

**TEST OF PROPEDEUTICS OF SURGICAL DISEASES EXAM**  
**for III course Medical students**

1. The correct technique of a local infiltration anesthesia is:  
A/ subcutaneous penetration and injecting a bolus of anesthetic  
B/ subepidermal "pushpin" and subcutaneous infiltration  
C/ multiple input and output of a needle in a small area of skin and a subcutaneous infiltration of anesthetic  
D/ None of the above.
2. Local anesthetics influence:  
A/ parasympathetic nerve fibers;  
B/ somatic nerve fibers;  
C/ efferent nerve fibers;  
D/ motor nerve fibers.
3. What are the classifications of burns?  
A/ I, II, III, IIIA, IV;  
B/ IA, IB, II, III, IV;  
C/ I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV;  
D/ I, II, III, IVA, IVB.
4. The temperature curve of sepsis is type:  
A/ undulans;  
B/ continua;  
C/ remittens;  
D/ hectica.
5. Side effects of local anesthesia with lidocaine are:  
A/ allergic;  
B/ inflammatory;  
C/ toxic;  
D/ anaphylactic.
6. Surgical infection is very possible in the following wounds:  
A/ copious bleeding;  
B/ cuts;  
C/ wounds of the head;  
D/ lacerated contusion.
7. The toxic reactions in local anesthesia do not appear in:  
A/ overdose of the maximum recommended dose of anesthetic;  
B/ direct injection of anesthetic into the bloodstream;  
C/ direct subcutaneous infiltration of an usual dose;  
D/ fast resorption after injection into a highly vascularized area.
8. For malignant tumors is unusual:  
A/ lymph vascular distribution;  
B/ Infiltration of adjacent organs;  
C/ spontaneous remission;  
D/ fast development without apparent reason.
9. Fibrogastroscopy allows a view of:  
A/ duodenum, jejunum and ileum;  
B/ ileum and colon;  
C/ duodenum;  
D/ duodenum, jejunum
10. Which of the following does not belong to regional anesthesia?  
A/ nerve block;  
B/ spinal anesthesia;  
C/ neuroleptanalgesia;  
D/ epidural anesthesia.
11. What is the nature of antisepsis?  
A/ increase patient's immunity;  
B/ weaken the pathogenic properties of microorganism;  
C/ destroy microbes in the wound;  
D/ create unfavorable conditions in the wound for microbes development.
12. Which antiseptics refer to a group of dyes?  
A/ Hibitane, chlorhexidine;  
B/ rivanol, methylene blue, brilliant green;  
C/ yodasept, tincture of iodine;  
D/ chloramine.

13. For the prevention of pulmonary inflammatory complications in the postoperative period are not applied:

- A/ early mobilization;
- B/ breathing exercises;
- C/ constantly lying position;
- D/ bronchodilators and expectorants.

14. The "Klinitron" used in the treatment of severe burns is:

- A/ complex of powerful analgesics;
- B/ system for optimum plasma expanding therapy;
- C/ fluid beds, providing optimum microclimate and toilet of the patient;
- D/ contemporary organic product replacement of the skin.

15. Bleeding from the wound is most scarce in:

- A/ cuts;
- B/ wounds of dog bites;
- C/ lacerated - contusion wounds;
- D/ puncture wounds.

16. Scalp is kind of:

- A/ lacerated- contusion wound;
- B/ incised wound;
- C/ gunshot wound;
- D/ bite wound.

17. Cancer of the connective tissue is:

- A/ lipoma;
- B/ chondroma;
- C/ sarcoma;
- D/ osteoma.

18. A common complication of atherosclerosis obliterans of the lower limbs is:

- A/ varicose;
- B/ lymphoedema;
- C/ gangrene;
- D/ erysipelas.

19. One-step operation is:

- A/ the entire volume of surgery is performed at once;
- B/ performed only one stage of the operation;
- C/ part of the multi-surgery;
- D/ small surgical intervention.

20. By ultrasound is diagnosed:

- A/ stomach ulcer;
- B/ duodenal ulcer;
- C/ acute appendicitis;
- D/ hepatic hydatid disease.

21. Embolism is not caused by:

- A/ coagulum;
- B/ air;
- C/ adipose tissue;
- D/ bone fragment.

22. The first laparoscopic surgery has been performed by:

- A/ general surgeon;
- B/ pediatric surgeon;
- C/ plastic surgeon;
- D/ gynecologist.

23. In allotransplantation, the donor and recipient are:

- A/ one and the same person;
- B/ from one species;
- C/ identical twins;
- D/ first-degree relatives.

24. Laparoscopy is:

- A/ radical surgery;
- B/ palliative surgery;
- C/ invasive examination;
- D/ noninvasive examination.