

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
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Должность: ректор
Дата подписания: 10.06.2024 08:16:26
Уникальный программный ключ:
e3a68f3eaa1e62674b5474998099d3d6b9ac1836

Diagnostic testing

DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF INTERNAL DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY

Term 9

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Qualification	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Department	Internal diseases
Final department	Internal diseases

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	With myocardial infarction in elderly and senile people, insufficiency develops:	a) cardiac; b) renal; c) hepatic; d) vascular; e) respiratory.	low
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Features of the clinical picture of myocardial infarction in old people:	a) does not have a clear clinical picture b) the pain is not intense; c) typical pain; d) usual localization; e) ordinary irradiation.	low
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	To improve the drainage function of the bronchi, it is better for elderly and elderly people to use:	a) dosed physical exercises; b) active gymnastics; c) spirometry; d) strength gymnastics; e) fluoroscopy.	low
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	The priority problem for acute bronchitis in elderly and senile people:	a) high fever; b) chest pain; c) pulmonary hemorrhage; d) shortness of breath; e) syncopal syndrome.	low
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Potential problem in elderly and senile people with chronic bronchitis:	a) fever; b) weakness; c) malaise; d) hemoptysis; e) shortness of breath.	low
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8	The most common complication of acute bronchitis in elderly and senile people:	a) chronic bronchitis; b) focal pneumonia; c) tuberculosis; d) lung cancer; e) bronchiectasis.	medium

PC- 10			
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Potential problem with acute pneumonia in elderly and senile people:	a) high fever; b) chest pain; c) wet cough; d) heart failure; e) hypotension.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	The development of pneumonia in elderly and senile people is predisposed by:	a) overwork; b) overheating; c) bed rest; d) stress; e) smoking.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	In case of exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, elderly and senile people are recommended:	a) pentamine; b) Corvalol; c) furosemide; d) expectorant mixture; e) antidepressants.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Mandatory radiography is performed on elderly and senile people when:	a) general weakness; b) malaise; c) decreased appetite; d) hemoptysis; e) cough.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	The most common cause of hemoptysis in elderly and senile people:	a) acute bronchitis; b) bronchial asthma; c) lobar pneumonia; d) lung cancer; e) pneumosclerosis.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Chest pain in elderly and senile people is observed with:	a) acute gastritis; b) chronic colitis; c) chronic enteritis; d) diaphragmatic hernia; e) osteochondrosis.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	In the occurrence of peptic ulcer in elderly and senile people, the following is of greatest importance:	a) genetic predisposition; b) disturbance of microcirculation in the wall of the stomach; c) increased acidity of gastric juice; d) Helicobacter pylori infection; e) diet violation.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	The priority problem for prostate adenoma in elderly and senile people:	a) pain in the lower back; b) headache; c) swelling; d) urinary retention; e) fever.	medium
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Rules for pharmacotherapy of elderly and old people:	a) a reduced dose of medication is prescribed; b) an increased dose is prescribed; c) medications are taken	medium

		only parenterally; d) all medications are taken at once; e) oral administration only.	
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	For hypertension in elderly patients, antihypertensive drugs:	a) quickly reduce blood pressure; b) slowly reduce blood pressure; c) are prescribed only parenterally; d) usual doses are recommended; e) maximum doses are prescribed.	high
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	A disease characterized by increased bone fragility due to a decrease in calcium content:	a) rheumatoid arthritis; b) rheumatic arthritis; c) osteochondrosis; d) osteoporosis; e) osteoarthritis.	high
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	In the elderly and elderly, it is necessary to avoid drugs that cause depression and depression:	a) bromhexine; b) furosemide; c) adelfan; d) dopegit; e) tanokan.	high
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Glycoside intoxication in the elderly is promoted by:	a) increased peristalsis; b) increased cleavage in the liver; c) increased excretion in urine; d) slowing down breakdown in the liver; e) diarrhea.	high
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC- 6 PC-8 PC- 10	Glaucoma is a contraindication for the use of:	a) phosphalugel; b) maalox; c) albuclid; d) vitamins; e) nitroglycerin.	high