

A 57-year-old man, a miner, complains of a pain in his chest, dyspnea on physical exertion, excessive sweating, constant subfebrile temperature, and cough that produces blood-streaked sputum. He has been smoking for approximately 40 years (2 packs a day) and frequently has "pneumonias". Survey chest X-ray shows a triangular shadow in the middle lobe of the right lung. One of the apices of the shadow points to the lung root. Cardiac and mediastinal shadows are displaced toward the affected area. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Tuberculosis of the right lung
- b. Right-sided pleuropneumonia
- c. Chronic bronchitis
- d. Pneumoconiosis
- *e. Cancer of the right lung

Against the background of a fever of 39.5°C , a 2-year-old boy with an acute respiratory viral disease developed an attack of generalized tonic-clonic seizures with loss of consciousness. The attack lasted 3 minutes. After the attack, the child is conscious and mildly sleepy. Neurologically, no pathology was detected, neuropsychological development corresponds with the child's age. Previously, the child had no such attacks or any central nervous system disorders. What type of convulsive syndrome is most likely in the child?

- a. Spasmophilia
- b. Typical absences
- c. Psychogenic nonepileptic seizure
- *d. Febrile seizures
- e. Symptomatic epilepsy

A 76-year-old woman complains of a progressive swallowing disorder, predominantly when she eats solid foods. This sign is observed over the past 6 weeks. Sometimes she notes episodes of vomiting with solid vomitus. Swallowing is painless. She has lost 6 kg. Ten years ago she had a myocardial infarction. She permanently takes aspirin and long-acting nitrates, drinks alcohol in moderation, and smokes. Objectively, her skin is icteric, her neck is normal, the lymph nodes are not enlarged. The chest is normal. The cardiovascular system shows no marked changes. The liver is +3 cm. Make the diagnosis:

- a.Diaphragmatic hernia
- *b.Esophageal cancer
- c.Diffuse esophageal narrowing
- d.Myasthenia
- e.Esophageal achalasia

A victim has a II-III degree burn injury that covers 15 % of the body surface. On day 20 after the injury, the patient presents with a sharp increase in the body temperature, general weakness, and frequent shallow respirations. The blood pressure is 90/50 mm Hg, the pulse is 112/min. What complication can be suspected in this case?

- *a.Sepsis
- b.Acute intoxication
- c.Pneumonia
- d.Anaerobic infection
- e.Purulent bronchitis

For a week a 42-year-old patient has been suffering from fever attacks which occur every 48 hours. Body temperature raises up to 40°C and decreases in 3-4 hours with excessive sweating. The patient presents with loss of appetite and general fatigue. The skin is pale and sallow. The liver and spleen are enlarged and dense on palpation. What method of diagnosis verification would be most efficient?

- a.Bacteriological analysis
- *b.Microscopy of blood smear and thick blood film
- c.Microscopy of hanging blood drop
- d.Complete blood count
- e.Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

A 38-year-old man complains of general weakness, shortness of breath, cough, and tachycardia. According to the patient's medical history, 10 days ago he had a fever of 38°C, chills, and difficulty breathing through the nose. Auscultation detects weakened heart sounds and wet crackles in the lower segments of the lungs. Body

temperature - 36.8°C) ECG reveals low voltage of R waves and a first-degree AV block. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Pulmonary thromboembolism
- b. Acute myocardial infarction
- *c. Acute myocarditis
- d. Mitral insufficiency
- e. Acute pericarditis

A 52-year-old man for the last 3 years has been suffering from difficult swallowing of solid food, burning retrosternal pain that aggravated during eating, loss of body mass, and occasional vomiting with undigested food. Esophageal X-ray shows S-shaped deformation of the esophagus and its dilation; at the cardiac orifice the esophagus is constricted; esophageal mucosa is smooth, without signs of peristalsis. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Reflux esophagitis
- b. Esophageal achalasia
- c. Diaphragmatic hernia
- d. Esophageal diverticulum
- *e. Esophageal carcinoma

A 63-year-old woman for the last 5 weeks presents with progressing painless jaundice, skin itching, weight loss of 10 kg, and acholia. Positive Courvoisier sign was detected during palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- *a. Pancreatic cancer
- b. Malaria
- c. Liver cancer
- d. Gallbladder cancer
- e. Viral hepatitis

A 26-year-old woman complains of cramping abdominal pain, diarrhea with a significant amount of mucus and blood, and fever of 37.5-38.0°C. Objectively, her skin and mucosa are pale, the body type is asthenic. Palpation detects pain

along the large intestine. Colonofibroscopy reveals edematous wall of the rectum and sigmoid colon, erosions, small ulcers, and mucus with blood in the lumen. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

- a.Crohn's disease
- b.Cancer of the large intestine
- c.Dysentery
- *d.Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- e.Chronic enteritis

A 76-year-old man complains of epigastric pain and periodical vomiting throughout the past 2 months. He has no dysphagia or <<coffee grounds>> vomiting. During this period, he has lost 5 kg, his appetite is low. He does not smoke and is not a heavy drinker. Previously, due to gastric dyspepsia he was taking antacids and proton pump inhibitors, but recently these drugs have stopped bringing him relief. Objectively, he is underweight, a lymph node can be palpated in his left supraclavicular fossa. The liver is not enlarged. Make the diagnosis:

- a.Diaphragmatic hernia
- b.Esophageal tumor
- c.Gastric ulcer
- d.Pylorostenosis
- *e.Gastric carcinoma

A 30-year-old man was delivered to a neurosurgical department with complaints of constant headaches, nausea, vomiting, fever, weakness of the right-side limbs. Anamnesis states that one month ago the patient had a surgery for left-sided suppurative otitis and mastoiditis. He has been undergoing treatment in an ENT department. Approximately 2 weeks ago the temperature increased, and the patient developed headaches. Objectively: heart rate - 98/min., BP- 140/90 mm Hg, temperature - 38,3°C) Neurologically pronounced stiff neck: bilateral Kernig's symptom, unsteadiness during the Romberg's maneuver. Computer tomography of the brain revealed a three-dimensional growth with a capsule in the left hemisphere. Make the diagnosis:

- a.Arnold-Chiari malformation

*b.Cerebral abscess

c.Hemorrhage

d.Echinococcus

e.Hydrocephalus

A 34-year-old woman complains of irritability, tearfulness, unmotivated mood swings, finger tremor, rapid fatigability, irregular menstrual cycle, pigmentation appearing around her eyes, and weight loss (10 kg within the last 4 months). Objectively, the following is observed: heart rate - 110/min., blood pressure - 140/75 mm Hg. The thyroid gland is slightly enlarged on palpation, painless, soft and elastic. Dalrymple, Stellwag, Mobius, and von Graefe signs are positive. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

*a.Thyrotoxicosis

b.Addison's disease

c.Hypothyroidism

d.Hyperparathyroidism

e.Dermatomyositis

A 49-year-old patient complains of swallowing disorder that intensifies during eating solid food, hiccups, hoarse voice, nausea, regurgitation, significant weight loss (15 kg within 2,5 months). Objectively: body weight is reduced; the skin is pale and dry; vesicular respiration; heart sounds are sufficiently sonorous; heart rate is rhythmic. The abdomen is soft, no pain on palpation. The liver is not enlarged. What investigation is most necessary for making the diagnosis in this case?

a.Clinical blood analysis

b.X-ray of the gastrointestinal tract

*c.Esophagoduodenoscopy with biopsy

d.Investigation of gastric secretion

e.X-ray in the Trendelenburg position