**Subject:** Clinic syndromes in hepatic diseases.

Table 1.General information

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | School | Astrakhan SMU |
| 2 | Speciality | General medicine |
| 3 | Discipline | [Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=Propaedeutics+of+Internal+Diseases&l1=1&l2=2) |
| 4 | Author of the tasks | V.V. Antonyan, E.A. Uklistaya, A.V. Dedov,А.А.Panov, N.V.Kamneva, S.G. Kasatkina |
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| 7 | SNILS | - |

Table 2.List of tasks in the discipline

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Code** | **Text of a job function title /a question of the task/possible answers** |
| Ф |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| В | 001 | What are the characteristics of unconjugated bilirubin (indirect)? |
| О | А | conjugated with protein |
| О | А | insoluble in water |
| О | B | conjugated with glucoronic acid  |
| О | C | soluble in water |
| О | D | normally extracted with urine  |
|  |  |  |
| В | 002 |  In what jaundices does unconjugated bilirubin (indirect) increase in blood? |
| О | А | prehepatic jaundice (hemolytic) |
| О | А | hepatic |
| О | B | posthepatic jaundice (obstractive) |
| О | C | in all types |
| О | D | in no type |
|  |  |  |
| В | 003 | Name the characteristics of conjugated (direct) bilirubin: |
| О | А | conjugated with glucoronic acid  |
| О | А | soluble in water |
| О | B | conjugated with protein |
| О | C | insoluble in water |
| О | D | normally identified in urine  |
|  |  |  |
| В | 004 | In what jaundices does conjugated bilirubin (direct) increase in blood? |
| О | А | hepatic |
| О | А | posthepatic |
| О | B | prehepatic |
| О | C | in all types |
| О | D | In no type |
|  |  |  |
| В | 005 | In what types of jaundice do both unconjugated and conjugated bilirubins increase in blood at a time?  |
| О | А | hepatic |
| О | Б | prehepatic |
| О | B | posthepatic |
| О | C | in all types |
| О | D | in no types |
|  |  |  |
| В | 006 | In what types of jaundice are urobilinoids identified in urine? |
| О | А | hepatic |
| О | А | prehepatic |
| О | B | posthepatic |
| О | C | in all types |
| О | D | in no types |
|  |  |  |
| В | 007 | In what types of jaundice are both bilirubin and urobilinoids identified in urine at a time?  |
| О | А | hepatic |
| О | B | prehepatic |
| О | C | posthepatic |
| О | D | in all types |
| О | E | in no types |
|  |  |  |
| В | 008 | In what types of jaundice does unconjugated bilirubin increase in blood, urobilinoids in urine and stercobilinogen in feces? |
| О | А | prehepatic |
| О | B | hepatic |
| О | C | posthepatic |
| О | D | in all types |
| О | E | in no types |
|  |  |  |
| В | 009 | In what types of jaundice does bilirubin increase in blood and extracts with urine, at the same time there are no urobilinoids in urine or stercobilinogen in feces? |
| О | А | posthepatic |
| О | B | prehepatic |
| О | C | hepatic |
| О | D | in all types |
| О | E | in no types |
|  |  |  |
| В | 010 | In what types of jaundice do conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin increase in blood; there are identified bilitubin and urobilinoids in urine; decrease stercobilinogen in feces?  |
| О | А | hepatic |
| О | B | prehepatic |
| О | C | posthepatic |
| О | D | in all types |
| О | E | in no types |
|  |  |  |
| В | 011 | How does pigment exchange transform in cholestasis syndrome? |
| О | А | total bilirubin increases in blood |
| О | А | conjugated bilirubin increases in blood |
| О | А | urobilinoids in urine – negative |
| О | B | unconjugated bilirubin increases in blood |
| О | C | urobilinoids in urine – positive |
|  |  |  |
| В | 012 | What clinic syndromes are typical for cholestasis syndrome? |
| О | А | yellowness of skin and eye sclera |
| О | А | skin itch |
| О | А | “beer colored” urine |
| О | А | Acholia of feces  |
| О | B | “[vascular spider](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=vascular+spider&l1=1&l2=2)” |
|  |  |  |
| В | 013 | What listed diseases is cholestasis syndrome typical for? |
| О | А | [primary biliary hepatc cirrhosis](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=secondary+biliary+cirrhosis&l1=1&l2=2) |
| О | А | [gallstone disease](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=gallstone+disease&l1=1&l2=2) ([common bile duct](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=common+bile+duct&l1=1&l2=2) blocking) |
| О | B | [chronic cholecystitis](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=chronic+cholecystitis&l1=1&l2=2) |
| О | C | [diffuse nodular cirrhosis](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=diffuse+nodular+cirrhosis&l1=1&l2=2) |
| О | D | chronic [persistent hepatitis](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=persistent+hepatitis&l1=1&l2=2) |
|  |  |  |
| В | 014 | Posthepatic jaundice is characterized by all the changes except:  |
| О | А | bilirubin in urine – negative |
| О | B | total bilirubin in blood is increased |
| О | C | conjugated bilirubin is increased |
| О | D | urobilin in urine – negative |
| О | E | stercobilinogen in feces– negative |
|  |  |  |
| В | 015 | Which of the listed indicators is not typical for transformations of pigment exchanges in [hemolytic jaundice](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=hemolytic+jaundice&l1=1&l2=2)? |
| О | А | bilirubin in urine – extremely positive |
| О | B | total bilirubin in blood is increased |
| О | C | unconjugated bilirubin is increased |
| О | D | urobilin in urine – positive |
| О | E | stercobilinogen in feces – extremely positive |
|  |  |  |