**Subject:** The main syndromes of pulmonary diseases: focal pulmonary tissue consolidations, pulmonary cavities, bronchial obstruction, hypoventilation, atelectasis. X-ray diagnostics.

Table 1.General information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 5 | Tel. number | 89033484838 |
| 6 | E-mail | antonian.vika@yandex.ru |
| 7 | SNILS | - |

Table 2.List of tasks in the discipline

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Code** | **Text of a job function title /a question of the task/possible answers** |
| Ф |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| В | 001 | Auscultation in broncho-obstructive syndrome reveals: |
| О | А | misbalance of inspiration and expiration towards lengthening of the last one  |
| О | B | bronchial respiration |
| О | C | dry sibilant rales |
| О | D | crepitation mainly in the lower parts of lungs |
| О | E | pleural fremitus |
|  |  |  |
| В | 002 | The syndrome of pulmonary tissue consolidation has the following signs: |
| О | А | increasing vocal fremitus  |
| О | B | decreasing vocal fremitus |
| О | C | large bubbling moist rales are auscultated |
| О | D | small bubbling fine moist rales are auscultated |
| О | E | bandbox sound |
|  |  |  |
| В | 003 | Name the main pathogenic mechanisms of a bronchial obstruction process: |
| О | А | all listed is right |
| О | B | hypersecretion of mucous |
| О | C | unstriated muscles cramps of the respiratory passages  |
| О | D | mucosal conjection of the lungs’ coat |
| О | E | mucociliary insufficiency  |
|  |  |  |
| В | 004 | What is wrong towards changes of external respiration function in the patients with broncho-obstructive syndrome? |
| О | А | decreasing of pulmonary residual volume |
| О | B | decreasing of lung’s vital capacity |
| О | C | decreasing of Tiffeneau’s index |
| О | D | decreasing of peak expiratory flow rate |
| О | E | decreasing of forced expiratory volume |
|  |  |  |
| В | 005 | Name the syndrome where in the area of the right inferior lobe lung projection we can determine increased pectoral fremitus, dull percussion sound, bronchial respiration, intense bronchophony.  |
| О | А | pulmonary tissue consolidations |
| О | B | accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity |
| О | C | accumulation of air in the pleural cavity |
| О | D | increased lung airness  |
| О | E | pulmonary cavity connected with bronchus |
|  |  |  |
| В | 006 | Name the syndrome, where in the area of a lung’s lobe we can determine increased pectoral fremitus, dull sound, weak vesicular respiration, crepitation.  |
| О | А | pulmonary tissue consolidations |
| О | B | increased lung airness |
| О | C | accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity |
| О | D | pulmonary cavity connected with bronchus |
| О | E | accumulation of air in the pleural cavity |
|  |  |  |
| В | 007 | Name the syndrome: increased pectoral fremitus in the restricted area of the apical lung’s lobe, hollow sound, amphoric respiration, and coarse ringing moist rales, increased bronchophony. |
| О | А | pulmonary cavity connected with bronchus |
| О | B | pulmonary tissue consolidations |
| О | C | bronchi blockade  |
| О | D | accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity |
| О | E | increased lung airness |
|  |  |  |
| В | 008 | Name the syndrome, when we reveal one-side retraction of supra-and subclavicular hollows, no pectoral fremitus in the apical lobe projection, dull percussive sound and it is impossible to auscultate respiration.  |
| О | А | obstructive atelectasis |
| О | B | accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity |
| О | C | compression atelectasis |
| О | D | bronchi blockade |
| О | E | formation of a pulmonary cavity connected with bronchus |
|  |  |  |
| В | 009 | Name the syndrome: strong pectoral fremitus in a limited area of the interior lobe projection, dullness of percussive sound, broncho- vesicular respiration, fine moist ringing rales, increased bronchophony. |
| О | А | pulmonary tissue consolidations |
| О | B | pulmonary cavity connected with bronchus |
| О | C | accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity |
| О | D | bronchi blockade |
| О | E | increased lung airness |
|  |  |  |
| В | 010 | Expiratory dyspnea is the main complain. Name the diseases.  |
| О | А | bronchial asthma |
| О | B | focal pneumonia |
| О | C | lobar pneumonia |
| О | D | pulmonary emphysema |
| О | E | pulmonary abscess |
|  |  |  |
| В | 011 | Name the diseases in which intensity of cough and volume of extracted mucous depend on the certain position of a patient.  |
| О | А | acute bronchitis |
| О | А | pulmonary abscess |
| О | B | lobar pneumonia |
| О | C | bronchial asthma |
| О | D | focal pneumonia |
|  |  |  |
| В | 012 | What diseases have blood spiting as a syndrome? |
| О | А | pulmonary tuberculosis |
| О | А | pulmonary cancer |
| О | B | acute bronchitis |
| О | C | bronchial asthma |
| О | D | focal pneumonia |
|  |  |  |
| В | 013 | What diseases does a pronounced toxic syndrome happen in?  |
| О | А | lobar pneumonia |
| О | А | pulmonary abscess |
| О | B | acute bronchitis |
| О | C | focal pneumonia |
| О | D | bronchial asthma |
|  |  |  |
| В | 014 | Name the disease: the main complaint is a cough with exctraction of purulent, sometimes evil-smelling mucous in more than 100 ml of daily amount.  |
| О | А | pulmonary abscess |
| О | B | focal pneumonia |
| О | C | lobar pneumonia |
| О | D | bronchial asthma |
| О | E | acute bronchitis |
|  |  |  |
| В | 015 | What disease is cough with “rusty” mucous typical for? |
| О | А | lobar pneumonia |
| О | B | pulmonary abscess |
| О | C | acute bronchitis |
| О | D | bronchial asthma |
| О | E | chronic bronchitis |
|  |  |  |