ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра клинических дисциплин 2

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании кафедры протокол № 4
от «23» 11 2023 года
Зав. Каф. _____ / Бугубаева М. М.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Председатель УМС ММФ,
А. М. Базиева
"23" 11 2023г.

ФОНД ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ
для итогового контроля по дисциплине
« „Propaedeutics of childhood diseases" »
на 2023-2024 учебный год
Направление: 560001 – лечебное дело (GM)

курс – 3, семестр – V

Наименование дисциплины	Всего	Кредит	Аудиторные занятия (____ч)		СРС
			Лекции	Практические	
Предмет		5	30	45	75
Кол-во тестовых вопросов	350				

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г. Ош. 2023г.

1. According to the rules adopted by WHO, every product of conception born with a body weight of more than _____ is considered a child
   A) 500g
   B) 1000g
   C) 1500g
   D) 2000g
   E) 3000g

2. Postconceptual age includes
   A) only gestational age
   B) only chronological (calendar) age
   C) differences in chronological age and gestational age
   D) the sum of gestational and chronological (calendar) ages
   E) biological age

3. The neonatal period lasts from
   A) the day of birth to the 12th month
   B) the 2nd day of life to the 28th day
   C) the day of birth to the 28th day
   D) the 1st week of life to the 28th week
   E) the day of birth to the 30th day

4. Early childhood period lasts from
   A) the 1 year to the 5 years
   B) the 1 year to the 3 years
   C) the 2 years to the 5 years
   D) the day of birth to the 3 years
   E) the day of birth to the 5 years

5. High school period lasts from
   A) the 12 years to the 18 years
   B) the 10 years to the 18 years
   C) the 7 years to the 15 years
   D) the 7 years to the 11 years
   E) the 7 years to the 18 years

6. Extrauterine stage, or infancy, begins from
   A) ligation of the umbilical cord
   B) the first breath
   C) the first cry
   D) eye opening
   E) exit of the child from the birth canal

7. A full-term birth is at the _____ week of gestation
   A) 38-41st
   B) 35-41st
   C) 38-45st
   D) 28-38st
   E) 28-41st

8. In a full-term newborn, growth is
   A) 36-46 cm
   B) 46-56 cm
   C) 40-46 cm
   D) 50-60 cm
   E) 55-65 cm

9. The total increase in body length for the first year is
   A) 35 cm
   B) 30 cm
   C) 25 cm
   D) 15 cm
   E) 10 cm

10. The average monthly weight gain during the first half of the year is
   A) 1000 g
   B) 600 g
   C) 800 g
   D) 300 g
   E) 200 g

11. The body weight of a full-term newborn on average ranges
   A) from 2000 to 3200 g.
   B) from 3000 to 5000 g.
   C) from 2600 to 4200 g.
   D) from 2400 to 4400 g.
   E) from 2300 to 3300 g.

12. The physiological loss of body weight after birth is
   A) 3-10%
   B) 5-8%
   C) 15-18%
   D) 1-3%
   E) <1%

13. At birth, the average head circumference is
A) 30-32 cm
B) 34-36 cm
C) 28-35 cm
D) 36-40 cm
E) 38-42 cm

14. Average physical development is recorded with a Z-score
A) from -2 to +2
B) from -1 to +2
C) from -2 to +1
D) from -1 to +1
E) only 0

15. Low physical development is registered with a Z-score
A) from -2 to -3
B) from 0 to -2
C) from -1 to -3
D) only 0
E) from -1 to -2

16. A deficiency of body weight in relation to height is
A) Paratrophy
B) Hypostature
C) Hypotrophy
D) Gigantism
E) Obesity

17. Abnormalities of the neural tube development include
A) Dolichocephaly
B) Hydrocephalus
C) Brachycephaly
D) Plagiocephaly
E) Craniostenosis

18. By the time of the child's birth, _____ is most developed
A) the midbrain
B) the medulla oblongata
C) the cerebellum
D) the diencephalon
E) the cortex

19. The spinal cord in 6 years child ends at the level of
A) LI
B) LIII
C) LV
D) ThXII
E) LIV

20. Superficial reflexes from the skin and mucous membranes are
A) corneal reflex and tendon reflex
B) Babinsky reflex and tendon reflex
C) corneal reflex and conjunctival reflex
D) conjunctival reflex and Babinsky reflex
E) corneal reflex and Babinsky reflex

21. Primitive reflexes of newborns are
A) sucking reflex and rooting reflex
B) Babinsky reflex and tendon reflex
C) Palm-oral reflex and corneal reflex
D) Moro reflex and conjunctival reflex
E) sucking reflex and conjunctival reflex

22. The sucking reflex persists until the age of
A) 2 year
B) 1 year
C) 1 month
D) 6 months
E) 8 months

23. The rooting reflex persists until the age of
A) 12 months
B) 1 month
C) 3-4 months
D) 6 months
E) 8 months

24. The grasping reflex persists until the age of
A) 12 months
B) 1 month
C) 6 months
D) 8 months
E) 4 months

25. The automatic gait reflex persists until the age of

A) 4 months
B) 12 months
C) 6 months
D) 1 month
E) 8 months

26. The child begins to hold his head at the age of
A) 4 months
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 6 months
E) 8 months

27. The child can sit independently at the age of
A) 12 months
B) 6 months
C) 4 months
D) 2 months
E) 8 months

28. The child can stand at the support at the age of
A) 8 months
B) 12 months
C) 6 months
D) 4 months
E) 10 months

29. The child can walk independently at the age of
A) 12 months
B) 8 months
C) 6 months
D) 4 months
E) 10 months

30. A child can speak 2-4 simple words at the age of
A) 12 months
B) 8 months
C) 6 months
D) 4 months
E) 10 months

31. The duration of a child's sleep at the age of 1 month is
A) 18-16 hours
B) 10-12 hours
C) 8-10 hours
D) 23-24 hours
E) 22-23 hours

32. The relatively long and narrow shape of the human head is called
A) Hydrocephalus
B) Dolichocephaly
C) Brachycephaly
D) Plagiocephaly
E) Anencephalus

33. The asymmetry of the human skull is called
A) Brachycephaly
B) Dolichocephaly
C) Hydrocephalus
D) Plagiocephaly
E) Anencephalus

34. The small volume of the human skull is called
A) Brachycephaly
B) Microcephaly
C) Dolichocephaly
D) Hydrocephalus
E) Plagiocephaly

35. A large volume of the human skull is called
A) Brachycephaly
B) Dolichocephaly
C) Hydrocephalus
D) Plagiocephaly
E) Macrocephaly

36. The size of a large fontanel in a newborn baby is
A) 16-18mm
B) 5-8mm
C) 40-50mm
D) 10-15mm
E) 26-28mm

37. The size of a large fontanel of a child of 5-6 months of age is
A) 26-28mm
B) 16-18mm

C) 5-8mm
D) 40-50mm
E) 10-15mm

38. The child's large fontanel closes by the age of
A) 10-12 months
B) 6-7 months
C) 2-3 years
D) 12-18 months
E) 8-10 months

39. The increased distance between the inner corners of the eyes and the pupils is called
A) hypotelorism
B) coloboma
C) hypertelorism
D) macrotia
E) microtia

40. The second pair of cranial nerves is called
A) olfactory nerve
B) oculomotor nerve
C) facial nerve
D) accessory nerve
E) optic nerve

41. The seventh pair of cranial nerves is called
A) optic nerve
B) olfactory nerve
C) oculomotor nerve
D) accessory nerve
E) facial nerve

42. The absence of one or more reflexes is called
A) areflexia
B) hyporeflexia
C) hyperreflexia
D) anisoreflexia
E) normoreflexia

43. The reduction of one or more reflexes is called
A) areflexia
B) hyperreflexia
C) hyporeflexia
D) anisoreflexia
E) normoreflexia

44. Reduced sensitivity to stimuli is called
A) hyperesthesia
B) anesthesia
C) hypoesthesia
D) paresthesia
E) normesthesia

45. The lack of sensitivity to stimuli is called
A) hypoesthesia
B) hyperesthesia
C) paresthesia
D) anesthesia
E) normesthesia

46. The rhythmic stereotypic movements of different parts of the body are called
A) tics
B) tremor
C) athetosis
D) hyperkinesis
E) hyporeflexia

47. Fast clonic irregular stereotypical movements are called
A) tremor
B) athetosis
C) hyperkinesis
D) tics
E) hyperreflexia

48. The meningeal symptom is
A) symptom of "drumsticks"
B) upper Brudzinsky symptom
C) Claw Symptom
D) obstructive symptom
E) symptom of hydrocephalus

49. The methods of studying the nervous system do not include
A) electroencephalography
B) rheoencephalography
C) polysomnography
D) neurosonography

E) pulse oximetry

50. Neurosonography (NSG) is
A) a study of cerebral hemodynamics
B) an ultrasonic research method, carried out in the presence of an unclosed fontanelle on the cranial vault in newborns and infants
C) registration of the bioelectrical activity of the brain
D) a X-ray method
E) a MRI method

51. Rheoencephalography is
A) a registration of the bioelectrical activity of the brain
B) a study of cerebral hemodynamics
C) an ultrasonic research method, carried out in the presence of an unclosed fontanelle on the cranial vault in newborns and infants
D) a recording of various physiological parameters during sleep
E) a MRI method

52. The cerebral symptoms of Meningeal syndrome include
A) fever, changes in the cerebrospinal fluid
B) the upper Brudzinsky symptom, Kernig's symptom
C) Kernig's symptom, headache
D) fever, headache, vomiting
E) the upper Brudzinsky symptom, changes in the cerebrospinal fluid

53. The meningeal signs of Meningeal syndrome include
A) the upper Brudzinsky symptom, Kernig's symptom
B) fever, headache, vomiting
C) fever, changes in the cerebrospinal fluid
D) Kernig's symptom, headache
E) the upper Brudzinsky symptom, changes in the cerebrospinal fluid

54. Tonic seizures are
A) prolonged muscle contractions
B) muscle contractions that change rapidly at short, irregular intervals
C) the appearance of unpleasant sensations in the absence of an irritant
D) the rhythmic stereotypic movements of different parts of the body
E) the rhythmic non-stereotypic movements of different parts of the body

55. Hypertension-hydrocephalic syndrome include
A) hyperexcitability, irritability, a piercing cry, body temperature of more than 38 ° C
B) horizontal nystagmus, exophthalmos, fever, headache
C) a piercing cry, a symptom of Graefe ("setting sun"), converging strabismus, horizontal nystagmus, exophthalmos
D) the upper Brudzinsky symptom, Kernig's symptom
E) a symptom of Graefe ("setting sun"), the upper Brudzinsky symptom, Kernig's symptom

56. Feature of the skin in children is
A) the epidermis is 3-4 times thicker than in an adult
B) the epidermis is 3-4 times thinner than in an adult
C) good basement membrane development
D) low water content and poor blood supply
E) good water content and poor blood supply

57. Feature of the skin in children is
A) the epidermis is 3-4 times thicker than in an adult
B) low water content and poor blood supply
C) collagen fibers are thick
D) poor basement membrane development
E) good water content and poor blood supply

58. A whitish-yellow benign superficial horny cyst on the forehead, eyelids and face of an infant is called
A) lanugo
B) papule
C) vesicula
D) milia
E) macula

59. The main function of brown adipose tissue is
A) excretory
B) non-contractile thermogenesis
C) resorption
D) bactericidal
E) respiratory

60. Function of subcutaneous fat is
A) excretory
B) resorption
C) bactericidal
D) mechanical protection
E) respiratory

61. Function of the skin is
A) thermogenesis

B) depot
C) protective
D) hormonal
E) non-contractile thermogenesis

62. Skin elasticity is examined on
A) the back surface of the chest
B) the palm surface of the hand
C) the back surface of the hand
D) the head
E) any part of the body

63. The normal thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer is
A) 2-3 cm
B) 1-2 cm
C) 0.5-3 cm
D) 0.5-1 cm
E) 4-5 cm

64. The presence of edema is checked on the
A) abdomen
B) neck
C) area of the humerus of the arm
D) head
E) area of the tibia bones of the legs

65. Cyanosis of the skin can be a symptom of pathology of the
A) skeletal system
B) gastrointestinal tract
C) urinary system
D) reproductive system
E) respiratory system

66. General cyanosis is observed with
A) systemic lupus erythematosus
B) dermatomyositis
C) newborn asphyxia
D) hemolytic anemia
E) fiver

67. Diffuse yellow coloration of the entire skin is observed with
A) newborn asphyxia
B) jaundice of newborns
C) systemic lupus erythematosus
D) dermatomyositis
E) fiver

68. Bronze skin coloration occurs in
A) hemolytic anemia
B) newborn asphyxia
C) gepatitis
D) fiver
E) chronic adrenal insufficiency

69. Dry skin can be with
A) hypoglycemia
B) collaptoid state
C) ichthyosis
D) increased thyroid function
E) newborn asphyxia

70. The primary elements of the skin include
A) Crusta, Hyperpigmentation, Depigmentation
B) Lichenification, Scale, Urtica
C) Macula, Hyperpigmentation, Depigmentation
D) Papule, Vesicula, Bulla
E) Papule, Scale, Urtica

71. The secondary elements of the skin include
A) Papule, Vesicula, Bulla
B) Lichenification, Scale, Urtica
C) Macula, Hyperpigmentation, Depigmentation
D) Papule, Scale, Urtica
E) Crusta, Hyperpigmentation, Depigmentation

72. Small, sharply demarcated, dense, slightly rising above the surface of the surrounding skin, cavity-free formation is called
A) Papule
B) Vesicula
C) Bulla
D) Crusta
E) Lichenification

73. Superficial, within the epidermis, slightly protruding above the surrounding skin cavity formation containing serous fluid is called
A) Vesicula

B) Urtica
C) Bulla
D) Crusta
E) Lichenification

74. Change in skin color in a limited area, in density does not differ from healthy areas and does not rise above the surrounding tissues is called
A) Urtica
B) Bulla
C) Papule
D) Macula
E) Lichenification

75. Thickening and change in elasticity, color, appearance of roughness with increased skin pattern is called
A) Urtica
B) Bulla
C) Papule
D) Lichenification
E) Macula

76. Multiple hemorrhages of rounded shape ranging in size from 2 to 5 mm is called
A) Petechiae
B) Purpura
C) Gematoma
D) Ekhymosis
E) Bleeding

77. Irregularly shaped hemorrhages larger than 5 mm is called
A) Purpura
B) Petechiae
C) Ekhymosis
D) Gematoma
E) Bleeding

78. Tothe outpouring into soft tissues, which has a larger size is called
A) Petechiae
B) Ekhymosis
C) Gematoma
D) Purpura
E) Bleeding

79. A decrease in the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer can be observed with
A) hyperthyroidism
B) conjunctivitis
C) stomatitis
D) obesity
E) paratrophy

80. Feature of the muscular system in children is
A) poor flexor muscle tone
B) severe hypotension of the flexor muscles
C) good extensor muscle tone
D) severe hypertension of the flexor muscles
E) no different from adults

81. The function of bones is
A) excretory
B) resorption
C) bactericidal
D) respiratory
E) protective

82. The totality of the ossification points that a child has is a characteristic of the level of his biological development and is called
A) passport age
B) bone age
C) chronological age
D) postnatal age
E) gestational age

83. The child is the first to appear
A) molar
B) central incisor
C) canine
D) lateral incisor
E) any tooth

84. The formula for determining the number of milk teeth is
A) n-4, where *n* is the child's age in months
B) n-4, where *n* is the child's age in years
C) 4n-20, where *n* is the child's age in months
D) n-2, where *n* is the child's age in years
E) 4n-20, where *n* is the child's age in years

85. Barrel-shaped chest occurs with

A) rickets
B) hyperthyroidism
C) bronchial asthma
D) obesity
E) paratrophy

86. Harrison's sulcus is
A) a protrusion of the chest in the region of the heart or sternum
B) symmetrical hemispherical thickenings at the level of the V-VIII rib in the area of the transition of the bone part of the rib to the cartilage
C) thickening and change in elasticity, color, appearance of roughness with increased skin pattern
D) the presence of depression at the place of attachment of the diaphragm, the costal arches look turned forward
E) symmetrical hemispherical thickenings at the level of the I-II rib in the area of the transition of the bone part of the rib to the cartilage

87. Harrison's sulcus is a sign of
A) congenital heart disease
B) bronchial asthma
C) rickets
D) cystic fibrosis
E) paratrophy

88. A method of recording the bioelectrical activity of muscles, which makes it possible to differentiate primary muscle pathology from their lesions in diseases of the nervous system is called
A) Electromyography
B) CT and MRI
C) Ultrasound
D) X-ray
E) ECG

89. The main method for determining bone mineral density is called
A) Densitometry
B) CT and MRI
C) Ultrasound
D) X-ray
E) ECG

90. Features of the chest of a newborn is
A) horizontal position of the ribs
B) vertical position of the ribs
C) the position of the ribs depends on the individual characteristics
D) no difference from adults
E) chest not formed

91. Features of the respiratory muscles of a newborn and infant are
A) poorly developed
B) better developed
C) depends on the individual characteristics
D) no difference from adults
E) respiratory muscles not formed

92. Features of the Eustachian tube in infant are
A) short and wide, located vertically
B) long and tight, located horizontally
C) short and wide, located horizontally
D) depends on the individual characteristics
E) no difference from adults

93. Features of the bronchi in childhood are
A) lots of elastic tissue, underdevelopment and softness of cartilage
B) less elastic tissue, underdevelopment and softness of cartilage
C) less of elastic tissue, underdevelopment and hard of cartilage
D) depends on the individual characteristics
E) no difference from adults

94. In a child under 3 months of life, the respiratory rate should be counted within
A) 20 seconds
B) 30 seconds
C) 3 minutes
D) 1 minute
E) 10 seconds

95. The respiratory rate in a 1-2 year old child is
A) 40-60 in 1 min
B) 25-30 in 1 min
C) 30-35 in 1 min
D) 20-25 in 1 min
E) 18-20 in 1 min

96. The respiratory rate in a child over 15 years of age is
A) 20-25 in 1 min
B) 30-35 in 1 min
C) 16-18 in 1 min
D) 25-30 in 1 min
E) 18-20 in 1 min

97. Respiratory-pulse coefficient for children older than a year is
A) 1:4
B) 1:5
C) 1:2.5
D) 1:3
E) 1:3.5

98. Percussion sound over healthy lungs is
A) Clear pulmonary
B) Stupid
C) Shortened (blunted)
D) Tympanic
E) Box

99. Type of normal breathing in children from 6 months to 2.5 years is
A) puerile
B) vesicular
C) tracheal
D) amphoric
E) bronchial

100. Spirometry is a method for determining
A) the respiratory rate
B) the vital capacity of the lungs
C) the blood pressure
D) the heart rate
E) the pulse

101. Peakflowometry is a method that measures
A) the respiratory rate
B) the blood pressure
C) the heart rate
D) peak expiratory flow rate
E) the pulse

102. The transudate contains
A) high in protein
B) >1000/mm³ cells
C) high in LDG
D) <40mg/dL glucose
E) low in protein

103. The exudate contains
A) low in protein
B) < 1000/mm³ cells
C) low in LDG
D) high in protein
E) > 40mg/dL glucose

104. Dry cough may be due to
A) simple bronchitis and pneumonia
B) bronchial asthma and obstructive bronchitis
C) bronchial asthma and pneumonia
D) SARS and pneumonia
E) pneumonia

105. Productive cough may be due to
A) pneumonia
B) bronchial asthma and obstructive bronchitis
C) obstructive bronchitis and pneumonia
D) bronchial asthma and pneumonia
E) SARS and pneumonia

106. Tachypnea is an increase in respiratory rate of more than
A) 5%
B) 15%
C) 10%
D) 20%
E) 25%

107. Hypopnea – it is
A) increase in amplitude at normal frequency
B) decrease in amplitude and frequency
C) increase in amplitude and frequency
D) decrease in amplitude at normal frequency
E) amplitude and frequency change

108. Hypoventilation – it is
A) decrease in amplitude at normal frequency
B) increase in amplitude at normal frequency
C) decrease in amplitude and frequency
D) increase in amplitude and frequency
E) amplitude and frequency change

109. Clinical signs of Croup syndrome are
A) "barking" cough, hoarse voice, inspiratory dyspnea

B) runny nose, pain when swallowing, tachycardia
C) "barking" cough, bradycardia, bradypnea
D) hoarse voice, inspiratory dyspnea, bradypnea
E) runny nose, hyperemia and granularity of the posterior and anterior pharyngeal

110. Syndrome of bronchial obstruction is characteristic of
A) acute obstructive laryngitis, obstructive bronchitis, bronchiolitis
B) attack of bronchial asthma, rhinitis, sinusitis
C) attack of bronchial asthma, obstructive bronchitis, bronchiolitis
D) acute obstructive laryngitis, pharyngitis, tracheitis
E) obstructive bronchitis, bronchiolitis, rhinitis, sinusitis

111. lung tissue infiltration syndrome is characteristic of
A) attack of bronchial asthma, obstructive bronchitis
B) acute obstructive laryngitis, obstructive bronchitis
C) rhinitis, sinusitis
D) pneumonia, obstructive bronchitis
E) pulmonary infarction, tracheitis
F) pneumonia, pulmonary infarction

112. Clinical symptoms of lung tissue infiltration syndrome are
A) expiratory dyspnea, hyperemia and granularity of the posterior and anterior pharyngeal
B) cough, dry at the beginning of the disease, then wet; febrile body temperature
C) runny nose, pain when swallowing, tachycardia
D) "barking" cough, expiratory dyspnea
E) hoarse voice, inspiratory dyspnea, bradypnea

113. X-ray signs of lung atelectasis syndrome are
A) decrease in pneumatization of the lung tissue, the presence of a blackout focus
B) swelling of the lungs, increased bronchial and vascular pattern
C) limited clearing or an annular shadow, decrease in pneumatization of the lung tissue
D) a triangular shadow, the base of the shadow is on the periphery, the mediastinum is shifted to the affected side
E) a triangular shadow, limited clearing or an annular shadow

114. X-ray signs of lung tissue infiltration syndrome are
A) a triangular shadow, the base of the shadow is on the periphery, the mediastinum is shifted to the affected side
B) swelling of the lungs, increased bronchial and vascular pattern
C) decrease in pneumatization of the lung tissue, the presence of a blackout focus
D) limited clearing or an annular shadow, decrease in pneumatization of the lung tissue
E) a triangular shadow, limited clearing or an annular shadow

115. Respiratory failure of the 2nd degree is characterized by
A) severe expiratory dyspnea 30-50% of normal
B) respiratory rate normal or accelerated up to 30% of the norm
C) respiratory rate more than 50% of the norm or bradypnea
D) respiratory rate normal or accelerated up to 50% of the norm
E) severe expiratory dyspnea 40-60% of normal

116. Features of fetal circulation are
A) lack of additional venous communications
B) the lungs are involved in blood oxygenation
C) the placenta does not perform the function of gas exchange
D) presence of fetal communications -umbilical vein, portal vein, inferior vena cava -
E) presence of fetal communications - patent foramen ovale, patent ductus arteriosus, venous (Arantsiev) ducts

117. Fetal communications are
A) umbilical vein, portal vein, inferior vena cava
B) patent foramen ovale, portal vein, inferior vena cava
C) venous (Arantsiev) ducts, umbilical vein, portal vein
D) patent foramen ovale, patent ductus arteriosus, venous (Arantsiev) ducts
E) patent ductus arteriosus, umbilical vein, inferior vena cava

118. Complete (anatomical) closure of the patent foramen ovale occurs by ____ months of age.
A) 12-18
B) 1-2
C) 9-12
D) 2-4
E) 4-6

119. Complete (anatomical) closure of the patent ductus arteriosus occurs by ____ months of age.
A) 9-12
B) 2-5
C) 12-18
D) 1-2
E) 4-10

120. Heart rate in newborns is _____ per minute
A) 90-100
B) 40-60
C) 100-120
D) 140-130
E) 60-80

121. Heart rate at 5 years old is _____ per minute
A) 140
B) 90
C) 60
D) 100
E) 80

122. The first point of auscultation of the heart is localized in the
A) apex area
B) the second intercostal space to the right of the sternum
C) the second intercostal space to the left of the sternum
D) the place of attachment of the xiphoid process to the sternum, somewhat to the right
E) the place of attachment of the III-IV left rib to the edge of the sternum

123. Fourth point of auscultation of the heart is localized in the
A) the second intercostal space to the right of the sternum
B) the second intercostal space to the left of the sternum
C) the place of attachment of the xiphoid process to the sternum, somewhat to the right
D) apex area
E) the place of attachment of the III-IV left rib to the edge of the sternum

124. The second point of auscultation is the place auscultation
A) the aortic valve
B) the mitral valve
C) the pulmonary valve
D) the tricuspid valve
E) mitral valve and the aortic valve

125. Third point of auscultation is the place auscultation
A) the mitral valve
B) the pulmonary valve
C) the aortic valve
D) the tricuspid valve
E) mitral valve and the aortic valve

126. Fifth point of auscultation is the place auscultation
A) the mitral valve
B) the aortic valve
C) mitral valve and the aortic valve
D) the pulmonary valve
E) the tricuspid valve

127. Blood pressure in the lower extremities is normal at _____ than the top ones
A) 20 mm Hg lower
B) 40 mm Hg higher
C) 20 mm Hg lower
D) 20 mm Hg higher
E) 10 mm Hg higher

128. Formula for calculating blood pressure in children under 1 year old is
A) SBP = 66 + 2n, where n is the number of months
B) SBP = 76 + 2n, where n is the number of days
C) SBP = 76 + 2n, where n is the number of weeks
D) SBP = 76 + n, where n is the number of months
E) SBP = 76 + 2n, where n is the number of months

129. The best method for assessing blood pressure in children is
A) by formulas
B) by percetile tables
C) using your own experience
D) using the experience of colleagues
E) no need assessing blood pressure in children

130. Cardiothoracic index should be:
A) no more than 0.5 in older children, no more 0.55 in young children
B) no more than 0.7 in older children, no more 0.77 in young children
C) no more than 0.5 in older children, no more 0.77 in young children
D) no more than 0.7 in older children, no more 0.55 in young children
E) no more 0.6 in children of any age

131. In case of circulatory insufficiency the patient
A) takes a semi-sitting position or sits with his feet on the floor
B) prefers to sit, leaning forward strongly
C) periodically squats down
D) prefers to lie down
E) prefers to walk

132. With Fallot's tetrad, the patient
A) prefers to sit, leaning forward strongly
B) takes a semi-sitting position or sits with his feet on the floor
C) periodically squats down
D) prefers to lie down
E) prefers to walk

133. Syndrome of arterial hypertension an increase in blood pressure over the _____ percentile
A) 90th

B) 85th
C) 80th
D) 95th
E) 75th

134. Secondary (symptomatic) arterial hypertension due to
A) pathology of the gastrointestinal tract
B) pathology of the musculoskeletal system
C) liver pathology
D) kidney pathology
E) pathology of the blood system

135. ECG signs of the sinus tachycardia are
A) the difference between the RR intervals exceeds 0.15 s
B) prolongation of RR intervals compared to the norm
C) incorrect alternation of the P wave and the QRS complex in all cycles
D) the presence of a changed QRS complex
E) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm

136. ECG signs of the sinus tachycardia do not include
A) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
B) P wave of sinus origin (positive in I, II, aVF , V 4-6 , negative in aVR
C) the presence of an changed QRS complex
D) the difference between the RR intervals does not exceed 0.15 s
E) correct alternation of the P wave and the QRS complex in all cycle

137. ECG signs of the sinus bradycardia do not include
A) P wave of sinus origin (positive in I, II, aVF , V 4-6 , negative in aVR
B) the difference between the RR intervals exceeds 0.5 s
C) correct alternation of the P wave and the QRS complex in all cycle
D) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
E) the presence of an unchanged QRS complex

138. ECG signs of the sinus arrhythmia are
A) the differerite between the RR intervals exceeds 0.15 s
B) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
C) prolongation of RR intervals compared to the norm
D) incorrect alternation of the P wave and the QRS complex in all cycles
E) the presence of a changed QRS complex

139. ECG signs of the supraventricular extrasystole are
A) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
B) prolongation of RR intervals compared to the norm
C) absence of a post-extrasystolic compensatory pause
D) absence of the P wave before the extrasystolic QRS complex
E) the presence of a preliminary ventricular contraction with a narrow QRS complex

140. ECG signs of the ventricular extrasystole are
A) the presence of a preliminary ventricular contraction with a narrow QRS complex
B) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
C) prolongation of RR intervals compared to the norm
D) absence of the P wave before the extrasystolic QRS complex
E) absence of a post-extrasystolic compensatory pause

141. ECG signs of the atrioventricular (AV) block 1st degree are
A) PR interval >0.16 s in children aged 5-10 years
B) wide premature QRS complex
C) absence of the P wave before the QRS complex
D) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
E) QRS complex is different in morphology from the sinus complex

142. ECG signs of the atrioventricular (AV) block II degree, type 1 Mobitz are
A) progressive elongation of the PR interval; loss of one ventricular contraction after the maximum PR interval
B) wide premature QRS complex
C) absence of the P wave before the QRS complex
D) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
E) QRS complex is different in morphology from the sinus complex

143. ECG signs of the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome are
A) narrow premature QRS complex
B) absence of the P wave before the QRS complex
C) shortening of RR intervals compared to the norm
D) the presence of a delta wave in front of the QRS complex
E) QRS complex is different in morphology from the sinus complex

144. The rheumatic diseases are
A) Pericarditis
B) Acute rheumatic fever
C) Myocarditis
D) Endocarditis
E) Cardiomyopathy

145. The best method for diagnosing pericarditis is
A) Clinoorthostatic test
B) Dopplercardiography

C) Electrocardiography
D) Echocardiography
E) X-Ray

146. The main causes of endocarditis are
A) syphilis
B) tuberculosis
C) adenoviruses
D) acute rheumatic fever
E) systemic vasculitis

147. Acute rheumatic fever affects the
A) liver, lungs, muscles
B) heart, joints, liver,
C) heart, joints, brain, skin
D) liver, lungs, heart
E) brain, skin, muscles

148. The most common outcomes of rheumatic heart disease are
A) cor pulmonale formation
B) valvular heart disease
C) pneumonia
D) pulmonary edema
E) mental deficiency

149. ECG sings of the Aortic stenosis do not include
A) increase in QRS amplitude
B) left atrial changes
C) decrease in QRS amplitude
D) ST segment depression, T wave inversion
E) blockade of the left leg of the bundle of His

150. Auscultation sings of the Aortic regurgitation are
A) quail rhythm
B) "blowing" proto-diastolic murmur along the left edge of the sternum
C) diastolic murmur with a maximum at the apex
D) enhanced (clapping) I tone
E) systolic murmur, heard in 2nd right intercostal space and radiating to the carotid arteries

151. ECG sings of the Mitral stenosis are
A) EOS deviation to the left
B) hypertrophy of the left ventricle
C) hypertrophy of the left atrium
D) P-mitrale (broad, serrated PII)
E) ST segment depression and negative T

152. ECG sings of the Mitral regurgitation are
A) I tone is usually weakened, II tone is often split
B) enhanced (clapping) I tone
C) "blowing" proto-diastolic murmur along the left edge of the sternum
D) fourth heart sound
E) systolic murmur, heard in 2nd right intercostal space and radiating to the carotid arteries

153. Prematurely born is a baby who was born at a gestational age
A) of 37 to 42 weeks
B) of 30 to 32 weeks
C) of 20 to 36 weeks
D) of 22 to 37 weeks
E) of 22 to 40 weeks

154. A functionally mature child has
A) physiological hypertonicity of the flexors, active sucking, a loud cry
B) physiological hypotonicity of the flexors, active sucking, a loud cry
C) physiological hypertonicity of the flexors, poor sucking, a loud cry
D) physiological hypertonicity of the flexors, active sucking, a weak cry
E) physiological hypotonicity of the flexors, poor sucking, a weak cry

155. Small for gestational age is a newborn weighing
A) less than the 10th percentile
B) less than the 3d percentile
C) more than the 3d percentile
D) more than the 10th percentile
E) more than the 75th percentile

156. The neonatal period lasts from
F) the day of birth to the 12th month
G) the 2nd day of life to the 28th day
H) the day of birth to the 28th day
I) the 1st week of life to the 28th week
J) the day of birth to the 30th day

157. The Apgar score includes an assessment of
A) presence/absence of malformations

B) body weight
C) body length
D) head circumference
E) reflexes

158. The Apgar score includes an assessment of
A) muscle tone
B) presence/absence of malformations
C) body weight
D) body length
E) head circumference

159. To determine anthropometric data for a newborn child, it is recommended to measure
A) body length
B) leg circumference
C) abdominal circumference
D) leg length
E) hip circumference

160. To determine anthropometric data for a newborn child, it is recommended to measure
A) leg circumference
B) abdominal circumference
C) leg length
D) hip circumference
E) body weight

161. Transient state of the neonatal period is
A) simple erythema
B) allergic erythema
C) obstructive jaundice
D) neonatal urinary stones
E) bradycardia

162. Transient state of the neonatal period is
A) allergic erythema
B) toxic erythema
C) acne vulgaris
D) bradypnea
E) adrenogenital syndrome

163. Transient state of the neonatal period is
A) uric acid infarction of the kidney
B) neonatal polyuria
C) neonatal urinary stones
D) neonatal kidney failure
E) neonatal pyuria

164. Transient state of the neonatal period is
A) physiological peeling
B) physiological ulcers
C) allergic erythema
D) acne vulgaris
E) neonatal ulcers

165. Physiological peeling is
A) large-lamellar peeling of the skin occurs on the 3rd-5th day of life in children with bright simple erythema in the stage of extinction
B) thickening and change in elasticity, color, appearance of roughness with increased skin pattern in newborns
C) superficial, within the epidermis, slightly protruding above the surrounding skin cavity formation containing serous fluid in newborns
D) deep, in the epidermis, slightly protruding above the surrounding skin cavity formation containing pus
E) change in skin color in a limited area, in density does not differ from healthy areas and does not rise above the surrounding tissues

166. Milia is
A) superficial, within the epidermis, slightly protruding above the surrounding skin cavity formation containing serous fluid in newborns
B) whitish-yellow nodules 1-2 mm in size, localized more often on the wings of the nose and bridge of the nose in newborns
C) small, sharply demarcated, dense, slightly rising above the surface of the surrounding skin, cavity-free formation in newborns
D) cavity element, similar to a bubble, but of a larger size in newborns
E) change in skin color in a limited area, in density does not differ from healthy areas and does not rise above the surrounding tissues in newborns

167. Physiological jaundice develops due to
A) obstruction of the biliary tract
B) atresia of the biliary tract
C) increased hemolysis of erythrocytes
D) drinking large amounts of carrot juice

E) hepatitis

168. Sexual (hormonal) crisis includes
A) breast engorgement, regardless of gender
B) adrenogenital syndrome
C) cryptorchidism
D) breast engorgement only in boys
E) breast engorgement only in girls

169. Signs of a full- term of the newborn are
A) the navel is located in the center of the abdomen, the nail plate should completely cover the nail phalanx
B) the navel is located in the center of the abdomen, the nails are thin and do not always reach the edge of the nail bed
C) the navel is located in the lower third of the abdomen, the nail plate should completely cover the nail phalanx
D) the navel is located in the upper third of the abdomen, the nail plate should completely cover the nail phalanx
E) the navel is located in the center of the abdomen, sutures of the skull and fontanelles (large and small) are open

170. Signs of a premature baby are
A) body weight less than 2500g, body length less than 45cm
B) body weight more than 500g, body length less than 25cm
C) body weight less than 2000g, body length 31cm and more
D) body weight more than 2500g, body length 47cm and more
E) body weight less than 3500g, body length 46cm and more

171. Signs of a premature baby are
A) the navel is located in the center of the abdomen, the nail plate should completely cover the nail phalanx
B) the navel is located in the lower third of the abdomen, the nails are thin and do not always reach the edge of the nail bed
C) the navel is located in the lower third of the abdomen, the nail plate should completely cover the nail phalanx
D) the navel is located in the upper third of the abdomen, the nail plate should completely cover the nail phalanx
E) the navel is located in the center of the abdomen, the nails are thin and do not always reach the edge of the nail bed

172. "Low birth weight" is the weight
A) 1500-2500 g
B) 1001-1500 g
C) less than 1000 g
D) less than 3000 g

173. "Extremely low body weight" is the weight
A) 1500-2500 g
B) 1001-1500 g
C) less than 1000 g
D) less than 3000 g

174. Cause of preterm birth is
A) healthy lifestyle for parents
B) smoking, alcohol and/or drug use by the mother
C) gymnastics for pregnant women
D) vitamins for pregnant women
E) good nutrition for a pregnant woman

175. Premature birth is caused by everything except
A) extragenital diseases of the mother
B) antiphospholipid syndrome in the mother
C) chronic diseases of the genitourinary system in the mother
D) surgical interventions during pregnancy
E) gymnastics for pregnant women

176. Eternal principles of basic newborn care are everything except
A) Cold
B) Air
C) Warm
D) Food
E) Hygiene
F) Love

177. Care of the newborn immediately after birth includes
A) keeping the newborn warm
B) bathing
C) sanitation of the respiratory tract for all children without exception
D) fed through a tube
E) oxygen therapy for all children without exception

178. Care of the newborn immediately after birth includes
A) bathing
B) sanitation of the respiratory tract for all children without exception
C) fed through a tube
D) oxygen therapy for all children without exception
E) skin-to-skin contact in the first hour of life

179. All babies should be exclusively breastfed from birth until _____ months of age
A) 3
B) 6
C) 12
D) 18
E) 24

180. The umbilical wound should be treated with
A) solution of iodine
B) alcohol
C) solution of chlorhexidine
D) cow dung
E) distilled water

181. The ideal food for a premature baby is
A) cow's milk
B) breast milk
C) goat milk
D) sheep's milk
E) standard infant formula

182. Features of the structure of the oral cavity, which provide full breast sucking, are
A) Cavity mouth relatively small, with short, wide and thick tongue
B) Cavity mouth relatively big, short, wide and thick tongue
C) Cavity mouth relatively small, long and slim tongue
D) Lips and cheeks relatively thick, with poor developed musculature
E) Lips and cheeks relatively slim, with good developed musculature

183. The Esophagus of young children is characterized by
A) relatively long, funnel-shaped, weak muscle development
B) relatively short, cylindrical shape, weak muscle development
C) relatively short, funnel-shaped, good muscle development
D) relatively long, cylindrical shape, good muscle development
E) relatively short, funnel-shaped, weak muscle development

184. The capacity of the stomach at the age of one year is _____ ml
A) 50
B) 100
C) 150
D) 200
E) 250

185. The Liver in newborns is characterized by
A) relatively small sizes, underdeveloped enzymatic system
B) relatively large sizes, good developed enzymatic system
C) relatively small sizes, good developed enzymatic system
D) relatively large sizes, underdeveloped enzymatic system
E) corresponds to adult characteristics

186. The liver in newborns and children of the 1st year of life protrudes from the hypochondrium by ____ cm
A) 1-2.5
B) 2-3.5
C) 3-4
D) 3.5-5.5
E) 5-6

187. The bladder symptoms are
A) Kera, Murphy, Mayo-Robson
B) Kera, Murphy, Mussi
C) Kera, Murphy, Khvostek
D) Kera, Trousseau, Mussi
E) Lust, Murphy, Mussi

188. Positive symptom Kera is
A) the appearance of pain when the finger is deeply immersed in the right hypochondrium at the Kera point
B) pain on inspiration with pressure on the right hypochondrium
C) soreness on pressure over the clavicle between the legs of m. sterno-claido-mastoideus on right
D) soreness on pressure over the clavicle between the legs of m. sterno-claido-mastoideus on left
E) the appearance of pain when the finger is deeply immersed in the right hypochondrium at the Mayo-Robson point

189. The Chauffard zone is localized
A) between the linea alba and the bisector of the right upper quadrant
B) on the bisector of the right upper quadrant at half the distance from the navel
C) on the bisector of the upper left quadrant, 1/3 short of the edge of the costal margin
D) on the anterior abdominal wall corresponds to the intersection of the outer edge of the right rectus abdominis muscle with the costal arch
E) between the legs of m. sterno-claido-mastoideus

190. Desjardins point is localized
A) between the linea alba and the bisector of the right upper quadrant
B) on the bisector of the right upper quadrant at half the distance from the navel
C) on the bisector of the upper left quadrant, 1/3 short of the edge of the costal margin
D) on the anterior abdominal wall corresponds to the intersection of the outer edge of the right rectus abdominis muscle with the costal arch
E) between the legs of m. sterno-claido-mastoideus

191. Mayo-Robson point is localized
A) between the linea alba and the bisector of the right upper quadrant
B) on the bisector of the right upper quadrant at half the distance from the navel
C) on the bisector of the upper left quadrant, 1/3 short of the edge of the costal margin
D) on the anterior abdominal wall corresponds to the intersection of the outer edge of the right rectus abdominis muscle with the costal arch
E) between the legs of m. sterno-claido-mastoideus

192. Symptom Ortner is
A) soreness when tapping with the edge of the palm along the right costal arch
B) pain during percussion with half-bent fingers of the right hand in the region of the greater and lesser curvature of the stomach
C) soreness on pressure over the clavicle between the legs of m. sterno-claido-mastoideus on right
D) pain on inspiration with pressure on the right hypochondrium
E) local pain with light percussion with two bent fingers in the projection of the gallbladder

193. Mendel's pain symptom is
A) soreness when tapping with the edge of the palm along the right costal arch
B) pain during percussion with half-bent fingers of the right hand in the region of the greater and lesser curvature of the stomach
C) soreness on pressure over the clavicle between the legs of m. sterno-claido-mastoideus on right
D) pain on inspiration with pressure on the right hypochondrium
E) local pain with light percussion with two bent fingers in the projection of the gallbladder

194. The most informative ultrasound of the abdominal organ:
A) stomach
B) pancreas
C) colon
D) caecum
E) duodenum

195. Ultrasound allows diagnosing
A) abdominal tumors
B) Helicobacter pylori infection
C) chronic gastritis
D) irritable bowel syndrome
E) proctitis

196. Ultrasound allows diagnosing
A) acute and chronic pancreatitis or cholecystitis
B) gastroesophageal reflux disease
C) chronic duodenitis
D) proctitis
E) irritable bowel syndrome

197. The motor function of the gallbladder is determined by
A) Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
B) Ultrasound
C) X-ray
D) Colonoscopy
E) Chromoendoscopy

198. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy - examination of the
A) lower gastrointestinal tract
B) liver
C) pancreas
D) upper gastrointestinal tract
E) lungs

199. Colonoscopy is a study of _____ using flexible fibrocolonoscopes
A) caecum
B) all parts of the small and large intestine
C) duodenum

D) only small intestine
E) only large intestine

200. Helicobacter pylori is
A) A spiral gram-positive bacterium that infects various areas of the stomach and duodenum
B) A spiral gram-negative bacterium that infects various areas of the colon
C) A spiral gram-positive bacterium that infects various areas of the colon
D) A spiral gram-negative bacterium that infects various areas of the stomach and duodenum
E) Gram-negative cocci that infects various areas of the stomach and duodenum

201. Helicobacter pylori can cause
A) irritable bowel syndrome
B) cholelithiasis
C) proctitis
D) peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum
E) peritonitis

202. For the diagnosis of Hp, all methods are used, except for
A) polymerase chain reaction
B) chromoendoscopy
C) urease test
D) cytological
E) urea breath test

203. Constipation is characterized by _____ type stools on the Bristol Stool Scale
A) 1 and 2
B) 3 and 4
C) 4 and 5
D) 6 and 7
E) 1 and 7

204. Normal stool is characterized by _____ type stools on the Bristol Stool Scale
A) 1 and 2
B) 2 and 3
C) 4 and 5
D) 5 and 6
E) 6 and 7

205. The black color of the stool is typical for
A) lack of bile
B) bacterial infection
C) bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal tract such as the stomach
D) bleeding in the lower intestinal tract such as the large intestine or rectum
E) drinking white wine

206. The white color of the stool is typical for
A) inability to digest or absorb fat
B) lack of bile
C) bacterial infection
D) bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal tract such as the stomach
E) bleeding in the lower intestinal tract such as the large intestine or rectum

207. The state of the liver is assessed by an increase
A) alanine and aspartate aminotransferases
B) amylase
C) lipase
D) fecal elastase 1
E) creatinine

208. The state of the liver is assessed by an increase
A) amylase
B) blood urea
C) gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase
D) fecal elastase 1
E) creatinine

209. The state of the pancreas is assessed by an increase
A) amylase
B) blood urea
C) gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase
D) alkaline phosphatase
E) creatinine

210. The most common gastrointestinal symptom is
A) enlargement of the abdomen
B) fever
C) abdominal pain
D) rash
E) jaundice

211. Pain in the right hypogastrium is characteristic of damage to the
A) stomach
B) duodenum
C) spleen
D) urinary tract
E) liver and gallbladder

212. Pain in the epigastrium is characteristic of damage to the
A) stomach and duodenum
B) genital organs
C) spleen
D) urinary tract
E) liver and gallbladder

213. Pain in the umbilical region is characteristic of damage to the
A) kidneys
B) pancreas
C) spleen
D) urinary tract
E) liver and gallbladder

214. Moynigan's rhythm of pain is characteristic of
A) gastroduodenitis
B) diseases of the colon
C) proctitis
D) diseases of the esophagus
E) peptic ulcer of the duodenum

215. Early pain that occurs while eating is characteristic of
A) sigmoiditis
B) diseases of the colon
C) proctitis
D) diseases of the esophagus
E) peptic ulcer of the duodenum

216. Upper dyspeptic syndrome includes
A) diarrhea
B) constipation
C) flatulence
D) dysphagia
E) pain

217. Upper dyspeptic syndrome includes
A) diarrhea
B) constipation
C) flatulence
D) heartburn
E) pain

218. Lower dyspeptic syndrome includes
A) diarrhea
B) dysphagia
C) thirst
D) salivation
E) belching

219. Watery diarrhea is characteristic of
A) salmonellosis
B) shigellosis
C) rotavirus infection
D) intestinal lymphangiectasia
E) chronic pancreatitis

220. Oily diarrhea is characteristic of
A) rotavirus infection
B) cystic fibrosis
C) escherichiosis
D) cow's milk protein intolerance
E) irritable bowel syndrome

221. Bloody diarrhea is characteristic of
A) salmonellosis
B) cystic fibrosis
C) chronic pancreatitis
D) rotavirus infection
E) overeating

222. Bloody diarrhea is characteristic of
A) cystic fibrosis

B) chronic pancreatitis
C) rotavirus infection
D) shigellosis
E) overeating

223. Pylorospasm is
A) a functional spasm of the pylorus of the stomach in young children
B) a malformation of the pylorus of the stomach, accompanied by a violation of the evacuation of gastric contents
C) a pathology of the esophagus, accompanied by inflammation of its mucous membrane
D) a condition in which there is frequent defecation with a change in the nature of the stool
E) increase gas formation

224. Hemolytic (prehepatic) jaundice develops due to
A) violations takeovers cells liver bilirubin and binding his with glucuronic acid
B) impaired excretion of bilirubin (obstruction) and its reabsorption into the blood
C) excessive destruction of red blood cells and an increase in working bilirubin
D) eating a large amount of carrots
E) eating a large amount of oranges

225. Parenchymal (hepatic) jaundice develops due to
A) violations takeovers cells liver bilirubin and binding his with glucuronic acid
B) impaired excretion of bilirubin (obstruction) and its reabsorption into the blood
C) excessive destruction of red blood cells and an increase in working bilirubin
D) eating a large amount of carrots
E) eating a large amount of oranges

226. Mechanical (subhepatic) jaundice develops due to
A) violations takeovers cells liver bilirubin and binding his with glucuronic acid
B) impaired excretion of bilirubin (obstruction) and its reabsorption into the blood
C) excessive destruction of red blood cells and an increase in working bilirubin
D) eating a large amount of carrots
E) eating a large amount of oranges

227. Cytolysis syndrome is characterized by
A) an increase in aminotransaminases
B) increase activity of alkaline phosphatase
C) increase in β-lipoproteins
D) decrease in total protein, albumin
E) increase cholesterol

228. Cholestasis syndrome is characterized by
A) an increase in aminotransaminases
B) hypergammaglobulinemia
C) increase activity of alkaline phosphatase
D) decrease in total protein, albumin
E) increase cholesterol

229. Mesenchymal-inflammatory syndrome is characterized by
A) an increase in aminotransaminases
B) hypergammaglobulinemia
C) increased activity of alkaline phosphatase
D) a decrease in aminotransaminases
E) increase cholesterol

230. The main structural and functional unit of the kidney is
A) renal cortex
B) glomerulus
C) renal medulla
D) collecting duct
E) the nephron

231. The synthetic function of the kidney is the synthesis of
A) bilirubin
B) cholesterol
C) erythropoietin
D) thyroxin
E) creatinine

232. White urine is characteristic of
A) chyluria
B) increased concentration of bile pigments
C) erythrocyturia
D) hemoglobinuria
E) urobilinogenuria

233. Red urine is characteristic of
A) chyluria
B) increased concentration of bile pigments
C) erythrocyturia

D) indicanuria
E) urobilinogenuria

234. Urine formation in school-age children occurs at a rate
A) 1 mL/kg/hr
B) 2 mL/kg/hr
C) 3 mL/kg/hr
D) 4 mL/kg/hr
E) 5 mL/kg/hr

235. A decrease in the specific gravity of urine is characteristic of
A) dehydration
B) increased secretion of anti-diuretic hormone
C) decreased secretion of anti-diuretic hormone
D) proteinuria
E) hematuria

236. Acidic urine is
A) 5,5
B) 7
C) 7,4
D) 8
E) 9

237. Specify the level of leukocytes in the urine, which will be characteristic of leukocyturia in a 14-year-old girl
A) 2
B) 3
C) 5
D) 6
E) 15

238. Leukocyturia is most characteristic of
A) pyelonephritis
B) glomerulonephritis
C) renal calculi
D) heavy physical exertion
E) diabetes insipidus

239. Hematuria is most characteristic of
A) pyelonephritis
B) renal calculi
C) heavy physical exertion
D) diabetes insipidus
E) fever

240. The filtration function of the kidneys is assessed by
A) the level of leukocytes in the urine
B) the level of erythrocytes in the urine
C) the glomerular filtration rate
D) specific gravity of urine
E) urine formation

241. Ultrasound of the kidneys and urinary tract can diagnose everything except
A) homolateral or heterolateral dystopia
B) doubling of the kidneys
C) urinary tract infection
D) agenesia, aplasia
E) cystic abnormalities

242. Plain radiography of the abdominal cavity provides information about the presence of
A) glomerulonephritis
B) diabetes insipidus
C) large calcium-containing stones
D) pyelonephritis
E) urinary tract infection

243. Syndrome uncharacteristic of damage to the kidneys and urinary tract
A) urinary syndrome
B) dysuric syndrome
C) pain syndrome
D) edema syndrome
E) dyspeptic syndrome

244. Urinary syndrome includes all except
A) proteinuria
B) hematuria
C) leukocyturia
D) cylindruria
E) leukocytosis

245. Urinary syndrome includes
A) hematuria and leukocytosis
B) proteinuria and hematuria
C) leukocyturia and leukocytosis
D) cylindruria and erythrocytosis
E) proteinuria and dysproteinemia

246. High proteinuria is the level of protein in the urine
A) <0.5 g /24 hours
B) <3 g /24 hours
C) >3 g /24 hours
D) <5 g /24 hours
E) >5 g /24 hours

247. High proteinuria is characteristic of
A) tubulopathy
B) obstructive uropathy
C) polycystosis
D) nephrolithiasis
E) nephrotic syndrome

248. More than _____ colony-forming units (CFU) per 1 ml are diagnostically significant for urinary tract infection when urine is collected from the middle stream with free urination
A) 10,000
B) 20,000
C) 50,000
D) 100,000
E) 500,000

249. Oliguria is
A) urine output > 2 times normal for age
B) lack of urine output within 12 hours
C) reducing the volume of daily urine, diuresis is less than 1 ml / kg / hour
D) inability to retain urine when there is an urge to urinate
E) urine is excreted without urge, regardless of the act of urination

250. Anuria is
A) lack of urine output within 12 hours
B) reducing the volume of daily urine, diuresis is less than 1 ml / kg / hour
C) urine output > 2 times normal for age
D) inability to retain urine when there is an urge to urinate
E) urine is excreted without urge, regardless of the act of urination

251. Enuresis is
A) reducing the volume of daily urine, diuresis is less than 1 ml / kg / hour
B) urine output > 2 times normal for age
C) inability to retain urine when there is an urge to urinate
D) urine is excreted without urge, regardless of the act of urination
E) nighttime urinary incontinence

252. Nocturia is
A) urine output > 2 times normal for age
B) inability to retain urine when there is an urge to urinate
C) the predominance of nocturnal diuresis over daytime
D) urine is excreted without urge, regardless of the act of urination
E) nighttime urinary incontinence

253. The nephrotic syndrome is characterized by
A) massive proteinuria, haematuria
B) massive proteinuria, hypoproteinemia, edema
C) oliguria, hypertension
D) haematuria, oliguria
E) hypertension, haematuria

254. Chronic kidney disease is defined as abnormalities of kidney structure or function, present for _____ months, with implications for health
A) >1
B) >2
C) >3
D) >4
E) >5

255. Main aetiologic factors of CKD in children is
A) congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract
B) obesity
C) diseases of the cardiovascular system
D) kidney toxicity
E) cystitis

256. By the time of birth, the hematopoietic organ is
A) liver
B) spleen
C) the yolk sac
D) bone marrow
E) thymus

257. Hematologic function of bone marrow is the production of
A) erythrocytes
B) leukocytes
C) platelets
D) plasma cells
E) all types of blood cells

258. In a newborn, red bone marrow is localized in flat and long tubular bones.
A) flat bones
B) long tubular bones
C) flat and long tubular bones
D) sternum
E) pelvic bones

259. Hematologic function of liver is
A) removes old RBCs from circulation
B) formation of new lymphocytes
C) synthesis clotting factors
D) production of all types of blood cells
E) production of plasma cells

260. The transport function of blood is
A) to deliver oxygen from the lungs to the tissues of the body
B) maintaining normal body temperature
C) maintaining adequate fluid volume in the circulatory system
D) prevention of bleeding and thrombosis
E) infection prevention

261. The regulation function of blood is
A) maintaining normal body temperature
B) to deliver oxygen from the lungs to the tissues of the body
C) to deliver nutrients from the digestive tract
D) prevention of bleeding and thrombosis
E) infection prevention

262. The protection function of blood is
A) to deliver oxygen from the lungs to the tissues of the body
B) to deliver nutrients from the digestive tract
C) maintaining adequate fluid volume in the circulatory system
D) maintaining normal body temperature
E) infection prevention

263. The "first decussations" of the leukogram is observed on the
A) on the 4th-5th day of life
B) on the 20th-25th day of life
C) at 4th -5th months of age
D) at 4th -5th years of age
E) at 6th -10th years of age

264. The "second decussations" of the leukogram is observed on the
A) on the 4th-5th day of life
B) on the 20th-25th day of life
C) at 4th -5th months of age
D) at 4th -5th years of age
E) at 6th -10th years of age

265. HCT (Complete blood count) is
A) the proportion of total cellular components in the blood to total blood volume in percentage
B) average erythrocyte volume
C) the average content of Hb in the erythrocyte
D) the average concentration of Hb in the erythrocyte
E) the width of the distribution of erythrocytes by volume

266. MCV (Complete blood count) is
A) the proportion of total cellular components in the blood to total blood volume in percentage
B) average erythrocyte volume
C) the average content of Hb in the erythrocyte
D) the average concentration of Hb in the erythrocyte
E) the width of the distribution of erythrocytes by volume

267. MCH (Complete blood count) is
A) the proportion of total cellular components in the blood to total blood volume in percentage
B) average erythrocyte volume
C) the average content of Hb in the erythrocyte
D) the average concentration of Hb in the erythrocyte
E) the width of the distribution of erythrocytes by volume

268. RDW (Complete blood count) is
A) the proportion of total cellular components in the blood to total blood volume in percentage
B) average erythrocyte volume
C) the average content of Hb in the erythrocyte
D) the average concentration of Hb in the erythrocyte
E) the width of the distribution of erythrocytes by volume

269. The coagulogram includes
A) activated partial thromboplastin time
B) ferritin
C) transferrin saturation
D) bleeding time
E) erythrocyte sedimentation rate

270. Anemia is a pathological condition characterized by a decrease in hemoglobin concentration less than _____ in newborns
A) 100 g/l
B) 110 g/l
C) 120 g/l
D) 145 g/l
E) 155 g/l

271. Anemia is a pathological condition characterized by a decrease in hemoglobin concentration less than _____ in children over 5 years of age
A) 100 g/l
B) 110 g/l
C) 120 g/l
D) 145 g/l
E) 155 g/l

272. The most common cause of anemia in childhood is
A) iron deficiency
B) Vitamin B12 deficiency
C) hemolysis
D) bone marrow aplasia
E) bleeding

273. The level of hemoglobin in anemia of the 2nd (moderate) degree is
A) <69
B) 110-90
C) 120-100
D) 130-110
E) 89-70

274. The level of hemoglobin in anemia of the 3d (severe) degree is
A) <69
B) 110-90
C) 120-100
D) 130-110
E) 89-70

275. Clinical signs of iron deficiency anemia are
A) glossitis (varnished tongue), gastritis
B) symptoms of damage to the nervous system
C) hair thinning, hair loss, nail dystrophy
D) icteric coloration of the skin, enlarged liver and spleen
E) dark urine, cyanosis

276. Clinical signs of Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia are
A) attraction to the use of inedible substances, addiction to unusual smells
B) glossitis (varnished tongue), symptoms of damage to the nervous system
C) hair thinning, hair loss, nail dystrophy
D) icteric coloration of the skin, enlarged liver and spleen
E) dark urine, cyanosis

277. Clinical signs of hemolytic anemia are
A) glossitis (varnished tongue), gastritis
B) symptoms of damage to the nervous system
C) hair thinning, hair loss, nail dystrophy
D) icteric coloration of the skin, enlarged liver and spleen
E) attraction to the use of inedible substances, addiction to unusual smells

278. Clinical signs of posthemorrhagic anemia are
A) glossitis (varnished tongue), gastritis
B) symptoms of damage to the nervous system
C) hair thinning, hair loss, nail dystrophy
D) icteric coloration of the skin, enlarged liver and spleen
E) cold sweat, cyanosis, orthostatic collapse

279. Laboratory signs of iron deficiency anemia are
A) hypochromic, microcytic, normoregenerative anemia
B) hyperchromic, hyporegenerative, macrocytic anemia
C) hypochromic, hyperregenerative, macrocytic anemia
D) hyperchromic, normoregenerative, macrocytic anemia
E) hyperchromic, microcytic, hyperregenerative anemia

280. Laboratory signs of Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia are
A) hypochromic, microcytic, normoregenerative anemia
B) hyperchromic, hyporegenerative, macrocytic anemia
C) hypochromic, hyperregenerative, macrocytic anemia
D) hyperchromic, normoregenerative, macrocytic anemia
E) hyperchromic, microcytic, hyperregenerative anemia

281. Laboratory signs of aplastic anemia are
A) hypochromic, microcytic, normoregenerative anemia
B) hypochromic, hyperregenerative, macrocytic anemia
C) pancytopenia, hyporegenerative, normocytic anemia
D) hyperchromic, normoregenerative, macrocytic anemia
E) hyperchromic, microcytic, hyperregenerative anemia

282. The pituitary hormone is
A) growth hormone
B) thyroxine
C) triiodothyronine
D) calcitonin
E) aldosteron

283. The pituitary hormone is
A) adrenocorticotropic hormone
B) cortisol
C) triiodothyronine
D) epinephrine
E) aldosteron

284. The thyroid hormone is
A) thyroid stimulating hormone
B) epinephrine
C) triiodothyronine
D) luteinizing hormone
E) insulin

285. The adrenal hormone is
A) thyroid stimulating hormone
B) cortisol
C) calcitonin
D) growth hormone
E) adrenocorticotropic hormone

286. The pancreatic hormone is
A) thyroid stimulating hormone
B) cortisol
C) calcitonin
D) growth hormone
E) insulin

287. For the diagnosis of growth disorders, it is necessary to examine
A) growth hormone
B) anti-thyroid peroxidase autoantibodies
C) thyroglobulin
D) aldosterone
E) prolactin

288. Thyroid function is assessed by the level of
A) thyroxine, triiodthyronine
B) growth hormone
C) aldosterone
D) prolactin
E) anti-thyroid peroxidase autoantibodies

289. Endocrine function of the pancreas is assessed by the level of
A) glycated hemoglobin
B) growth hormone
C) aldosterone

D) prolactin
E) anti-thyroid peroxidase autoantibodies

290. Cushing's disease is characterized by
A) obesity, purple stripes on the abdomen, hirsutism, arterial hypertension, osteoporosis
B) protruding cheekbones, an increase in the end parts of the body - arms, legs, nose, jaws
C) after 2-3 years, the growth of the child slows down, ossification comes with a great delay
D) exophthalmos, Grefe's symptom, expansion of the palpebral fissure
E) an enlarged tongue, a distended abdomen, dry skin, muscle hypotonia, constipation

291. Diffuse toxic goiter is characterized by
A) obesity, purple stripes on the abdomen, hirsutism, arterial hypertension, osteoporosis
B) protruding cheekbones, an increase in the end parts of the body - arms, legs, nose, jaws
C) after 2-3 years, the growth of the child slows down, ossification comes with a great delay
D) tachycardia, exophthalmos, Grefe's symptom, expansion of the palpebral fissure
E) an enlarged tongue, a distended abdomen, dry skin, muscle hypotonia, constipation

292. Congenital hypothyroidism is characterized by
A) obesity, purple stripes on the abdomen, hirsutism, arterial hypertension, osteoporosis
B) protruding cheekbones, an increase in the end parts of the body - arms, legs, nose, jaws
C) after 2-3 years, the growth of the child slows down, ossification comes with a great delay
D) tachycardia, exophthalmos, Grefe's symptom, expansion of the palpebral fissure
E) an enlarged tongue, a distended abdomen, dry skin, muscle hypotonia, constipation

293. The central organ of the immune system is
A) spleen
B) lymph nodes
C) lymphoid tissue of the mucous membranes
D) bone marrow
E) lymphoid cells circulating in the peripheral blood

294. Innate immunity is characterized by
A) formation does not depend on the presence of antigens
B) formation depends on the presence of antigens
C) highly specific
D) forms immunological memory
E) not hereditary

295. Acquired immunity is characterized by
A) does not form immunological memory
B) formation does not depend on the presence of antigens
C) nonspecific
D) passed on by inheritance
E) formation depends on the presence of antigens

296. A feature of the immunity of a child at the age of 1 month is
A) high passive humoral immunity due to maternal antibodies
B) the average concentration of IgG and IgM corresponds to those of adults
C) the second crossover in the leukocyte formula
D) formation of immunological memory cells to major infections
E) high level of IgA

297. Immune System Damage Syndrome is
A) pain syndrome
B) edema syndrome
C) hypertension syndrome
D) anemic syndrome
E) infectious syndrome

298. Autoimmune diseases are conditions in which a person's immune system
A) produces antibodies and/or cytokines against the body's own tissues
B) produces a lot of IgE
C) produces a lot of hormones
D) is highly resistant to infection
E) produces a lot of enzymes

299. Atopic diseases are conditions in which a person's immune system
A) produces antibodies and/or cytokines against the body's own tissues
B) produces a lot of IgE
C) produces a lot of hormones
D) is highly resistant to infection
E) produces a lot of enzymes

300. Transitional milk is
A) secreted from the mammary glands of women from the 6th day after childbirth
B) mature milk
C) the secret of the mammary glands in the first 3-5 days after childbirth

D) synonymous with «breastmilk»
E) a special name for formula for an infant

301. Mature breastmilk is formed from the _____ day after birth
A) 5th
B) 15th
C) 25th
D) 35th
E) 45th

302. Whey proteins make up _____ of all breastmilk proteins
A) 100%
B) 10-20%
C) 20-30%
D) 30-40%
E) 70-80%

303. Casein proteins make up _____ of all breastmilk proteins
A) 100%
B) 10-20%
C) 20-30%
D) 30-40%
E) 70-80%

304. Breastmilk is characterized by
A) high enzyme activity
B) few essential amino acids
C) no nucleotides
D) low enzyme activity
E) protein is represented only by casein

305. Breastmilk is characterized by
A) few essential amino acids
B) small amount of cholesterol
C) carbohydrates in women's milk are 1.5-2 times less than in cow's
D) carbohydrates are represented by β-lactose and oligosaccharides
E) protein is represented only by casein

306. Contraindication of breastfeeding is
A) active form of tuberculosis
B) chronic diseases of the mother in the stage of compensation
C) mother's unwillingness to breastfeed
D) maternal intake of vitamins during lactation
E) the presence of a large amount of infant formula

307. Contraindication of breastfeeding is
A) chronic diseases of the mother in the stage of compensation
B) mother's unwillingness to breastfeed
C) severe infectious diseases (typhoid fever, cholera, etc.)
D) maternal intake of vitamins during lactation
E) stomatitis in a child

308. The number of feedings of a child in 1 month of life is_____ times
A) 4
B) 5
C) 6
D) 8
E) not applicable, baby feeding free, on demand

309. The age at which complementary foods can be introduced to a child is _____ months
A) 2-3
B) 3-4
C) 4-6
D) 8-12
E) 12-18

310. The daily calorie requirement for children under 4 months of age is
A) 115 kcal/kg
B) 110 kcal/kg
C) 125 kcal/kg
D) 135 kcal/kg
E) 120 kcal/kg

311. The daily calorie requirement for children under 7-12 months of age is
A) 115 kcal/kg
B) 110 kcal/kg
C) 125 kcal/kg
D) 135 kcal/kg
E) 120 kcal/kg

312. A premature birth is a birth occurring before
A) 38th week of gestation
B) 37th week of gestation
C) 40th week of gestation
D) 41th week of gestation
E) 42th week of gestation

313. Factors influence the physical development of a child are
A) food, ecology, education
B) climatic factors, heredity, genetic factors, education
C) food, ecology, sleep and wake mode
D) food, genetic factors, education
E) heredity, genetic factors, education

314. The most informative indicator of the biological age is
A) body mass
B) BMI
C) chronological age
D) the degree of skeleton ossification
E) body length

315. The duration of a child's sleep at the age of 1-3 years is
A) 8-10 hours
B) 16-18 hours
C) 20-22 hours
D) 10-16 hours
E) 18-20 hours

316. The asymmetry of reflexes from different sides is called
A) areflexia
B) hyporeflexia
C) hyperreflexia
D) anisoreflexia
E) normoreflexia

317. Function of the skin is
A) thermogenesis
B) depot
C) hormonal
D) non-contractile thermogenesis
E) bactericidal

318. Diffuse yellow coloration of the entire skin is observed with
A) hemolytic anemia
B) newborn asphyxia
C) systemic lupus erythematosus
D) dermatomyositis
E) fiver

319. The respiratory rate in a child under 1 year of age is
A) 30-35 in 1 min
B) 25-30 in 1 min
C) 20-25 in 1 min
D) 40-60 in 1 min
E) 18-20 in 1 min

320. The respiratory rate in a 4-6 year old child is
A) 30-35 in 1 min
B) 40-60 in 1 min
C) 20-25 in 1 min
D) 25-30 in 1 min
E) 18-20 in 1 min

321. Signs of chronic hypoxia are
A) symptoms of "watch glasses" and "drumsticks"
B) symptoms of "heart hump" and "drumsticks"
C) symptoms of "Harrison's sulcus" and "watch glasses"
D) symptom of "bracelet" and "watch glasses"
E) symptom of "bracelet" and "heart hump"

322. Bradypnea is a decrease in respiratory rate of more than
A) 5%
B) 10%
C) 15%
D) 20%
E) 25%

323. An increase in body temperature for every degree above 37°C leads to an increase in the respiratory rate by _____ respiratory movements
A) 5
B) 2
C) 1
D) 4
E) 3

324. Hyperventilation – it is

A) decrease in amplitude and frequency
B) increase in amplitude and frequency
C) decrease in amplitude at normal frequency
D) increase in amplitude at normal frequency
E) amplitude and frequency change

325. Features of fetal circulation are
A) the lungs are not filled with fluid and have a low resistance to blood flow
B) the lungs are involved in blood oxygenation
C) the lungs are not filled with fluid and have a high resistance to blood flow
D) the placenta does not perform the function of gas exchange
E) the function of gas exchange is performed by the placenta

326. Heart rate by the end of the first year of life is _____ per minute
A) 140
B) 90
C) 120
D) 60
E) 80

327. Heart rate at 10 years old is _____ per minute
A) 140-130
B) 90-100
C) 100-120
D) 60-80
E) 80-85

328. The second point of auscultation of the heart is localized in the
A) apex area
B) the second intercostal space to the left of the sternum
C) the second intercostal space to the right of the sternum
D) the place of attachment of the xiphoid process to the sternum, somewhat to the right
E) the place of attachment of the III-IV left rib to the edge of the sternum

329. Third point of auscultation of the heart is localized in the
A) the second intercostal space to the left of the sternum
B) apex area
C) the second intercostal space to the right of the sternum
D) the place of attachment of the xiphoid process to the sternum, somewhat to the right
E) the place of attachment of the III-IV left rib to the edge of the sternum

330. Fourth point of auscultation is the place auscultation
A) the tricuspid valve
B) the mitral valve
C) the aortic valve
D) the pulmonary valve
E) mitral valve and the aortic valve

331. Markers of the death of cardiomyocytes are
A) the lactate dehydrogenase
B) alanine aminotransferase
C) creatinine
D) bilirubin
E) low total protein

332. The best method for diagnosing valvular heart disease is
A) Echocardiography
B) Clinoorthostatic test
C) Dopplercardiography
D) Electrocardiography
E) X-Ray

333. Transient state of the neonatal period is
A) allergic erythema
B) obstructive jaundice
C) acne vulgaris
D) physiological jaundice
E) adrenogenital syndrome

334. Transient state of the neonatal period is
A) allergic erythema
B) obstructive jaundice
C) acne vulgaris
D) Milia
E) neonatal ulcers

335. "Very low body weight" is the weight
A) 1500-2500 g
B) 1001-1500 g
C) less than 1000 g
D) less than 3000 g

336. Cord clamping is recommended _____ minutes after birth
A) 1-3

B) 1-5
C) 3-5
D) 5-7
E) 5-10

337. The physiological capacity of the stomach at birth is _____ ml
A) 7
B) 20
C) 30
D) 50
E) 70

338. Pyloric stenosis is
A) a functional spasm of the pylorus of the stomach in young children
B) a malformation of the pylorus of the stomach, accompanied by a violation of the evacuation of gastric contents
C) a pathology of the esophagus, accompanied by inflammation of its mucous membrane
D) a condition in which there is frequent defecation with a change in the nature of the stool
E) increase gas formation

339. Hemolytic (prehepatic) jaundice is characterized by
A) significant increase indirect bilirubin
B) significant increase direct bilirubin
C) normal levels of bilirubin in the blood
D) decrease indirect bilirubin
E) decrease direct bilirubin

340. Parenchymal (hepatic) jaundice is characterized by
A) significant increase indirect bilirubin
B) significant increase direct bilirubin
C) normal levels of bilirubin in the blood
D) decrease indirect bilirubin
E) decrease direct bilirubin

341. Mechanical (subhepatic) jaundice is characterized by
A) significant increase indirect bilirubin
B) significant increase direct bilirubin
C) normal levels of bilirubin in the blood
D) decrease indirect bilirubin
E) decrease direct bilirubin

342. Low proteinuria is the level of protein in the urine
A) <0.5 g /24 hours
B) <3 g /24 hours
C) >3 g /24 hours
D) <5 g /24 hours
E) >5 g /24 hours

343. Hematologic function of spleen is
A) removes old RBCs from circulation
B) formation of new lymphocytes
C) synthesis clotting factors
D) production of all types of blood cells
E) production of plasma cells

344. Hematologic function of lymph nodes, tonsils and thymus is
A) removes old RBCs from circulation
B) formation of new lymphocytes
C) synthesis clotting factors
D) production of all types of blood cells
E) production of plasma cells

345. The level of hemoglobin in anemia of the 1st (mild) degree is
A) <69
B) 110-90
C) 120-100
D) 130-110
E) 89-70

346. The thyroid hormone is
A) thyroid stimulating hormone
B) cortisol
C) calcitonin
D) growth hormone
E) insulin

347. Diabetes mellitus is characterized by
A) obesity, purple stripes on the abdomen, hirsutism, arterial hypertension, osteoporosis
B) protruding cheekbones, an increase in the end parts of the body - arms, legs, nose, jaws
C) polyphagia, polydipsia, polyuria, weight loss
D) tachycardia, exophthalmos, Grefe's symptom, expansion of the palpebral fissure

E) an enlarged tongue, a distended abdomen, dry skin, muscle hypotonia, constipation

348. Signs of adrenogenital syndrome in girls are
A) enlargement of the clitoris, the wrinkled and pigmented labia, similar to the scrotum, hirsutism
B) obesity, purple stripes on the abdomen, hirsutism, arterial hypertension, osteoporosis
C) protruding cheekbones, an increase in the end parts of the body - arms, legs, nose, jaws
D) tachycardia, exophthalmos, Grefe's symptom, expansion of the palpebral fissure
E) an enlarged tongue, a distended abdomen, dry skin, muscle hypotonia, constipation

349. The central organ of the immune system is
A) spleen
B) lymph nodes
C) lymphoid tissue of the mucous membranes
D) thymus
E) lymphoid cells circulating in the peripheral blood

350. A feature of the immunity of a child at the age of 4-6 years is
A) "first decussations" of the leukogram
B) the average concentration of IgG and IgM corresponds to those of adults
C) high level of IgA
D) high passive humoral immunity due to maternal antibodies
E) synthesis of own immunoglobulins is low, with the exception of igm