1. A 38 y.o. man complains of having occasional problems with swallowing of both hard and fluid food for many months. Sometimes he feels intense pain behind his breast bone, especially after hot drinks. There are asphyxia onsets at night. He has not put off weight. Objectively: his general condition is satisfactory, skin is of usual color. Examination revealed no changes of gastrointestinal tract. X-ray picture of thorax organs presents esophagus dilatation with level of fluid in it. What is the preliminary diagnosis?
   A. Cancer of esophagus  
   B. Esophagus achalasia  
   C. Esophagus candidosis  
   D. Gastroesophageal reflux  
   E. Myastenia

2. A 48-year-old patient complains of heaviness in the right hypochondrium, itching of the skin. He had been treated in infectious diseases hospital repeatedly due to icterus and itch. On physical exam: meteorism, ascitis, dilation of abdominal wall veins, protruded umbilicus, spleen enlargement. What can be diagnosed in this case?
   A. Cancer of the head of pancreas  
   B. Cancer of the liver  
   C. Gallstones  
   D. Liver cirrhosis  
   E. Viral hepatitis B

3. A 44-year-old patient complains about difficult urination, sensation of incomplete urinary bladder emptying. Sonographic examination of the urinary bladder near the urethra entrance revealed an oval well-defined hyperechogenic formation 2x3 cm large that was changing its position during the examination. What conclusion can be made?
   A. Concrement  
   B. Malignant tumour of the urinary bladder  
   C. Primary ureter tumour  
   D. Prostate adenoma  
   E. Urinary bladder polyp

4. A 69-year-old female patient complains of temperature rise up to 38.3°C, haematuria. ESR - 55 mm/h. Antibacterial therapy turned out to be ineffective. What diagnosis might be suspected?
   A. Chronic glomerulonephritis  
   B. Polycystic renal disease  
   C. Renal amyloidosis  
   D. Renal cancer  
   E. Urolithiasis

5. A 51 y.o. woman complains of dull pain in the right subcostal area and epigastric area, nausea, appetite decline during 6 months. There is a history of gastric peptic ulcer. On examination: weight loss, pulse is 70 bpm, AP is 120/70 mm Hg. Diffuse tenderness and resistance of muscles on palpation. There is a hard lymphatic node 1x1 cm in size over the left clavicle. What method of investigation will be the most useful?
   A. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy with biopsy  
   B. pH-metry  
   C. Stomach X-ray  
   D. Ultrasound examination of abdomen  
   E. Ureatic test

6. A 58 y.o. male patient is examined by a physician and suffers from general weakness, fatigue, mild pain in the left subcostal area, sometimes frequent painful urination. Moderate splenomegaly has been revealed. Blood test: neutrophilic leukocytosis with the progress to myelocyte, basophil- 2%; eosinophil- 5%. There is a urate crystals in urine, erythrocyte- 2-3 in the field of vision. What is the preliminary diagnosis?
A. Chronic myeloleukosis  
B. Hepar cirrhosis  
C. Leukemoid reaction  
D. Lymphogranulomatosis  
E. Urolithiasis

7.  
A 55 y.o. male patient complains of weakness during 2 months, pain in the right side of the thorax, cough, blood-streaked sputum. On X-ray: intensive triangle shadow in the area of lower lobe that is connected to mediastinum. What is the most likely disorder in the lungs?  
A. Bronchiectasia  
B. Central cancer of lungs  
C. Pleuropneumonia  
D. Pulmonary infarction  
E. Tuberculosis of lungs

8.  
A 58-year-old patient was diagnosed basal-cell skin cancer, 1st stage. Tumour is up to 1 cm in size and with up to 0,5 cm deep infiltration in tissues. Tumour is localized in the right nasolabial area. Choose the most optimal method of treatment.  
A. Chemotherapy  
B. Long-distance gamma therapy  
C. Long-distance roentgenotherapy  
D. Short-distance roentgenotherapy  
E. Surgical treatment

9.  
A 38-year-old patient complains of inertness, subfebrile temperature, enlargement of lymph nodes, nasal haemorrhages, bone pain. Objectively: the patient's skin and mucous membranes are pale, palpation revealed enlarged painless lymph nodes; sternalgia; liver was enlarged by 2 cm, spleen - by 5 cm, painless. In blood: erythrocytes - 2,7x10^{12}/L, Hb- 84 g/L, leukocytes - 58x10^9/L, eosinophils - 1%, stab neutrophils - 2%, segmented neutrophils - 12%, lymphocytes - 83%, lymphoblasts - 2%, smudge cells; ESR- 57 mm/h. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Acute lymphatic leukemia  
B. Acute myeloleukemia  
C. Chronic lymphatic leukemia  
D. Chronic myeloleukemia  
E. Lymphogranulomatosis

10.  
A patient complains about mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth, periodic pain, sensation of heaviness in the corresponding half of the upper jaw, haemorrhagic discharges from the left side of nose. These presentations have been observed for 4 months, within the last month the pain has become worse, the patient presents now with general weakness. Examination of the oral cavity reveals the grade II mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth. On palpation of the maxillary tuber, the bone wall was found to be absent. X-ray picture shows a homogeneous shadowing of maxillary sinus; bone structures have unclear contours. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Chronic odontogenous maxillary sinusitis  
B. Upper jaw adamantinoma  
C. Upper jaw cancer  
D. Upper jaw osteoclastoma  
E. Upper jaw sarcoma

11.  
A 49-year-old male patient consulted a dental surgeon about an enlarging "mother's mark", itch and desquamation. According to patient, changed in color and size skin area appeared a year ago after a shaving trauma. Objectively: there is an intensely pigmented brown spot up to 2 cm large with small oval protruding nodules on its surface in the infraorbital region on the left. Desquamation factors are present. Palpation is painless. Regional lymph nodes are matted together with skin and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Epidermoid cancer  
B. Melanoma
12. A 65 year old patient complains about pain during eating, reduced tongue mobility, an ulcer in the posterior part of mouth floor on the left, weight loss. Objectively: the patient uses a partial removable denture for the lower jaw. In the area of the left mylohyoid duct there is an ulcer in form of a cleft up to 1.6 cm long with everted edges, covered with grey-yellowish deposit, closely adhering to an infiltrate that can be detected during bimanual palpation. In the left submandibular and superolateral areas of neck several enlarged nonmobile lymph nodes can be palpated. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   A. Actinomycosis of mouth floor
   B. Cancer of mucous membrane of mouth floor
   C. Decubital ulcer of mouth floor
   D. Tertiary syphilis (gummatous ulcer)
   E. Tuberculous ulcer of mouth floor

13. A 56 year old man complains of pain in the left parotidomasticatory area, progressing face asymmetry that was noticed a month ago. Objectively: left-sided paresis of mimic muscles. To the fore of ear flap there is an ill-defined infiltration, the skin above it is tense and cyanotic; left lymph nodes are enlarged. Opening of mouth is limited down to 2.5 cm. The left parotid duct doesn't excrete saliva. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   A. Adenocarcinoma
   B. Chronic lymphadenitis
   C. Cyst of the gland
   D. Glandular tuberculosis
   E. Mixed tumour

14. A 43-year-old patient complains about constant pain in the upper jaw region on the right, that irradiate to the temple. The pain was noted one month ago. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of the swollen right cheek. Mucous membrane has no changes. The breathing through the right nasal meatus is obstructed, there are foul-smelling saniopurulent discharges. Plan X-ray film of facial skeleton in the semi-axial projection shows intensive opacity of the right maxillary sinus and violated intactness of its interior and superior walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
   B. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis
   C. Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminus
   D. Upper jaw cancer
   E. Upper jaw osteoma

15. Two years after radiation therapy a 49-year-old patient has been diagnosed with recurrence of the lower lip carcinoma. Objectively: there is a 1x2 cm large neoplasm with an ulcer in the centre in the region of the right half of the lower lip. Palpation of the right submandibular region reveals two enlarged, dense, painless lymph nodes of round shape. Specify the stage of the disease:
   A. T1 N0 M0
   B. T1 N1 M0
   C. T1 N2 M0
   D. T2 N0 M0
   E. T2 N1 M0

16. A 64-year-old patient complains about a slightly painful ulcer on the lateral surface of his tongue that appeared over 2 months ago. Objectively: lateral surface of tongue has an ulcer with raised edges, tissues around it are infiltrated. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, adhering to each other and surrounding tissues. What is your provisional diagnosis?
   A. Decubital ulcer
   B. Lingual cancer
C. Syphilis (hard chancre)
D. Tuberculous ulcer
E. Ulcero-necrotic lesion associated with blood disorders

17. A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a roundish tumour-like formation of about 1 cm in diameter located within the red border of his lower lip. Objectively: the tumour-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the red border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can be hardly removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti’s cheilitis
B. Bowen's disease
C. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
D. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the red border of lip
E. Verrucous precancer of the red border of lip

18. Examination of a male patient revealed that a tumour occupied the major part of his tongue; tongue mobility was limited, there were solitary regional nodes in the region of affection. After the cytological analysis the patient was diagnosed with cancer of tongue T2N1M0. What treatment should be chosen for this patient?
A. Chemotherapy
B. Combined method
C. Radiation therapy
D. Removal of lymph nodes
E. Surgical removal of tumour

19. Examination of a 45-year-old patient revealed some white patches on the buccal mucosa along the teeth closure line that didn’t protrude above the inflamed and edematous surrounding tissues. The patches could not be removed on scraping. A patient has smoked an average of 3 packs of cigarettes a day for 20 years. Specify the disease of buccal mucosa:
A. Erosive leukoplakia
B. Leukoplakia plana
C. Lichen ruber planus
D. Pemphigus
E. Tappeiner’s leukoplakia (leukoplakia nicotinica)

20. A 47-year-old patient consulted a doctor about an itching tumour in the right buccal area that has significantly enlarged lately. Examination revealed an irregularly shaped tumour up to 1,5 cm large, the tumour is black and glossy. What is your provisional diagnosis?
A. Cutaneous horn
B. Dermal basalioma
C. Dermal cancer
D. Dermal melanoma
E. Pigmented nevus

21. A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumour-like formation in the region of his lower lip which appeared 1-1,5 months ago. Objectively: there is a round tumour-like formation up to 1 cm in diameter on the red border of the lower lip on the right. Roll-like edges of the formation protrude above the level of the red border. In the centre of the formation a brown crust is visible. After its removal a crateriform hole can be seen. There is no bleeding or pain. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Keratoacanthoma
B. Lower lip carcinoma
C. Lower lip fibroma
D. Lower lip papilloma
E. Verrucous carcinoma

22. Brain tomography revealed a tumour in the region of red nucleus. What part of brain is damaged?
A. Cerebellum
23. A 52-year-old patient complains about a nonhealing ulcer on his lower lip. The patient is a smoker. He hasn’t ever consulted a doctor about it. In the region of red border of the lower lip a roundish ulcer is present. It is up to 2,0 cm in diameter. The ulcer edges are thickened and a little bit raised in form of a whitish swelling. In the left submandibular region palpation revealed enlarged, painless, dense lymph nodes with limited mobility. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Cancer of the lower lip
   B. Erosive verrucous leukoplakia
   C. Fibroma of the lower lip
   D. Keratoacanthoma
   E. Syphilitic ulcer

24. A 76-year-old patient has a roundish ulcer in the area of the right nasolabial sulcus. The ulcer has dense, rough floor covered with yellowish-grey crusts, and resembles of a cone. The ulcer edges are dense, crater-like; the ulcer grows both sidewards and deepwards. What is your provisional diagnosis?
   A. Actinomycotic ulcer
   B. Basalioma
   C. Squamous cell carcinoma of skin
   D. Syphilitic ulcer
   E. Tuberculous ulcer

25. An endometrial adenocarcinoma that has extended to the uterine serosa would be classified as stage:
   A. IC
   B. IIA
   C. IIB
   D. IIIA
   E. IVAB

26. A 58-year-old female patient came to the antenatal clinic with complaints of bloody light-red discharges from the genital tracts. Menopause is 12 years. Gynaecological examination found externalia and vagina to have age involution; uterine cervix was unchanged, there were scant bloody discharges from uterine cervix, uterus was of normal size; uterine appendages were not palpable; parametria were free. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Abnormalities of menstrual cycle with climacteric character
   B. Atrophic colpitis
   C. Cervical carcinoma
   D. Granulosa cell tumour of ovary
   E. Uterine carcinoma

27. The results of a separate diagnostic curettage of the mucous of the uterus' cervix and body made up in connection with bleeding in a postmenopausal period: the scrape of the mucous of the cervical canal revealed no pathology, in endometrium - the highly differentiated adenocarcinoma was found. Metastases are not found. What method of treatment is the most correct?
   A. Radial therapy
   B. Surgical treatment + chemotherapy
   C. Surgical treatment and hormonotherapy
   D. Surgical treatment and radial therapy

28. A 40 year old patient complains of yellowish discharges from the vagina. Bimanual examination revealed no pathological changes. The smear contains Trichomonas vaginalis and blended flora. Colposcopy revealed two hazy fields on the frontal labium, with a negative
iodine test. Your tactics:
A. Cervix ectomy
B. Cryolysis of cervix of the uterus
C. Diathermocoagulation of the cervix of the uterus
D. Specific treatment of Trichomomas colpitis
E. Treatment of specific colpitis and subsequent biopsy

29.
A 48 year old female patient complains about contact haemorrhage. Speculum examination revealed hypertrophy of uterus cervix. It resembles of cauliflower, it is dense and can be easily injured. Bimanual examination revealed that fornices were shortened, uterine body was nonmobile. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Cervical carcinoma
B. Cervical papillomatosis
C. Cervical pregnancy
D. Endometriosis
E. Metrofibroma

30.
Laparotomy was performed to a 54 y.o. woman on account of big formation in pelvis that turned out to be one-sided ovarian tumour along with considerable omental metastases. The most appropriate intraoperative tactics involves:
A. Ablation of an ovary and omental metastases
B. Ablation of omentum and both ovaries with tubes
C. Ablation of omentum, uterus and both ovaries with tubes
D. Biopsy of an ovary
E. Biopsy of omentum

31.
A 43 y.o. patient complains of formation and pain in the right mammary gland, rise of temperature up to 37.2°C during the last 3 months. Condition worsens before the menstruation. On examination: edema of the right breast, hyperemia, retracted nipple. Unclear painful infiltration is palpated in the lower quadrants. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Cancer of the right mammary gland
B. Premenstrual syndrome
C. Right-side acute mastitis
D. Right-side chronic mastitis
E. Tuberculosis of the right mammary gland

32.
A 54-year-old female patient consulted a doctor about bloody discharges from the genital tracts after 2 years of amenorrhea. USI and bimanual examination revealed no genital pathology. What is the tactics of choice?
A. Contracting drugs
B. Estrogenic haemostasia
C. Fractional biopsy of lining of uterus and uterine mucous membranes
D. Hysterectomy
E. Styptic drugs

33.
A 43 y.o. woman complains of contact hemorrhages during the last 6 months. Bimanual examination: cervix of the uterus is enlarged, its mobility is reduced. Mirrors showed the following: cervix of the uterus is in the form of cauliflower. Chrobak and Schiller tests are positive. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Cancer of cervix of the uterus
B. Cervical pregnancy
C. Leukoplakia
D. Nascent fibroid
E. Polypus of the cervis of the uterus

34.
A 59 year old female patient applied to a maternity welfare clinic and complained about bloody discharges from the genital tracts. Postmenopause is 12 years. Vaginal examination revealed that external genital organs had signs of age involution, uterus cervix was not
erosive, small amount of bloody discharges came from the cervical canal. Uterus was of normal size, uterine appendages were unpalpable. Fornices were deep and painless. What method should be applied for the diagnosis specification?

A. Culdoscopy
B. Extensive colposcopy
C. Laparoscopy
D. Puncture of abdominal cavity through posterior vaginal fornix
E. Separated diagnostic curettage

35. After examination a 46-year-old patient was diagnosed with left breast cancer T2N2M0, cl. gr. II-a. What will be the treatment plan for this patient?

A. Chemotherapy only
B. Operation + radiation therapy
C. Operation only
D. Radiation therapy + operation + chemotherapy
E. Radiation therapy only

36. A 68-year-old patient consulted a doctor about a tumour in her left mammary gland. Objectively: in the upper internal quadrant of the left mammary gland there is a neoplasm up to 2,5 cm in diameter, dense, uneven, painless on palpation. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cancer
B. Cyst
C. Fibroadenoma
D. Lipoma
E. Mastopathy

37. A 45 y.o. woman complains of contact bleedings during 5 months. On speculum examination: hyperemia of uterus cervix, looks like cauliflower, bleeds on probing. On bimanual examination: cervix is of densed consistensy, uterus body isn't enlarged, mobile, nonpalpable adnexa, parametrium is free, deep fornixes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cancer of body of uterus
B. Cancer of cervix of uterus
C. Cervical pregnancy
D. Fibromatous node which is being born
E. Polypose of cervix of uterus

38. A 26-year-old woman complains of having bloody discharges from the genitals for the last 14 days, abdominal pain, general fatiguability, weakness, weight loss, body temperature rise, chest pain, obstructed respiration. 5 weeks ago she underwent induced abortion in the 6-7 week of gestation. Objectively: the patient is pale and inert. Bimanual examination revealed that the uterus was enlarges up to 8-9 weeks of gestation. In blood: Hb- 72 g/L. Urine test for chorionic gonadotropin gave the positive result. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Chorioepithelioma
B. Metroendometritis
C. Uterine carcinoma
D. Uterine fibromyoma
E. Uterus perforation

39. A 54-year-old female patient consulted a gynaecologist about bloody discharges from the vagina for 1 month. Last menstruation was 5 years ago. Gynaecological examination revealed no pathological changes. What is the tactics of choice?

A. Colposcopy
B. Cytosmear
C. Diagnostic fractional curettage of uterine cavity
D. Symptomatic therapy
E. USI

40. A 76 y.o. woman complains of progressing swallowing disorder, mostly she has had
problems with solid food for the last 6 weeks. Sometimes she has regurgitation of solid masses. Swallowing is not painful. She lost 6 kg. 10 years ago she had myocardiac infarction, she takes constantly aspirine and prolonged nitrates. She consumes alcohol in moderate proportions, smokes. Objectively: icteric skin, neck has no peculiarities, lymph nodes are not enlarged. Thorax has no changes, cardiovascular system has no evident changes. Liver is +3 cm. What is the preliminary diagnosis?

A. Cancer of esophagus
B. Diaphragmatic hernia
C. Diffuse constriction of esophagus
D. Esophageal achalasia
E. Myasthenia

41. A 40 year old woman has changes of mammary gland. What are the most often symptoms that precede the malignization?

A. Bloody discharges from the nipple
B. Painful movable induration
C. Painless movable induration
D. Pure discharges from the nipple
E. Skin induration with inverted nipple

42. A 40 year old woman has a self-detected hard breast mass. The procedure of choice for confirming the diagnosis is:

A. Aspiration biopsy with cytology
B. Excision biopsy
C. Mammography
D. Thermography
E. Ultrasonography

43. A 16 year old patient with complaints of frequent pain in the abdomen was diagnosed with melanoma, examination revealed also pigmentation of the mucosa and skin, polyp in the stomach and large intestine. It is known that the patient's mother has an analogous pigmentation and has been often treated for anemia. What disease is suspected?

A. Adolescent polyposis
B. Chron's disease
C. Hirschprung's disease
D. Peytz-Egers's polyposis
E. Tuberculosis of the intestine

44. For the persons who live in a hot area after an accident at a nuclear object, the greatest risk within the first decade is represented by cancer of:

A. Breast
B. Lungs
C. Reproduction system organs
D. Skin
E. Thyroid gland

45. It is suspected that a 54 year old patient has a cancer of rectum. What diagnostic method is to be applied in the first place?

A. CT of abdominal cavity
B. Digital examination of rectum
C. Laparoscopy
D. Rectoromanoscopy
E. Ultrasound

46. A 74 y.o. patient has been ill with prostate cancer for the last 3 years. 4 days ago, after alcohol consumption, there was an acute retention of urination. At the pre-admission stage his urinary bladder was catheterized with metallic catheter. Examination revealed: right epididymis is enlarged, thick and painful, there are purulent discharges from urethra. What way of emergency care must be chosen?
47. A 50 year old woman with a 2-year history of mild, diffuse, tender thyroid enlargement complains of 10 pound weight gain and fatigue. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   A. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
   B. Papillary thyroid carcinoma
   C. Riedel's thyroiditis
   D. Subacute thyroiditis
   E. Suppurative thyroiditis

48. A survey radiograph of chest of a 62 year old smoker who often suffers from “pneumonias” showed a triangle shadow in the right lung, its vertex is pointing towards the lung root. It also showed deviation of heart and mediastinum shadows towards the lesion. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   A. Atelectasis
   B. Central cancer of lung
   C. Lung abscess
   D. Lung cyst
   E. Peripheral cancer of lung

49. A 65-year-old patient complains of dull pain in the rectum during and after defecation, discharge of mucus and small amount of blood mixed up with mucus and faeces. The discharged blood is of dark red colour, sometimes with small amount of clots. The patient is sick for 8 months, has lost some weight. On digital examination, there is a round constriction of the rectum with infiltrate at a height of 4-5 cm from the anus. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   A. Cancer of the medium-ampullar section of the rectum
   B. Chronic paraproctitis
   C. Cicatricial stenosis of the rectum
   D. Crohn's disease
   E. Non-specific ulcer colitis

50. A female patient has been suffering from pain in the right subcostal area, bitter taste in the mouth, periodical bile vomiting for a month. The patient put off 12 kg. Body temperature in the evening is 37,6°C. Sonography revealed that bile bladder was 5,5 х 2,7 cm large, its wall - 0,4 cm, choledochus - 0,8 cm in diameter. Anterior liver segment contains a roundish hypoechoic formation up to 5 cm in diameter and another two up to 1,5 cm each, walls of these formations are up to 0,3 cm thick. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Alveolar echinococcus of liver
   B. Cystous liver cancer
   C. Liver abscess
   D. Liver cancer
   E. Paravesical liver abscesses

51. A 36-year-old woman applied to doctor with complaints of the enlargement of the right mammary gland. On physical exam: the right mammary gland is enlarged, hardened; nipple with areola is pasty and hydropic, looks like "lemon peel". There palpates a lymph node in the right axilla, 1,5 cm in diameter, dense consistence, not mobile. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   A. Acute mastitis
   B. Diffusive mastopathy
   C. Erysipelatouslike cancer of the mammary gland
   D. Hydropic and infiltrative cancer of the mammary gland
   E. Paget's cancer

52.
A 43 year old patient had cholecystectomy 6 years ago because of chronic calculous cholecystitis. Lately he has been suffering from pain in the right subcostal area and recurrent jaundice. Jaundice hasn't gone for the last 2 weeks. Stenosing papillitis 0.5 cm long has been revealed. What is the best way of treatment?

A. To perform choledochoduodenostomy  
B. To perform endoscopic papillosphincterotomy  
C. To perform external choledoch drainage  
D. To perform transduodenal papillosphincterotomy  
E. To treat conservatively: antibiotics, spasmyotics, antiinflammatory drugs

53.  
A 62-year-old patient complains of the pain behind the sternum, bad passing of solid and liquid food, bad breath, increased salivation weight, loss of 15 kg during the period of 2 months. Appetite is retained. On physical exam: face features are sharpened. The skin is pale, with sallow tint, its turgor is decreased. The liver is not enlarged. Blood Hb - 86g/L. Gregersen reaction is positive. What kind of pathology caused the given clinical situation?

A. Achalasia of esophagus  
B. Benign growth of esophagus  
C. Chronic non-specific esophagitis  
D. Cicatricial constriction of esophagus  
E. Esophagus cancer

54.  
A 50 y.o. patient was admitted to the hospital with complaints of blood in urine. There was no pain or urination disorders, hematuria has lasted for 3 days. Objectively: kidneys are not palpable, suprapubic region has no peculiarities, external genitals have no pathology. Rectal examination revealed: prevesical gland is not enlarged. Cytoscopy revealed no changes. What disease would you think about first of all?

A. Cancer of kidney  
B. Kidney dystopy  
C. Necrotic papillitis  
D. Tuberculosis of urinary bladder  
E. Varicocele

55.  
A patient complains of nycturia, constant boring pain in perineum and suprapubic region, weak urine jet, frequent, obstructed and painful urination. He has been ill for several months, pain in perineum appeared after getting problems with urination. Rectal examination revealed that prostate is enlarged (mostly owing to the right lobe), dense, asymmetric, its central sulcus is flattened, the right lobe is dense, painless, tuberous. What disease can it be?

A. Cancer of prostate  
B. Chronic congestive prostatitis  
C. Prostate sclerosis  
D. Prostate tuberculosis  
E. Urolithiasis, stone of the right lobe of prostate

56.  
A 65-year-old patient complains of pain in the lumbar spine, moderate disuria. He has been suffering from these presentations for about half a year. Prostate volume is 45 cm3 (there are hypoechogenic nodes in both lobes, capsule invasion). The rate of prostate-specific antigen is 60 ng/L. Prostate biopsy revealed an adenocarcinoma. Which of the supplemental examination methods will allow to determine the stage of neoplastic process in this patient?

A. Bone scintigraphy  
B. Computer tomography of pelvis  
C. Excretory urography  
D. Roentgenography of chest  
E. Roentgenography of lumbar spine

57.  
A 39-year-old patient complains of a tumour on the anterior surface of her neck. The tumour has been observed for 2 years. It is nonmobile and has enlarged recently. The patient has a changed tone of voice, a sense of pressure. Objectively: in the left lobe of the thyroid gland a 3 cm node is palpable; it is very dense, tuberous, painless. Cervical lymph nodes are enlarged. Functional status of the thyroid gland is unchanged. What is the most likely
diagnosis?
A. Chronic fibrous Riedel's thyroiditis
B. Chronic lymphomatous Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C. Nodular euthyroid goiter
D. Nodular hyperthyroid goiter
E. Thyroid gland cancer

58.
A 47-year-old patient complains about cough with purulent sputum, pain in the lower part of the left chest, periodical body temperature rise. She has been suffering from these presentations for about 5 years. Objectively: “drumstick” distal phalanges. What examination would be the most informative for making a diagnosis?
A. Bacteriological analysis of sputum
B. Bronchoscopy and bronchography
C. Computer tomography of lungs
D. Pleural puncture
E. Survey radiograph of lungs

59.
A patient, aged 35, suffering from stomach ulcer. Had a course of treatment in the gastroenterological unit. 2 weeks later developed constant pain, increasing and resistant to medication. The abdomen is painful in epigastric area, moderate defence in pyloroduodenal area. Which complication development aggravated the patient's state?
A. Haemorrhage
B. Malignisation
C. Penetration
D. Perforation
E. Stenosis

60.
A 45 y.o. patient suffering from central cancer of lungs. Clinical and X-ray examination have revealed tense pneumothorax on the left. What emergency treatment should be undertaken?
A. Analgetics
B. Intravenous infusions
C. Intubation
D. Oxigenotherapy
E. Pleural cavity drainage

61.
A 63 y.o. male patient complains of weakness during 3 months, pain in the left side of the thorax, cough, blood-streaked sputum. On X-ray: intensive triangle shadow in the area of lower lobe that is connected to mediastinum. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Bronchiectasia
B. Central cancer of lungs
C. Pleuropneumonia
D. Pulmonary infarction
E. Tuberculosis of lungs

62.
A 67 y.o. patient complains of dyspnea, breast pain, common weakness. He has been ill for 5 months. Objectively: t°- 37.3°C, Ps- 96/min. Vocal tremor over the right lung cannot be determined, percussion sound is dull, breathing cannot be auscultated. In sputum: blood diffusively mixed with mucus. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Bronchoectatic disease
B. Exudative pleuritis
C. Focal pulmonary tuberculosis
D. Lung cancer
E. Macofocal pneumonia

63.
A 72-year-old patient complains of pain and bleeding during defecation. Digital rectal investigation revealed a tumour of the anal canal. After verification of the diagnosis the patient was diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma. The secondary (metastatic) tumour will be most probably found in:
A. Brain
64. Esophagus wall of a 72 year old patient with esophageal cancer pathology was injured during fibroesophagogastroscopy. This resulted in progressing of acute respiratory failure and collapse of the left lung. What aid should be rendered?
A. Buelau’s drainage of pleural cavity, antibacterial therapy
B. Drainage of pleural cavity by Bullaux method, mediastinum drainage, antibacterial therapy
C. Endoscopic closure of esophagus wound, drainage
D. Left-sided thoracotomy, closure of esophagus and mediastinum wound
E. Left-sided thoracotomy, closure of esophagus wound

65. A 17-year-old patient complains of pain in the area of the left knee joint. Soft tissues of thigh in the affected region are infiltrated, joint function is limited. X-ray picture of the distal metaepiphysis of the left femur shows a destruction focus with periosteum detachment and Codman’s triangle found at the defect border in the bone cortex. X-ray of chest reveals multiple small focal metastases. What treatment is indicated?
A. Amputation of the lower extremity
B. Disarticulation of the lower extremity
C. Distance gamma-ray therapy
D. Palliative chemotherapy
E. Radioiodine therapy

66. Examination of a patient revealed a dense, movable skin tumour that is standing out distinctly from the surrounding tissues. Its section is found to be white and composed of fibrous tissue. Microscopic examination revealed interlacing collagen fibers and few cells. What tumour is it?
A. Dermatofibroma
B. Desmoid
C. Fibroma
D. Histiocytoma
E. Myoma

67. A 50-year-old man has felt vague abdominal discomfort within past 4 months. Physical examination revealed no lymphadenopathy, and no abdominal masses or organomegaly at palpation. Bowel sounds are heard. An abdominal CT scan shows a 20 cm retroperitoneal soft tissue mass obscuring the left psoas muscle. A stool specimen tested for occult blood is negative. Which of the following neoplasms is this man most likely to have?
A. Adenocarcinoma
B. Desmoid
C. Hamartoma
D. Lipoma
E. Lymphoma

68. A 40-year-old woman has had a feeling of abdominal discomfort for the past 8 months. On pelvic examination, there is the right adnexal mass. Abdominal CT scan demonstrates a 7 cm cystic mass involving the right ovary with small areas of calcification. The uterus is normal in size. The right fallopian tube and ovary have been removed surgically. Grossly, the mass on sectioning is filled with abundant hair and sebum. Microscopically, the mass has glandular spaces lined by columnar epithelium, squamous epithelium with hair follicles, cartilage, and dense connective tissue. What type of tumour is it?
A. Melanoma
B. Metastasis of cervical carcinoma
C. Sarcoma of ovary
D. Squamous cell carcinoma of ovary
E. Teratoma

69. 
During surgery in a 17-year-old patient it was revealed the tumour of 4.5x5.0x3.5 cm in size on the lower surface of the liver with subserose localization, of dark-red colour. On the section tumour has cavities with marked amount of blood. What is preliminary diagnosis?

A. Capillary hemangioma  
B. Cavernous hemangioma  
C. Hemangioendothelioma  
D. Hemangiopericytoma  
E. Lymphangioma

70.
Chronic inflammation and transformation of the one-layer ciliated epithelium into multiple-layers flat epithelium was revealed in the thickened mucous membrane of the bronchus biopate of the patient with smoke abuse. Which of the processes is the most likely?

A. Epithelium hypertrophy  
B. Hyperplasia of the epithelium  
C. Leucoplasia  
D. Metaplasia  
E. Squamous cancer

71.
On microscopic examination of the enlarged neck gland of a 14-year-old girl it was revealed destruction of the tissue structure of the node, absence of the lymph follicles, sclerotic and necrosis parts, cell constitution of the node is polymorphous, lymphocytes, eosinophiles, atypical cells of the large size with multiple-lobule nuclei (Beresovsky-Shternberg cells) and onenucleus cells of the large size are present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute lympholeucosis  
B. Berkitt's lymphoma  
C. Chronic lympholeucosis  
D. Fungous mycosis  
E. Lymphogranulomatous

72.
A patient who has been abusing tobacco smoking for a long time has got cough accompanied by excretion of viscous mucus; weakness after minor physical stress, pale skin. The patient has also lost 12.0 kg of body weight. Endoscopic examination of biopsy material his illness was diagnosed as squamous cell carcinoma. Name a pathological process that preceded formation of the tumour:

A. Hyperplasia  
B. Hypoplasia  
C. Metaplasia  
D. Necrosis  
E. Sclerosis

73.
The intraoperational biopsy of mammal gland has revealed the signs of atypical tissue with disorder of parenchyma stroma proportion with domination of the last, gland structures of the different size and shape, lined with single-layer proliferative epithelium. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Fibroadenoma  
B. Infiltrative cancer  
C. Mastitis  
D. Noninfiltrative cancer  
E. Papilloma

74.
Microscopical examination of an enlarged cervical lymph node revealed blurring of its structure, absence of lymphoid follicles; all the microscopic fields showed cells with roundish nuclei and thin limbus of basophil cytoplasm. It is known from the clinical data that other groups of lymph nodes are also enlarged as well as spleen and liver. What disease might be suspected?

A. Lymphogranulomatosis  
B. Lymphoid leucosis
75. 6 months after delivery a woman had uterine bleeding. Gynecological examination revealed in the uterine cavity a dark-red tissue with multiple cavities that resembled of "sponge". Microscopic examination of the tumour revealed some atypic light epithelial Langhans cells and giant cells of cyncytiotrophoblast in blood lacunas. What tumour is it?
   A. Adenocarcinoma
   B. Chorioepithelioma
   C. Fibromyoma
   D. Squamous cell nonkeratinous carcinoma
   E. Vesicular mole

76. Examination of a 55 year old woman revealed under the skin of submandibular area a movable slowly growing pasty formation with distinct borders 1,0x0,7 cm large. Histological examination revealed lipocytes that form segments of different forms and sizes separated from each other by thin layers of connective tissue with vessels. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   A. Angioma
   B. Fibroma
   C. Fibrosarcoma
   D. Lipoma
   E. Liposarcoma

77. A 22 y.o. woman has enlarged lymph nodes. Histologically: a lymph node contains lymphocytes, histiocytes, reticular cells, small and big Hodgkin's cells, multinucleated Sternberg cells, isolated foci of caseous necrosis. What disease are these changes typical for?
   A. Acute leukemia
   B. Chronic leukemia
   C. Lung cancer metastasis
   D. Lymphogranulomatosis
   E. Lymphosarcoma

78. Unpainfull formation without marked borders appeared in the soft tissues of the thigh in the young man. On the tissue bioptate the formation looks like a meat of a fish, consisting of the immature fibroblast-like cells with multiple mitosis, which grow through the muscles. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Cancer
   B. Fibroma
   C. Fibrosarcoma
   D. Myoma
   E. Myosarcoma

79. A 45 y.o. patient consulted a doctor about plaque-shaped formation on his neck. Histological examination of biopsy skin material revealed tumorous cells of round and oval form with thin ring of basophilic cytoplasm that resemble of cells of basal epidermal layer. What tumour is it?
   A. Basalioma
   B. Epidermal cancer
   C. Hydradenoma
   D. Syringoadenoma
   E. Trichoepithelioma

80. A patient has a cluster of matted together dense lymph nodes on his neck. Histological examination of a removed lymph node revealed proliferation of reticular cells, presence of Reed-Sternberg cells. What disease is meant?
   A. Lymphoblastic leukemia
B. Lymphocytic leukemia
C. Lymphogranulomatosis
D. Myeloblastic leukemia
E. Myelocytic leukemia

81.
Examination of the anterior abdominal wall of a pregnant woman revealed a tumour-like formation that arose on the spot of a tumour that was removed two years ago. The neoplasm was well-defined, dense, 2x1 cm large. Histological examination revealed that the tumour was composed of differentiated connective tissue with prevailing collagen fibres. What tumour might be suspected?
A. Desmoid
B. Fibrosarcoma
C. Hibernoma
D. Leiomyoma
E. Lipoma

82.
A 46-year-old patient suffering from the diffuse toxic goiter underwent resection of the thyroid gland. After the surgery the patient presents with appetite loss, dyspepsia, increased neuromuscular excitement. The body weight remained unchanged. Body temperature is normal. Which of the following has caused such a condition in this patient?
A. Increased production of calcitonin
B. Increased production of thyroliberin
C. Increased production of thyroxin
D. Reduced production of parathormone
E. Reduced production of thyroxin

83.
A 56 year old patient came to a hospital with complaints about general weakness, tongue pain and burning, sensation of limb numbness. 5 months ago he underwent subtotal resection of stomach. In blood: Hb- 80 g/L; erythrocytes - 2,0x10¹²/L; colour index - 1,2, leukocytes - 3,5x10⁹/L. What anemia type is it?
A. Aplastic
B. B₁₂-folate deficient
C. Hemolytic
D. Iron-deficient
E. Posthemorrhagic

84.
A 23 y.o. patient complains of weakness, temperature rise up to 38-40°C. Objectively: liver and spleen are enlarged. Hemogram: Hb- 100 g/L, erythrocytes - 2,9x10¹²/L, leukocytes - 4,4x10⁹/L, thrombocytes – 48x10⁹/L, segmentonuclear neutrophils - 17%, lymphocytes - 15%, blast cells - 68%. All cytochemical reactions are negative. Make a hematological conclusion:
A. Acute erythromyelosis
B. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
C. Acute myeloblastic leukemia
D. Chronic myeloleukemia
E. Undifferentiated leukemia

85.
A 62 year old patient who previously worked as stoker was admitted to a hospital with complaints about general weakness, abrupt weight loss, hoarse voice, dyspnea, dry cough. Laryngoscopy revealed a tumour in the pharynx that invaded vocal cords and epiglottis. What is the most probable cause of tumour development?
A. Aromatic amines and amides
B. Ionizing radiation
C. Nitrosamines
D. Polycyclic aromatic carbohydrates
E. Retroviruses

86.
A 45 year old woman is ill with breast cancer. Her left arm has symptoms of lymphatic system insufficiency - limb edema, lymph node enlargement. What form of lymphatic circulation
insufficiency is it?
   A. Combined insufficiency
   B. Dynamic insufficiency
   C. Mechanic insufficiency
   D. Protein insufficiency
   E. Resorption insufficiency

87. In course of laparotomy a surgeon revealed tumour of descending colon. What artery supplies this part of the colon?
   A. Dexter colic
   B. Ileocolic
   C. Median colic
   D. Sinister colic
   E. Superior mesenteric artery

88. During the endoscopy the tumour of a major papilla of the duodenum and the disturbances of bile secretion were found. In which part of duodenum were the problems found?
   A. Bulb
   B. Pars ascendens
   C. Pars descendens
   D. Pars horizontalis
   E. Pars superior

89. Obturative jaundice developed in a 60-year-old patient because of malignant tumour of the big papillary of the duodenal. Lumen of what anatomical structure is squeezed with tumour?
   A. Common hepatic duct
   B. Cystic duct
   C. Hepatopancreatic ampulla
   D. Left hepatic duct
   E. Right hepatic duct

90. The patient with thymoma (thymus gland tumour) has cyanosis, extension of subcutaneous venous net and oedema of the soft tissues of face, neck, upper part of the trunk and upper extremities. What venous trunk is pressed with tumour?
   A. Clavicular vein
   B. External jugular vein
   C. Frontal jugular vein
   D. Internal jugular vein
   E. Superior vena cava

91. Ovarian tumour was diagnosed in the woman. Surgery was indicated. What ligament should be cut by the surgeon to disconnect the ovary and the uterus?
   A. Broad ligament of uterus
   B. Lateral umbilical ligament
   C. Round ligament of uterus
   D. Suspensory ligament of ovary
   E. The ovarian ligament

92. A 45-year-old patient was admitted to the surgical department with complaints of abrupt sharp pain in the epigastric region. After examination it was diagnosed: perforated tumour of the posterior wall of the stomach. Where did content of the stomach flow out while perforation?
   A. To the left mesenteric sinus
   B. To the liver bursa
   C. To the omental bursa
   D. To the proventriculus sack
   E. To the right mesenteric sinus

93. In a patient with tongue cancer emerged bleeding. For a temporary arrest of
bleeding it is necessary to press the carotid artery to the tubercle of a cervical vertebra. Which vertebra is it?
   A. II  
   B. III 
   C. IV 
   D. V 
   E. VI

94. A patient who suffers from cancer of back of tongue has an intense bleeding as a result of affection of dorsal lingual artery by the tumour. What vessel should be ligated to stop bleeding?
   A. Ascending pharyngeal artery 
   B. Deep lingual artery 
   C. Dorsal lingual artery 
   D. Facial artery 
   E. Lingual artery

95. A surgeon has to find the common hepatic duct during the operative intervention by reason of Klatskin tumour. The common hepatic duct is located between the leaves of:
   A. Hepatoduodenal ligament 
   B. Hepatogastric ligament 
   C. Hepatorenal ligament 
   D. Round ligament of liver 
   E. Venous ligament

96. A patient complains about impaired evacuatory function of stomach (long-term retention of food in stomach). Examination revealed a tumour of initial part of duodenum. Specify localization of the tumour:
   A. Flexura duodeni inferior 
   B. Pars ascendens 
   C. Pars descendens 
   D. Pars horizontalis 
   E. Pars superior

97. In course of an operation by reason of tuberculoma of the lung surgeon removed a part of a lung that was ventilated by a tertiary bronchus accompanied by branches of pulmonary artery and other vessels. What part of a lung was removed?
   A. Bronchopulmonary segment 
   B. Inferior lobe 
   C. Middle lobe 
   D. Pulmonary lobule 
   E. Superior lobe

98. Preventive examination of a patient revealed an enlarged lymph node of metastatic origin on the medial wall of the left axillary crease. Specify the most likely localization of the primary tumour:
   A. Lung 
   B. Mammary gland 
   C. Stomach 
   D. Submandibular salivary gland 
   E. Thyroid gland

99. While palpating mammary gland of a patient a doctor revealed an induration in form of a node in the inferior medial quadrant. Metastases may extend to the following lymph nodes:
   A. Bronchopulmonary 
   B. Parasternal 
   C. Posterior mediastinal 
   D. Profound lateral cervical 
   E. Superior diaphragmal
KT examination of a patient revealed tumour of mediastinum that caused alteration of vocal function of larynx. What nerve was constricted?

A. Diaphragmatic
B. Mandibular
C. Recurrent laryngeal
D. Sublingual
E. Superior laryngeal