

**Nr 1.** Which of the following drug(s) is/are recommended as prevention of the most often observed adverse events related to combined therapy with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and glucocorticosteroids:

- A. H<sub>2</sub> receptor inhibitors.
- B. proton pump inhibitors.
- C. folic acid.
- D. vitamin D<sub>3</sub>.
- E. ACE-inhibitors.

**Nr 2.** Which of the following is the contraindication to therapeutic or diagnostic joint puncture?

- A. elevated systemic temperature.
- B. psoriatic skin changes in joint area.
- C. boil close to the joint.
- D. suspicion of reactive arthritis.
- E. gout.

**Nr 3.** Which test in physical examination used to be positive in acute intervertebral L5-S1 disc herniation?

- A. Schirmer's test.
- B. Patrick's test.
- C. Otto test.
- D. Schober's test.
- E. Lasegue test.

**Nr 4.** Which of the following autoantibodies are most specific for lupus erythematosus systemicus?

- A. rheumatoid factor.
- B. antibodies to SS-A, SS-B.
- C. antibodies to dsDNA (anti-double stranded DNA).
- D. antibodies to histones.
- E. antibodies to Scl-70 (anti-topoisomerase I).

**Nr 5.** Which of the following statements is applicable to osteoarthritis?

- A. morning stiffness is the specific symptom.
- B. inflammatory back pain occurs typically.
- C. exercises relieve completely of joint pain.
- D. stiffness appears after prolonged rest.
- E. joint hypermobility is typical.

**Nr 6.** Which from the following are laboratory findings typical for lupus erythematosus systemicus?

- 1) anemia;
- 2) leukopenia;
- 3) thrombocytosis;
- 4) increased muscle enzymes activity;
- 5) high ferritin concentration.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 7.** Which of the following factors increase the risk of oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma development?

- 1) cigarette smoking;
- 2) Barrett oesophagus;
- 3) chemical substance ingestion (lye or acid);
- 4) *Helicobacter pylori* infection;
- 5) Plummer-Vinson syndrome.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 8.** 75-year old man: with long history of gastroesophageal disease (GERD) in the last weeks complains of persistent pyrosis and dysphagia while swallowing solid food. The patient is on proton pump inhibitor (PPI) treatment at one daily dose before breakfast. In this case a general practitioner should recommend at first:

- A. increasing the dose of PPI (proton pump inhibitor) to twice a day in the morning and in the evening.
- B. adding an H<sub>2</sub>-receptor blocker at bedtime.
- C. an urgent 24-hour pH-metry.
- D. adding a prokinetic drug.
- E. an urgent gastroscopy.

**Nr 9.** The risk to develop a colon cancer in a patient with FAP (*familial adenomatous polyposis*) equals to:

- A. 50%.
- B. 30%.
- C. 5%.
- D. 100%.
- E. no such risk.

**Nr 10.** In differential diagnosis of non-specific inflammatory bowel diseases, despite clinical and endoscopic picture, some serological tests may be used. Which of the provided constellations of serological tests results suggests Leśniowski-Crohn's disease (Crohn's disease):

- A. ASCA(+), pANCA(-).
- B. ASCA(+), pANCA(+).
- C. ASCA(-), pANCA(-).
- D. ASCA(-), pANCA(+).
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 11.** Improvement of exocrine pancreatic activity is one of the aims of treatment of chronic pancreatitis. The indication to begin a substitution with pancreatic enzymes is:

- A. progressive weight loss.
- B. fatty diarrhea (steatorrhea).
- C. epigastric pain after a meal.
- D. all are correct.
- E. correct are A and B.

**Nr 12.** Serum ferritin reflects generally iron stores in the body. In which circumstances serum ferritin **does not** reflect iron stores:

- A. during inflammation/infection.
- B. during hemorrhage/bleeding.
- C. during oral iron administration.
- D. serum ferritin always reflects iron stores in the organism.
- E. during folic acid administration.

**Nr 13.** In a patient with bilateral renal artery stenosis or unilateral renal stenosis of only functioning kidney certain hypotensive drugs should be avoided:

- A. ACE inhibitors.
- B. beta blockers.
- C. calcium channel blockers.
- D. angiotensin receptor blockers.
- E. correct are A and D.

**Nr 14.** Alport syndrome is a:

- A. most common hereditary nephropathy, usually an X-linked disorder presenting with microscopic hematuria, with dysfunctional synthesis of collagen alpha type IV.
- B. kind of primary amyloidosis.
- C. type of IgA nephropathy.
- D. familial thin membrane disease.
- E. kind of adult polycystic kidney disease.

**Nr 15.** Asymptomatic bacteriuria (positive urine culture in an asymptomatic patient) in a female should be treated:

- A. always when present.
- B. in all females in child bearing age.
- C. in pregnancy.
- D. before bladder catheterisation.
- E. correct are C and D.

**Nr 16.** Serum uric acid concentration is increased in the following conditions, except from:

- A. gout.
- B. acute renal failure.
- C. tumor lysis syndrome.
- D. pregnancy.
- E. diuretic treatment.

**Nr 17.** Oliguria is a typical symptom of:

- A. polydipsia.
- B. hypercalcemia.
- C. hyponatremia.
- D. diabetes insipidus.
- E. diuretic treatment.

**Nr 18.** In ambulatory practice the most common way to evaluate excretory renal function is:

- A. creatinine clearance.
- B. eGFR, calculated with the use of three digits: serum creatinine, age and sex.
- C. inuline clearance.
- D. eGFR calculated using data on serum creatinine and blood urea concentrations.
- E. cystatine C clearance.

**Nr 19.** A construction worker was transported to rescue unit of a district hospital after his legs were crushed by reinforced concrete plate which slid off during construction of a bridge. Laboratory tests have shown elevated concentrations of creatine kinase, AST, lactate dehydrogenase, uric acid, potassium, phosphorus and low concentrations of serum calcium, normal peripheral blood morphology. The patient's urinary bladder was catheterized, and red-pink urine in a Foley's bag was present. In this particular situation, the most probable diagnosis is:

- A. Myocardial infarct.
- B. carbon monoxide intoxication.
- C. hemolytic-uremic syndrome.
- D. advanced neoplastic disease.
- E. crush syndrome.

**Nr 20.** The main cause of anemia in chronic renal disease is:

- A. excessive destruction of red blood cells.
- B. folic acid deficit.
- C. deficit of vitamin B12.
- D. deficit of erythropoietin.
- E. inhibition of erythropoiesis by uremic toxins.

**Nr 21.** Erythrocyturia may be a sign of:

- 1) nephrolithiasis;
- 2) urinary tract tuberculosis;
- 3) cancer of the kidney, urinary bladder or prostatic gland;
- 4) glomerulonephritis.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 22.** Which of the below additional tests allow to exclude right ventricle dysfunction in a patient suspected of acute pulmonary embolism?

- A. echocardiography.
- B. spiral computed tomography.
- C. estimation of serum B type natriuretic peptide (BNP) or NT-proBNP.
- D. correct are A and B.
- E. correct are A,B,C.

**Nr 23.** To estimate a clinical probability of acute pulmonary embolism the following, among others, should be taken into consideration:

- A. past deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism.
- B. coexisting malignant neoplasm.
- C. tachycardia.
- D. correct are A and B.
- E. correct are A,B,C.

**Nr 24.** According to actual guidelines, which of the drugs listed below, despite acetylsalicylic acid, should be taken continuously for the whole life by all patients after myocardial infarction, providing there are no contraindications:

- 1) clopidogrel;
- 2) statins;
- 3) beta-blocker;
- 4) angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor;
- 5) nitrates

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 25.** According to Fontaine classification of chronic lower extremities ischemia, stage III is diagnosed when:

- A. an ischemic ulceration of lower extremity is present.
- B. the patient suffers leg pain at rest.
- C. the pain appears after walking the distance of <200 m.
- D. the pain appears after walking the distance of >200 m.
- E. none of the above is true.

**Nr 26.** Which of the following physical signs are typical for hypothyroidism?

- A. cold, rough, dry, non-elastic, pale skin of the yellowish tint.
- B. tachycardia.
- C. pitting oedema.
- D. correct are A and B.
- E. correct are A,B,C.

**Nr 27.** Which of the following drugs have been proven to decrease mortality in patients suffering from chronic heart insufficiency with decreased left ventricle ejection fraction?

- A. angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
- B.  $\beta$ -blockers.
- C. digoxin.
- D. correct are A and B.
- E. correct are A,B,C.

**Nr 28.** In which of the following situations endoscopy of the upper digestive tract should be urgently advised in a patient complaining of dyspepsia, which has not been diagnosed so far?

- A. dysphagia.
- B. unexplained loss of body weight.
- C. pain or burning in the epigastrium.
- D. correct are A and B.
- E. correct are A,B,C.

**Nr 29.** Physical exercise may cause:

- A. bronchospasm.
- B. urticaria.
- C. anaphylactic reaction.
- D. correct are A and B.
- E. correct are A,B,C.

**Nr 30.** Which of the conditions given below **is not** a contradiction for therapeutic bronchoscopy?

- A. advanced heart failure (IV stage according to NYHA classification).
- B. severe respiratory failure ( $\text{PaO}_2 < 50$  mmHg).
- C. myocardial infarct in the previous 2 weeks.
- D. unstable angina.
- E. severe heart rhythm disturbances, especially of ventricular origin.

**Nr 31.** Signet-ring sign in computer tomography is typical for:

- A. lung cancer.
- B. pleural tuberculosis.
- C. bronchiectasis.
- D. COPD.
- E. Hodgkin's lymphoma.

**Nr 32.** V4 (C4) lead in standard electrocardiography should be placed in the following location:

- A. IV intercostal space at the right sternum edge.
- B. IV intercostal space at the left sternum edge.
- C. V intercostal space in the left medial axillary line.
- D. V intercostal space in the left anterior axillary line.
- E. V intercostal space in the left midclavicular line.

**Nr 33.** QRS complex length in normal ECG is:

- A.  $< 0,06\text{s}$ .
- B.  $0,06-0,11\text{s}$ .
- C.  $0,11-0,12\text{s}$ .
- D.  $\geq 0,12\text{s}$ .
- E.  $\geq 0,12\text{ms}$ .

**Nr 34.** In cardiac tamponade pericardiocentesis is indicated when fluid level measured during echocardiography is:

- A.  $> 20$  mm in the diastolic phase.
- B.  $> 20$  mm in the systolic phase.
- C.  $20$  mm in the diastolic phase.
- D.  $20$  mm in the systolic phase.
- E. any amount of pericardiac effusion prompts pericardiocentesis.

**Nr 35.** In case of obstructive pulmonary conditions physical examinations is remarkable for:

- A. dull percussion.
- B. tympanic percussion.
- C. increased vocal fremitus.
- D. rhonchus.
- E. increased thoracic breathing movements.

**Nr 36.** (1) SCORE (Systemic Coronary Risk Evaluation) is very useful for stratification of cardio-vascular risk in patients with type 2 diabetes, (2) allows to estimate 10 years risk of fatal cardiovascular events.

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

**Nr 37.** Choose subclinical organ damage due to hypertension:

- 1) left ventricular hypertrophy;
- 2) carotid wall thickening – IMT (*intima-media thickness*) > 0,9 mm;
- 3) microalbuminuria;
- 4) diabetes;
- 5) slight increase in plasma creatinine.

Prawidłowa odpowiedź to:

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

**Nr 38.** Indicate modifiable cardiovascular risk factors:

- A. smoking, obesity, sex, age.  
B. physical inactivity, increase body weight, smoking, low HDL.  
C. smoking, family history, blood pressure level, high TG.  
D. family history, physical inactivity, sex, blood pressure level.  
E. pulse pressure level, CRP, sex, family history.

**Nr 39.** Primary contraindication for Treadmill Test is:

- A. endocarditis.      D. hemodynamically significant arrhythmia.  
B. bradycardia < 60.      E. second degree AV block.  
C. stable cardiac angina.

**Nr 40.** The best prophylaxis children infectious diseases are vaccinations **except for**:

- A. varicella.      B. rubella.      C. measles.      D. cytomegaly.      E. mumps.

**Nr 41.** For von Willebrand disease the following statements are true, **except for**:

- A. the inheritance is usually autosomally dominant.  
B. epistaxis appears.  
C. prolonged and excessively profuse menstruations are typical.  
D. patients usually have bruises and petechias.  
E. in treatment of the severe type of the disease anti-diuretic hormone and concentrate of VIII factor are used.

**Nr 42.** Before planned splenectomy in children with congenital spherocytosis or chronic thrombocytopenia it is essential to order prophylactic vaccinations against following infectious diseases **except for** infections caused by:

- A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.      D. *Neisseria meningitidis*.  
B. *Haemophilus influenzae*.      E. *hepatitis virus B*.  
C. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

**Nr 43.** In a 9-month old infant with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia pneumonia was diagnosed. In oral cavity foam sputum was observed and in the chest X-ray bilateral diffused pulmonary hilar infiltrations were described (picture of so called “ground glass”). The most likely etiological factor is:

- A. *Staphylococcus aureus*.      D. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.  
B. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.  
C. *Pneumocystis jiroveci* (previously: *Pneumocystis carini*).      E. RS virus.

**Nr 44.** Bronchoscopy with the bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) **is not** useful in diagnosis of:

- A. aspiratory syndroms.
- B. pulmonary haemosiderosis.
- C. suspected oportunist infection.
- D. neoplastic disease.
- E. suspected foreign body.

**Nr 45.** The etiological factor for bilateral interstitial pneumonia could be:

- 1) cytomegalovirus (CMV);
- 2) Epstein-Barr virus (EBV);
- 3) *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*;
- 4) *Chlamydia trachomatis*;
- 5) *Legionella*.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 46.** What are the atypical bacteria that could be the etiological factor for pneumonia?

- 1) *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*;
- 2) *Legionella pneumophila*;
- 3) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*;
- 4) *Staphylococcus aureus*;
- 5) *Haemophilus influenzae*.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 47.** In order to classify patient with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia into the proper risk group it is essential to do the following diagnostic procedures **except for**:

- A. bone marrow biopsy.
- B. cytogenetic tests of blasts in bone marrow.
- C. lymph node biopsy.
- D. immunophenotyping of blasts with flow cytometry to estimate the type of leukaemia.
- E. molecular tests of bone marrow.

**Nr 48.** Bad prognosis factors (that influence therapy choice and prognosis) in children with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia are the following **except for**:

- A. age between 1 to 6 years.
- B. bcr/abl gene presence.
- C. leukocytosis above  $20 \times 10^3/\text{ml}$ .
- D. more than 5% of blasts in bone marrow in 33rd day of treatment.
- E. bad reaction to steroid therapy (more than 1000 blasts in peripheral blood in 8th day of treatment).

**Nr 49.** **The most frequent** cause of the painless enlargement of testis in a several year old boy is:

- A. inflammation.
- B. proliferative process.
- C. injury.
- D. hydrocele.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 50.** *Pneumocystis carini* pneumonia observed in children with inefficient immune system is diagnosed according to characteristic data from interview and:

- A. physical examinations.
- B. chest X-ray.
- C. bacteriological examination of the sputum.
- D. PCR.
- E. elevated inflammatory indicators.

**Nr 51.** Vesicoureteral reflux is mainly diagnosed on the basis of:

- A. USG (ultrasonography) of urinary system.
- B. plain X-ray film of the abdomen.
- C. urography.
- D. cystography.
- E. renoscyntygraphy.

**Nr 52.** Non-pharmacological treatment of children with borderline or mild hypertension without organ damage and cardiovascular risk factors include **except for**:

- A. increase of regular physical activity (no isovolumetric exercise).
- B. reduction of sodium salts intake < 5g NaCl per day.
- C. reduction of dietary saturated fatty acids.
- D. proper weight balance (weight reduction).
- E. reduction of dietary proteins.

**Nr 53.** During periodic examination in a 5-year old boy continuous murmur in right subclavian area disappearing after changing body position from sitting into lying and after bowing the head forward was auscultated. That kind of murmur is typical for:

- A. systemo-pulmonary inflammation.
- B. venous murmur.
- C. coronary arteries fistula.
- D. persisting arterial duct (PDA).
- E. valvular aortic stenosis.

**Nr 54.** Which of the following statements concerning febrile convulsions is **false**:

- A. could appear several times during the same disease course with fever.
- B. the most usual appear as generalized convulsions, clonic-tonic.
- C. usually accompany roseola infantum (three day fever).
- D. if partial and last > 15 min are called complex partial convulsions.
- E. are of hereditary origin.

**Nr 55.** The pathogenetic mechanisms of circulatory insufficiency are:

- 1) decreased heart ejection fraction;
- 2) decreased minute heart volume;
- 3) decreased renal blood flow;
- 4) decreased aldosteron release;
- 5) decreased angiotensin II release.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 56.** What are the indications for lumbar puncture in children with febrile convulsions?

- A. children < 18/12 months.
- B. children treated with antibiotics before appearance of febrile convulsions.
- C. children of any age if positive Brudzinski sign is observed.
- D. all of the above.
- E. none of the above, because febrile convulsions are not connected with neuroinfection.

**Nr 57.** Indicate the right statement concerning acyclovir in zoster treatment:

- A. is not recommended.
- B. recommended only in case of pregnant women.
- C. recommended only in case of newborns with zoster.
- D. applied only in patients with immunity disorders.
- E. only 50% of the recommended dose for herpes simplex virus infection treatment is applied.

**Nr 58.** Otitis media in 6-years old boy was diagnosed. Bacteriological culture of the purulent fluid obtained during paracentesis was positive for *Haemophilus influenzae*. Choose the antibiotic that should be administrated:

- A. fenoksymetyl-penicillin.
- B. roxytromycin.
- C. doxycycline.
- D. cefuroxime.
- E. erythromycin.

**Nr 59.** Which of the following statements concerning hepatitis virus B infection in children is **false**?

- A. intrauterine infection is very rare.
- B. not observed in children properly vaccinated against hepatitis B.
- C. the course of acute hepatitis in children infected in infantile period is usually asymptomatic.
- D. the most frequent in children is chronic hepatitis.
- E. could result in chronic glomerulopathy.

**Nr 60.** In the course of Wilms' tumor (*nephroblastoma*) the following symptoms could be observed:

- A. enlargement of the circumference of the abdomen.
- B. stomach pain.
- C. haematuria or erythrocyturia.
- D. blood pressure above normal.
- E. all of the above.

**Nr 61.** Which of the following are used in hypertriglyceridemia treatment:

- 1) diet with reduction of carbohydrates;
- 2) diet with reduction of calories;
- 3) fibrates;
- 4) statins;
- 5) thiazides.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 62.** Determining the parameters of the lipid metabolism is justified in monitoring of the treatment with:

- 1) beta-blockers; 2) estrogens applied orally; 3) fibrates; 4) steroids; 5) statins.

The correct answer is:

- A.** all mentioned.      **B.** 1,2,4.      **C.** 1,3,5.      **D.** 3,4,5.      **E.** none of above.

**Nr 63.** Osteoporosis, psychosis, diabetogenic activity are the side effects of steroids treatment. Therefore the substitution treatment of the chronic adrenocortical insufficiency should last maximum one and a half year.

- A.** both statements are false.  
**B.** both statements are true and there is cause-effect relationship between them.  
**C.** both statements are true but there is no cause-effect relationship between them.  
**D.** first statement is true and second is false.  
**E.** first statement is false and second is true.

**Nr 64.** Rheumatic fever develops on the basis of:

- 1) generalized connective tissue inflammation;
- 2) generalized mesenchymal system reaction;
- 3) generalized vessels inflammation;
- 4) immunological disorders;
- 5) autoimmunization of the organism (molecular mimicry phenomenon).

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 65.** What are the symptoms in clinical picture of the newborn with hypothyreosis?

- 1) big, bloated belly - "frog belly", umbilical hernia;
- 2) sucking aversion, choking during feeding;
- 3) prolonged physiologic icterus of newborns;
- 4) skin: pale, yellowish, than cold, pale and cyanotic, xeroderma, keratoderma, exfoliated epiderma;
- 5) generalized convulsions, tonic-clonic.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 66.** In the course of mucoviscidosis chronic colonization with pathogenic bacteria is frequently observed. The most frequent from the following is:

- A.** *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.      **D.** *Haemophilus influenzae*.  
**B.** *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.      **E.** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.  
**C.** *Bordetella pertusis*.

**Nr 67.** The most frequent cause of the infant type of the haemolytic-uraemic syndrome is:

- A.** *Staphylococcus aureus*.      **D.** *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.  
**B.** *E. coli* O157:H7.      **E.** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.  
**C.** *Candida albicans*.

**Nr 68.** The best method to diagnose brain tumor is lumbar puncture along with magnetic resonance (MR), because in children with brain tumors vomiting, headaches and oedema of the optic disc appear.

- A. both statements are true but there is no cause-effect relationship between them.
- B. both statements are true and there is cause-effect relationship between them.
- C. first statement is true and second is false.
- D. first statement is false and second is true.
- E. both statements are false.

**Nr 69.** Wide excision of a breast cancer:

- A. is performed in cases of small tumors.
- B. means a local excision of a breast segment with the tumor.
- C. simultaneous axillar lymphadenectomy is absolutely necessary.
- D. postoperative irradiation is always performed.
- E. all are true.

**Nr 70.** The best prognosis after surgical treatment of liver metastases is In the case of primary tumor:

- A. gastric cancer.
- B. melanoma.
- C. breast cancer.
- D. colorectal cancer.
- E. carcinoma of pancreas.

**Nr 71.** The patient had a open fracture of femur, as a result of traffic accident. The fracture was treated surgically. On the next day the patient complains of severe pain, not controlled by high doses analgaetics. He is pale, sweating and delirious, although he has no high temperature. The wound is swollen and very sore. No crepitations are palpable. After removal of one stitch an ichorous, greyish fluid appeared. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. MRSA infection.
- B. gas gangraene.
- C. early streptococcal phlegmone.
- D. massive *E. coli* infection.
- E. meningococcal infection.

**Nr 72.** In the postoperative course after hamicolecotomy the patient presents symptoms of deep venous thrombosis of the leg. He has to be treated with low molecular heparin. The dose depends on:

- A. PT and INR.
- B. APTT.
- C. patient's weight.
- D. platelet count.
- E. extent of the thrombosis as assessed at Doppler-sonography.

**Nr 73.** After a routine examination of the removed gallbladder the pathologist reported the presence of carcinomatous infiltration. The optimal proceeding is:

- A. observation and regular SG investigations.
- B. reoperation: excision of liver tissue within the gallbladder bed and lymphadenectomy of hepatoduodenal ligament.
- C. irradiation of the right epigastrium followed by "second look" laparotomy.
- D. only chemotherapy.
- E. the patient does not require any therapy.

**Nr 74.** 40-years-old male patient was two months ago discharged from the hospital after severe pancreatitis. Now he complains of epigastric discomfort and he notices a swelling in this area. At physical examination a large, immobile tumor with no tenderness is palpable. Sonography reveals a large, thick-walled space containing fluid. The optimal method of treatment will be:

- A. puncture and evacuation of fluid.
- B. incision and drainage.
- C. anastomosis with intestine or stomach.
- D. total removal of the tumor.
- E. resection of the pancreas with the tumor.

**Nr 75.** 75-years old male patient collapsed. He is pale and sweating, complaining of epigastric pain as well as back pain radiating to the left inguinal region. He has tachycardia 130/min and low BP – 80/40 mm Hg. In the first turn I would order:

- A. ECG and coronarography.
- B. CT or MRI of the lumbar spine.
- C. gastroscopy.
- D. SG or CT of the abdomen.
- E. IVP and examination of urine.

**Nr 76.** Which of the following statements are true:

- 1) perforated stomach ulcer is an indication for the emergency surgery;
- 2) the most frequent presentation of the perforated stomach ulcer is sudden onset of the severe, sharp epigastric pain;
- 3) upright abdominal X-ray is a basic diagnostic modality of the perforated stomach ulcer;
- 4) typical presentation of the perforated stomach ulcer on the abdominal X-ray is presence of the free air in the peritoneal cavity (pneumoperitoneum).

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 77.** The most frequent stomach malignancy is:

- A. adenocarcinoma.
- B. lymphoma.
- C. stromal tumor.
- D. planoepithelial carcinoma.
- E. all listed tumors are of similar frequency.

**Nr 78.** Endoscopic picture of the intensity of gastrointestinal hemorrhage is classified by:

- A. Ranson's criteria.
- B. APACHE II classification system.
- C. Forrest's classification.
- D. Sengstaken.
- E. Mallory.

**Nr 79.** False statement about diaphragmatic hernias is:

- A. paraesophageal hiatal hernias are more frequent than sliding hiatal hernias.
- B. fundoplication is the surgical treatment of the hiatal hernias.
- C. sliding hiatal hernia produce symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease.
- D. complications of paraesophageal hernia include bleeding and incarceration.
- E. ring of the congenital hiatal hernias are Bochdalek's and Morgagni foramina.

**Nr 80.** Carcinoma of the cecum is characterised by:

- |                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1) tumor in the right iliac fossa;  | 4) vomiting; |
| 2) pain in the right lower abdomen; | 5) diarrhea. |
| 3) anemia;                          |              |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 81.** The symptoms of perforated duodenal ulcer include:

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) melena;                        | 4) decreased flatus;   |
| 2) vomiting with traces of blood; | 5) abdominal guarding. |
| 3) periodic abdominal pain;       |                        |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 82.** Panaritium (whitlow):

- 1) is an infection of the palmar surface of fingers and palm;
- 2) is a fungal infection;
- 3) is a hematogenous bacterial infection;
- 4) treatment is free incision, drainage and immobilization;
- 5) is an affection of the nailbed.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 83.** Typical signs of sigmoid colon carcinoma include:

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) thin, pencil-like stools;  | 4) body weight loss;   |
| 2) elevated body temperature; | 5) blood in the stool. |
| 3) anemia;                    |                        |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 84.** Three most common causes of upper GI bleeding include:

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) stomach cancer;                              | 4) Mallory-Weiss syndrome; |
| 2) gastric mucosal inflammation (haemorrhagic); | 5) esophageal varices.     |
| 3) ulcer disease;                               |                            |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 85.** Large bowel obstruction most frequently is caused by:

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. sigmoid colon carcinoma. | D. Crohn's disease.               |
| B. carcinoma of the cecum.  | E. volvulus of the sigmoid colon. |
| C. postoperative adhesions. |                                   |

**Nr 86.** Three most common causes of mechanical bowel obstruction include:

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) postoperative adhesions; | 4) intestinal intussusception; |
| 2) colon cancer;            | 5) incarcerated hernia.        |
| 3) Meckel's diverticulum;   |                                |

The correct answer is:

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





**Nr 99.** Screening for presence of irregular antibodies against red blood cells in serum of every pregnant woman near 28 week independent of her blood group is important for detection one of the following:

- A. feto-maternal blood transfer.
- B. maternal isoimmunization against fetal red blood cell antigens.
- C. fetal blood group typing.
- D. severity of hemolytic disease.
- E. no real value for this screening.

**Nr 100.** HELLP syndrome is the most dangerous complication of preeclampsia. Which of mentioned parameters **is not** connected with this disease?

- A. thrombocytopenia.
- B. hypertension.
- C. leukopenia.
- D. elevated liver enzymes.
- E. intravascular hemolysis.

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

**Nr 101.** The diagnosis of phosphatum hemorrhage is based on evaluation of:

- A. control of uterine construction.
- B. lacerations of delivery route.
- C. curettage of uterine cavity.
- D. coagulology parameters.
- E. all mentioned above.

**Nr 102.** The most frequent malignant neoplasm complicating pregnancy is:

- A. Melanoma.
- B. Breast cancer.
- C. Ovarian cancer.
- D. Cervical cancer.
- E. Uterine tube cancer.

**Nr 103.** The most typical ultrasound finding in complete hydatidiforme mole is:

- A. picture of "snowstorm".
- B. lack of fetal or embryonic tissue.
- C. lack of amniotic sac and amniotic fluid.
- D. presence of theca lutein ovarian cysts.
- E. all of the above.

**Nr 104.** Choriocarcinoma usually develops after:

- A. hydatidiforme mole.
- B. spontaneous abortion.
- C. delivery of single fetus.
- D. delivery of twins.
- E. ectopic pregnancy.

**Nr 105.** Which of the following events **is not** connected with physiological increase of serum prolactin level?

- 1) pregnancy;
- 2) breast feeding;
- 3) stress;
- 4) renal insufficiency;
- 5) hepatic cirrhosis.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 106.** The screening test for cervical cancer is:

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1) cytological smear from exocervix and endocervix; | 4) HPV-DNA testing;  |
| 2) cervical biopsy;                                 | 5) HPV-mRNA testing. |
| 3) endocervical curettage;                          |                      |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 107.** The results of the following diagnostic tests:

- AFI (amniotic fluid index) - 4
- Vaginal pH – 7.0
- Amniotic cells in microscopic evaluation of vaginal specimen
- Positive result of “Fern Test”
- Presence of ILGFBP-1 (insulin-like growth factor binding protein-1) in the vaginal specimen

Suggests:

- A.** idiopathic oligohydramnion.      **D.** leakage of amniotic fluid.  
**B.** oligohydramnion concomitant with fetal abnormalities.      **E.** cervical insufficiency.  
**C.** polihydramnion.

**Nr 108.** What are the most common symptoms of endometriosis?

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) dysmenorrhoea;               | 4) constant diffuse pelvic pain; |
| 2) polymenorrhoea;              | 5) dyspareunia.                  |
| 3) increased breast tenderness; |                                  |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 109.** Which of the following descriptions referring to twin pregnancy is **false**?

- A.** dichorionic, diamniotic pregnancy.      **D.** dichorionic, monoamniotic pregnancy.  
**B.** monochorionic, monoamniotic pregnancy.  
**C.** monochorionic, diamniotic pregnancy.      **E.** conjoined twins.

**Nr 110.** Which of the following maternal disorders are thought to be the causes of spontaneous abortion?

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) diabetes mellitus;         | 4) inherited thrombophilia; |
| 2) antiphospholipid syndrome; | 5) rheumatoid arthritis.    |
| 3) ulcerative colitis;        |                             |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 111.** Which of the following symptoms belong to classical triad of ectopic pregnancy symptoms?

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) abdominal pain;            | 4) history of amenorrhoea;  |
| 2) vomiting;                  | 5) pain in the mediastinum. |
| 3) abnormal uterine bleeding; |                             |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 112.** Which of the following factors are of poor prognostic value in women with recurrent miscarriage?

- 1) age over 30;
- 2) positive antibodies against  $\beta_2$  glycoprotein 1;
- 3) low level of progesterone in the middle luteal phase;
- 4) elevated mucine level;
- 5) no child.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 113.** Uterine septum was recognized in a 28-year-old woman after 3 spontaneous abortions. Which management should be offered before the next pregnancy?

- A.** Strassmans's operation.      **D.** hysteroscopic septum excision.  
**B.** continuous use of estrogen-progestagen tablets.      **E.** treatment with GnRH analogs.  
**C.** conception without previous treatment.

**Nr 114.** A 39-year-old woman was admitted to hospital due to abdominal pain, chills, fever and sanguinopurulent vaginal discharge. Last period was 3 months earlier. Which of the following disorders is the most probable?

- A.** purulent cholecystitis.      **D.** appendicitis.  
**B.** pyelonephritis.      **E.** ulcerative colitis.  
**C.** septic abortion.

**Nr 115.** The direct contraindications to tocolysis in preterm labor are:

- 1) placental abruption;
- 2) intrauterine fetal death;
- 3) intrauterine infection;
- 4) IUGR (Intrauterine growth restriction);
- 5) preeclampsia.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.      **B.** 2,3,4.      **C.** 3,4,5.      **D.** 1,2,3,5.      **E.** none of mentioned.

**Nr 116.** Obstetric complications that can lead to oligohydramnios:

- 1) premature rupture of membranes;
- 2) intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR);
- 3) postterm pregnancy;
- 4) side effects of pharmaceutical agent (i.e. convertase inhibitors, prostaglandin synthetase inhibitors).

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 117.** The diagnostic criteria of pregnancy induced hypertension include:

- 1) diastolic pressure  $\geq 90$ mmHg;
- 2) systolic pressure  $\geq 140$ mmHg;
- 3) increase in diastolic pressure by at least 15mmHg;
- 4) increase in systolic pressure by at least 30mmHg;
- 5) mean arterial pressure  $> 105$ mmHg.

The correct answer is:

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



**Nr 125.** Nitrates used to stop coronary pain are necessary element of recommendations given to patients with a stable coronary heart disease, because regular intake of these medicines decreases risk of heart infarction.

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

**Nr 126.** The commonly accepted procedure for the treatment of GERD assumes starting the therapy with proton pump inhibitors, because in the majority of patients the application of PPIs results in a rapid regression of clinical symptoms and the return of quality of life parameters to normal values.

- A. the first statement is true, and the second false.
- B. the first statement is false, the second true.
- C. both statements are false.
- D. both statements are true; however, there is no cause-effect relationship.
- E. both statements are true and there is a cause-effect relationship.

**Nr 127.** The complication of flu on the part of the nervous system may be as follows:

- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) convulsive attacks;               | 4) paresis and paralysis;   |
| 2) secondary bacterial encephalitis; | 5) Guillain-Barre Syndrome. |
| 3) Rey's syndrome;                   |                             |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 128.** Profound metabolic acidosis is a typical symptom of poisoning with the following:

- A. carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
- B. methyl alcohol and ethylene glycol.
- C. morphine and heroine.
- D. organophosphorus pesticides and carbminians.
- E. amphetamine and metamphetamine.

**Nr 129.** In a pregnant woman treatment should be applied in the following cases:

- A. in each case of detection of bacteriuria in the amount larger or equal  $10^5$  CFU/ml in urine.
- B. in each case of detection of bacteriuria in the amount larger or equal  $10^3$  CFU/ml in urine.
- C. in each case of detection of bacteriuria in the amount larger or equal  $10^4$  CFU/ml in urine in women with the symptoms of acute pyelonephritis.
- D. answers A and B true.
- E. answers A,B, and C true.

**Nr 130.** It has been hypothesised that some agents predispose to Acne rosacea:

- A. vasomotor disturbances.
- B. seborrhea.
- C. alimentary tract diseases.
- D. hormonal disorders in women.
- E. all above are true.

**Nr 131.** Active immunity is achieved by the use of:

- A. vaccinations.
- B. immunoglobulins.
- C. antitoxins.
- D. answers A and B are true.
- E. answers A,B and C are true.

**Nr 132.** To dermatological manifestations of Borreliosis belong all of the presented below, **except**:

- A. chronic erythema migrans.
- B. pemphigoid.
- C. lower limbs' atrophic dermatitis.
- D. pemphigus vulgaris.
- E. answers B and D are correct.

**Nr 133.** To estimate cardio-vascular risk the SCORE (Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation) risk chart is recommended. The SCORE chart is a useful tool for estimating 10-years risk of developing a fatal cardiovascular event according to:

- 1) gender;
- 2) age;
- 3) smoking;
- 4) systolic blood pressure;
- 5) diastolic blood pressure;
- 6) total cholesterol concentration;
- 7) LDL cholesterol concentration;
- 8) HDL cholesterol concentration;
- 9) diabetes mellitus.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,4,7,9.
- B. 1,2,3,4,6.
- C. 2,3,5,7,9.
- D. 1,2,3,6,9.
- E. all above.

**Nr 134.** Which of the following symptoms **does not** require an immediate diagnostics in order to exclude a neoplastic disease:

- A. hoarsness lasting since a week.
- B. cough lasting for over 2 months.
- C. dysphagia lasting since 2 weeks.
- D. bloody sputum since 2 days.
- E. blood in stool since a year.

**Nr 135.** Choose which of the following abnormalities in the laboratory tests are typical for the haemolytic anaemia:

- A. reticulocytosis.
- B. hyperbilirubinemia of the non-conjugated (indirect-reacting) bilirubin in blood serum.
- C. LDH (lactate dehydrogenate) hyperactivity in blood serum.
- D. answers A and C are true.
- E. answers A,B and C are true.

**Nr 136.** Family physician may take medical care of a healthy infant.

- A. the above sentence is not true.
- B. the above sentence is true.
- C. the above sentence is true but only if the obligatory vaccinations are performed in Outpatient Consultative Vaccination Clinic.
- D. the above sentence is true but only if the infant is periodically consulted by a specialist in Paediatrics.
- E. the above sentence is true but only if the infant is periodically consulted by a specialist in Paediatrics and if the obligatory vaccinations are performed in Outpatient Consultative Vaccination Clinic.

**Nr 137.** Patient bitten by a tick:

- A. should be observed within 30 days in order to reveal erythema migrans.
- B. should take a preventive dose of amoxicillin or doxycillin for 14-21 days.
- C. should take a dose of Immunoglobulin specific to Borreliosis.
- D. answers A and C are true.
- E. answers A,B and C are true.

**Nr 138.** According to GINA 2006, if in an adult with bronchial asthma during the last 4 weeks dyspnoea and cough attacks has been observed 3-4 times weekly, limiting everyday-life activity of the patient as well as dyspnoea awaking the patient 2-3 times weekly and causing the necessity of immediate pharmacotherapy, the following type of bronchial asthma should be diagnosed:

- A. asthma uncontrolled.
- B. asthma partly controlled.
- C. asthma controlled.
- D. chronic severe asthma.
- E. sporadic asthma.

**Nr 139.** In patient with diabetes mellitus type 2, hypertension and 24-hour albuminuria  $>150\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$  (estimated from the albumin concentration in 24-hour urine collection sample), the recommended medicine is:

- A. convertase- inhibiting factor.
- B. betablocker.
- C. calcium channel blocker.
- D. loop diuretic.
- E. alfa-adrenergic blocker receptors.

**Nr 140.** The most effective management reducing the risk of the Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and inhibiting the development of it is:

- A. smoking cessation.
- B. proper body mass maintenance.
- C. pulmonal rehabilitation.
- D. yearly influenza vaccination.
- E. answers B,C,D are true.

**Nr 141.** In patients with long-lasting diabetes mellitus type 2 ( $> 5$ years), the criterion of good diabetes management is:

- A.  $\text{HbA1c} \leq 7\%$ .
- B. fasting glucose and preprandial glucose concentration 70-110 mg/dl.
- C. postprandial glucose concentration (160 mg/dl in 2 hours after a meal).
- D. answers B and C are true.
- E. answers A,B,C are true.

**Nr 142.** The lithium blood level in the treatment of bipolar disorders should be (in mmol/l):

- A. 1,0-2,0.
- B. 1,0-1,5.
- C. 0,5-0,8.
- D. 0,3-0,5.
- E. the blood level does not have any therapeutical meaning.

**Nr 143.** Hallucinations which occur during the period of falling in sleep are called:

- A. hipnagogic symptoms.
- B. hipnopompic symptoms.
- C. parahallucinations.
- D. pseudohallucinations.
- E. visual hallucinations.

**Nr 144.** All of the following are characteristic for delirium, **except**:

- A. qualitative disturbances of consciousness.
- B. ilusions and hallucinations.
- C. mood swings.
- D. terminal (final) spleep.
- E. euthymia.

**Nr 145.** Projection tests are used to evaluate:

- A. organic brain damage.
- B. personality.
- C. memory.
- D. cognitive functions.
- E. answers C and D are correct.

**Nr 146.** The most common mental disorder caused by the direct effect of the HIV virus is:

- A. dysthymia.
- B. Parkinson's syndrome.
- C. Wernicke-Korsakov's syndrome.
- D. cognitive function disturbances.
- E. paranoja.

**Nr 147.** Which of the following **are not** characteristic for the uncomplicated alcohol abstinence syndrome?

- A. tremor of the hands.
- B. tremor of the tongue.
- C. sleepiness.
- D. headache.
- E. restlessness.

**Nr 148.** The state in which under the effect of the psychoactive substance the actions potentially dangerous for person's health or life are undertaken is called:

- A. dependance.
- B. risky use.
- C. harmful use.
- D. abstinence.
- E. such a definition does not exists.

**Nr 149.** Which of the following substances **are not** considered to be psychostimulants?

- A. amphetamine.
- B. nicotine.
- C. coffeine.
- D. cocaine.
- E. amphetamine derivates.

**Nr 150.** Which of the following statements regarding the term „schizophrenia” is true?

- A. the name comes from the word “to split” (schizis).
- B. refers to the disturbance of the scheme (for instance the scheme of the body).
- C. was proposed by Krapelin.
- D. was proposed by Kępiński.
- E. is caused by the destructions of neurons.

**Nr 151.** The synonym of the term „equivalent of the depression” is:

- A. dysthymia.
- B. neurotic depression.
- C. drug-resistant depression.
- D. masked depression.
- E. agitated depression.

**Nr 152.** Which of the statements regarding pedophilia is **false**:

- A. pedophilia means the sexual preference of an adult person for children.
- B. for persons with pedophilia, children age is important (children have to be before or during the puberty).
- C. is more frequent in male subjects.
- D. it can be diagnosed among females.
- E. the principal treatment is the use of drugs which lower the sexual drive.

**Nr 153.** Which of the following **is not** a contraindication for the use of benzodiazepine anxiolytic drugs?

- A. epilepsy.
- B. myasthenia.
- C. alcohol intoxication.
- D. pregnancy.
- E. circulatory insufficiency.

**Nr 154.** Systematized, internally coherent and logical delusions are:

- A. paranoid delusions.
- B. paranoid delusions.
- C. incoherent delusions.
- D. nihilistic delusions.
- E. delusions of thought broadcasting.

**Nr 155.** Which group of symptoms **is not** an axial symptom of schizophrenia?

- A. thought broadcasting.
- B. auditory hallucinations.
- C. catatonic behavior.
- D. thought insertion.
- E. delusions of control.

**Nr 156.** Following START evaluation system adult patient injured in mass casualties accident presenting with symptoms: 15 breaths per minute, capillary filling over 2 seconds should be classified into group:

- A. green.
- B. yellow.
- C. red.
- D. capillary filling is not measured when breathing ratio is 15/min.
- E. in mass casualties accident medical segregation is not performed.

**Nr 157.** During medical segregation with START system following parameters are evaluated, **except**:

- A. breathing ratio.
- B. pulse presence on radial artery.
- C. pulse presence on carotid artery.
- D. capillary filling.
- E. consciousness level.

**Nr 158.** Which of the following is **false** concerning medical segregation of adults due to START system?

- A. when patient breaths 40/min is marked with color red.
- B. when patient breaths 26/min and capillary filling is over 2 seconds is marked with color red.
- C. when patient is able to walk is marked with color green.
- D. when patient is not breathing the pulse is not checked on radial artery and the patient receives color black.
- E. when patient is not breathing always is necessary to check pulse on radial artery before marking with color black.

**Nr 159.** Which of the following **is false** concerning administration of amiodarone during CPR?

- A. it is used in persistent ventricular fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia.
- B. is administered before third defibrillation.
- C. loading dose is 300 mg diluted in 5% glucose to volume of 20 cc.
- D. can give hypotension and bradycardia.
- E. when amiodarone is present lidocaine may be administered in total dose of 300 mg over one hour period.

**Nr 160.** In which type of fracture the suspected blood loss is the biggest so hypovolemic shock may occur?

- A. femoral.
- B. shank.
- C. forearm.
- D. five rounds of backbones.
- E. pelvis.

**Nr 161.** In AVPU evaluation scale patient received U, which means:

- A. responds to vocal stimuli.
- B. does not respond to vocal and painful stimuli.
- C. responds to painful stimuli.
- D. has anizocoria.
- E. probably has fracture of cranial basis.

**Nr 162.** Surface of II degree burn of both upper limbs and krocza measured in percentage of body surface in adult is:

- A. 9%.
- B. 35%.
- C. 37%.
- D. 50%.
- E. 19%.

**Nr 163.** Which of the following symptoms may suggest contusion of the chest?

- A. ribs fracture.
- B. blurring of the aortic shadow.
- C. haemorothonax.
- D. pneumothorax.
- E. all above.

**Nr 164.** Epinephrine during CPR for cardiac arrest with VF is administered:

- A. right after achieving intravenous access.
- B. before third defibrillation.
- C. before second defibrillation.
- D. every minute.
- E. loading dose is 3 mg.

**Nr 165.** Which of the following concerning acute myocardial infarct is false?

- A. pain is coronary and is when patient is resting.
- B. pain is severe.
- C. pain last longer than 20 minutes.
- D. there is weak reaction to nitroglycerine administration.
- E. normal ECG excludes diagnosis of acute myocardial infarct.

**Nr 166.** Diazepam does not produce:

- A. sedation.
- B. anxiolysis.
- C. hypnosis.
- D. antiemetic action.
- E. anticonvulsant action.

**Nr 167.** Major route of elimination of inhaled anesthetics is:

- A. metabolism by plasm esterases.
- B. metabolism by enzymes of the liver.
- C. uptake of the agent by the reticuloendothelial system.
- D. simple excretion by the kidney.
- E. clearance by the lungs into the expired air.

**Nr 168.** Pulseoximetry is not useful in following situations, except:

- A. carbon monoxide poisoning.
- B. strong infrared radiation to measure oxyhaemoglobin.
- C. monitoring of the patient given supplemental oxygen.
- D. measuring of capillary flow in patients with anaemia (haemoglobin below 5g/dL).
- E. hypothermia with peripheral vasoconstriction.

**Nr 169.** Which of the following is not a central opioid effect?

- A. analgesia.
- B. depression of respiration.
- C. reduction of the cough reflex.
- D. reduction of the skeletal muscle tone.
- E. nausea and vomiting.

**Nr 170.** Every minute of delay of defibrillation during CPR reduces the probability of the patient survival up to hospital release by:

- A. 1-2%.
- B. 3-5%.
- C. 5-7%.
- D. 10-15%.
- E. 15-20%.

**Nr 171.** The public access defibrillation program should be implemented at places where at least one case of cardiac arrest occurred during:

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

**Nr 172.** In patient electrocuted or stroked by the lightning following complications may occur:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) awulsyjne fractures of the long bones; | 4) renal failure;                                |
| 2) breathing difficulties;                | 5) neurological injuries including spine injury. |
| 3) ear membrane breaking;                 |  |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 173.** Hyperkalemia is when concentration of kalium in serum is above:

- A.** > 4,5 mEq/l.   **B.** > 5,0 mEq/l.   **C.** > 5,5 mEq/l.   **D.** > 6,0 mEq/l.   **E.** > 6,5 mEq/l.

**Nr 174.** Correct sequence of CPR during diagnosed, persistent ventricular fibrillation:

- A.** defibrillation, drugs, CPR, rhythm evaluation.  
**B.** defibrillation, CPR, rhythm evaluation, drugs.  
**C.** defibrillation, rhythm evaluation, CPR, drugs.  
**D.** defibrillation, rhythm evaluation, drugs, CPR.  
**E.** defibrillation, drugs, rhythm evaluation, CPR.

**Nr 175.** Propofol is:

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> lipid emulsion.    | <b>D.</b> benzodiazepine.  |
| <b>B.</b> phenol derivative. | <b>E.</b> muscle relaxant. |
| <b>C.</b> barbiturane.       |                            |

**Nr 176.** A woman with inevitable miscarriage came to a hospital with her permanent partner. This man asked her doctor for information about the state of the patient.

- A.** only a husband has a right to this kind of information.  
**B.** the doctor knowing that it is a permanent partnership should give the information.  
**C.** irrespective to the character of relationship between them information may be given only after having consent of the patient.  
**D.** information may be given to a husband or close relatives and after having consent of a patient to other persons.  
**E.** in this case the partner should be treated like a husband or close relative and information should be given.

**Nr 177.** Brain death has been diagnosed in an accident victim taken to a hospital. Doctors want to take his organs for transplantation. In order to make it possible:

- A.** the victim's family must give consent.  
**B.** living will of the victim to give his organs for transplantation is needed.  
**C.** a tutelary court must approve it.  
**D.** it must be checked whether the victim has not refused it before his death.  
**E.** an approval of a local Ethics Committee is needed.

**Nr 178.** What kind of medical situation, according to the Code of Medical Ethics, is a condition to diagnose death before taking cells, tissues or organs for transplantation?

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> cardiac arrest.   | <b>D.</b> brain death.         |
| <b>B.</b> breath arrest.    | <b>E.</b> zero blood pressure. |
| <b>C.</b> tissues necrosis. |                                |

**Nr 179.** What kind of consent, according to Code of Medical Ethics, is needed for taking cells, tissues and organs from corpse for transplantation?

- A. informed.
- B. presumed.
- C. written.
- D. legal approval.
- E. approval of the relatives.

**Nr 180.** There is a regulation in the Code of Medical Ethics on taking tissues for transplantation from minors. It concerns:

- A. nervous tissue.
- B. muscular tissue.
- C. connective tissue.
- D. bone marrow.
- E. fatty tissue.

**Nr 181.** What kind of criteria, according to the Code of Medical Ethics, should be used by a physician determining the order of the patients receiving intervention when specific forms of diagnostics, treatment or prevention cannot be applied simultaneously to all persons in need?

- A. administrative. B. medical. C. biological. D. legal (Penal Code). E. organizational.

**Nr 182.** A rehabilitation of a patient addicted to narcotic agents, psychotropic substances or substitutes may be conducted by:

- 1) a health care institution;
- 2) a physician in his individual practice;
- 3) a specialist in psychiatry;
- 4) a specialist having university level non-medical education;
- 5) a certified specialist in therapy of dependencies.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 183.** Direct coercion procedures in the form of immobilization or isolation of a patient, according to the principles of medical ethics and law, may be used for **no more than**:

- A. 8 hours.
- B. 4 hours and, if needed, after a personal examination immobilization may be prolonged for 6 hours periods.
- C. 10 hours.
- D. there is no time limit for such procedures.
- E. 24 hours.

**Nr 184.** A physician is allowed to perform medical procedures without patient's or his legal representative's consent only if:

- 1) there is a need of immediate medical aid and a patient of age is unconscious;
- 2) there is a need of immediate medical aid and a legal representative of a minor patient is unavailable;
- 3) when a consent in the name of a minor patient is given by his close relatives;
- 4) when a patient does not give neither consent nor refusal;
- 5) there is a need of psychiatric examination of a patient whose behaviour may be dangerous for his or other people life and health.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 185.** Admission to a psychiatric hospital without patient's consent is possible by a decision of:

- A.** any physician reading medical report of the patient.  
**B.** an appointed physician after personal examination of the patient.  
**C.** an appointed physician after personal examination of the patient and, if only possible, having opinion of a second psychiatrist or psychologist.  
**D.** a physician based on the opinion of relatives or other persons presenting credible information on patient's state.  
**E.** a physician based on the opinion of police.

**Nr 186.** Authorization to issue medical rulings on temporary incapacity to work is granted by the National Health Insurance Company (ZUS) for:

- A.** 3 months.      **B.** 1 year.      **C.** 2 years.      **D.** 3 years.      **E.** an indefinite period.

**Nr 187.** In the case of a statement of fact that a medical ruling ZUS ZLA was issued by a doctor without direct checking the patient's condition, the National Health Insurance Company (ZUS) can take a decision to withdraw the authorization for the doctor to issue medical rulings for:

- A.** the period of less than 3 months starting from the date of the decision coming into force.  
**B.** the period of less than 6 months starting from the date of the decision coming into force.  
**C.** the period of less than 12 months starting from the date of the decision coming into force.  
**D.** the period of less than 3 years starting from the date of the decision coming into force.  
**E.** an indefinite period.

**Nr 188.** How many medical rulings ZUS ZLA should be given to an insured person who is working for 3 employers?

- A.** one.      **B.** two.      **C.** three.      **D.** four.      **E.** five.

**Nr 189.** The National Health Insurance Company (ZUS) does not provide therapeutic rehabilitation as a form of pension prevention for insured persons threatened with the incapacity to work due to diseases of:

- A. the motor organs.
- B. the respiratory system.
- C. the digestive system.
- D. the cardiovascular system.
- E. psychosomatic basis.

**Nr 190.** The correctness of issuing rulings on temporary incapacity to work due to illness and their correct proceeding go under control which is carried by:

- A. ZUS certifying doctors.
- B. Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (KRUS) certifying doctors.
- C. military medical boards.
- D. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration (MSWiA) medical board.
- E. Disability Adjudication Boards.

**Nr 191.** The medical ruling forms on temporary incapacity to work belong to ZUS. They are released to:

- A. medical specialists.
- B. attending doctors.
- C. family doctors.
- D. the doctors who are authorized by ZUS to issue medical rulings.
- E. all doctors who have the right to practise.

**Nr 192.** Carer's benefit **does not** apply to:

- A. children under 16 if they are acknowledged as disabled.
- B. persons over 16 if they are disabled to a considerable degree or moderate degree if the disability arose at the age which entitles to child benefit.
- C. persons entitled to a pension or an invalidity pension if the persons were acknowledged as completely incapable of working and independent existence.
- D. persons over 75, regardless of health condition and disability.
- E. persons over 70, regardless of health condition and disability.

**Nr 193.** The Lalonde's health field concept **does not** include the following as factors exerting an effect on health:

- A. genetic factors.
- B. psychological factors.
- C. environmental factors.
- D. health behaviours.
- E. health care system.

**Nr 194.** Which of the below-mentioned health services are financed from the State budget?

- 1) highly specialist health services;
- 2) plastic surgery and cosmetic procedures;
- 3) occupational medicine services;
- 4) preventive vaccinations recommended by the Ministry of Health;
- 5) treatment of an insured person abroad in the cases which are not treated in Poland;
- 6) costs of accommodation and meals in residential homes.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 195.** Indicate the incorrect answer in the statement: 'The negative measures of the state of health cover the following':

- A.** incidence rate.      **D.** prevalence rate.  
**B.** infant mortality rate.      **E.** death rate.  
**C.** expected life span at birth.

**Nr 196.** The expected life span reflects the following:

- A.** state of health of the population.      **D.** environment status.  
**B.** quality of medical care.      **E.** all the above.  
**C.** living conditions.

**Nr 197.** Which of the below-mentioned services **are not** financed from the resources of the National Health Insurance Fund?

- 1) occupational medicine services;
- 2) making decisions concerning capability for driving vehicles;
- 3) decisions made on request of the insured, not connected with further rehabilitation, incapability for work;
- 4) costs of accommodation and meals in association with sanatorium treatment;
- 5) preventive vaccination recommended by the Ministry of Health;
- 6) plastic surgery procedures in cases which are not the consequence of disease, congenital defect, injury.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 198.** An epidemic is:

- A.** the occurrence of selected diseases over a region characteristic for these diseases, over specified time intervals.  
**B.** a formal statement that in a specified area there conditions and a considerable degree of probability of the occurrence of an epidemic.  
**C.** morbidity, deaths, carrier-state and population threat in a specified area and over a specified time interval, with the consideration of individual and environmental traits.  
**D.** occurrence of a certain disease in a given human population, in a specified area, during a given time interval, substantially exceeding that observed in previous years.  
**E.** the situation in an area where an ecological disaster occurred.

**Nr 199.** In order to evaluate the effectiveness of a vaccine the following should be performed:

- A. randomised controlled trial with full randomization of the sample and control group.
- B. representative study with precise assessment of the required sample size.
- C. clinical-epidemiological study of those vaccinated.
- D. screening test of those vaccinated.
- E. laboratory study of the quality of the vaccine applied, compared to the standard.

**Nr 200.** The screening test procedure requires the following:

- A. simultaneous application of several diagnostic tests.
- B. covering by the study of 90% of the tests specified.
- C. application of complete diagnostic procedure with respect to all the diseases covered by the study.
- D. application of diagnostic tests with respect to people who had a positive test result.
- E. application of complete diagnostic procedure with respect to people who had a positive test result.