


ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 SKMA -1979-	SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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Control and measuring tools for the final assessment of learning outcomes on the discipline propedeutics of childhood diseases

Name of discipline: «Propaedeutics of childhood diseases-1»


Code of discipline: PChD 3205-1

Name of EP: 6B10101 «General Medicine»

Amount of training hours /credits: 120h. (4 credits)

Course and semester of study: 3 course, V semester

Control and measuring tools: midterm control 2

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Questions of the program for midterm control 2
(presented as a separate list)

Compiler:

1. Head of the Department PhD Anuarbek T.
2. Associate Professor Mustafina K.A
3. Assistant Absadyk A.E
4. Assistant Baltabaeva B.S

Protokol № 11 of 23.06.2023y.

Head of the Department, PhD



K.S. Kemelbekov

Test tasks (questions of tickets for midterm control or others)
for midterm control 2

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1. Head of the Department PhD Anuarbek T.
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Control and measuring means

ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA АКАДЕМИАСЫ «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 SKMA -1979-	SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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1. Questions of the program for midterm control 2

Digestive organs

1. Methods of objective study of the digestive system: the data revealed by the local examination of the abdomen.
2. Topographic lines of the abdomen. How is the abdomen? Projections of internal organs on these areas.
3. List the complaints of patients with diseases of the digestive system. What signs of pathology of the digestive system can be detected when examining the patient? (position, facial expression, color of skin and mucous membranes, liver signs)
4. The mechanism of pain in diseases of internal organs. Clinical characteristics of abdominal pain of different origin.
5. What are the causes of vomiting. Clinical difference of vomiting of different origin.
6. What are the causes of different types of constipation. Clinical characteristics of each type of constipation. What are the causes of diarrhea (diarrhea). Clinical features of different types of diarrhea.
7. Examination of the tongue (color, moisture, plaque, tongue size, papillary condition, ulcers, scars). Examination of the oral cavity (angular stomatitis, mucosal color, rashes, hemorrhages, gum disease, carious teeth, bad breath).
8. Examination of the abdomen (shape, scars, striae, hernias, dilation of the saphenous veins, participation in the act of breathing). Method of determination of free fluid in the abdominal cavity (ascites): method of fluctuation, percussion. Causes of ascites
9. Technique for determining the lower border of the stomach (percussion, "splash noise" method). The location of the lower border of the stomach is normal in children.
10. Methods of surface indicative palpation of the abdomen. Rules palpation. The objectives of the superficial indicative palpation of the abdomen. Normal readings.
11. How many stages palpation involves conducting methodological deep sliding palpation of internal organs according to the method of V. P. Obratsov and N. D. Strazhesko
12. Methods of objective and laboratory-instrumental examination of the pancreas in children. Age features of the pancreas in children: size, state of maturity to birth, weight gain, changes in enzyme activity depending on the age and nature of the diet of children.
13. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of feces in children.
14. Diagnostic capabilities of instrumental methods of research of digestive organs in children.
15. Methods of objective investigation of the hepatobiliary system in children. Age-related features of the liver in children. Changes in percussion boundaries and liver size with the age of the child, normative indicators. Features of liver function in children.

Urinary system

1. The main complaints of patients with diseases of the urinary tract, the mechanism of their development and diagnostic value.
2. Oedemata. Distinctive features of renal and cardiac edema. Anasarca.
3. Clinical (general) analysis of urine. Macroscopic, microscopic and biochemical parameters

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4. The relative density of urine. Interpretation of the results of urine tests by Zimnitsky method. Anuria. Ischuria. Gipostenuriya. Izostenuriya. Dysuria. What is negative diuresis.
5. The main causes of turbid urine.
6. What is diuresis? Oliguria. Anuria. Ischuria. Polyuria. The ratio of day and night diuresis.
7. Hormonal mechanism of renal edema. The value of protein balance.
8. Mechanism of development of arterial hypertension in kidney diseases.
9. Proteinuria. Microalbuminuria. Small and large proteinuria. Renal and extrarenal proteinuria. Physiological proteinuria.
10. Leukocyturia. Diagnostic value. Normal number of leukocytes in the General analysis of urine, in the study of Nechiporenko and Addis. Changes in leukocytes in the study by Sternheimer and Malbin.
11. Tasks of bacteriological examination of urine. Conditions of urine collection for bacteriological examination.
12. Assessment of renal filtration function. Clearance. Glomerular filtration rate. The principle samples of Rehberg.
13. Methods of palpation of the kidneys.
14. Palpation of pain points (4 points).
15. Technique of the symptom Pasternatsky. Normal indicators, change in pathology.

The system of blood

1. General blood test. Indicators of the traditional method of General blood analysis. Standards.
2. Laboratory methods for determining the balance of iron in the body: serum iron, total iron-binding capacity of serum, transferrin, ferritin, Standards.
3. The concept of a myelogram: myelokaryocytes, the ratio of leuko / Erythro, the number of blast cells.
4. The main laboratory studies conducted to assess the state of the coagulation system: determination of blood clotting, platelet count, prothrombin index, international normalized ratio (INR), activated partial thromboplastin time (ACTT), soluble fibrin-monomer complexes (d-dimers).determination of blood clot retraction.
5. Methods of objective study of hematopoietic organs in children: study of the spleen, normative indicators and age characteristics.
6. Methods of objective examination of hematopoiesis in children: examination data.
7. Methods of objective study of hematopoietic organs in children: study of peripheral lymph nodes, normative indicators and age characteristics.
8. Changes in the skin, mucous membranes (pallor, jaundice), tongue, nails in hematological pathology and their causes.
9. Pathological changes detected during a general examination of a child with a pathology of the blood system from the bone, cardiovascular systems.
10. Palpation, percussion of the spleen.
11. Instrumental and laboratory methods of investigation in the pathology of the blood system.

Endocrine system

1. The main endocrine diseases of the pituitary gland. Possible complaints and inspection data. Additional diagnostic tests (STH, TSH, FSH, LH, prolactin)

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2. Methods and techniques of examination and palpation of the thyroid gland. The degree of enlargement of the thyroid gland according to the WHO classification.

Musculoskeletal system

1. What diseases are called rheumatology. List the main diseases of the joints: a) inflammatory nature, b) metabolic and dystrophic nature.
2. What laboratory tests indicate the activity of inflammation in the joints?
3. List the main complaints of patients with diseases of the joints. What should be the detail of pain in the joints.

Nervous system


1. Methods of clinical neurological examination of the child
2. Evaluation of reflex activity, muscle tone, motor activity, study of cranial nerve function, sensitivity.
3. Indicators of neuropsychiatric development of the child 1,2,3 years of life.

2. Tasks of midterm control 2 (test tasks, tickets etc. of the form specified in the syllabus in thematic plans and the forms of conducting midterm control)


V –semester. Midterm control 2

Variant 1

1. What is the volume of the stomach has a child age of 12 months?
 A.80-100 ml.
 B.300 ml.
 C.500 ml.
 D.800 ml.
 E.700 ml.
2. The relationship between the length of the intestine and body in newborns:
 A. 2: 1
 B.5,4: 1
 C.1: 1
 D.8,3: 1
 E.3: 1
3. The liver can protrude from the edge of the costal arch 1-2 cm in children:
 A. up to 1-2 years
 B. up to 10 years
 C. up to 5-7 years
 D. up to 2-3 years
 E. up to 12 years
4. What are the features of the absorption processes in young children in the small intestine?
 A. Absorbs water, vitamins, minerals
 B. a small amount of salt, water, glucose is absorbed.
 C. Absorbed vitamins and glucose
 D. Absorbs hydrolysis products of proteins, fats, carbohydrates
 E. Absorbs only water and minerals.
5. What are the features of intestinal microflora in newborns?

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- A. dominates E. coli
 B. dominates the coccal flora
 C. dominate lactobacilli
 D. dominates the fungal flora
 E. dominates bifidumflora
6. The excretion of the daily amount of protein in the urine of a healthy child varies:
 1) 1-10mg
 2) 10-30 mg
 3) 30-50mg
 4) 150-200mg
 5) 200-300mg
 6) 350-450mg
7. The number of leukocytes in the urine, determined by the method of Nechyporenko, is not exceeds girls;
 1) 0-500
 2) 0-1000
 3) 0-2000
 4) 0-3000
 5) 0-4000
 6) 0-5000.
8. The capacity of the bladder of the newborn is equal to:
 1) 20 ml
 2) 30 ml
 3) 40 ml
 4) 50 ml
 5) 60 ml
9. The number of leukocytes in the peripheral blood of children in the first 5 days of life
 A.15-20 G / l
 B.5-6 g / l
 C.8-10 g / l
 D.30-33 G / l
 E.3-4 G / l
10. Leukocyte formula of newborns aged 5-6 days
 A. Neutrophils - 60, lymphocytes - 30%
 B. Neutrophils - 26, Lymphocytes - 60%
 C. Neutrophils - 44, lymphocytes - 45%
 D. Neutrophils - 36, lymphocytes - 51%
 E. Neutrophils - 53, lymphocytes - 35%
11. At what age does the replacement of milk teeth with permanent ones begin?
 A. from 3-4 years of age
 B. from 4-5 years of age
 C. from 5-6 years of age
 D. from 6-7 years of age
 E. from 7-8 years of age
12. What is the age at which children have hypertonus in the upper limbs?
 A. 2-3 weeks
 B. 3-4 weeks

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- C. 6-8 weeks
 - D. 2-3 months
 - E. 5-6 months
13. At what age after birth does muscle hypertension in the lower extremities disappear?
- A. from 1 to 2 months
 - B. from 2 to 3 months
 - C. from 3 to 4 months
 - D. from 8 to 10 months
 - E. from 9 to 10 months
14. What are the features of the skull of a newborn?
- A. advantage of brain over facial
 - B. advantage of facial over brain
 - C. wide bridge
 - D. macrognathia
 - E. closed sutures of the skull
15. What symptoms do not respond to the symptoms of scoliosis?
- A. Asymmetry of the shoulder girdle
 - B. asymmetry of the blades
 - C. Asymmetry of the clavicle
 - D. foot asymmetry

Variant 2

1. Until what age do children have a lobular structure of the kidneys?
- A. by the 1st year
 - B. to 2 years
 - C. to 3 years
 - D. up to 10 years
 - E. Under 14
2. The mass of kidneys in a newborn child in relation to body mass is:
- A. 1:50
 - B. 1:80
 - C. 1: 100
 - D. 1: 150
 - E. 1: 200
3. Specific gravity (density) of urine of a newborn baby:
- A. 1006-1012
 - B. 1002-1006
 - C. 1012-1020
 - D. 1020-1025
 - E. 1025-1030
4. At which age the construction of the glomerulus is the same as that of an adult:
- A. in 1 year
 - B. in 2 years
 - C. at 5 years old
 - D. at 10 years old
 - E. at 14

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5. What does not meet the anatomical features of the kidneys of newborns:
 - A. relatively large size (compared to adults)
 - B. lobular structure
 - C. relatively high location
 - D. weak fixation
 - E. Insufficient development of cork reservoir
6. In acute lymphoblastic leukemia in the peripheral blood can be:
 - A. industrial myelocy
 - B. segmented neutrophils
 - C. esinophils
 - D. Myeloblasts
 - E. young neutrophils
7. Eosinophilic leukocytosis is characteristic, except for:
 - A. sepsis
 - B. helminthiasis
 - C. Kinetke library
 - D. anaphylactic shock
 - E. serum sickness
8. Hyperchromic anemia indicates:
 - A. acute post-hemorrhagic anemia
 - B. Chronic post-hemorrhagic anemia
 - C. Acquired hemolytic anemia
 - D. Violation of hemoglobin synthesis
 - E. Macrocytosis
9. What are the features of the skull of a newborn?
 - A. advantage of brain over facial
 - B. advantage of facial over brain
 - C. wide bridge
 - D. macrognathia
 - E. closed sutures of the skull
10. What symptoms do not respond to the symptoms of scoliosis?
 - A. Asymmetry of the shoulder girdle
 - B. asymmetry of the blades
 - C. Asymmetry of the clavicle
 - D. foot asymmetry
11. When examining the baby's oral cavity, the doctor revealed 8 incisors. What age is most appropriate for this formula?
 - A. 8 months
 - B. 10 months
 - C. 12 months
 - D. 16 months
 - E. 20 months.
12. Specify the average size of a large theme in a newborn baby.
 - A. 1.2×1.7 cm
 - B. 5.0×3.5 cm.
 - C. 2.0×4.0 cm
 - D. 3.2×4.0 cm

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E. 2.0×2.5 cm

13. At what age is the closure of the big crown?

- A. at 8 months
- B. at 10 months
- C. From 12 to 18 months
- D. from 15 to 24 months
- E. from 9 to 12 months

14. What symptom is not characteristic of spasmophilia?

- A. laryngism
- B. carpopedal spasm
- C. craniotabes
- D. Tail symptom
- E. symptom lust

15. Specify the formula for determining the number of milk teeth:

- A. $n - 4$
- B. $n - 3$
- C. $5 + n$
- D. $4n - 20$
- E. $7n - 4$

Midterm control 2

Ticket №1

1. How many stages palpation involves conducting methodological deep sliding palpation of internal organs according to the method of V. P. Obratsov and N. D. Strazhesko
2. Clinical (general) analysis of urine. Macroscopic, microscopic and biochemical parameters.
3. Methods of objective examination of hematopoietic organs in children: examination data.

Ticket №2


1. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of stool in children.
2. Methods of clinical neurological examination of the child
3. Methods of objective study of hematopoietic organs in children: study of the spleen, normative indicators and age characteristics.

Ticket №3

1. Methods of objective and laboratory-instrumental examination of the pancreas in children. Age features of the pancreas in children: size, state of maturity to birth, weight gain, changes in enzyme activity depending on the age and nature of children's nutrition
2. The mechanism of development of arterial hypertension in kidney diseases.
3. Changes in the skin, mucous membranes (pallor, jaundice), tongue, nails in hematological pathology and their causes.

Ticket №4

1. Methods of surface indicative palpation of the abdomen. Rules palpation. The objectives of the superficial indicative palpation of the abdomen. Normal readings.

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2. Leukocyturia. Diagnostic value. Normal number of leukocytes in the general analysis of urine, in the study of Nechiporenko and Addis. Changes in leukocytes in the study by Sternheimer and Malbin.

3. Methods of objective study of hematopoietic organs in children: study of peripheral lymph nodes, normative indicators and age characteristics.

Ticket №5

1. Inspection of the abdomen . Technique for determining the lower border of the stomach (percussion, "splash noise" method). The location of the lower border of the stomach is normal in children.

2. Tasks of bacteriological examination of urine. Conditions of urine collection for bacteriological examination.

3. What laboratory tests indicate the activity of the inflammatory process in the joints?

Ticket №6

1. Examination of the tongue (color, moisture, plaque, tongue size, papillary condition, ulcers, scars). Examination of the oral cavity (angular stomatitis, mucosal color, rashes, hemorrhages, gum disease, carious teeth, bad breath).

2. Assessment of renal filtration function. Clearance. Glomerular filtration rate. The principle samples of Rehberg.

3. Palpation, percussion of the spleen.

Ticket №7

1. The mechanism of pain in diseases of internal organs. Clinical characteristics of abdominal pain of different origin.

2. Methods of palpation of the kidneys. Palpation of pain points (4 points).

3. Pathological changes detected during a general examination of a child with a pathology of the blood system from the bone, cardiovascular systems.

Ticket №8

1. List the complaints of patients with diseases of the digestive system. What signs of pathology of the digestive system can be detected when examining the patient? (position, facial expression, color of skin and mucous membranes, liver signs)

2. The technique of the symptom Pasternatsky. Normal indicators, change in pathology


3. Evaluation of reflex activity, muscle tone, motor activity, study of cranial nerve function, sensitivity.

Ticket №9

1. Methods of objective study of the digestive system: the data revealed by the local examination of the abdomen.

2. The main complaints of patients with diseases of the urinary tract, the mechanism of their development and diagnostic value.

3. Methods and techniques of examination and palpation of the thyroid gland. The degree of enlargement of the thyroid gland according to the WHO classification

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Ticket №10

1. Methods of objective investigation of the hepatobiliary system in children. Age-related features of the liver in children. Changes in percussion boundaries and liver size with the age of the child, normative indicators. Features of liver function in children.
2. Proteinuria. Microalbuminuria. Small and large proteinuria. Renal and extrarenal proteinuria. Physiological proteinuria.
3. List the main complaints of patients with diseases of the joints. What should be the detail of pain in the joints.