**Tests for** **discipline: training practice "Care of therapeutic patients.**

**Primary skills in research activities"**

1.Which of the following complaints are not typical for diseases of the cardiovascular system?

1.Chest pain during physical exertion.

2.Chest pain when swallowing.

3.Attacks of breathlessness and cough with serous bloody frothy sputum.

4.Swelling on the face.

5.Pain in chest when breathing and coughing.

2.What are the bounds of normal fluctuations in blood pressure in people over the age of 25 years (the WHO standards):

1.Systolic 105-130 mm Hg. article

2.Systolic 100-145 mmHg. article

3.Systolic 100-120 mm Hg. article

4.Diastolic 60-85 mm Hg. article

5.Diastolic 60-94 mm Hg. Article

3.Feeding specificity of patients with chronic heart failure:

1.The exclusion of fruits, vegetables.

2.The exclusion of fresh berries, juices.

3.Restriction of salt and fluid.

4.The purpose of food rich in vitamins and proteins.

5.To exclude strong tea and coffee.

4.Care and first first aid for asthma attack:

1.To provide a horizontal position.

2.Take advantage of a handheld inhaler.

3.To use the peak flow meter.

4.To ensure a flow of fresh air.

5.Inhalation of oxygen.

5.First aid in case of fainting:

1.To give an elevated position.

2.To provide a horizontal position.

3.Give smell of ammonia.

4.RUB the skin of the trunk with alcohol.

5.Sprinkle face with cold water.

6.First aid in pulmonary hemorrhage:

1.Take advantage of a handheld inhaler.

2.To give an elevated position.

3.To provide a horizontal position.

4.Ice pack on the chest.

5.A heating pad on the chest.

7.What means the term "sanitary and anti-epidemic regime" in the hospital?

1.Compliance with the diet.

2.The use of disinfectants in optimal concentrations.

3.Timely wet cleaning.

4.Observe the temperature.

5.The quartz treatment chambers.

6.The proper treatment.

8.What is meant by the term "polyuria"? The allocation for the day:

1.More 2000 ml urine.

2.More 1500 ml of urine per day.

3.More than 1000ml of urine per day.

4.More than 800ml per day.

5.More 1200 ml per day.

9.Types of medical institutions outpatient type:

1.Hospital.

2.Clinic.

3.The health center.

4.An outpatient clinic.

10.What kinds of regimes for patients in hospitals?

1.Outpatient.

2.Strict bed.

3.Outpatient.

4.Bed.

5.Nonstrict bed.

6.Free.

11.Types of compulsory medical documentation to the nurse:

1.Journal of patients admission.

2.Notebook transfer duty.

3.The history of the disease.

4.The temperature of the notebook.

5. sheet prescribing

12.Types of sanitary treatment of patients:

1.Local.

2.Full.

3.Trial.

4.Partial.

5.General.

13.How to transport a patient with myocardial infarction in the Department?

1.On foot, accompanied by nurses.

2.By elevator.

3. transportation on a stretcher

4.On the wheelchair.

14.Principles of clinical nutrition in gastric ulcer and 12 duodenal ulcer?

1.Restriction of salt and fluid.

2.Limit eating meat.

3.Mechanically, chemically, thermally gentle food.

4.The restriction of carbohydrates.

5.Frequent meals.

15. What solution is used for the prevention of bedsores?

1.Solution of rivanol.

2.Camphor spirit.

3.Solution alcohol.

16.Prevention of pressure sores include:

1.Bed rest.

2.Turning patients in bed.

3.Skin wipes disinfectants.

4.Breathing exercises.

5.The use of slip circles.

17. Types of fevers:

1.Low-grade.

2.Constant.

3.Laxative.

4.Debilitating.

5.High.

18.Indications for use of the bladder with ice:

1.Frostbite of the extremities.

2.Bleeding or hemorrhage.

3.The stab wound.

4.Bruises.

5.The initial stages of local inflammation.

19.How to collect sputum for bacteriological examination and the sensitivity of microflora to antibiotics?

1.In a clean glass jar.

2.Collect within 1-2 days up to 100 ml.

3.In a sterile Petri dish.

4.In a sterile tube.

5.In a sterile bowl.

20.How to properly provide oxygen to the patient?

1.Directly from the container.

2.Through the reducer.

3. oxygen moistened with alcohol

4.Through the mouthpiece.

5.Through a nasal catheter.

21. Pulse rate normal?

1.50-60 beats per 1 minute.

2.60-70 beats per 1 minute.

3.80-90 beats per 1 minute.

4.60-80 beats per 1 minute.

5.70-90 beats per 1 minute.

22.What is a "water balance"?

1.The daily amount of urine.

2.The amount of the liquid per day.

3.The ratio of received per day free fluid and urine.

4.The number of urine for 1 hour.

23.First aid for stroke:

1.Put the patient to bed.

2.To reassure the patient.

3.Give the drink 1 Diett of aspirin.

4.To give a Diett of nitroglycerin under the tongue.

5.To call the doctor.

24.First aid for vomiting bedridden patients:

1.To put the patient and submit the basin.

2.Turn head to one side.

3.Bring to corner of mouth a large tray.

4.To put the probe and to wash out the stomach.

5.To give the patient rinse mouth with warm water.

25.What do you need for gastric lavage?

1. A thin probe.

2.Fat tube.

3.Squirt.

4.Glass funnel.

5.A jug of water.

6.Bucket.

26.What is required for performances cleansing enemas:

1.Rubber bulb.

2.Water at room temperature.

3.Sunflower oil.

4.Bedpan.

5.The oilcloth.

27. Barium enema is:

1.X-ray contrast study of the colon.

2.Contrast study of the small intestine.

3.Endoscopic examination of the rectum and Sigma.

4.Radiopaque study of the gallbladder.

28. Rules for collection of urine for analysis?

1.Collect in the morning.

2.Gather in the evening.

3.The amount of urine 100-200 ml.

4.The amount of 20-30 ml.

5.Take average serving.

29. Analysis of urine by Nechiporenko provides:

1.Counting corpuscles in the daily quantity of urine.

2.The counting of leukocytes and erythrocytes in the minute volume of urine.

3.Counting of erythrocytes, leukocytes and cylinders in 1 ml of urine.

4.Calculation of cellular elements in the three portions of urine.

30. Rules for collection of urine for bacteriological examination?

1.To gather in the morning in a clean jar.

2.Warm fresh urine immediately taken to the laboratory.

3.Urine gather simultaneously in three jars.

4.Collect in a sterile tube.

31.Basic resuscitation measures in clinical death:

1.Intravenous injection of strophanthin.

2.Closed cardiac massage.

3.Intravenous administration of prednisolone.

4.Artificial respiration.

5.Intramuscular kordiamina.

32.Evidence of effectiveness of chest compressions:

1.Dilated pupils.

2.The appearance of the pulse on the carotid arteries.

3.The appearance of respiratory movements.

4.Contraction of the pupils.

5.Disappearance of cyanosis.

33.What kind of diet prescribed to patients with diabetes mellitus:

1. Diet 1

2. Diet 5

3. Diet 9

4. Diet 10

34.The patient experiences increased nocturnal urine. This:

1.Oliguria.

2.Polyuria.

3.Nocturia.

4.Anuria.

35.Swelling due to kidney disease, characterized by:

1.Pale swelling.

2.Mainly on the face, around the eyes.

3.Appear toward evening.

4.Marked morning.

5.Cyanotic color.

36. The presence of melena is typical for:

1. Stomach bleeding

2. Intestinal bleeding

3. Pulmonary hemorrhage

37.The acute vascular insufficiency include:

1.Shock.

2.Collapse.

3.Coma.

4.Fainting.

5.Arterial hypertension.

38. Bronchial asthma attack is characterized by:

1.Paroxysmal cough.

2.Attacks of expiratory dyspnea.

3.The feeling of lack of air.

4.Inspiratory dyspnea.

5.Expectoration thick viscous sputum after asthma attack.

39.The number of respiratory movements in normal adults at rest:

1.20-30.

2.10-12.

3.12-18.

4.40-60.

5.25-30.

40.During exacerbation of peptic ulcer prescribed diet:

1. Diet 1

2. Diet 5

3. Diet 15

4. Diet 10

41.Gastritis with secretory insufficiency prescribed diet:

1. Diet 1

2. Diet 2

3. Diet 4

4. Diet 10

42.In diseases of the liver and gallbladder prescribed diet:

1. Diet 1

2. Diet 5

3. Diet. 4

4. Diet 10

43.Diseases of the bowel prescribed diet:

1. Diet 1

2. Diet 2

3. Diet 4

4. Diet 10

44.In diseases of the kidney (pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis) with prescribed diet:

1. Diet. 7

2. Diet 2

3. Diet 4

4. Diet 10

45.In diseases of the cardiovascular system prescribed diet:

1. Diet 1

2. Diet 2

3. Diet 4

4. Diet 10

46.Artificial feeding through a tube introduced into the stomach, is performed at:

1.Obesity.

2.Unconscious patient.

3.A stomach ulcer.

4.Urolithiasis.

47.Ice pack apply at:

1.Hypertensive crisis.

2.Myocardial infarction.

3.The high fever.

4.Bruises (in the first days after injury).

48.There are the following methods of administration of drugs:

1.Gas.

2.Outer.

3.Internal.

4.Mixed.

5.Parenteral.

49.When internal medication the effect occurs most often:

1.After 1-2 minutes.

2.In 15-30 minutes.

3.Instantly.

4.After 2-3 hours.

50.For patients who are unconscious, it is preferable to use the following method of administration of drugs:

1. Through the mouth.

2.Outer.

3.Parenteral.

4.Sublingually.

51.Immediately after application of disposable syringe:

1.Placed in the trash.

2.Washed with tap water.

3.Soak in 3% solution of chloramine.

4.Washed in 0.5% chloramine solution.

5.Washed in 70° alcohol.

52.The cough happens in diseases:

1.Lungs.

2.Nose.

3.Some diseases of the heart.

4.Kidney.

5.The liver and gallbladder.

53.For inhalation of oxygen must be used:

1.The Apparatus Pirogov.

2.The Apparatus Elizarova.

3.The Bobrov's Apparatus.

4.The Apparatus Kussmaul.

54.The Bobrov's apparatus is used for:

1.Pre-sterilization processing of medical instruments.

2.Humidification of oxygen for oxygen therapy.

3.Immobilization of the limb in fractures.

4.Sterilization of the medical equipment.

55.When vomiting the nurse should:

1.Put the patient on his back.

2.Seat.

3.To carry out the inhalation of oxygen.

4.Call a doctor immediately.

5. administrate intramuscularly metoclopramide.

56.Vomiting "coffee grounds" is characterized:

1.For esophageal bleeding.

2.For poisoning coffee.

3.For stomach bleeding.

4.For intestinal bleeding.

5.When an attack of biliary colic.

57.A patient with gastrointestinal bleeding should:

1.Call a doctor immediately.

2.Put a heating pad on the epigastric.

3.Put an ice pack on the epigastric.

4.Eliminate the intake of food and liquids.

5.Assign to drink plenty of fluids.

58. Indications for gastric lavage:

1. food poisoning.

2. poisoning by medications taken internally.

3. ulcer bleeding.

4. bloating.

59.A more modern method of assessing the functions of stomach acid consider:

1.Acidotest.

2.The study of gastric juice.

3.Intragastric pH-metric method.

4.Examination of feces (coprogram).

5.All the above methods.

60.Duodenal intubation is contraindicated:

1.At hemorrhoids.

2.In cholelithiasis.

3.Varicose veins of the esophagus.

4.Peptic ulcer 12 duodenal ulcer.

5.Acute cholecystitis.

61.When conducting a cleansing enema, the patient should lie:

1.On the back.

2.On the right side.

3.On the left side.

4.On the belly.

5.AccepDiet any comforDiet position for the patient.

62. The injection site for subcutaneous injection:

1. The outer surface of the shoulder and hip.

2. The inner surface of the shoulder and hip.

3. Subscapular region.

4. Anterior abdominal wall.

63. Injection site for intramuscular injection:

1. Upper outer quadrant of the buttocks.

2. The middle part of the outer surface of the thigh.

3. The outer surface of the shoulder

64. Contraindications for intravenous injection:

1. An allergic reaction to a drug.

2. Skin lesions and subcutaneous fat at the planned injection site.

3. Atrophy of muscle tissue

4. Phlebitis (inflammation) punctional veins.