

1. A patient with mercury poisoning was delivered to a toxicological department from a chemical plant. What drug should be used in this situation?

- A. Izonitrozinum.
- B. **Unithiolum.**
- C. Naloxonum.
- D. Carbo activatus.
- E. Enterosgelum.

2. To prepare an operative field a doctor used a dichlorinated biguanid derivative. It is the most active local antiseptic, shows fast and strong bactericidal action on Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. What drug is this?

- A. **Furacillinum.**
- B. Viride nitens.
- C. Chloraminum.
- D. Phenasalum.
- E. Unithiolum.

3. For the processing of the burn surface of the patient's skin a specific drug was used. Its antiseptic properties are provided by free oxygen that reacts with organic substances. What drug is this?

- A. Furacillinum.
- B. **Kalii permanganas.**
- C. Chlorhexidini bigluconas.
- D. Acidum boricum.
- E. Natrii hydrocarbonas.

4. The patient addressed to the doctor in relation with trauma of the foot. The foot was bandaged with a dirty gauze bandage, impregnated with purulent discharges. Attempt to take off a bandage for survey and processing of a wound invoked an acute pain as the bandage had stuck to wound surface. Choose an antiseptic which will facilitate taking off of a bandage and will mechanically clear a wound of mud and pus.

- A. **Sol. Hydrogenii peroxidi.**
- B. Aethacridini lactas.
- C. Aethonium.
- P. Kalii permanganas.
- E. Furacillinum.

5. The patient addressed to the doctor with complaints of pustular pimples on the skin of the face. In bacteriological analysis of contents of pustules staphylococcus aureus was found and the diagnosis of staphylococcal pyoderma was given.

Choose the most efficient drug from the listed antiseptics for local use in pustular pimples.

- A. Chlorhexidinum.
- B. Spiritus aethylicus.
- C. **Viride nitens.**
- D. Kalii permanganas.
- E. Aethacridini lactas.

6. A patient addressed to an ophthalmologist with complaints of eye discomfort, discharge of purulent exudate, disorders of vision. Specify the antiseptic available for rinsing of the eyes.

- A. Sol. Iodi spirituosae.
- B. **Argenti nitras.**
- C. Kalii permanganas.
- D. Acidum salicylicum.
- E. Sol. Ammonii caustici.

7. In a patient with varicose dilation of veins the trophic ulcer of the leg developed. The bacteriological examination of the ulcer discharge revealed Staphylococcus infection. For the local treatment of the ulcer an antiseptic in the form of ointment from the group of detergents was administered. Specify it.

- A. Kalii permanganas.
- B. Viride nitens.
- C. Furacillinum.
- D. **Aethonium.**
- E. Aethacridini lactas.

8. Which acid possesses the properties of an antiseptic?

- A. **Acidum boricum.**
- B. Acidum nicotinicum.
- C. Acidum folicum.
- D. Acidum ascorbinicum.
- E. Acidum dehydrocholicum.

9. Specify the antiseptic which is used for disinfection of operation field and surgeon's hands.

- A. Aethonium.
- B. Furacillinum.
- C. **70% solution of Spiritus aethylicus.**
- D. Kalii permanganas.
- E. 95% solution of Spiritus aethylicus.

10. Determine the following drug: it contains a halogen, exerts antimicrobial and deodorizing action, is used for disinfection of non-metal instruments, as an antiseptic - for processing of hands

- A. Sol. Hydrogenii peroxidi.
- B. Chloraminum.**
- C. Formaldehydum.
- D. Phenolum.
- E. Resorcinum.

11. A patient was admitted into the emergency department in relation with acute poisoning - by mistake he drank mercury dichloride solution. The patient complained of severe pain in the oral cavity, along the esophagus and in the epigastric area, hypersalivation, fatigue, and tachycardia. Specify the agent which would neutralize the absorbed mercury binding to it.

- A. Furosemidum.
- B. Glucosum.
- C. Natrii hydrocarbonas.
- D. Natrii nitras.
- E. Unithiolum.**

12. All antiseptics possess all following properties except:

- A. Bactericidal action.
- B. Versatile antimicrobial action.
- C. Selective antimicrobial action.**
- D. Highly toxic for human.
- E. Are not introduced parenterally.

13. Formaldehyde solution is used for disinfection of non-metallic surgical tools. Indicate the correct name of drug group of formaldehyde:

- A. Aliphatic agents.**
- B. Aromatic agents.
- C. Spirits.
- D. Halogen-maintained agents.
- E. Detergents.

14. 70% solution of ethyl spirit was used by a surgeon for cleaning his hands before operation. Explain the mechanism of action of the antiseptic drug:

- A. Blockade of sulfhydryl groups of enzymes.
- B. Protein dehydration of microbes' protoplasm.**
- C. Oxidation of organic components of microbes' protoplasm.
- D. Interaction with aminogroups of protoplasm proteins of microbes.
- E. Interaction with hydroxyl groups of microbes enzymes.

15. A doctor used 5% spirituous solution of iodine for cleaning of operation field. Indicate its mechanism of action:

- A. Dehydration protoplasm proteins.
- B. Interaction with amino groups of microbes' proteins that disposes to their denaturation.**
- C. Bound to enzymes' sulfhydic groups.
- D. Formation of albuminates.
- E. Inhibition of dehydrogenase.

16. Which antiseptic should be used for cleaning of surgical tools?

- A. Furacillinum.
- B. Aethonium.
- C. Kalii permanganas.
- D. 96% solution of Spiritus aethylicus.**
- E. 70% solution of Spiritus aethylicus.

17. Indicate the mechanism of antimicrobial action of Kalii permanganas?

- A. Oxidation of organic compounds in cytoplasm of microorganisms.**
- B. Blockade of sulfhydryl groups of the enzyme systems of microorganisms.
- C. Dehydration of microbial cells leading to denaturation of proteins.
- D. Interaction with NH-groups of microorganisms' proteins.
- E. Formation of albuminates.

18. Indicate the mechanism of antimicrobial action of heavy metal compounds?

- A. Oxidation of organic compounds in cytoplasm of microorganisms.
- B. Blockade of sulfhydryl groups of the enzyme systems of microorganisms.**
- C. Dehydration of microbial cells leading to denaturation of proteins.
- D. Interaction with NH-groups of microorganisms' proteins.
- E. Formation of albuminates.

19. Indicate the antiseptic which belong to the group of oxidizers.

- A. Chloraminum.
- B. Argenti nitras.
- C. Furacillinum.
- D. Kalii permanganas.**
- E. Acidum boricum.

20. Indicate the antiseptic which belong to the group of detergents.

- A. Chloraminum.
- B. Furacillinum.
- C. Cerigelum.**

- D. Kalii permanganas.
- E. Acidum boricum.

21. A pregnant woman had acute tracheobronchitis. An antibiotic of penicillin group was chosen for this infection treatment. What is it?

- A. Streptomycini sulfas.
- B. Gentamycifii sulfas.
- C. **Amoxicillinum.**
- D. Tetracycline hydrochloridum.
- E. Furacilinum.

22. A 10-year-old child had staphylococcal dermatitis. The treatment with benzylpenicillin sodium was ineffective. The combination of ampicillin with clavulane acid gave a prompt positive result. What is the role of clavulane acid in this case?

- A. Activation of phosphodiesterase.
- B. **Inhibition of β -lactamase.**
- C. Inhibition of adenosine deaminase.
- D. Inhibition of transpeptidase.
- E. Blockade of translocase.

23. A 37-year-old patient is hospitalized to a venerologic dispensary with syphilis diagnosis. What drug should be prescribed for the treatment of the patient?

- A. Polymyxini sulfas.
- B. Biseptol-480.
- C. Nitroxolinum.
- D. Laevomycetinum.
- E. **Benzylpenicillinum-natrium.**

24. A patient with pneumonia was prescribed the third generation cephalosporin (not absorbed in the digestive system, active to Gram-negative microorganisms). It is resistant to β -lactamase, has a wide spectrum effect. A distinctive feature of this drug is its long-term stay in human body. What is it?

- A. **Ceftriaxonum natrium.**
- B. Cefazolinum.
- C. Cefaloridinum.
- D. Rifampicinum.
- E. Kanamycinum.

25. A 19-year-old patient has primary syphilis. He gets a complex therapy. Benzylpenicilline sodium is a part of this therapy. What is the mechanism of the action of this drug?

- A. Blockade of RNA synthesis.
- B. Blockade of cytoplasm proteins synthesis.

- C. Blockade of thiol enzyme groups.
- D. **Blockade of microbe membrane peptidoglycane synthesis.**
- E. Blockade of DNA synthesis.

26. The patient with the diagnosis of cholera was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital. Specify a group of antibiotics of the first choice for treatment of this disease. A. Penicillins.

- B. Aminoglycosides.
- C. **Tetracyclines.**
- D. Macrolids.
- E. Cefalosporins.

27. A patient started to complain of worsening of audition after treatment with antibiotic because of purulent complication after the surgical operation. Specify the group of antibiotics which possess ototoxic activity.

- A. Macrolids.
- B. Penicillins.
- C. Tetracyclines.
- D. Polymyxins.
- E. **Aminoglycosides.**

28. A patient was delivered to the surgical department with anaerobic gangrene. Specify the antibiotic of first choice for the treatment of this infection.

- A. Tetracyclinum.
- B. **Benzylpenicillinum natrium.**
- C. Clindamycinum.
- D. Cefazolinum.
- E. Chloramphenicolum.

29. Specify the main antibiotic for the treatment of diphtheria.

- A. **Erythromycinum.**
- B. Laevomycetinum.
- C. Cefazolinum.
- D. Gentamycinum.
- E. Tetracyclinum.

30. A woman addressed to a dentist with complaints of teeth destruction in her little child. It was revealed that during pregnancy the woman took antibiotics. Specify the group of antibiotics that could cause these side-effects.

- A. Cephalosporins.
- B. Macrolides.
- C. Penicillins.
- D. **Tetracyclines.**

E. Aminoglycosides.

31. Specify the group of antibiotics whose mechanism of action is connected with inhibition of synthesis of bacterial cell wall.

- A. Lincosamides.
- B. Macrolides.
- C. Tetracyclines.
- D. Aminoglycosides.
- E. **Penicillins.**

32. Specify the most typical side-effect of penicillins.

- A. **Allergic reactions.**
- B. Agranulocytosis.
- C. Anemia.
- D. Decrease of audition.
- E. Hepatotoxic influence.

33. Specify the group of antibiotics whose mechanism of action involves inhibition of protein synthesis by microorganisms.

- A. Cephalosporins.
- B. Penicillins.
- C. **Tetracyclines.**
- D. Monobactams.
- E. Polymyxins.

34. 56-years old male was admitted to a hospital with pneumonia. It is known he suffers from hay fever and seasonal vasomotor rhinitis. What drug should be administered in the case?

- A. Ampicillinum.
- B. Benzylpenicilfinum.
- C. Bicillinum.
- D. Oxacillinum.
- E. **Cefazolinum.**

35. Determine drug with wide spectrum of antibiotic activity, a basic antibiotic agent of treatment enteric fever and other salmonellosis and possesses following side effects: oppresses of bone marrow activity, disbacteriosis and dyspeptic disorders:

- A. **Laevomycesinum**
- B. Phthalazolium.
- C. Benzylpenicillin natrium.
- D. Neomycini sulfas.
- E. Tetracyclinum.

36. Indicate antibiotic with significant ototoxic activity:

- A. Laevomycesinum.

- B. Tetracyclinum.
- C. Penicillinum.
- D. Erythromycinum.
- E. **Streptomycinum.**

37. A patient developed osteomyelitis after open fracture. Choose an antibiotic that is able to be cumulated within bone tissue and the most reasonable in this case:

- A. Benzylpenicillinum.
- B. Laevomycesinum (chloramphenicol).
- C. Rifampicinum.
- D. **Lincomycinum.**
- E. Streptomycinum.

38. Indicate drug able to create high concentration in cerebrospinal liquor with oral and intramuscular introduction:

- A. **Laevomycesinum.**
- B. Benzylpenicillinum,
- C. Gentamycinum.
- D. Cefazolinum.
- E. Oxaciillinum.

39. Infectious agent determined by lab tests is known to be sensitive to third generation cephalosporins. Choose the drug for treatment:

- A. Cefazolinum.
- B. Cefalexinum.
- C. Cefalotinum
- D. **Cephtriaxonum.**
- E. Cefaloridinum.

40. What drug can cause myorelaxing, ototoxic, teratogenic and mutagenic action?

- A. Penicillinum.
- B. Tetracyclinum.
- C. **Streptomycinum.**
- D. Laevomycesinum (chloramphenicolum).
- E. Dicloxacillinum.

41. After the treatment by a highly effective antituberculous drug a 40-year-old female patient developed signs of optic neuritis, memory impairment, and cramps. What drug did the patient use?

- A. Rifampicinum.
- B. **Isoniazidum.**
- C. PAS.
- D. Ethambutolum.
- E. Monomycinum.

42. A patient had syphilis. He was treated by bismuth drugs. Then such complications as grey spots on mucous tunic of the mouth and symptoms of nephropathy appeared. What drug should be used as an antidote in the case of poisoning with bismuth drugs?

- A. Naloxonum.
- B. Nalorphini hydrochloridum.
- C. Bemegridum.
- D. **Unithiolum.**
- E. Methylenum coureleum.

43. A patient came to a doctor with complaints of urine and lacrimal liquid painted red. It is known from the patient's anamnesis that he was treated for pulmonary tuberculosis. What antituberculous drug became the cause of such complications?

- A. Isoniazidum.
- B. **Rifampicinum.**
- C. Ethionamidum.
- D. Streptomycini sulfas.
- E. Ethambutolum.

44. A 37-year-old patient is hospitalized to a venerologic dispensary with syphilis diagnosis. What drug should be prescribed for the treatment of the patient?

- A. Polymyxini sulfas.
- B. Biseptol-480.
- C. Nitroxolinum.
- D. Laevomycesinum.
- E. **Benzylpenicillinum-natrium.**

45. A patient with acute cystitis was prescribed a highly active antimicrobial drug (fluoroquinolone derivative). It has a wide spectrum bactericidal effect. The mechanism of its action is connected with the depression of the DNA-hydrase enzyme subunit. This drug negatively influences cartilaginous tissue. What drug is this?

- A. Bicillin-5.
- B. Laevomycesinum.
- C. **Ciprofloxacinum.**
- D. Benzylpenicillinum-natrium.
- E. Cefamezinum.

46. A doctor prescribed a sulfonamide to a patient with pneumonia. What mechanism of sulfonamide action provides the therapeutic effect?

- A. **Competitive antagonism with para-aminobenzoic acid.**

B. Inhibition of the synthesis of microorganisms membrane.

C. Increasing of the permeability of microorganisms membranes.

D. Inhibition of the synthesis of microorganisms proteins.

E. Blockade of the sulfhydryc groups of enzymes.

47. A drug which contains trimetoprim and sulfamethoxazole was used for the treatment of a patient with pharyngitis. It has high antimicrobial activity. The mechanism of its action is connected with double blocking effect on bacterial metabolism. Side effects: crystals formation, dyspeptic disorders, allergic reactions, hematosi depression. What drug is this?

- A. Sulfalenum.
- B. Phthalazolium.
- C. Sulfapyridazinum.
- D. Sulfadimethoxinum.
- E. **Biseptol-480.**

48. A patient with lung tuberculosis is treated with a drug which has a wide spectrum of antimicrobial action. Mycobacteria of tuberculosis are the most sensitive to it. Its effect is connected with the depression of RNA bacteria synthesis. Side effects: hepatotoxic action, allergic reactions. It paints urine, sputum, and lacrimal liquid red. What drug is this?

- A. Ethambutolum.
- B. Streptomycini sulfas.
- C. **Rifampicinum.**
- D. PAS.
- E. Isoniazidum.

49. The pulmonary form of tuberculosis was diagnosed. What drug was used for tuberculosis treatment?

- A. Tetracyclini hydrochloridum.
- B. Benzylpenicillinum-natrium.
- C. Sulfadimezinum.
- D. **Isoniazidum.**
- E. Furazolidonum.

50. After supercooling a patient has herpetic rash on the nose wings and upper lip. Ointment is applied for treatment. What antiviral drug does the ointment contain?

- A. Azidotimidinum.
- B. **Acyclovir.**
- C. Dexamethasonum.
- D. Indometacinum.

E. Interferonum.

51. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome was diagnosed. What drug is the most expedient in this case?

- A. Interferonum.
- B. Sulfalenum.
- C. Cycloserinum.
- D. Aethionamidum.
- E. **Azidotimidinum.**

52. Prescribe an antimicrobial drug from fluoroquinolone group to a patient with acute cystitis.

- A. Cefalexinum.
- B. Metronidazolom.
- C. Cefazolinum.
- D. Ampicillinum.
- E. **Ciprofloxacinum.**

53. A child was delivered to a hospital with punctated white and yellowish spots on the mucous tunics of cheeks, palate, and tongue caused by *Candida albicans* fungus. Which of the following drugs is used for the treatment of the child?

- A. Cefalexinum.
- B. Gentamycini sulfas.
- C. Tetracyclini hydrochloridum.
- D. **Itraconazolom.**
- E. Benzylpenicillinum-natrium.

54. Indicate the drug which is used for intranasal dropping with the purpose of prophylaxis of influenza.

- A. **Interferonum.**
- B. Remantadinum.
- C. Ampicillinum.
- D. Acyclovir.
- E. Paracetamolom.

55. Specify the agent which could be used for the prevention of influenza during epidemic period.

- A. **Remantadinum.**
- B. Biseptolom.
- C. Ampicillinum.
- D. Analginum.
- E. Paracetamolom.

56. Indicate antibiotic for treatment of tuberculosis:

- A. Tetracyclinum.
- B. Ampicillinum.
- C. Erythromycinum.

D. Neomycinum.

E. **Rifampicinum.**

57. After treatment by antituberculous drugs during three month, a patient developed daltonism, reduced ability to distinguish red and green colors. Which antituberculous agent can cause this side effect?

- A. **Ethambutolom.**
- B. Streptomycinum.
- C. PAS.
- D. Rifampicinum.
- E. Cycloserinum.

58. 1,5-years old girl with diagnosed acute herpetic stomatitis with eruptions. What drugs must be administered foremost?

- A. Antiallergic drugs.
- B. Antibiotics drugs.
- C. Antiseptics drugs.
- D. Keratopiastic drugs.
- E. **Antiviral drugs.**

59. Determine drug for AIDS treatment with following mechanism of action: it is able to be phosphorylated in cells and transformed to triphosphate, and then it inhibits viral transcriptase and impede of DNA synthesis from viral RNA.

- A. **Zidovudinum.**
- B. Interferonum.
- C. Acyclovir.
- D. Ritonavir.
- E. Virasept.

60. A patient with herpetic stomatitis is treated with acyclovir locally. What is its mechanism of action?

- A. **Inhibits synthesis of nucleic acids.**
- B. Inhibits penetration of viruses in cells.
- C. Restrains maturation of viruses.
- D. Increases macroorganisms resistance to viruses
- E. Inhibits viruses assembling.

61. Systemic amebiasis with the lesion of the bowels, liver, and lungs was diagnosed in a 52-year-old patient. What drug should be prescribed?

- A. Chloridinum.
- B. **Metronidazolom.**
- C. Tetracyclini hydrochloridum.
- D. Chingaminum.
- E. Emetini hydrochloridum.

62. A 37-year-old woman consulted a gynecologist concerning an inflammatory process in the vagina accompanied by itching and foamy vaginal discharge. The presence of mycotic infection was established by the bacterial analysis. What drug is effective in this case?

- A. **Metronidazolium.**
- B. Nystatinum.
- C. Nitroxolinum.
- D. Ampicillinum.
- E. Erythromycinum.

63. Immunosuppressive agent, well-known as antimalarial drug, is prescribed for the treatment of systemic scleroderma. What drug should be preferred for this treatment?

- A. Dexamethasonum.
- B. Prednisolonum.
- C. **Chingaminum.**
- D. Metronidazolium.
- E. Cycloserinum.

64. Mixed helminthic invasion has been revealed (ascariasis and enterobiasis) in a patient. What antihelminthic drug with wide spectrum is expedient for use?

- A. Levamisolum.
- B. **Mebendazolium.**
- C. Pyrantelum.
- D. Chloxylum.
- E. Piperazini adipinas.

65. A patient with amebic dysentery was prescribed a drug, which also inhibits the development of the erythrocyte forms of malaria Plasmodium. What is it?

- A. Tetracyclinum.
- B. Emetini hydrochloridum.
- C. **Chingaminum.**
- D. Erythromycinum.
- E. Chinini sulfas.

66. A female patient addressed to the gynecologist with complaints of abundant discharges from vagina with unpleasant smell. After bacteriological investigation the diagnosis of trichomoniasis has been given. Specify the -drug which should be administered.

- A. Monomycinum.
- B. Sulfadimezinum.
- C. Chingaminum.
- D. Chloridinum.

E. **Metronidazolium** (Trichopolium).

67. Mother addressed to the pediatrician with the child who complained of strong itch in the region around the anus, pain intensified at night. After investigation of feaces the diagnosis of enterobiasis was given. Indicate the drug which should be administered.

- A. **Piperazini adipinas.**
- B. Trichlorophenum.
- C. Phenasalum.
- D. Ditrazinum.
- E. Aminoacrichinum.

68. Indicate the antimalarial agent which is active against paraerythrocytic forms of Plasmodium.

- A. Hydroxychlorochinum.
- B. Chingaminum.
- C. Galochinum
- D. **Primachinum.**
- E. Amodiachinum.

69. Specify the drug which is used in amebiasis of any localization of pathological process.

- A. Chingaminum.
- B. **Metronidazolium (Trichopolium).**
- C. Emetini hydrochloridum.
- D. Chiniophonum.
- E. Tetracyclinum.

70. A woman addressed to a gynecologist in relation with large discharge from the vagina with unpleasant smell. After laboratory examination the diagnosis of trichomoniasis was made. What drug should be used in this situation?

- A. **Metronidazolium (Trihopolum).**
- B. Sulfadimezinum.
- C. Chingaminum.
- D. Chloridinum.
- E. Monomycinum.

71. A patient visited a physician with complaints of bowel dysfunction. After laboratory examination the diagnosis of lambliaiasis was made. Specify the drug that should be used.

- A. Monomycinum.
- B. Tetracyclinum.
- C. Trichomonacidum.
- D. **Metronidazolium (Trichopolium).**
- E. Chingaminum.

72. Patient addressed to a physician to get a drug for prevention of malaria. Indicate the drug:

- A. Fenasalum.
- B. Clotrimazolium.
- C. Mebendazolium.
- D. Furazolidonium.
- E. **Primaquinum.**

73. What is the mechanism of anthelmintic action of levamisole?

- A. **Oppression of succinate dehydrogenase, ATPase.**
- B. Oppression of MAO.
- C. DNA synthesis damage.
- D. Cholinesterase activation.
- E. Oppression of N-acetyltransferase.

74. A drug is administered for prevention and treatment of malaria, treatment of amebiasis and diseases of connective tissue. Indicate the drug:

- A. Metronidazolium.
- B. Tetracyclinum.
- C. **Chingaminum (chloroquine).**
- D. Erythromycinum.
- E. Quininum.

75. A drug was administered to a patient with ascaridosis. It is known to have influence on immune system, and is used as immunological modulator. Indicate the drug:

- A. Pyrantelum.
- B. Piperazinum.
- C. **Levamisolum.**
- D. Phenasalum.
- E. Praziquantelum.

76. A patient complaints of nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite. After investigation of stool ascaridosis was revealed. A drug with immune modulation activity was prescribed for single usage. Indicate the drug:

- A. **Levamisolum.**
- B. Mebendazolium.
- C. Pyrantelum.
- P. Naphtamonum.
- E. Piperazinum.

77. A patient with chronic cardiovascular insufficiency during digitalization demonstrated the following symptoms: headache, fatigue, nausea, color vision impairment (surrounding objects are perceived in green color). On ECG the sinus bradycardia and signs of impairment of

atrioventricular conductivity were detected. What can be prescribed to relieve the symptoms of intoxication?

- A. Dipiroximum.
- B. Naloxonium.
- C. Bemegridum.
- D. **Unithiolium.**
- E. Atropini sulfas.

78. A patient with mercury poisoning was delivered to a toxicological department from a chemical plant. What drug should be used in this situation?

- A. Izonitrozinum.
- B. **Unithiolium.**
- C. Naloxonium.
- D. Carbo activatus.
- E. Enterosgelum.

79. A patient had syphilis. He was treated with bismuth drugs. After that such complications as grey spots on the mucous tunic of the mouth and symptoms of nephropathy appeared. What drug should be used as an antidote in case of poisoning with bismuth drugs?

- A. Nalorphini hydrochloridum.
- B. Methylenum coureleum.
- C. Naloxonium.
- D. Bemegridum.
- E. **Unithiolium.**

80. A child poisoned with mushrooms, namely fly agarics, has been taken to a toxicological department. What drug should be used for emergency first of all?

- A. Dipiroximum.
- B. Papaverini hydrochloridum.
- C. Unithiolium.
- D. Natrii thiosulfas.
- E. **Atropini sulfas.**

81. A child, 2 years old, has drunk eye drops from the domestic first-aid kit. The child's condition is poor, accompanied by transpiration and salivation, asthmatic breathing, cough, sharply miotic pupils, muffled heart sounds, bradycardia, low arterial pressure, intensive intestinal peristalsis, diarrhea. What drug has caused the poisoning?

- A. **Pilocarpini hydrochloridum.**
- B. Propranololum.
- C. Atropini sulfas.
- D. Platyphyllini hydrotartras.
- E. Sulfacylum-natrium.

82. Symptoms of dithyline overdose appeared during an operative intervention. What actions will be expedient to reduce the phenomena of overdose?

- A. Introduction of M-cholinergic antagonists.
- B. Introduction of anticholinesterase drugs.
- C. Introduction of ganglionic blockers.
- D. Transfusion of blood or plasma.**
- E. Introduction of N-cholinergic antagonists.

83. A victim treated plants with an insecticidal solution without personal protection equipment. After a while, salivation, transpiration, tears secretion, pain in the stomach, and diarrhea began. Examination revealed miosis. What group does the substance, which has caused such symptoms, belong to?

- A. Organic compounds of phosphorus.**
- B. N-Cholinomimetics.
- C. Copper salt.
- D. Nitrates.
- E. Organic compounds of chlorine.

84. A patient in the condition of acute circulatory collapse resulting from severe poisoning with unknown substance has been admitted to a hospital. Which drug should be used for the acute care?

- A. Propranololum.
- B. Naphthyzinum.
- C. Isadrinum.
- D. Salbutamololum.
- E. Mesatonum.**

85. A patient with manifestations of acute poisoning with morphine has been taken to a resuscitation unit. What drug is it necessary to use as an antidote for gastric lavage?

- A. Kalii permanganas.**
- B. Natrii hydrocarbonas.
- C. Furacilinum.
- D. Natrii chloridum.
- E. Acidum boricum.

86. In 2 — 3 hours after the parenteral introduction of a drug a patient became comatose. Cheyne — Stokes respiration was observed, pupils became abruptly miotic, the knee reflex was kept. What drug could lead to the poisoning?

- A. Diazepamum.
- B. Aminazinum.
- C. Morphini hydrochloridum.**
- D. Spiritus aethylicus.

E. Phenobarbitalum.

87. An unconscious patient has been taken to a hospital. His skin is cold, pupils are miotic, breathing is complicated (Cheyne — Stokes type), arterial pressure is low, the urinary bladder is overfilled. The diagnosis is poisoning with morphine. What drug is it necessary to give as an antidote?

- A. Natrii thiosulfas.
- B. Bemegridum.
- C. Cytitonum.
- D. Unithiolum.
- E. Naloxonum.**

88. An emergency team has taken to a reception ward a patient demonstrating drowsiness, cyanosis, infrequent cogged-wheel breathing, sharply miotic pupils. Knee reflexes are kept. The traces of injections are revealed on his arms. What drug causes poisoning characterized by the above-mentioned symptoms?

- A. Proserinum.
- B. Atropini sulfas.
- C. Morphini hydrochloridum.**
- D. Phenobarbitalum.
- E. Aminazinum.

89. A 25-year-old woman is hospitalized with signs of acute poisoning with morphine. What antidote is necessary to be given to the patient?

- A. Atropini sulfas.
- B. Unithiolum.
- C. Naloxonum.**
- D. Lobelini hydrochloridum.
- E. Aethimizolum.

90. A patient with poisoning with morphine has been delivered to a hospital. It is known that in case of acute poisoning with morphine a specific antagonist naloxone is used. What factor provides the development of antagonistic action?

- A. Competition for binding with opiate receptors.**
- B. Direct excitation of the respiratory center.
- C. Reflex excitation of the respiratory center.
- D. Sharp acceleration of morphine metabolism.
- E. Decrease of sensitivity of the organism to morphine.

91. A 38 year-old patient was admitted to a hospital due to acute poisoning with mercury dichloride.

Indicate the antidote which should be introduced to the patient immediately.

- A. **Unithiolum.**
- B. Pipyroximum.
- C. Atropini sulfas.
- D. Nalorphinum.
- E. Isonitrosinum.

92. A patient was admitted to a hospital by the ambulance due to acute poisoning with morphine. Indicate the agent which is used for gastric lavage in this situation.

- A. **Kalii permanganas.**
- B. Natrii hydrocarbonas.
- C. Furacilinum.
- D. Tanninum.
- E. Acidum boricum.

93. A patient after drinking unknown liquid was admitted to a hospital with complaints of stomachache, pain in gullet and diarrhea with little amount of blood. On examination hyperemia of throat mucous membranes, gums' bleeding, lymphatic nodes enlargement and metallic aftertaste were revealed. Within 2-3 days renal insufficiency was developed. Determine the agent which caused named above symptoms:

- A. **Salts of heavy metals.**
- B. Furacilinum.
- C. Spiritus aethylicus.
- D. Acidum boricum.
- E. Atropini sulfas.

94. After treatment with bismuth preparation, a patient with syphilis developed symptoms of kidney insufficiency and gray strains on mouth mucous membranes. Indicate a drug a doctor has to use as specific antidote in the case:

- A. Nalorphinum.
- B. Bemegridum.
- C. **Unithiolum.**
- P. Naloxonum.
- E. Methylenum coeruleum.

95. Cytological analysis of the vaginal smear, taken from a 29-year-old woman suffering chronic vaginitis, showed a lot of *Candida albicans*. Which antifungal drug should be employed in this case?

- A. Amphotericinum B
- B. **Nystatinum**
- C. Miconazolom
- D. Clotrimazolom

E. Metronidazolom

96. A patient after having an open femoral fracture developed acute osteomyelitis. Choose an antibiotic accumulating in bones, which is most appropriate for treatment of acute osteomyelitis.

- A. Streptomycinum
- B. Benzylpenicillinum-kalium
- C. Laevomycesinum
- D. Rifampicinum
- E. **Lincomycini hydrochloridum**

97. A patient having periostitis was prescribed an antibiotic affective against gram-positive microorganisms, cryptogamic bacteria, clostridia, anaerobes. This drug readily penetrates into bone tissue.

- A. **Lincomycini hydrochloridum**
- B. Streptomycinum
- C. Interferonum
- D. Ofloxacinum
- E. Rifampicinum

98. A patient for long time was treated on account of tularemia by Tetracyclinum, which caused candidiasis. Which drug shall be prescribed?

- A. **Nystatinum**
- B. Cefazolin
- C. Interferonum
- D. Ofloxacinum
- E. Rifampicinum

99. A patient has meningococcal meningitis. Which drugs will be most effective if administered by the ordinary rote?

- A. Laevomycesinum
- B. **Benzylpenicillinum-kalium**
- C. Gentamycini sulfas
- D. Erythromycinum
- E. Cephazolin

100. A poor hearing patient has an infection caused by bacilli. Which group of drugs is contraindicated in this patient?

- A. **aminoglycosides**
- B. penicillins
- C. cephalosporins
- D. tetracyclines
- E. Rifampicins

101. A patient has primary syphilis. Which antibiotic is the most effective in this case?

A. Benzylpenicillinum

- B. Streptomycinum
- C. Kanamycinum
- D. Nystatinum
- E. Amphotericinum

102. A 60-year-old patient having for long time tuberculosis receives specific medication, developed loss of hearing. Which drug shall be excluded from medication?

A. Streptomycinum

- B. Ethambutolum
- C. Isoniazidum
- D. Phthivazidum
- E. Rifamycin

103. A patient was prescribed tetracycline orally because of purulent sinusitis. Which drug shall be coadministered to prevent candidiasis?

- A. Levamisolum
- B. Griseofulvinum
- C. Nystatinum**
- D. Furazolidonum
- E. Ciprofloxacinum

104. A patient for long time was taking an antibiotic because of bronchitis. While taking this drug he developed nausea, vomiting, stomatitis, dermatitis on the hands and face (photosensitization), pain in ht liver. Which drug was taking the patient?

A. Tetracyclinum

- B. Ampicillinum
- C. Erythromycinum
- D. Polymyxinum
- E. Laevomycetinum

105. In the therapeutic department a patient was diagnosed with pneumonia. Which drug shall be prescribed?

- A. Gentamycinum
- B. Tetracyclinum
- C. Erythromycinum
- D. Benzylpenicillinum**
- E. Laevomycetinum

106. Which drugs are contraindicated in the case of hepatitis?

A. Tetracyclines

- B. Penicillines
- C. Lincomycini hydrochloridum
- D. Macrolides
- E. Spiramycinum (Rovamycinum)

107. A mother of 2-year-old child came to a stomatologist. During pregnancy she was taking antibiotics because of an infectious disease. Stomatologist discovered that child has destruction of the corner teeth, teeth are of yellowish color, and with black line. Which drug shows pronounced teratogenic action?

A. Furosemidum

B. Tetracyclinum

- C. Ampioxum
- D. Octadinum
- E. Xantinoli nicotinas

108. A rheumatic patient often has exacerbations of the disease. Which drug shall be employed for prophylactic antibiotic cover?

A. Streptomycinum

B. Bicillinum-5

- C. Isoniazidum
- D. Natrii para-aminosalicylas
- E. Rifampicinum

109. A patient having an infectious disease is sensitized to Benzylpenicillinum. Which of the following antibiotics would be the safest?

A. Erythromycinum

- B. Bicillinum-5
- C. Ampicillinum
- D. Amoxicillin
- E. Oxacillinum

110. A patient with bronchopneumonia after being treated with an antibiotic of penicillin group developed dyspepsia, allergy, and dysbacteriosis. Which drug the patient was taking?

A. Gentamycini sulfas

- B. Laevomycetinum
- C. Doxycyclini hydrochloridum
- D. Tetracyclinum

E. Benzylpenicillinum-natrium

111. A 38 year-old patient suffering rheumatoid arthritis after being treated in the hospital was prescribed Bicillinum-5 as a prophylactic antibiotic cover. Which is duration of action of this drug?

A. 21 days

- B. 3 days
- C. 7 days
- D. 14 days
- E. 12 hours

112. A pregnant woman developed an acute bronchitis. She was prescribed an antibiotic of penicillin group. Which antibiotic she was prescribed?

- A. Streptomycinum
- B. Gentamycinum
- C. Amoxicillin**
- D. Tetracyclinum
- E. Furacilinum

113. A third generation cephalosporin, which is not absorbed in the intestines, active against Gram+ microorganisms, stable against penicillinase, and has broad-spectrum activity. Its special feature is that it maintains antimicrobial concentration in the blood during 24 hours after infusion, and it is excreted via kidneys in active concentration during 48 hours.

- A. Ceftriaxon**
- B. Cephazolin
- C. Cefaloridinum
- D. Rifampicinum
- E. Kanamycinum

114. A patient with acute cystitis was prescribed an antibacterial agent of fluoroquinolones group. Which drug was prescribed?

- A. Cefalexinum
- B. Metronidazolum
- C. Cefpirom
- D. Ampicillinum
- E. Ciprofloxacinum**

115. A 42-year-old patient was prescribed ampicillinum because of bacterial pneumonia. Which is the mechanism of action of this drug?

- A. inhibition of microbial enzymes with SH-group
- B. inhibition of protein synthesis
- C. disruption of membrane permeability
- D. inhibition of cell wall synthesis**
- E. antagonism with p-amino-benzoic acid

116. A patient with postoperative complications was prescribed an antibiotic of penicillin group. The drug is stable to penicillinase and gastric acid, administered intravenously and intramuscularly. Identify the drug.

- A. Erythromycinum
- B. Bicillinum-5
- C. Benzylpenicillinum-natrium
- D. Ampicillinum
- E. Oxacillinum**

117. Why Tetracyclinum is not recommended in pregnancy?

- A. it is teratogenic**
- B. it inhibits breathing of the fetus
- C. because it increases tonus of uterus
- D. because it is ototoxic
- E. it can cause anemia

118. β -lactam antibiotics exert high antimicrobial activity but microorganisms quickly develop resistance to them producing β -lactamase. Efficiency of the antibiotics can be improved due to β -lactamase inhibitors. Which of the following agents is a β -lactamase inhibitor?

- A. clavulonic acid**
- B. mefenamic acid
- C. boric acid
- D. carbolic acid
- E. benzoic acid

119. A 19-year-old patient having primary syphilis is receiving a complex treatment including Benzylpenicillinum-natrium. What is mechanism of action of this drug?

- A. blockade of RNA
- B. blockade of protein synthesis
- C. blockade of thioctic groups of enzymes
- D. blockade of murein synthesis**
- E. blockade of DNA synthesis

120. A macrolide antibiotic, which shows low incidence of side effects, inhibits protein synthesis by ribosomes. Which of the following is it?

- A. Erythromycinum
- B. Rifampicinum
- C. Doxycyclini hydrochloridum
- D. Azithromycinum**
- E. Tetracyclinum

121. A patient was diagnosed with sepsis. Prescribe a fluoroquinolone drug.

- A. Ciprofloxacinum**
- B. Metronidazolum
- C. Cefpirom
- D. Ampicillinum
- E. Cefalexinum

122. A patient shall be prescribed a fluoroquinolone drug with broad spectrum. Choose the drug.

- A. Ofloxacinum**
- B. Amoxicillin

- C. Carbenicillinum
- D. Tetracyclinum
- E. Rifampicinum

123. A pregnant woman developed acute bronchitis. She was prescribed an antibiotic of penicillin group. Which of the following drugs was prescribed?

- A. Streptomycinum
- B. Gentamycinum
- C. Amoxicillin**
- D. Tetracyclinum
- E. Furacilinum