

## Test questions - INTERNAL MEDICINE 5 - 5. class, summer semester

1. Dyspnea is:
2. Central type of cyanosis is characterized:
3. Peripheral type of cyanosis is characterised:
4. Abdominal type of respiration is:
5. How can you differentiate between pleural and pericardial friction rub by auscultation:
6. Physical examination of the lungs by obese, otherwise healthy, can reveal:
7. Physical examination of the lung affected by abscess cavity after spontaneous drainage will be:
8. What percussion of lungs you would expect by large lung tumor:
9. Biot's breathing
10. Bradypnea
11. Bronchial, tubular, breathing is audible by:
12. Vocal (pectoral) fremitus
13. Physical findings by cardiac venostasis in the pulmonary circulation will be:
14. Physical findings by pleural effusion will be:
15. Physical findings above the lung with pneumothorax will be:
16. Physiological (normal) breathing by lung auscultation can be described as:
17. Hemoptoe it can be caused by
18. Hemoptysis is
19. Palpable subcutaneous crepitus in the chest region reminds us of the possibility of:
20. Hyperresonant percussion above the lungs can be found by:
21. Cheyne-Stokes periodic respiration is not
22. Inspiratory crepitations by lung auscultation are typical for:
23. Costal type of respiration is:
24. Kussmaul's breathing
25. Dry rales by lung auscultation include:
26. Normal respiratory rate in resting adult is:
27. Normal respiration is called:
28. A patient with extensive right sided fluidothorax will probably lie in the position:
29. Pleural friction rub is:
30. Sonorous, resonant percussion can be found above
31. Percussion by fluidothorax is:
32. Percussion by lung emphysema is:
33. Percussion above healthy lung can we describe as:
34. Prolonged expiration with expiratory wheezing can be found by:
35. Inferior borders of the lungs by percussion are moving by inspiration
36. What kind of percussion do we use by physical examination of the lungs:
37. Shortened (dull) percussion above the lungs can be found by:
38. Stridor is:
39. Tachypnea is not
40. Typical physical findings above the lungs affected by pneumonia will be:
41. Typical physical finding by an acute spastic bronchitis will be:
42. What is the typical physical finding by bronchial asthma attack:
43. Vesicular breathing with prolonged expiration can be heard by:
44. Intensified (increased) vesicular breathing by auscultation can we hear by:
45. Choose the true saying about adventitious breath sounds:
46. Increased finding in vocal (pectoral) fremitus:
47. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis is known as resistance to:
48. Mycobacterium tuberculosis was discovered in:
49. Which risk factors are applied in the development of carcinoma of the lung?
50. Tobacco smoking is important risk factor for the following types of lung cancer:
51. Which of the symptoms will be manifested at first in lung carcinoma?
52. Which two tests are the most important before starting the therapy in lung cancer patients?
53. For which examination method should be decided in localized peripheral lung cancer?
54. What is a paraneoplastic syndrome?
55. Which is an essential therapeutic modality in the treatment of small cell carcinoma of the lung (small cell lung carcinoma-SCLC)?
56. In which morphological type is indicated prophylactic cranial irradiation?
57. What about the sensitivity of SCLC to chemotherapy and radiotherapy?
58. Which therapeutic modality is applied first in non-SCLC in stages I, II, IIa?
59. What is Meig's syndrome?
60. USG examination of the pleural cavity reveals effusions are used in case of?
61. Before drainage of suspected thoracic empyema is necessary to perform:
62. What is the therapeutic approach in case of confirmed thoracic empyema?
63. Choose the right answer about the etiology of sarcoidosis:
64. Which organs are affected in sarcoidosis?
65. When do we apply pharmacological therapy in patients with sarcoidosis?
66. External respiration involves:
67. Static lung volumes and capacities are:
68. FEV1/VC determines whether the patient has:
69. Obstructive diseases of the respiratory tract include?
70. Restrictive ventilation disorders arise in:
71. Hypoxemia is caused by:
72. In which case can we identify an obstructive ventilatory defect?
73. Risk factors for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are:
74. Main clinical symptoms of COPD are:
75. Which of the following bronchodilator drug has a 12-hour effect?
76. Most effective way to stop the progression of COPD is for cigarettes smokers:
77. Which of the following lung disease has the worst prognosis?
78. The most effective therapy for asthma is application of:
79. Patient with newly detected positive tuberculosis must be treated with antituberculous drugs for:

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80. Obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome is defined as a occurrence of 10-second apnea pause in 1 hour during sleep at least
81. Diagnose of the asthma involves:
82. Reversible airway obstruction can be demonstrated after administration of the effective bronchodilator or after 7 -10 days applications of glucocorticoids by:
83. The most frequent stimulus inducing broncho-constriction in asthmatic patients are:
84. Normal static and dynamic lung volumes are depend on the patient's:
85. Normal partial pressure of O<sub>2</sub> in arterial blood (PaO<sub>2</sub>) depending on the age and altitude that are within the range:
86. Hypoxemic respiratory failure without hypercapnia is when PaO<sub>2</sub> at the breathing of atmospheric air at sea level:
87. Hypercapnic respiratory insufficiency is diagnosed when:
88. Restrictive ventilatory defect is considered when:
89. Restrictive ventilatory defect occurs in these diseases:
90. Diffusion lung capacity is in normal range for the following diseases:
91. Sample for investigation of arterial blood gas is obtained by puncturing:
92. Lung biopsy specimens can be received by:
93. Lung function tests provide information about:
94. Which static and dynamic lung volumes and capacities can not be measured by spirometry and other methods are required (plethysmography, dilution of helium, nitrogen washout by oxygen):
95. Criterion of airway obstruction is a change of indicator when:
96. Conventional chest radiographs are necessary in 2 projections: posterior-anterior and lateral for the aim:
97. Tracheobronchial secretions can be obtained by:
98. Clubbing occurs at following respiratory diseases:
99. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a disorder of the respiratory system with impairment of expiratory flow and has symptoms:
100. Clinical symptoms and signs of respiratory insufficiency can be:
101. Löffler's syndrome is:
102. Exudative pleural effusion is usually caused by:
103. Most frequent lesion of peripheral nerves is:
104. Impingement syndrome of the shoulder is most commonly seen in:
105. Lead poisoning leads predominantly to:
106. Major symptoms of organophosphate poisoning are:
107. In organophosphate poisoning diagnosis, following is decisive:
108. Optimal treatment for organophosphate poisoning is:
109. The treatment of choice for primary elimination of toxine is:
110. The most hepatotoxic is:
111. Typical spirometric finding in bronchial asthma is:
112. Professional exogenous alveolitis (so called "farmer's lung") are caused by:
113. The severity of lead poisoning is determined by:
114. Malignant diseases may arise due to exposition to:
115. Secondary Raynaud's phenomenon may appear in treatment with:
116. Vibrations do not cause following conditions:
117. In impingement syndrome there is a damage of:
118. The chest X-ray is crucial in diagnosis of:
119. Secondary Raynaud's phenomenon is not found in:
120. Colic is characteristically associated with intoxication by:
121. Grey-blue line along the margins of the gums is characteristically associated with the intoxication with:
122. Prolonged stay in higher altitudes causes:
123. Tarsal tunnel syndrome is typical in:
124. "Egg shell" sign in lymph nodes on chest X-ray is present in:
125. Radial epicondylitis (tennis elbow) is caused by overload of:
126. Ethylene glycol is:
127. What is the maximal dose of antidote atropine in organophosphate intoxication?
128. The proper urgent therapy in severe alcohol intoxication is:
129. Which of these substances are poorly adsorbed by activated charcoal?
130. The common used urine biological exposure index (BEI) in lead poisoning is increased concentration of?
131. Which one of these substances is not a carcinogen:
132. In carbon monoxide intoxication, the CO is bound to haemoglobin
133. In Amanita phalloides (death cap) intoxication following is typical:
134. Optimal treatment for confirmed poisoning by mushroom Amanita phalloides:
135. The typical symptoms of a hand arm vibration syndrome are following:
136. For the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome following examination techniques are not used:
137. Carpal tunnel syndrome is characterized by:
138. Carpal tunnel syndrome causes damage to:
139. Vibrations damage mostly:
140. The collagen pneumoconiosis is
141. Silicosis is a dusting of lung dust which contains:
142. Silicosis occurs in:
143. Crucial for the diagnosis and assessment of pneumoconiosis is:
144. Professional hypacusis is a damage to:
145. Perorally is not toxic:
146. Indication for application of specific antiserum after Vipera berus (common European adder) bites are:
147. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in:
148. Official terms used to define the age of the patient are:
149. Geriatrics is:
150. Basic characteristics of a geriatric patient are:
151. The percentage of older people is:
152. Aging is characterized:
153. Physiological aging is characterized:
154. Aging of blood vessels:
155. Clinical picture in older peoples is characterized:
156. The classification of polymorbidity: