

## ***BASE TEST KROK-2 "Anaesthesia and Intensive Care"***

### ***The correct answer - the first variant***

#### **(KROK – 2010)**

A 20-year-old patient was delivered to the hospital in summer from the street with haemorrhage from the brachial artery. First medical aid involved application of a tourniquet for provisional arrest of bleeding. What is the maximal exposure of the tourniquet?

120 minutes

15 minutes

60 minutes

30 minutes

180 minutes

120 minutes

#### **(KROK – 2010)**

A 45-year-old male patient was admitted to the intensive care unit because of myocardial infarction. An hour later the ventricular facilitation occurred. Which of the following should be administered?

Defibrillation

Adrenalin injection

Lidocaine injection

Cardiac pacing

External chest compression

#### **(KROK – 2010)**

A 6-year-old boy was brought to the emergency room with a 3-hour history of fever up to 39,5oC and sore throat. The child looks

alert, anxious and has a mild inspiratory stridor. You should immediately:

Prepare to establish an airway

Obtain an arterial blood gas and start an IV line

Admit the child and place him in a mist tent

Examine the throat and obtain a culture

Order a chest x-ray and lateral view of the neck

**(KROK – 2010)**

A 28-year-old patient underwent endometrectomy as a result of incomplete abortion. Blood loss was at the rate of 900 ml. It was necessary to start hemotransfusion. After transfusion of 60 ml of erythrocytic mass the patient presented with lumbar pain and fever which resulted in hemotransfusion stoppage. 20 minutes later the patient's condition got worse: she developed adynamia, apparent skin pallor, acrocyanosis, profuse perspiration. to- 38,5oC, Ps-110/min, AP- 70/40 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Hemotransfusion shock

Hemorrhagic shock

Anaphylactic shock

Septic shock

DIC syndrome

**(KROK – 2010)**

An emergency team has delivered to a hospital an unconscious patient found lying in the street in winter. Objectively: the patient is pale, with superficial respiration; bradycardia with heartrate 54/min, to- 35,0oC. AP- 100/60 mm Hg. Palpation of chest and abdomen revealed no peritoneal symptoms. There is a smell of alcohol from the patient's mouth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Hypothermia  
Apparent death  
Frostbite of trunk and extremities  
Acute cardiovascular insufficiency  
-

**(KROK – 2010)**

A 16-year-old boy was admitted to the hospital for the reason of intractable nasal haemorrhage and intolerable pain in the right cubital articulation. Objectively: the affected articulation is enlarged and exhibits defiguration and skin hyperaemia. There are manifestations of arthropathy in the other articulations. Ps- 90 bpm; colour index - 1,0, WBC -  $5,6 \cdot 10^9/l$ , thrombocytes-  $220 \cdot 10^9/l$ , ESR - 6 mm/h. Lee-White coagulation time: start - 24', finish 2710 ' What drug will be the most effective for this patient treatment?

Cryoprecipitate  
Erythromass  
Vicasol  
Aminocapronic acid  
Calcium chloride

**(KROK – 2010)**

A driver had been fixing a car in a closed garage and afterwards complained about headache, dizziness, nausea, muscle asthenia, sleepiness. Objectively: pulse and respiratory rate elevation, excitement, hypertension, delirium of persecution. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Intoxication with carbon oxide  
Hypertensive crisis  
Posttraumatic encephalopathy  
Intoxication with ethyl gasoline  
Asthenovegetative syndrome

**(KROK – 2010)**

A sergeant got injured with a shell splinter in the left subcostal region. He was bandaged by his fellow soldiers with an individual field dressing. Afterwards he was delivered to the regimental medical station. The patient complains of dizziness, weakness, thirst, abdominal pain. His general condition is grave, he is pale, Ps-120 bpm. The abdomen is painful, soft on palpation. The dressing is well-fixed but slightly soaked with blood. The victim should be evacuated to the collecting battalion with the following type of transport and in the following turn:

With ambulance vehicle in the 1st turn

With ambulance vehicle in the 2nd turn

With a passing vehicle in the 3rd turn

With a passing vehicle in the 2nd turn

With a passing vehicle in the 1st turn

**(KROK – 2010)**

A 47-year-old male patient got a flame burn of trunk and upper extremities and was delivered to the hospital. The patient is in grave condition, confused mental state, with fever. AP- 80/50 mm Hg, Ps-118 bpm. It was locally stated that the patient got III B degree burns with total area of 20%. What medical actions should be taken?

Injection of narcotic analgetics and powdered blood substitutes

Administration of detoxicating blood substitutes

Initial surgical debridement

Antibacterial and detoxicating therapy

Necrotomy of burn surface, haemotransfusion

**(KROK – 2010)**

A 33-year-old patient has acute blood loss: erythrocytes -  $2,2 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 55 g/l, blood group is A(II)Rh+. Accidentally the patient got a transfusion of donor erythrocyte mass of AB(IV)Rh+ group. An hour later the patient became anxious, got abdominal and lumbar pain. Ps- 134 bpm, AP- 100/65 mm Hg, body temperature - 38,6°C. After catheterization of urinary bladder 12 ml/h of dark-brown urine were obtained. What complication is it?

Acute renal insufficiency

Toxic infectious shock

Allergic reaction to the donor erythrocyte mass

Citrate intoxication

Cardial shock

**(KROK – 2010)**

A 67-year-old female patient suffering from the essential hypertension suddenly at night developed headache, dyspnea that quickly progressed to asphyxia. Objectively: the patient is pale, with sweaty forehead, AP- 210/140 mm Hg, heart rate - 120/min, auscultation revealed solitary dry rales and moist rales in the lower parts. The shins are pastose. What kind of emergency aid would be the most efficient in this case?

Nitroglycerin and furosemide intravenously

Nitroglycerin intravenously and capoten internally

Enalapril and furosemide intravenously

Digoxin and nitroglycerin intravenously

Labetalol and furosemide intravenously

**(KROK – 2010)**

A hospital admitted a patient with coarse breathing (obstructed inspiration), skin cyanosis, tachycardia and arterial hypertension. He has a history of bronchial asthma. An hour ago he was having

salbutamol inhalation and forgot to remove a cap that was aspirated while taking a deep breath. What measures should the doctor take?

To perform the Heimlich manoeuvre

To perform conicotomy immediately

To send for an anesthesiologist and wait for him

To make a subcutaneous injection of dexamethasone

To use an inhalation of B-adrenoceptor agonist

### **(KROK – 2010)**

A 28-year-old patient was delivered to the admission ward in the unconscious state with generalized epileptic attacks taking place every 15-20 minutes. During transportation the patient was given two injections of diazepam, magnesia sulphate, but they failed to bring the patient to consciousness. What department should render emergency aid?

Resuscitation department

Therapeutic department

Psychiatric department

Neurological department

Surgical department

### **(KROK – 2011)**

A patient suddenly felt an acute chest pain irradiating to the left arm. Objectively: the patient is excited, with pale skin. Breathing rate - 38/min, AP - 180/110 mm Hg. Later the patient lost consciousness and fell down. Pulse on the great vessels was absent, the pupils were equally dilated. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Clinical death

Agonal state

Heart attack

Disorder of the cerebral circulation

Coma

**(KROK – 2011)**

An 8-year-old boy suffering from haemophilia was undergoing transfusion of packed red cells. Suddenly he felt pain behind the breastbone and in the lumbar area, dyspnea, cold sweat.

Objectively: pale skin, heart rate - 100/min, AP - 60/40 mm Hg; oliguria, brown urine. For the treatment of this complication the following drug should be administered:

Prednisolone

Aminophylline

Analgin

Lasix

Adrenaline

**(KROK – 2011)**

A 16-year-old patient who has a history of intense bleedings from minor cuts and sores needs to have the roots of teeth extracted.

Examination reveals an increase in volume of the right knee joint, limitation of its mobility. There are no other changes. Blood analysis shows an inclination to anaemia (Hb- 120 g/l). Before the dental intervention it is required to prevent the bleeding by means of:

Cryoprecipitate

Epsilon-aminocaproic acid

Calcium chloride

Dried blood plasma

Fibrinogen

**(KROK – 2011)**

A 3-year-old child was playing in a playpen when he suddenly developed paroxysmal cough and shortness of breath.

Objectively: dry cough, mixed dyspnea. Lung auscultation revealed some wheezes. Breathing sounds on the right are diminished. The child doesn't mix with other children.

Immunization is age-appropriate. What pathological condition can be suspected?

Foreign body in the respiratory tracts

Acute respiratory viral infection

Pertussis

Pneumonia

Bronchial asthma

**(KROK – 2011)**

A 48-year-old patient got a job-related injury of a hypodermic varicose vein on his shin that was accompanied by the intensive phleborrhagia. Choose the optimal variant of first aid:

Pressure bandage and limb strapping

Application of Esmarch's tourniquet beneath the injury

Maximal limb flexion in knee joint

Application of Esmarch's tourniquet above the injury

Occlusion of femoral artery in a typical place

**(KROK – 2011)**

A 35-year-old patient has been in the intensive care unit for acute renal failure due to crush for 4 days. Objectively: the patient is inadequate. Breathing rate - 32/min. Over the last 3 hours individual moist rales can be auscultated in lungs. ECG shows high T waves, right ventricular extrasystoles. CVP - 159 mm Hg. In blood: the residual nitrogen - 62 mmol/l, K<sup>+</sup> - 7,1 mmol/l, Cl<sup>-</sup> - 78 mmol/l, Na<sup>+</sup> - 120 mmol/l, Ht - 0,32, Hb - 100 g/l,



blood creatinine 0,9 milli-mole/l. The most appropriate method of treatment would be:

Hemodialysis

Hemosorption

Plasma sorption

Ultrafiltration

Plasma filtration

**(KROK - 2011)**

A 30-year-old man was injured in a fire and got thermic burns of III-A and III-B degree that affected 20% of the total skin. AP - 110/70 mm Hg, heart rate -120/min. What transfusion means should be used for blind infusion before transportation?

Saline solutions

Polyglycine

10 % glucose solution

Albumin

Fresh frozen plasma

**(KROK - 2011)**

A 3-year-old child has been delivered to a hospital in soporose state with considerable amyotonia, inhibition of tendon and periosteal reflexes. Miosis and asthenocoria are also present. Corneal reflexes are preserved. Pulse is rapid and weak. AP- 80/50 mm Hg. The parents suspect the child of accidental taking some tablets. Such clinical presentations are typical for intoxication with the following tableted drugs:

Tranquilizers

Antropine drugs

Barbiturates

Beta-2-adrenoceptor agonists

Antihypertensive drugs

**(KROK – 2011)**

While staying in a stuffy room a 19-year-old emotionally labile girl developed severe weakness, dizziness, blackout, nausea and loss of consciousness without convulsions. Objectively: the patient is unconscious, the skin is pale, extremities are cold. AP - 90/60 mm Hg, Ps- 96/min, deficient, breathing is shallow.

Pupillary and tendon reflexes are present. There are no pathological signs. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Syncope

Vegetovascular paroxysm

Epileptic attack

Hysterical neurosis

Transient ischemic attack

**(KROK – 2011)**

After a 10-year-old child had been bitten by a bee, he was delivered to a hospital. There were lip, face and neck edemata. The patient felt hot and short of breath. Objectively: breathing was laboured and noisy. There were foamy discharges from the mouth, cough. The skin was pale and cold. There was bradypnoea. Heart sounds were muffled and arrhythmic. Thready pulse was present. What diagnosis was made by the expert in resuscitation?

Anaphylactic shock

Quincke's edema

Acute cardiovascular collapse

Cerebral coma

Bronchial asthma

**(KROK – 2011)**

15 minutes after the second vaccination with DTP vaccine a 4-month-old boy exhibited the symptoms of Quincke's edema. What medication should be given for emergency aid?

Prednisolone

Heparin

Seduxen

Adrenalin

Furosemide

**(KROK – 2011)**

A 6-year-old girl drank some coloured fizzy drink which gave her a feeling of pressure in the throat. 30 minutes later the child's lips got swollen, then edema gradually spread over the whole face, laryngeal breathing became difficult. The child is excited. Ps-120/min, breathing rate - 28/min, breathing is noisy, indrawing of intercostal spaces is observed. What basic aid is most appropriate for the restoration of laryngeal breathing?

Corticosteroids

Antibacterial drugs

Tracheostomy

Conicotomy

Sedative drugs

**(KROK – 2011)**

A hospital admitted a patient with coarse breathing (obstructed inspiration), skin cyanosis, tachycardia and arterial hypertension. He has a history of bronchial asthma. An hour ago he was having salbutamol inhalation and forgot to remove a cap that was aspired while taking a deep breath. What measures should the doctor take?

Perform the Heimlich manoeuvre

Use an inhalation of (32-adrenoceptor agonist)  
Make a subcutaneous injection of dexamethasone  
Send for an anesthesiologist and wait for him  
Perform conicotomy immediately

**(KROK – 2011)**

A 19-year-old student has been hospitalized on an emergency basis because of severe dyspnea, pain in the left side of chest. The patient got sick 3 days ago. Objectively: body temperature -38,8 oC. Bh - 42/min., hypopnoe. There is dullness of percussion sound on the right of the scapula middle, breathing sounds cannot be auscultated. The left border of heart is displaced outwards by 3 cm. Embryocardia is preent, HR -110/min. The right hypochondrium is painful on palpation. What are the immediate treatment measures in this situation?

Urgent puncture of pleural cavity  
Administartion of antibiotics of penicillin group  
Transfer of the patient to the thoracic surgery department  
Injection of cardiac glycosides  
Injection of Lasix

**(KROK – 2012)**

A 24-year-old patient got a puncture injury below the Poupart's ligament accompanied by intense arterial bleeding. The best method to temporarily stop the bleeding in the patient would be:

Compression band  
Compressing a blood vessel with a clamp  
Wound suturing  
Maximum limb bending  
Esmarch's tourniquet

**(KROK – 2012)**

A patient got flame burns of both hands. On the dorsal and palmar surface of hands the blisters are filled with serous fluid. The wrist joint region is hyperemic. The forearms were not injured. What is the provisional diagnosis?

IIIa degree flame burn of hands with an area of 4

III degree flame burn of hands with an area of 4

II degree flame burn of hands with an area of 2

II degree flame burn of hands with an area of 4

IIb degree flame burn of hands with an area of 2

**(KROK – 2012)**

Several hours before, a 28-year-old patient suddenly developed acute headache and repeated vomiting, then lost consciousness.

Objectively: focal neurological symptoms were not found.

Pronounced meningeal symptoms were revealed. AP - 120/80 mm Hg. According to clinical and liquorological findings the patient was diagnosed with subarachnoid haemorrhage. After administration of dehydrants the patient's condition somewhat improved. What is the main component of further emergency care?

Coagulants

Antiaggregants

Anticoagulants

Corticosteroids

Fibrinolytics

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While staying in a stuffy room a 19-year-old emotionally labile girl developed severe weakness, dizziness, blackout, nausea and loss of consciousness without convulsions. Objectively: the

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Epileptic attack

### **(KROK – 2012)**

Explosion of a tank with benzene at a chemical plant has killed and wounded a large number of people. There are over 50 victims with burns, mechanical traumas and intoxication. Specify the main elements of medical care and evacuation of population in this situation:

Sorting, medical assistance, evacuation

Sorting, recovery, rescue activity

Medical assistance, evacuation, isolation

Isolation, rescue activity, recovery

Sorting, evacuation, treatment

### **(KROK – 2012)**

A 26-year-old patient with affective bipolar disorder has developed a condition manifested by mood improvement, behavioural and sexual hyperactivity, verbosity, active body language, reduced need for sleep. Which of the following drugs are most effective in this case?

Neuroleptics with a sedative effect

Antidepressants with a sedative effect

Antidepressants with an activating effect

Tranquilizers

Neuroleptics with an activating effect

**(KROK – 2012)**

An emergency doctor has diagnosed a 32-year-old woman with generalized convulsive status epilepticus. The deterioration in the patient's condition is caused by a sudden gap in the epilepsy treatment. Specify the doctor's further tactics:

Hospitalization in the intensive care unit

Hospitalization in the department of neurosurgery

Outpatient monitoring by a neuropathologist

Outpatient monitoring by a neurosurgeon

Hospitalization in the department of neurology

**(KROK – 2012)**

A 30-year-old patient got in a car accident. He is unconscious, pale, has thready pulse. In the middle third of the right thigh there is an extensive laceration with ongoing profuse external arterial bleeding. What urgent actions must be taken to save the life of the patient?

Tourniquet above the wound of the right thigh

Tourniquet below the wound of the right thigh

Plaster bar

Precordial thump

Artificial lung ventilation

**(KROK – 2013)**

A 24-year-old patient got a puncture injury below the Poupart's ligament accompanied by intense arterial bleeding. The best method to temporarily stop the bleeding in the patient would be:

Compression band

Compressing a blood vessel with a clamp

Wound suturing

Maximum limb bending  
Esmarch's tourniquet

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Antiaggregants

Anticoagulants

Corticosteroids

Fibrinolytics



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Epileptic attack

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Explosion of a tank with benzene at a chemical plant has killed and wounded a large number of people. There are over 50 victims with burns, mechanical traumas and intoxication. Specify the main elements of medical care and evacuation of population in this situation:

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Medical assistance, evacuation, isolation

Isolation, rescue activity, recovery

Sorting, evacuation, treatment

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Antidepressants with a sedative effect  
Antidepressants with an activating effect  
Tranquilizers  
Neuroleptics with an activating effect

**(KROK – 2013)**

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Hospitalization in the intensive care unit  
Hospitalization in the department of neurosurgery  
Outpatient monitoring by a neuropathologist  
Outpatient monitoring by a neurosurgeon  
Hospitalization in the department of neurology

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A 30-year-old patient got in a car accident. He is unconscious, pale, has thready pulse. In the middle third of the right thigh there is an extensive laceration with ongoing profuse external arterial bleeding. What urgent actions must be taken to save the life of the patient?

Tourniquet above the wound of the right thigh  
Tourniquet below the wound of the right thigh  
Plaster bar  
Precordial thump  
Artificial lung ventilation

**(KROK – 2014)**

A 24-year-old male patient got a puncture injury below the Poupart's ligament, which was accompanied by intense arterial bleeding. The best method to temporarily stop the bleeding in the patient would be:

Compression band

Compressing a blood vessel with a clamp

Maximum limb bending

Wound suturing

Esmarch's tourniquet

**(KROK – 2014)**

An hour before an elective surgery, a 56-year-old patient of the surgical department got a dramatic increase in blood pressure, tachycardia, hand tremor. The patient is confused, anxious, depressed, fearful, is pessimistic about the operation outcome, refuses the surgery. What tactics should be chosen by a surgeon?

Start the surgery after correction of blood pressure

Predict the psychological state of the patient

Organize monitoring of the patient by medical personnel and mental health counselor

Isolate the patient

Organize monitoring of the patient by his family members

**(KROK – 2014)**

A 41-year-old male patient was delivered to a hospital unconscious. During the previous 7 days he had been taking large doses of bisepitolum for a cold. The night before, he began complaining of dyspnea, especially when lying down, swollen legs, 2-day urinary retention. In the morning he had seizures and lost consciousness. Objectively: noisy breathing at the rate of 30 /min, edematous legs and lumbar region, Ps- 50/min. Plasma creatinine

is 0,586 mmol/l, plasma potassium - 7,2 mmol/l. What treatment is necessary for this patient?

Hemodialysis

Glucocorticosteroids

Heparin

Plasma volume expanders

Large doses of verospiron

### **(KROK – 2014)**

A 56-year-old male patient has been delivered to the emergency department with frostbite on both feet. What aid should be rendered to the victim?

Apply a bandage, give an injection of vasodilators

Administer heart medications

Put the feet into hot water

Apply an alcohol compress

Rub the feet with snow

### **(KROK – 2014)**

At the first minute of life a full-term infant born with umbilical cord entangled around his neck has total cyanosis, apnea, HR-80/min, hypotonia and areflexia. There are no signs of meconium aspiration. After the airway suctioning the newborn did not start breathing. What is the next action of the doctor?

ALV with a 100% O<sub>2</sub> mask

Stimulation of the skin along the spine

Intravenous administration of etamsylate

Intravenous administration of adrenaline

Tracheal intubation and ALV

**(KROK – 2014)**

In a cold weather, the emergency room admitted a patient pulled out of the open water. There was no respiratory contact with the water. The patient is excited, pale, complains of pain, numbness of hands and feet, cold shiver. Respiratory rate is 22/min, AP-120/90 mm Hg, Ps110 /min, rectal temperature is 34, 5oC. What kind of warming is indicated for this patient?

Passive warming

Warm bath

Infusion of 37oC solutions

Hot compresses

Hemodialysis with blood warming

**(KROK – 2014)**

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Sorting, medical assistance, evacuation

Isolation, rescue activity, recovery

Sorting, recovery, rescue activity

Medical assistance, evacuation, isolation

Sorting, evacuation, treatment

**(KROK – 2014)**

A 36-year-old injured has been taken to the emergency station with open tibi-al fractures. Examination reveals bleeding: pulsating blood spurts out of the wound. What medical manipulations are required at this stage of medical care?

Apply a tourniquet on the thigh proximal to the source of bleeding and transport the patient to the operating room

Apply a tourniquet on the thigh distal to the source of bleeding and transport the patient to the operating room

Transport the patient to the operating room

Immobilize the fracture and transport the patient to the operating room

Stop the bleeding by a compressive bandage and transport the patient to the operating room

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Hemodialysis

Large doses of verospiron

Glucocorticosteroids

Plasma volume expanders

Heparin

### **(KROK – 2015)**

A 50-year-old male in a grave condition has been admitted to the intensive care unit. It is known from life history that the patient works in agriculture, and 3 hours ago was engaged into insecticide treatment of crops for control of colorado potato beetle. Condition on admission: acrocyanosis, bronchorrhea, tachypnea, AP- 100/60 mm Hg, Ps- 44/min. What method of efferent therapy would be most appropriate at this stage?

Hemosorbction  
Plasmapheresis  
Plasma dialysis  
Lymphosorption  
Hemodialysis

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Administer heart medications  
Put the feet into hot water  
Apply an alcohol compress  
Rub the feet with snow

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ALV with a 100% O2 mask  
Stimulation of the skin along the spine  
Tracheal intubation and ALV  
Intravenous administration of adrenaline  
Intravenous administration of etamsylate

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Hot compresses

Infusion of 37oC solutions

Warm bath

Hemodialysis with blood warming

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Sorting, medical assistance, evacuation

Sorting, evacuation, treatment

Medical assistance, evacuation, isolation

Sorting, recovery, rescue activity

Isolation, rescue activity, recovery

### **(KROK - 2015)**

A 36-year-old injured has been taken to the emergency station with open tibi-al fractures. Examination reveals bleeding: pulsating blood spurts out of the wound. What medical manipulations are required at this stage of medical care?

Apply a tourniquet on the thigh proximal to the source of bleeding and transport the patient to the operating room

Stop the bleeding by a compressive bandage and transport the patient to the operating room

Immobilize the fracture and transport the patient to the operating room



Transport the patient to the operating room  
Apply a tourniquet on the thigh distal to the source of bleeding  
and transport the patient to the operating room

**(KROK – 2016)**

You are a doctor on duty. A patient after a successful resuscitation (drowning) was delivered to an admission room. BP is 90/60 mm Hg, heart rate is 120/min., respiration rate is 26/min. The patient is unconscious, pupils are moderately dilated, general clonic and tonic convulsions are observed. Make the diagnosis:

Postresuscitation disease

Vegetative state

Unconsciousness

Apparent death

Coma of unknown origin

**(KROK – 2016)**

A 24-year-old patient received a puncture injury below the Poupart's ligament accompanied by intense arterial bleeding. The best method to temporarily stop the bleeding in the patient would be:

Compression band

Wound suturing

Compressing a blood vessel with a clamp

Esmarch's tourniquet

Maximum limb bending

**(KROK – 2016)**

A 48-year-old woman has thermal burns of both hands. The epidermis of the palms and backs of her hands is exfoliating, and blisters filled with serous liquid are forming. The forearms are intact. What diagnosis is most likely?

2-3A degree thermal burn

3 B degree thermal burn

1 degree thermal burn

4 degree thermal burn

1-2 degree thermal burn

**(KROK – 2016)**

In 10 hours after eating canned mushrooms a 27-year-old patient has developed diplopia, bilateral ptosis, disrupted swallowing, shallow breathing with respiratory rate 40/min., muscle weakness, enteroparesis. What measure should be taken first?

Intubation of the trachea for artificial respiration

Intravenous detoxication therapy

Introduction of antitubulinic serum

Introduction of glucocorticosteroids

Gastrointestinal lavage

**(KROK – 2016)**

A patient in a clinical death condition is being resuscitated through mouth-to-mouth artificial pulmonary ventilation and external cardiac massage. A doctor noticed that air does not flow into the patient's airways and his head and torso are positioned at the same level. Why is artificial respiration not effective in the given case?

Tongue retraction

External cardiac massage

Probe is absent from stomach

Low breathing volume

The patient's mouth is too small

**(KROK – 2016)**

After a contact with chemicals a plant worker has suddenly developed stridor, voice hoarseness, barking cough, progressing

dyspnea. Objective examination reveals acrocyanosis. What is your provisional diagnosis?

Laryngeal edema

Pulmonary atelectasis

PATE

Laryngeal carcinoma

Pneumothorax

### **(KROK – 2016)**

A child from primipregnancy was born in a term labor and has body weight of 4000 g and body length of 57 cm. When born, he was nonresponsive to examination. Diagnosis is diffuse. Heart rate is 80/min. What resuscitation measures should be taken?

Intubate and begin ALV

Administer naloxone

Introduce 100% oxygen

Tactile stimulation

### **(KROK – 2016)**

An emergency doctor has diagnosed a 32-year-old woman with generalized convulsive status epilepticus. The deterioration in the patient's condition is caused by a sudden gap in the epilepsy treatment. Specify the doctor's further tactics:

Hospitalization in the intensive care unit

Outpatient monitoring by a neurosurgeon

Hospitalization in the department of neurosurgery

Hospitalization in the department of neurology

Outpatient monitoring by a neuropathologist

**(KROK - 2017)**

A patient with nosocomial pneumonia has signs of collapse. Which of the following pneumonia complication is the most likely to be accompanied with collapse?

Septic shock

Emphysema

Toxic hepatitis

Bronchial obstruction

Exudative pleuritis

**(KROK - 2017)**

An unconscious patient presents with moist skin, shallow breathing. There are signs of previous injection on the shoulders and hips. BP- 110/70 mm Hg. Tonus of skeletal muscles and reflexes are increased. Cramps of muscles of the extremities are seen. What is the most likely disorder?

Hypoglycemic coma

Stroke

Hyperglycemic coma

Hyperosmolar coma

Hyperlactacidotic coma

**(KROK - 2017)**

A 42 y.o. man died in a road accident after the haemorrhage on the site, due to acute hemorrhagic anaemia. What minimum percentage volume of the total blood loss would result in death at acute haemorrhage?

25-30%

10-14 %

6-9 %

15-20 %

35-50 %

**(KROK - 2017)**

What develops most often after accidental intake of hydrochloric acid?

Cardiac insufficiency

Acute pancreatitis

Cushing's syndrome

Dehydrated's syndrome

Kutling's syndrome

**(KROK - 2017)**

A 52 y.o. patient fell from 3 m high on the ground with the right lumbar area. He complains of pain here. There is microhematuria in the urea. On urography kidney's functioning is satisfactory.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

Kidney's contusion

Paranephral hematoma

Subcapsular kidney's rupture

Multiple kidney's ruptures

Kidney's abruption

**(KROK - 2017)**

A 41 y.o. man complains of acute pain in the right side of the thorax and sudden increase of dyspnea following the lifting of heavy object. The patient's condition is serious: lips and mucous are cyanotic, breathing rate is 28 per min, pulse-122 bpm., AP-80/40 mm Hg. There is tympanitis on percussion and weakened breathing on auscultation on the right. S2 is accentuated over pulmonary artery. What is the urgent measure on the prehospital stage?

Air aspiration from the pleural cavity

Euphilline introduction

Epinephrine introduction  
Oxygen inhalation  
Call for cardiologic team

**(KROK - 2017)**

A patient, aged 58, was fishing in the winter. On return home after some time felt some pain in the feet. Consulted a doctor. On examination: feet skin was pale, then after rewarming became red, warm to the touch. Edema is not significant, limited to the toes. All types of sensitivity are preserved. No blisters. What degree of frostbite is observed?

- I degree
- IV degree
- V degree
- II degree
- III degree

**(KROK - 2017)**

A 30 y.o. patient had deep burn covering 30% of body 30 days ago. Now he presents with continued fever, loss of appetite, night sweats. Burned surface weakly granulates. What is the stage of burn disease?

- Septicotoxemia
- Primary burn shock
- Acute burn toxemia
- Secondary burn shock
- Convalescence

**(KROK - 2017)**

A male patient presents with swollen ankles, face, eyelids, elevated AP-160/100 mm Hg, pulse 54 bpm, daily loss of albumine with urine- 4g. What therapy is pathogenetic in this case?

Corticosteroids

Diuretics

NSAID

Calcium antagonists

Antibiotics