|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | A list of complications from aortic stenosis is cited below: | Multiplu |
| 2 | Abdominal pain in cardiovascular patient may suggest: | Multiplu |
| 3 | Abdominal pain is characteristic for affecting of : | Multiplu |
| 4 | Acrocyanosis is characterized by the following features: | Multiplu |
| 5 | Acute glomerulonephritis can develop into: | Multiplu |
| 6 | Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis more commonly occurs during the fallowing period of life: | Simplu |
| 7 | Adventitious respiratory sounds in closed pneumothorax is: | Simplu |
| 8 | Alkaline phosphatase rises in the blood in: | Multiplu |
| 9 | Appoint the necessary condition for the appearance of subhepatic jaundice syndrome: | Simplu |
| 10 | At auscultation of the heart in patients with severe heart failure is characteristic: | Simplu |
| 11 | Biliary colic is characterized by: | Multiplu |
| 12 | Biliary tract damage can be characterized by the following clinical signs, with the exception of: | Simplu |
| 13 | Cardiac edema can be differentiated from venous insufficiency edema by the following: | Multiplu |
| 14 | Changes that can be detected in the general inspection of the patients with pancreatic pathologies: | Multiplu |
| 15 | Characteristic signs of bleeding from esophageal varices: | Multiplu |
| 16 | Characteristics of gall bladder jaundice: | Simplu |
| 17 | Characteristics of hepatic edema are: | Multiplu |
| 18 | Characteristics of stool in pancreas diseases: | Multiplu |
| 19 | Characterize the pericardial friction: | Simplu |
| 20 | Chest changes by inspection in hydrothorax are: | Multiplu |
| 21 | Chest changes during of asthma attack are: | Multiplu |
| 22 | Chest changes in pulmonary emphysema detected in palpation are: | Multiplu |
| 23 | Chest сhanges in inspection in athelectasia by obturation are: | Multiplu |
| 24 | Choose the Doppler echocardiographic findings in aortic stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 25 | Choose the atypical clinical forms of acute myocardial infarction: | Multiplu |
| 26 | Choose the form of unstable angina: | Simplu |
| 27 | Choose the heart murmurs on auscultation in mitral stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 28 | Choose the heart murmurs on auscultation in acute myocardial infarction: | Multiplu |
| 29 | Choose the processes in which the mitral valve disease can occur: | Multiplu |
| 30 | Choose characteristic signs for patients with right -sided heart failure: | Multiplu |
| 31 | Choose the main protective mechanism of pulmonary edema in mitral stenosis: | Simplu |
| 32 | Choose the most common cause of mitral stenosis: | Simplu |
| 33 | Choose the most common symptom during angina attacks: | Simplu |
| 34 | Choose the cause of functional aortic insufficiency: | Simplu |
| 35 | Choose the causes of aortic insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 36 | Choose the causes of mitral insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 37 | Choose the causes of urinary retention: | Multiplu |
| 38 | Choose the characteristics for urine in case of pyurias: | Multiplu |
| 39 | Choose the characteristics of hypogastric pain of urinary origin: | Multiplu |
| 40 | Choose the clinical signs of massive pulmonary embolism: | Multiplu |
| 41 | Choose the complains in the aortic insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 42 | Choose the complaints in mitral stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 43 | Choose the complaints in the acute myocardial infarction? | Multiplu |
| 44 | Choose the complications of acute pyelonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 45 | Choose the complications of acute pyelonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 46 | Choose the complications of nephrotic syndrome: | Multiplu |
| 47 | Choose the echocardiographic changes at patients with arterial hypertension: | Multiplu |
| 48 | Choose the echocardiographic changes in aortic stenosis: | Simplu |
| 49 | Choose the echocardiographic changes in mitral stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 50 | Choose the echocardiographic findings in aortic insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 51 | Choose the echocardiographic findings in infective endocarditis: | Multiplu |
| 52 | Choose the echocardiographic findings in mitral stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 53 | Choose the echocardiographic findings in organic aortic regurgitation: | Simplu |
| 54 | Choose the features of hypo diastolic heart insufficiency in constrictive pericarditis: | Simplu |
| 55 | Choose the hematologic changes that can be present in acute pyelonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 56 | Choose the primary prophylactic measures for acute glomerulonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 57 | Choose the protein fraction that is primarily lost in nephrotic syndrome: | Simplu |
| 58 | Choose the types of proteinuria by localization: | Multiplu |
| 59 | Choose the typical sign for aortic insufficiency: | Simplu |
| 60 | Choose the typical signs for patients with infectious endocarditis in inspection: | Multiplu |
| 61 | Chronic constipation occurs because of ? | Multiplu |
| 62 | Clinical complications of hypertension are: | Multiplu |
| 63 | Clinical gastric haemorrhage is manifested by: | Multiplu |
| 64 | Clinical signs characteristic of hyperpneumatisation of the lungs, loss of alveolar elasticity (pulmonary emphysema) are: | Multiplu |
| 65 | Clinical signs in acute pyelonephritis are: | Multiplu |
| 66 | Clinical signs of acute pyelonephritis are: | Multiplu |
| 67 | Clinical signs specific to duodenal ulcer: | Multiplu |
| 68 | Clinical syndromes in chronic hepatitis are: | Multiplu |
| 69 | Complications of liver cirrhosis are: | Multiplu |
| 70 | Cutaneous abdominal hyperextension is characteristic in? | Simplu |
| 71 | Cutaneous Itching in mechanical jaundice is present due to: | Simplu |
| 72 | Decreased blood coagulability due to liver function disorder causes the occurrence of: | Multiplu |
| 73 | Deregulation of consciousness in the pathology of the liver is due to: | Multiplu |
| 74 | Describe the pulse in aortic regurgitation: | Multiplu |
| 75 | Describe the pulse in aortic stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 76 | Describe the pulse properties in atrial fibrilation: | Simplu |
| 77 | Double sound Traube in aortic insufficiency is heard over : | Simplu |
| 78 | Double sound Traube over femural artery can be detected in: | Simplu |
| 79 | During inspection, the cardiac edema have the following features: | Multiplu |
| 80 | During inspection, the cardiac edema have the following features: | Multiplu |
| 81 | During percussion over II intercostal space on the right and left , from the midclavicular line to the sternum one can determine: | Simplu |
| 82 | Early development of portal hypertension syndrome is characteristic of: | Simplu |
| 83 | Edema in nephrotic syndrome is: | Multiplu |
| 84 | Edema of hepatic origin are: | Multiplu |
| 85 | Edema of hepatic origin is produced by: | Multiplu |
| 86 | Emphysematous chest shows: | Multiplu |
| 87 | Exertional syncope occurs in: | Simplu |
| 88 | Explain the forced orthopedic position in severe respiratory failure. | Simplu |
| 89 | Factors influencing the development of hepatic encephalopathy in patients with hepatic cirrhosis: | Multiplu |
| 90 | Fever in a cardiovascular patient may suggest: | Multiplu |
| 91 | Fever in the biliary pathology occurs in: | Simplu |
| 92 | Fever in the hepatobiliary system pathology occurs in: | Multiplu |
| 93 | Fever in the pathology of the biliary system can be a specific sign for: | Simplu |
| 94 | Fibrinous pericarditis can occur secondary in the following diseases: | Multiplu |
| 95 | Find the features of the ventricular gallop: | Multiplu |
| 96 | For cholestatic syndrome it is characteristic: | Simplu |
| 97 | For decompensated liver cirrhosis it is characteristic: | Multiplu |
| 98 | For gastric haemorrhage it is characteristic: | Multiplu |
| 99 | For gastric haemorrhage it is characteristic: | Multiplu |
| 100 | For gastric haemorrhages it is characteristic: | Multiplu |
| 101 | For liver damage it is characteristic: | Multiplu |
| 102 | For obstructive jaundice syndrome, the following statements are specific, except: | Simplu |
| 103 | For the subhepatic jaundice syndrome, the following clinical signs are characteristic, with the exception of: | Simplu |
| 104 | For which condition is permanent pain in the epigastric region? | Simplu |
| 105 | For which pathology is suggestive the lumbar pain that is relieved after a hot bath? | Simplu |
| 106 | Gastric origin vomiting has the following characteristics: | Multiplu |
| 107 | Gastric pain associated with pronounced muscular strain occurs in: | Simplu |
| 108 | Gastric tumbling is determined over 7-8 hours after meals: | Multiplu |
| 109 | Genupectoral position is present in the following disease: | Simplu |
| 110 | Haemoptisis is found in : | Simplu |
| 111 | Haemoptisis is specific for: | Simplu |
| 112 | Harzer sign has the following features : | Multiplu |
| 113 | Hematemesis is commonly found in: | Multiplu |
| 114 | Hematemesis may occur in | Multiplu |
| 115 | Hemoptysis can be found in: | Multiplu |
| 116 | Hemorrhagic and haemorrhagic syndrome in liver cirrhosis is manifested by bleeding: | Multiplu |
| 117 | Hemorrhagic syndrome in liver cirrhosis includes; | Multiplu |
| 118 | Hepatic odor is a dominant symptom in hepatic encephalopathy with its features: | Multiplu |
| 119 | Hepatosplenomegalic syndrome in cirrhosis includes: | Multiplu |
| 120 | High blood pressure can lead to kidney damage manifested by|: | Simplu |
| 121 | How does blood pressure change in aortic insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 122 | How does the compensatory hyperventilation differ from pulmonary emphysema? | Multiplu |
| 123 | How does the Total blood count change in the lobar pneumonia? | Simplu |
| 124 | How is bronchophony heard over a large inflammatory focal infiltration superficially located? | Simplu |
| 125 | How is bronchophony transmitted in case of hydrothorax or pneumothorax(in large quantities)? | Simplu |
| 126 | How is bronchophony transmitted over the large cavity in the lung that communicates with the bronchus? | Simplu |
| 127 | How is changing the pulse and blood pressure in aortic insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 128 | Identify the Doppler echocardiographic findings in mitral insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 129 | Identify the change of electrocardiographic parameters at patients with arterial hypertension: | Simplu |
| 130 | Identify the compensatory mechanism in early stage of aortic stenosis : | Simplu |
| 131 | Identify the echocardiographic findings in left ventricular insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 132 | Identify the echocardiographic findings in mitral insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 133 | Identify the echocardiographic sign in mitral stenosis: | Simplu |
| 134 | Identify clinical signs of pulmonary edema? | Multiplu |
| 135 | Identify precipitating factors for heart failure: | Multiplu |
| 136 | Identify the mechanism that is involved in maintain the hemodynamic of aortic regurgitation: | Simplu |
| 137 | Identify the auscultatory findings in miocarditis: | Multiplu |
| 138 | Identify the causes of hypo diastolic heart insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 139 | Identify the clinical signs of the cardiac tamponade? | Multiplu |
| 140 | Identify the main complaints in the mitral stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 141 | Identify the most important test of infective endocarditis: | Simplu |
| 142 | Identify the symptoms at the onset of mitral insufficiency: | Simplu |
| 143 | In a 60-year-old man, the radiological examination determined a 2.5 cm gastric ulcer. Which criteria allows the assumption of the malignancy of the ulcer: | Simplu |
| 144 | In acute pyelonephritis, the general blood analysis can show the following changes: | Multiplu |
| 145 | In aortic failure diastolic murmur spreads to: | Simplu |
| 146 | In aortic regurgitation the apex beat has the following features: | Multiplu |
| 147 | In aortic stenosis systolic murmur spreads to: | Simplu |
| 148 | In biliary cirrhosis the predominant jaundice is of the type: | Simplu |
| 149 | In cardiac patients, the pain in the right hypochondrium is due to: | Simplu |
| 150 | In case of duodenal ulcer hemorrhage: | Simplu |
| 151 | In case of ventricular hypertrophy and dilation, palpation reveals: | Multiplu |
| 152 | In chronic bronchitis in lung auscultation we find: | Multiplu |
| 153 | In chronic pancreatitis, pain is localized most frequently in: | Multiplu |
| 154 | In hemolytic jaundice, the urine is markedly pigmented due to the increased concentration of: | Simplu |
| 155 | In hemolytic liver cirrhosis, serum growth is estimated to: | Simplu |
| 156 | In hepatic cirrhosis of viral etiology it is determined: | Multiplu |
| 157 | In lobar pneumonia the the chest pain appear: | Multiplu |
| 158 | In lung cavity syndrome (d >6 cm, smooth and induced walls, situated superficial and communicates with bronchus): | Multiplu |
| 159 | In mitral regurgitation the apex beat has the following features: | Multiplu |
| 160 | In mitral stenosis, the apex beat has the following features: | Multiplu |
| 161 | In pathology of liver and gall bladder elevation of temperature (fever) meets in: | Multiplu |
| 162 | In the anterior myocardial infarction the apex beat has the following features: | Multiplu |
| 163 | In the case of anastomoses between v.porta and v.cava superior in portal hypertension the enlarged veins are located on the anterior abdominal wall: | Simplu |
| 164 | In the case of anastomoses between v.porta and v.vava inferior in portal hypertension the enlarged veins are located on the anterior abdominal wall: | Simplu |
| 165 | In the lung cavitar syndrome (d> 6 cm, smooth and damp walls, superficial, communicating with bronchus) will be detected: | Multiplu |
| 166 | In the patients with liver cirrhosis as a result of cholesterol metabolism disorders on the skin there appear: | Simplu |
| 167 | In what disease is determined in sputum Curschmann spirals and Charcot-Leyden crystals? | Simplu |
| 168 | In what pulmonary affections fingers may take the “drumsticks” shape? | Multiplu |
| 169 | In what pulmonary affections nails take the “watch-glass” shape? | Multiplu |
| 170 | In what pulmonary diseases does haemoptysis appear? | Multiplu |
| 171 | In what syndrome is determined the amplification of vocal fremitus? | Multiplu |
| 172 | In which cases is it necessary to perform FEGDS to exclude the malignancy of the ulcer? | Simplu |
| 173 | In which clinical cases will be suspected renovascular hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 174 | In which clinical situations can be suspected an increase risk of pulmonary embolism? | Multiplu |
| 175 | In which disease the Mousset sign is present ? | Simplu |
| 176 | In which of the conditions below is the "floating ice" symptom: | Simplu |
| 177 | In which of the following cases the eructation occurs: | Multiplu |
| 178 | In which pathologies does the hematuria of extrarenal origin occurs in: | Multiplu |
| 179 | Increased first heart sound (S1) at apex occurs in: | Multiplu |
| 180 | Indicate changes in liver palpation in chronic hepatitis: | Multiplu |
| 181 | Indicate changes in liver palpation in liver cirrhosis: | Multiplu |
| 182 | Indicate in which of the syndromes listed bronchophony is intensified? | Multiplu |
| 183 | Indicate in which of the syndromes listed, the bronchophony is attenuated or not propagated? | Multiplu |
| 184 | Indicate the characteristic complaints for cholestatic syndrome: | Multiplu |
| 185 | Indicate the predisposing factors for gallbladder and bile ducts dyskinesia: | Multiplu |
| 186 | Inflammation of the mucosa and skin, of the mouth (angular stomatitis) angles, in the pathology of the liver is due to long-term disorders of metabolism of : | Simplu |
| 187 | Inspection in the chronic cor pulmonare shows: | Simplu |
| 188 | Inspection of the mitral insufficiency shows: | Simplu |
| 189 | Inspection of the right heart failure shows: | Simplu |
| 190 | Inspection of the tricuspid valvulopathy shows: | Simplu |
| 191 | Instrumental еxamination for diagnosis of liver cirrhosis: | Multiplu |
| 192 | Marked cutaneous pruritus is predominantly characteristic of jaundice: | Simplu |
| 193 | Mechanical jaundice is characterized by: | Simplu |
| 194 | Mesenchymal-inflammatory-autoimmune syndrome in chronic hepatitis includes: | Multiplu |
| 195 | Mobility of lower lung limits during attack of asthma: | Simplu |
| 196 | Morning vomiting in case of "empty stomach" with mucus removal indicates: | Simplu |
| 197 | Name the cardiovascular diseases in which generalized (cold) cyanosis is attested : | Multiplu |
| 198 | Name the cardiovascular diseases in which generalized (warm) cyanosis is attested: | Multiplu |
| 199 | Name the cardiovascular diseases in which generalized cyanosis is attested : | Multiplu |
| 200 | Name the cardiovascular diseases in which jugular turgescence is attested: | Multiplu |
| 201 | Name the early signs for development of hepatic cirrhosis encephalopathy: | Simplu |
| 202 | Name the most informative diagnostic method for parenchymal jaundice: | Simplu |
| 203 | Name the most informative diagnostic method for parenchymal jaundice: | Simplu |
| 204 | One of the clinical signs in acute pyelonephritis is: | Simplu |
| 205 | One of the clinical signs in chronic pyelonephritis is: | Simplu |
| 206 | One of the signs of chronic pyelonephritis is: | Simplu |
| 207 | Orthopnea is dyspnea that occurs in: | Simplu |
| 208 | Peristaltic and antiperistaltic movements in the pyloric stenosis , are appreciated in the following abdominal region: | Simplu |
| 209 | Physical effort can cause the following: | Multiplu |
| 210 | Prolonged expiratory dyspnea is characteristic for: | Simplu |
| 211 | Select the signs indicating the risk factors for ischemic cardiopathy: | Multiplu |
| 212 | Select the cause of organic aortic regurgitation: | Simplu |
| 213 | Select the causes of heart filling disorders: | Multiplu |
| 214 | Select the causes of myocarditis: | Multiplu |
| 215 | Select the echocardiographic findings in left ventricular insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 216 | Select the main causes of infective endocarditis: | Multiplu |
| 217 | Select the types of chronic pericarditis: | Multiplu |
| 218 | Select the types of unstable angina pectoris: | Multiplu |
| 219 | Select one of the cause of endocrine secondary arterial hypertension: | Multiplu |
| 220 | Select one of the cause of endocrine secondary arterial hypertension: | Simplu |
| 221 | Select the clinical characteristic of acute right ventricular failure: | Multiplu |
| 222 | Select the clinical manifestations of infective endocarditis: | Multiplu |
| 223 | Select the clinical sign present in the pathology of the biliary system: | Simplu |
| 224 | Select the clinical types of ischemic heart disease: | Multiplu |
| 225 | Select the compensatory mechanism in aortic insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 226 | Select the compensatory mechanism in aortic stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 227 | Select the compensatory mechanism in heart failure: | Simplu |
| 228 | Select the complaints in late- stages of high blood pressure: | Multiplu |
| 229 | Select the features for dilatative cardiomyopathy: | Multiplu |
| 230 | Select the features of hypertensive retinopathy: | Multiplu |
| 231 | Select the heart murmurs on auscultation in aortic insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 232 | Select the main complaints in aortic stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 233 | Select the main etiological causes of aortic stenosis: | Multiplu |
| 234 | Select the main symptom in the right heart failure: | Simplu |
| 235 | Select the most common cause of infective endocarditis: | Simplu |
| 236 | Select the risk factors for ischemic heart disease: | Multiplu |
| 237 | Select the signs that suggest the endocrine origin of arterial hypertension: | Multiplu |
| 238 | Sudden expectoration of a massive "full mouth" sputum appear in: | Simplu |
| 239 | Sweet liver odor from the mouth, urine, sweat in hepatic cirrhosis is due to metabolic disorder of : | Simplu |
| 240 | Symptomatic kidney disease in hypertension is manifested by: | Multiplu |
| 241 | The "floating ice" sign is determined in: | Simplu |
| 242 | The acolic stool in the mechanical jaundice is due to: | Simplu |
| 243 | The character of percussion sound in lung infarction is: | Simplu |
| 244 | The character of percussion sound in pneumothorax is: | Simplu |
| 245 | The character of percussion sound in the accumulation of air in the pleural cavity is: | Simplu |
| 246 | The character of the percussion sound in the hydropneumothorax on the liquid is: | Simplu |
| 247 | The character of the percussion sound in the hydropneumothorax above the liquid and the air is: | Simplu |
| 248 | The character of the percussion sound in inflammatory infiltration of a pulmonary lobe is: | Simplu |
| 249 | The character of the percussion sound in pulmonary emphysema: | Simplu |
| 250 | The character of the percussion sound in the acute inflammation of the bronchial mucosa is: | Simplu |
| 251 | The character of the percussion sound in the complete obturation of a large bronchus is: | Simplu |
| 252 | The character of the percussion sound in the hydropneumothorax on the air is: | Simplu |
| 253 | The character of the percussion sound in the hydrothorax (above the liquid): | Simplu |
| 254 | The character of the percussion sound in the hydrothorax (on liquid): | Simplu |
| 255 | The character of the percussion sound in the pleural fluid collection: | Simplu |
| 256 | The character of the percussion sound in the presence of the lung cavity (more than 6 cm with smooth, compacted walls, communicated with the bronchus): | Simplu |
| 257 | The characteristic of cardiac asthma is: | Simplu |
| 258 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with advanced mitral failure: | Multiplu |
| 259 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with aortic stenosis: | Simplu |
| 260 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with aortic regurgitation: | Simplu |
| 261 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with aortic insufficiency: | Simplu |
| 262 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with aortic stenosis: | Simplu |
| 263 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with aortic stenosis: | Simplu |
| 264 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with aortic stenosis: | Simplu |
| 265 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with aortic failure: | Simplu |
| 266 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with dry (fibrinous) pericarditis: | Simplu |
| 267 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with first degree atrioventricular block: | Simplu |
| 268 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with mitral stenosis: | Simplu |
| 269 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with mitral failure: | Simplu |
| 270 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with mitral failure: | Simplu |
| 271 | The characteristics of the heart auscultation in patients with mitral stenosis: | Simplu |
| 272 | The clinical picture in nephrotic syndrome is characterized by: | Multiplu |
| 273 | The difference between the emphysema chest and the normostenic chest are: | Multiplu |
| 274 | The difference between the emphysematous and asthenic thorax are: | Multiplu |
| 275 | The direct and indirect signs of the duodenal ulcer found in the radiological examination are: | Multiplu |
| 276 | The disorder of estrogen inactivation in liver disease is manifested by: | Multiplu |
| 277 | The ECG features for acute phase of myocardial infarction include: | Simplu |
| 278 | The etiologic factors of nephrotic syndrome may be: | Multiplu |
| 279 | The following statements characterize nephrotic syndrome: | Multiplu |
| 280 | The inspection of the thorax of the patient with lobar pneumonia gives us the following results: | Simplu |
| 281 | The jaundice of visible skin and mucous membranes is observed when increases the blood concentration of: | Simplu |
| 282 | The limits of the lungs during access to asthma: | Multiplu |
| 283 | The main feature of vomiting in pyloric stenosis is: | Simplu |
| 284 | The main laboratory syndromes in liver cirrhosis are: | Multiplu |
| 285 | The main respiratory sound în Inflow period of lobar pneumonia is: | Simplu |
| 286 | The main respiratory sound în State period of lobar pneumonia is: | Simplu |
| 287 | The most accurate parameter of nitrate retention syndrome is: | Simplu |
| 288 | The most common complaints in the the gall bladder diseases are: | Multiplu |
| 289 | The most common pathogenic germ that cause acute pyelonephritis is: | Simplu |
| 290 | The most common way of infection in acute pyelonephritis is: | Simplu |
| 291 | The most effective prophylactic measure in urinary lithiasis is: | Simplu |
| 292 | The respiratory test for Helycobacte Pylori determines: | Simplu |
| 293 | The systolic cat’s purr in the II intercostal space on the right is atttested in: | Simplu |
| 294 | The thermal curve in focal pneumonia is: | Simplu |
| 295 | The thermal curve in franc-lobe pneumonia is: | Simplu |
| 296 | The vomit emerged over 10-15 minutes after the meal meets: | Multiplu |
| 297 | The vomit occurred 4-6 hours after the meal is observed in: | Multiplu |
| 298 | The vomitinf that occurs 2-3 hours after the meal is met in: | Multiplu |
| 299 | The yellow-red color of the skin is characteristic of jaundice: | Simplu |
| 300 | The yellowish-green color of the skin is characteristic of jaundice: | Simplu |
| 301 | The ”dancing carotids” sign is characterized by: | Simplu |
| 302 | Thir heart sound (S3) occurs at: | Simplu |
| 303 | Thoracic pain in acute bronchitis: | Simplu |
| 304 | Tick the causes of functional renal insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 305 | Tick the characteristics for nephrotic syndrome: | Multiplu |
| 306 | Tick the clinical syndromes met in chronic pyelonephritis with renal insufficiency: | Multiplu |
| 307 | Tick the complications for chronic pyelonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 308 | Vinogradov- Dourosier dubled murmur over femural artery can be detected in: | Simplu |
| 309 | What Adventitious respiratory sounds are heard in bronchial obstruction? | Simplu |
| 310 | What affections precede the pulmonary emphysema? | Multiplu |
| 311 | What are the changes in the peripheral blood in case of chronic pyelonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 312 | What are the characteristics of typical chest pain in acute myocardial infarction: | Simplu |
| 313 | What are the clinical manifestations of nephrotic syndrome: | Multiplu |
| 314 | What are the complaints at a patient with hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 315 | What are the complications of liver cirrhosis? | Multiplu |
| 316 | What are the favorable conditions for the appearance of pyuria: | Multiplu |
| 317 | What are the features for the mitral valve prolapse? | Simplu |
| 318 | What are the features of cardiovascular dyspnea? | Multiplu |
| 319 | What are the goals of deep palpation of the abdomen? | Multiplu |
| 320 | What are the hallmarks for heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 321 | What are the hallmarks of cardiogenic shock in acute myocardial infarction? | Multiplu |
| 322 | What are the hallmarks of cirrhosis? | Multiplu |
| 323 | What are the hallmarks of right heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 324 | What are the hematological changes characteristic for acute glomerulonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 325 | What are the manifestations due to left ventricular insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 326 | What are the manifestations due to right ventricular insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 327 | What are the mechanisms of polyuria: | Multiplu |
| 328 | What are the most typical clinical signs for myocarditis? | Multiplu |
| 329 | What are the primary prophylaxis measures for acute glomerulonephritis: | Multiplu |
| 330 | What are the signs of aortic coarctation as a cause of symptomatic arterial hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 331 | What are the signs of Con's syndrome as a cause of symptomatic arterial hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 332 | What are the signs of heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 333 | What are the signs of left atrial heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 334 | What are the signs of left heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 335 | What are the signs of mitral insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 336 | What are the symptoms of acute urinary retention: | Multiplu |
| 337 | What are the true statements about mitral stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 338 | What are the typical signs for mitral insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 339 | What are the typical symptoms for aortic stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 340 | What are the typical features of anginal pain? | Multiplu |
| 341 | What are the typical signs for aortic insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 342 | What are the typical signs for organic mitral stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 343 | What are the typical signs of pheochromocytoma due to symptomatic arterial hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 344 | What auscultatory findings can be found in aortic insufficiency? | Simplu |
| 345 | What auscultatory findings can be found in aortic insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 346 | What auscultatory findings can be found in aortic stenosis? | Simplu |
| 347 | What auscultatory findings can be found in mitral insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 348 | What auscultatory findings can be found in mitral stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 349 | What auscultatory findings can be found in myocardial infarction? | Simplu |
| 350 | What auscultatory findings can be found in severe aortic stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 351 | What auscultatory findings can be found in mitral insufficiency? | Simplu |
| 352 | What can be detected at inspection in aortic regurgitation? | Simplu |
| 353 | What can be reveal at a patient with mitral stenosis at cardiac examination? | Multiplu |
| 354 | What can assess the stress test? | Multiplu |
| 355 | What can be assess at coronary angiography? | Multiplu |
| 356 | What can be assess at Doppler echocardiography? | Multiplu |
| 357 | What can be detected at chest X- ray in aortic stenosis? | Simplu |
| 358 | What can be detected at chest X- ray in mitral stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 359 | What can be detected at chest X- ray in aortic insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 360 | What can be detected at chest X- ray in aortic stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 361 | What can be detected at chest X- ray in mitral insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 362 | What can be detected at chest X- ray in mitral regurgitation? | Simplu |
| 363 | What can be detected at chest X-ray examination at patients with cardiovascular disease? | Multiplu |
| 364 | What can be determined at electrocardiography? | Multiplu |
| 365 | What can be explored at radionuclide cardiac imaging? | Multiplu |
| 366 | What can be found at the patient with aortic insufficiency during cardiac examination? | Multiplu |
| 367 | What can be found at echocardiography? | Multiplu |
| 368 | What can be found at cardiac examination in the left ventricular failure? | Multiplu |
| 369 | What can be found at the patient with mitral insufficiency during the cardiac examination? | Multiplu |
| 370 | What can be found at transesophageal echocardiography? | Multiplu |
| 371 | What can be found in mitral stenosis at the apex? | Simplu |
| 372 | What can be the characteristic clinical signs of pancreatic disease? | Multiplu |
| 373 | What can reveal laboratory tests in acute myocardial infarction? | Multiplu |
| 374 | What can reveal the cardiac examination of the patient in decompensated aortic stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 375 | What can reveal the cardiac examination of the patient in right heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 376 | What can reveal the general examination of the patient in infective endocarditis? | Multiplu |
| 377 | What can reveal the objective examination of the patient in acute myocardial infarction? | Simplu |
| 378 | What can reveal the objective clinical examination in left ventricular failure? | Multiplu |
| 379 | What can reveal the objective clinical examination of the patient in right ventricular failure? | Multiplu |
| 380 | What can reveal the objective examination in acute exudative pericarditis? | Multiplu |
| 381 | What can reveal the objective examination in arterial hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 382 | What can reveals the blood tests in infective endocarditis? | Multiplu |
| 383 | What can you suspect at the appearance of acute sever inspiratory bradypneic dyspnea, progressive with suprasternal circulation and cornage? | Simplu |
| 384 | What causes fecal discoloration in the case of biliary tract blockage? | Simplu |
| 385 | What chamber of the heart is involved in the formation of apex beat? | Simplu |
| 386 | What changes of pulmonary borders can be in lung emphysema? | Multiplu |
| 387 | What changes of the chest are seen in the lung emphysema inspection? | Multiplu |
| 388 | What characteristic sign is found by palpation in aortic stenosis? | Simplu |
| 389 | What characteristic sign is found by palpation in mitral stenosis? | Simplu |
| 390 | What characteristic sign is found by palpation in tricuspid stenosis? | Simplu |
| 391 | What clinical manifestation is not characteristic for aortic stenosis? | Simplu |
| 392 | What clinical signs are characteristic for the closed pneumothorax? | Multiplu |
| 393 | What clinical syndrome is determined above the Damuazeau line if the exudate is present in the pleural cavity? | Simplu |
| 394 | What could assess the Holter- monitoring? | Multiplu |
| 395 | What digestive disorders can occur in cardiovascular patients? | Multiplu |
| 396 | What digestive system affection, subcutaneous fat can fall to cachexia? | Multiplu |
| 397 | What is characteristic for diastolic murmur in mitral stenosis? | Simplu |
| 398 | What is the cause of organic mitral insufficiency? | Simplu |
| 399 | What is not characteristic for the advanced hydrothorax? | Multiplu |
| 400 | What is the cause of hematuria in acute glomerulonephritis: | Simplu |
| 401 | What is the cause of skin itching in biliary system disorders? | Simplu |
| 402 | What is the less informative paraclinical method for investigating cholecystect and gall bladder: | Simplu |
| 403 | What is the maneuver to cause pain in palpation of the abdomen? | Simplu |
| 404 | What is the manifestation of cardiac asthma? | Simplu |
| 405 | What is the mechanism of heart edema? | Simplu |
| 406 | What is the most common cause of cardiac arrhythmias? | Simplu |
| 407 | What is the most common symptom due to the left ventricular insufficiency? | Simplu |
| 408 | What is the most frequent cause of biliary colic? | Simplu |
| 409 | What is the normal range for systolic arterial pressure? | Simplu |
| 410 | What is the paraclinical method that confirms steatoreia? | Simplu |
| 411 | What is the position (posture) characteristic for patients with pericarditis? | Simplu |
| 412 | What is the position (posture) characteristic for patients with cardiac asthma? | Simplu |
| 413 | What is the position (posture) characteristic for patients with acute myocardial infarction? | Simplu |
| 414 | What is the position (posture) characteristic of patients with acute pulmonary edema? | Simplu |
| 415 | What is the purpose of using echocardiography? | Multiplu |
| 416 | What is the symptoms of the left heart failure? | Simplu |
| 417 | What is the typical sign for left ventricular failure? | Simplu |
| 418 | What is the typical clinical finding in myocarditis? | Simplu |
| 419 | What is the typical clinical finding in paroxysmal atrial fibrillation? | Simplu |
| 420 | What is the typical clinical finding in pulmonary thromboembolism? | Simplu |
| 421 | What is the typical clinical finding in supraventricular paroxysmal tachycardia? | Simplu |
| 422 | What is the typical clinical finding in ventricular fibrillation? | Simplu |
| 423 | What main and adventitious respiratory sounds will be heard in chronic bronchitis without complications? | Multiplu |
| 424 | What percussion sound do we detect at the comparative percussion of the lungs in case of significant adhesions between pleural effusions? | Simplu |
| 425 | What percussion sound do we find above the demarcation of dull sound (by the Damoiseau line) due to the presence of the exudate in the pleural cavity? | Simplu |
| 426 | What percussion sound do we find above Traube space? | Simplu |
| 427 | What percutory sound will be in hydro-pneumothorax? | Simplu |
| 428 | What risk factors can be change in ischemic cardiopathy? | Multiplu |
| 429 | What sign is characteristic for aortic stenosis on palpation? | Simplu |
| 430 | What signs are characteristic of subhepatic jaundice syndrome? | Multiplu |
| 431 | What signs cand be seen in patients with aortic regurgitation ? | Multiplu |
| 432 | What thoracic shape is characteristic for pulmonary emphysema? | Multiplu |
| 433 | When can be heard functional Graham- Steell murmur? | Simplu |
| 434 | When mitral insufficiency can occur? | Simplu |
| 435 | Where can edema primarily occur in pacients with classic heart failure? | Simplu |
| 436 | Where can heal the pain in the duodenal ulcer? | Multiplu |
| 437 | Where is duble sound Traube auscultated in case of aortic regurgitation? | Simplu |
| 438 | Which are the main mechanisms for the development of heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 439 | Which endocrine diseases can be accompanied by secondary arterial hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 440 | Which is the main factors in the pathogenesis of myocardial infarction: | Simplu |
| 441 | Which is the atypical clinical form of myocardial infarction? | Simplu |
| 442 | Which of the following statements about myocarditis are true? | Multiplu |
| 443 | Which of the following factors in cirrhosis are involved in the development of ascites : | Multiplu |
| 444 | Which of the following is a possible complications in mitral stenosis? | Simplu |
| 445 | Which of the following statements about paroxysmal atrial fibrillation are true? | Multiplu |
| 446 | Which of the following statements about tromboembolism of pulmonary artery are true? | Multiplu |
| 447 | Which of the following statements regarding aortic valve stenosis are true? | Multiplu |
| 448 | Which of the following statements regarding hypertension are true? | Multiplu |
| 449 | Which of the following statements regarding mitral stenosis are true: | Multiplu |
| 450 | Which of the following statements regarding tricuspid stenosis are true? | Multiplu |
| 451 | Which of the following statments about chronic pulmonary heart are true? | Multiplu |
| 452 | Which of the following steatments about pericarditis with effusion are true? | Multiplu |
| 453 | Which one of the following statements about mitral regurgitation is true? | Simplu |
| 454 | Which anamnestic data is suggestive of renal amyloidosis? | Simplu |
| 455 | Which are the clinical characteristics of pain in angina pectoris? | Multiplu |
| 456 | Which are the characteristic manifestations of pulmonary thromboembolism? | Multiplu |
| 457 | Which are the clinical manifestations of acute left ventricular insufficiency? | Multiplu |
| 458 | Which are the clinical manifestations of aortic stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 459 | Which are the complaints for mitral stenosis? | Multiplu |
| 460 | Which are the complications of heart failure? | Multiplu |
| 461 | Which are the main complaints in left ventricular failure: | Multiplu |
| 462 | Which are the main mechanisms in cardiac arrhythmias? | Multiplu |
| 463 | Which are the subjective manifestations for ventricular extrasistoles? | Multiplu |
| 464 | Which biochemical parameter are increased in the inflammatory process of hepatic cirrhosis: | Simplu |
| 465 | Which cardiovascular diseases can be accompanied by secondary arterial hypertension? | Multiplu |
| 466 | Which changes at general examination are characteristic for patients with acute miocardial infarction? | Multiplu |
| 467 | Which coma is characterized by the smell of mold or rotting fruit, due to the presence in the air of mercaptans generated in the colon? | Simplu |
| 468 | Which disease is caracterised by dysuria in an elderly man? | Simplu |
| 469 | Which disease is caracterised by unilateral violent lumbar pain? | Simplu |
| 470 | Which disease is the radiological sign of "niche"? | Simplu |
| 471 | Which factors are important in the pathogenesis of acute pyelonephritis? | Multiplu |
| 472 | Which factors are predisposing to urinary infections: | Multiplu |
| 473 | Which factors are predisposing to urinary tract infection: | Multiplu |
| 474 | Which foods most frequently cause biliary colic? | Simplu |
| 475 | Which is most common cause of myocarditis: | Simplu |
| 476 | Which is the cause of the protodiastolic murmur in mitral stenosis? | Simplu |
| 477 | Which is the mechanism of the Kitaev reflex in mitral stenosis? | Simplu |
| 478 | Which is the most typical sign for mitral stenosis? | Simplu |
| 479 | Which is the most common pathology related to acute myocardial infarction manifested without pain? | Simplu |
| 480 | Which is the most typical sign for cardiac tamponade? | Simplu |
| 481 | Which is the structure of the heart that increase in size first in mitral stenosis? | Simplu |
| 482 | Which is the typical sign for mitral stenosis in auscultation? | Simplu |
| 483 | Which is the typical sign for renal arterial hypertension ? | Simplu |
| 484 | Which mechanism predominates in hemolytic jaundice? | Simplu |
| 485 | Which mechanism predominates in the mechanic jaundice? | Simplu |
| 486 | Which of the anamnestic data is suggestive of acute glomerulonephritis? | Simplu |
| 487 | Which of the anamnestic data is suggestive of chronic pyelonephritis flare? | Simplu |
| 488 | Which of the blood tests could better reflect the renal excretion function? | Simplu |
| 489 | Which of the following biomarkers is increased during hemolysis: | Simplu |
| 490 | Which of the following complain is due to congestion in greater circulation? | Simplu |
| 491 | Which of the following complaints are caused by congestion in the greater circulation? | Multiplu |
| 492 | Which of the following criteria are characteristic for portal hypertension: | Multiplu |
| 493 | Which of the following criteria is less characteristic of portal hypertension: | Simplu |
| 494 | Which of the following is a typical manifestations for infectious endocarditis? | Simplu |
| 495 | Which of the following is characteristic for anginal pain? | Simplu |
| 496 | Which of the following is specific for cardiac edema? | Simplu |
| 497 | Which of the following represents the lung sound in the Resorption period of lobar pneumonia? | Simplu |
| 498 | Which of the following sentences about mitral stenosis is true? | Simplu |
| 499 | Which of the following statements about skin color in kidney amyloidosis is correct? | Simplu |
| 500 | Which of the following statements about the color of the skin in chronic nephritis is correct? | Simplu |
| 501 | Which of the following statements about the patient in uremic coma is correct? | Simplu |
| 502 | Which of the following statements about the patient's position in chronic pyelonephritis is correct? | Simplu |
| 503 | Which of the following statements about the patient's position in kidney colic is correct? | Simplu |
| 504 | Which of the following statements about the skin color in kidney failure is correct? | Simplu |
| 505 | Which of the following statements characterize nephrotic syndrome: | Multiplu |
| 506 | Which of the following statements regarding aortic valve regurgitation are true? | Multiplu |
| 507 | Which of the following statements regarding mitral regurgitation are true? | Multiplu |
| 508 | Which of the following statements regarding tricuspid regurgitation are true? | Multiplu |
| 509 | Which of the following statments about acut myocardial infarction are true? | Multiplu |
| 510 | Which of the following statments about hypertension are true? | Multiplu |
| 511 | Which of the listed pathologies causes glomerular hematuria? | Simplu |
| 512 | Which of the listed pathologies causes urological hematuria? | Simplu |
| 513 | Which of the listed signs are characteristic of atelectasis by compression above the Damoiseau line (in large hydrotorax)? | Multiplu |
| 514 | Which of the listed signs are characteristic of the accumulation of fluid and air in the pleural cavity? | Multiplu |
| 515 | Which of the listed signs are characteristic of the accumulation of fluid and air in the pleural cavity? | Multiplu |
| 516 | Which of the mentioned conditions prior to the development of pulmonary emphysema? | Multiplu |
| 517 | Which of the statements corresponds to a normal coprogram? | Simplu |
| 518 | Which one of the following sentences about mitral stenosis is true? | Simplu |
| 519 | Which one of the following statement about aortic valve regurgitation is true: | Simplu |
| 520 | Which one of the following statements about anterior myocardial infaction is true? | Simplu |
| 521 | Which one of the following statements regarding aortic valve regurgitation is true? | Simplu |
| 522 | Which serum biomarkers are increased in parenchymal liver cirrhosis? | Simplu |
| 523 | Which signs are characteristic for infectious endocarditis? | Multiplu |
| 524 | Which statement described below is not correct for portal hypertension? | Simplu |
| 525 | Which symptom is typical for the aortic stenosis? | Simplu |
| 526 | Which tests are performed to diagnose angina pectoris? | Multiplu |
| 527 | Which type of jaundice is characterized by marked skin itching? | Simplu |
| 528 | Рow does the thorax shape change during the asthma attack? | Multiplu |