning urticaria.

- 1) diagnostic methods include exercise, vibration and light tests.
- 2) thyroid hormone levels should be measured for chronic spontaneous urticaria.
- 3) in exacerbations we can use short-term systemic glucocorticotherapy (CRUSH Therapy).
- 4) systemic glucocorticosteroids are not used in pregnant women.
- 5) biological treatment can be used for persistent changes.

The correct answer is:

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

No 41. Indicate the true statements concerning fevers in children in a primary healthcare setting.

- 1) fever resistant to treatment with antipyretics and antibiotics is typical for Kawasaki disease;
- 2) in newborns it is permissible to measure the temperature by placing an electronic thermometer under the armpit
- 3) temporal thermometers should not be used when making clinical decisions
- 4) cooling a child with high fever is not recommended because it is not very effective
- 5) in a child with fever and rash not blanching under pressure, e.g. in the glass test, should suggest meningococcal septicemia.

The correct answer is:

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

No 42. The most common chronic disease among adult patients in the GP's office is:

- A.** chronic ischemic heart disease.
- B.** degenerative changes of the spine.
- C.** insulin-independent diabetes.
- D.** primary hypertension.
- E.** secondary hypertension.

No 43. Indicate the possible cause of the platelet count increase in the complete blood count test.

- A.** HIV infection.
- B.** cytostatics.
- C.** ethanol.
- D.** measles.
- E.** splenectomy.

No 44. Indicate factors that worsen the prognosis for basal cell carcinoma cure:

- 1) tumour diameter over/ above 1 cm.
- 2) tumour diameter over/ above 2 cm.
- 3) location on the scalp.
- 4) location in the H area;
- 5) location on the inner side of hands and feet.

The correct answer is:

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

45. Hutchinson's symptom (nail wall involvement) is characteristic of:

- A.** acral lentiginous melanoma.
- B.** amelanotic melanoma
- C.** basal cell carcinoma.
- D.** pigmented mole.
- E.** dysplastic mole.

No 46. The most frequently incidentaloma means an unanticipated diagnosis of:

- A.** hypertension.
- B.** hypertriglyceridemia.
- C.** adrenal tumour.
- D.** thyroid tumour.
- E.** pituitary tumour.

No 47. The following features of paraneoplastic syndrome may occur in the clinical picture of kidney cancer:

- A.** fever, erythrocytosis, anaemia, hypocalcaemia, hypertension.
- B.** fever, erythrocytosis, anaemia, hypercalcaemia, hypertension.
- C.** fever, erythrocytosis, anaemia, hypokalaemia, hypertension.
- D.** fever, erythrocytosis, anaemia, hyperkalaemia, hypertension.
- E.** fever, erythrocytosis, anaemia, hyponatraemia, hypertension.

No 48. Symptoms of paraneoplastic syndromes in lung cancer do not include:

- A.** Cushing syndrome.
- B.** hypercalcemia.
- C.** syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH).
- D.** DIC syndrome.
- E.** Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

No 49. Indicate the factors contributing to the development of oesophageal cancer.

- 1) smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.
- 2) history of the head and neck cancer.
- 3) oesophageal burns.
- 4) Plummer-Vinson syndrome.
- 5) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

The correct answer is:

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

No 50. Late complications of stomach cancer, which may also be its first symptoms, do not include:

- A.** ascites.
- B.** nausea and belching.
- C.** gastrointestinal obstruction.
- D.** gastrointestinal bleeding.
- E.** jaundice.

No 51. Malignant liver tumours include:

- A.** hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), cholangiocarcinoma (CCC), adenoma.
- B.** hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), cholangiocarcinoma (CCC), tumour metastases.
- C.** hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), cholangiocarcinoma (CCC), focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH).
- D.** hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH), adenoma.
- E.** hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), tumour metastases, adenoma.

No 52. The differential diagnosis of lung embolism should include:

- 1) lung diseases (asthma, COPD, pneumonia, pleuritis,).
- 2) cardiovascular diseases (acute coronary syndrome, heart failure).
- 3) intercostal nerve neuralgia.
- 4) cardiogenic shock.
- 5) Brugada syndrome.

The correct answer is:

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

No 53. Retractable hypertension can be diagnosed in a patient who, despite introducing lifestyle modifications and using the following groups of antihypertensive agents, has not achieved the blood pressure targets.

- A.** beta blocker, ACE inhibitor, calcium channel blocker.
- B.** ACE inhibitor, diuretic, calcium channel blocker.
- C.** ACE inhibitor, angiotensin receptor blocker, calcium channel blocker.
- D.** beta blocker, ACE inhibitor, angiotensin receptor blocker.
- E.** none of the above answers.

No 54. Chose clinical signs that may indicate hypothyroidism:

- 1) nervousness, anxiety, sleep problems.
- 2) slowing down, weakness, excessive drowsiness.
- 3) weight loss despite increased appetite.
- 4) moderate weight gain.
- 5) feeling hot and excessive perspiration.
- 6) dryness and roughness of the skin.

The correct answer is:

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

No 55. Which of the following agents **is not** used in irritable bowel syndrome?

- A.** osmotic laxatives.
- B.** high doses of vitamin D.
- C.** psychotropic drugs that have an additional cholinolytic effect.
- D.** rifaximin.
- E.** probiotics.

No 56. The following drugs are used in the treatment of ascariasis:

- 1) metronidazole, 750-1500 mg / day, in 3 doses for 5-10 days.
- 2) thymidazole, in children over 12 years of age and adults 2 g once.
- 3) pyrantel, at a single dose of 10 mg / kg bw.
- 4) mebendazole, 100 mg, twice daily for 3 days.
- 5) albendazole 400 mg once.

The correct answer is:

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

No 57. In therapeutic procedures in short-term exudative otitis media the following is recommended.

- A.** observation of about 3-6 months.
B. observation for no more than 1 month.
C. antibiotic.
D. nasal glucocorticoid.
E. antihistamine drugs.

58. The antibiotic of choice in the treatment of bacterial sinusitis is:

- A.** amoxicillin in an adult dose of 1.5-2.0 g, divided into 2 doses, administered for 7-10 days.
B. amoxicillin in an adult dose of 1.5-2.0 g, divided into 2 doses, administered for 10-14 days.
C. amoxicillin with clavulanic acid in an adult dose of 2.0 g, divided into 2 doses, administered for 7 days.
D. cefuroxime in adult dose of 1.0 g, divided into 2 doses, administered for 5 days.
E. cefuroxime in adult dose of 1.0 g, divided into 2 doses, administered for 7 days.

No 59. The drugs of choice in the treatment of pertussis are:

- A.** amoxicillin, doxycycline, clarithromycin.
B. cefuroxime, amoxicillin, doxycycline.
C. cefuroxime, doxycycline, erythromycin.
D. azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin.
E. amoxicillin, azithromycin, doxycycline.

No 60. Atypical or extraoesophageal symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease include:

- 1) sore throat.
- 2) aphonia.
- 3) wheezing;
- 4) pain in the chest;
- 5) gingivitis.

The correct answer is:

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

No 61. The following groups of medicines are used in the treatment of urinary incontinence in seniors:

- A.** anticholinergic, estrogen preparations, adrenergic receptor antagonists, coanalgetics.
B. anticholinergic, estrogen preparations, serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors, adrenergic receptor antagonists.
C. anticholinergic, serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors, adrenergic receptor antagonists, coanalgetics.
D. anticholinergic, estrogen preparations, serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors, coanalgetics.
E. estrogen preparations, serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors, adrenergic receptor antagonists, coanalgetics.

No 62. What is tarsal cyst?

- A.** inflammation of the posterior edges of the eyelids.
B. infection with demodex.
C. meibomitis.
D. inflammation of the Meibomian gland.
E. acute sebaceous gland inflammation within the eyelids.

No 63. Optic neuritis should be suspected when the patient reports the following symptoms:

- 1) sudden and progressive visual disturbances in one eye.
- 2) sudden and progressive visual disturbances of binocular vision.
- 3) colour visual disturbances – especially red and green.
- 4) colour visual disturbances – especially yellow and blue.
- 5) a bright spot in the central field of vision.
- 6) pain on movement of the eyeball.

The correct answer is:

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

No 64. Indicate the predictive factors of ovarian cancer.

- 1) infertility, low number of pregnancies.
- 2) BRCA1 mutation carrier-state.
- 3) BRCA2 mutation carrier-state.
- 4) over 5 years of estrogen replacement therapy.
- 5) over 10 years of estrogen replacement therapy.

The correct answer is:

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

No 65. Indicate the symptoms of testicular cancer.

- A.** tumour, lump, gynaecomastia, precocious puberty.
- B.** tumour, lump, gynaecomastia, delayed puberty.
- C.** lump, pain, gynaecomastia, delayed puberty.
- D.** lump, pain, gynaecomastia, epididymal oedema.
- E.** tumour, lump, pain, epididymal oedema.

Nr 66. Step 2 analgesic ladder opioids include:

- A.** codeine, tramadol, fentanyl, methadone.
- B.** tramadol, oxycodone, methadone, buprenorphine.
- C.** dihydrocodeine, codeine, tramadol, small doses of morphine.
- D.** dihydrocodeine, small doses of morphine, tramadol, buprenorphine.
- E.** small doses of morphine, tramadol, methadone, codeine.

No 67. Indicate the contraindications for physiotherapy procedures:

- 1) in patients with a diagnosed neoplastic disease, procedures in the area of the tumour focus are contraindicated.
- 2) electric current procedures are contraindicated in patients with a pacemaker.
- 3) all procedures are contraindicated for patients with insulin pump.
- 4) kinesitherapy is contraindicated for women in the first trimester of pregnancy.
- 5) cryotherapy is contraindicated for women in the second trimester of pregnancy.

The true statements are:

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

No 68. The Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) allows you to evaluate:

- A.** orientation, memory, counting, concentration, attention, language functions.
- B.** orientation, complex activities of everyday life, concentration.
- C.** orientation, complex activities of everyday life, counting.
- D.** memory, emotional state, language functions.
- E.** memory, concentration, emotional state.