Tests on Internal Medicine

Occupational diseases

1) C.S. What kind of occupation does not involve vibration disease risk?
   a) Stone crusher
   b) driller
   c) circuit installer
   d) concrete worker
   e) grinder-polisher

2) C.S. What basic link does the pathogenesis of vascular changes involve in vibration disease?
   a) Sudden vasodilatation
   b) Angiospasm
   c) intima vascular necrosis
   d) vascular intima hypertrophy
   e) Perforation of the vessel wall

3) C.S. Trophic disorders arising from the vibration disease as a result of the local vibration act
   are as follows except:
   a) palmary hyperkeratosis
   b) pattern accentuation
   c) nails thickened, deformed
   d) numerous fissures on the palms
   e) myositis, tendomyositis

   Make suggestion of factors the course of the "noise" diseases does not depend on.
   a) Noise parameters
   b) work stage the noise arises from
   c) Duration of noise during the working day
   d) Humidity of the external environment
   e) individual sensitivity

5) C.S. Influence of the electromagnetic radio waves on human body manifests itself in
   a) wavelength
   b) age of the person
   c) The intensity of radiation
   d) Duration of wave action
   e) combining with other harmful factors

6) C.S. Which of the listed dusts provoke silicosis?
   a) Plumb
   b) phosphorus
   c) Arsenic
   d) the boron
   e) dust containing a large quantity of free silicon dioxide (SiO2)
7) C.S. Early clinical symptoms of silicosis are as follows except:
   a) Hemoptysis
   b) Cough
   c) Dyspnea
   d) thoracalgia
   e) respiratory insufficiency

8) C.S. Complications of the occupational bronchial asthma are the following except:
   a) emphysema
   b) pneumosclerosis
   c) polyneuritis
   d) pulmonary cord
   e) chronic bronchitis

9) C.S. Name syndromes that do not make part of plumb intoxication.
   a) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, such as chronic bronchitis
   b) red blood cells with granular basophiles
   c) motor Polyneuritis
   d) Anemia
   e) saturnine colic

10) C.S. Methemoglobin formation occurs as a result of below intoxication:
   a) fluoride
   b) mercury compounds
   c) The amino- and nitro-benzene compounds
   d) The plumb
   e) arsenic compounds

11) C.S. Name intoxications when Heinz corpuscles can be regarded as diagnosis of occupational diseases.
   a) mercury compounds
   b) organic compounds of phosphorus
   c) Plumb
   d) tetraethyl plumbane
   e) The amino-and nitro-benzene compounds

12) C.S. Specify the pathogenesis of anemia in the result of chronic intoxication with plumb
   a) iron deficiency anemia
   b) aplastic anemia
   c) posthemorrhagic anemia
   d) B12 deficiency anemia
   e) hem forming block

13) C.S. Some of the remedies listed below can be used to soothe "saturnine colic" pain except for
   a) Atropine
   b) Novocain blockade
   c) pentacene
   d) Tetace
   e) Purgatives
14) C.S. Acute intoxication with chlorine manifests by:
   a) asthenovegetative syndrome, encephalopathy, polyneuropathy
   b) lacrimation, dryness, burning, stinging in the nasal and larynx passages, dysphonia, troublesome cough
   C) yellow (icterus) discoloration of teguments
   d) Dizziness, nausea, palpitations, loss of consciousness, convulsions
   e) stomatitis and ulcerative gingivitis

15) C.S. Treatment of acute chlorine intoxication should be followed as listed below except:
   a) Evacuation of patients from the affected area
   b) taking off the clothes
   c) The administration of glucocorticosteroids
   d) eye rinsing with solution of sodium bicarbonate
   e) administration of aminophylline, ephedrine, diphenylhydramine

16) C.S. What is the toxic action of phosphororganic pesticides?
   a) Cholinesterase activity is being decreased
   b) cholinesterase activity is being increased
   c) level of acetylcholine is being decreased
   d) blood pH is being increased
   e) O2 level in blood is being decrease

17) C.S. What drugs restore cholinesterase activity in the result of acute phosphororganic pesticides intoxication?
   a) Dipyroximum
   b) Glucose
   c) O2 inhalations
   d) Vitamin B1
   e) Cocarboxylase

18) C.M. Clinical symptoms of altitude illness are listed below:
   a) General weakness
   b) syncope
   c) nosebleeds
   d) emotional instability
   e) Diarrhea

19) C.M. Name the characteristic clinical signs of the vibration disease caused by the combination of local and general vibration.
   a) temporal-frontal headache
   b) Pain, lower limb paresthesia
   c) progressive Asthenia
   d) nosebleed
   e) "autonomic crisis"

20) C.M. The most efficient research tools used to diagnose vibration disease are:
   a) Capillaroscopy
   b) Thermometry
   c) Ultrasonography
   d) Electromyography
   e) Electro-my-o-tonometry
21) C.M. Name the listed below pathologies helping to perform the differential diagnosis of vibration disease
a) Raynaud's disease
b) Rheumatism
c) syringomyelia
d) vegetative polyneuritis
e) Behterev disease (ankylosing spondylitis)

22) C.M. Name vibration disease chief complaints caused by the local vibration action:
a) Temperature 38 ° C
b) sudden blanching of the fingers
c) pain accompanied by limbs' paresthesia
d) Somnolence
e) dyspeptic disorders

23) C.M. Vascular changes occurring in vibration disease caused by the local vibration action are:
a) TA Asymmetry
b) Pal positive syndrome
c) tegument vasodilatation (hyperemia)
d) white-spot phenomenon
e) Telangiectasia

24) C.M. What drugs are used in the treatment of vibration disease?
a) central cholinolytic
b) Corticosteroids
c) Vasodilators
d) Antiarrhythmics
e) ganglioplegic

25) C.M. Name methods helping to prevent vibration disease
a) Use the mechanisms for the amortization of vibration generated tools
b) periodic medical examination of workers
c) practicing of refreshing exercises and breaks
d) Automation of manufacturing processes
e) Avoid smoking

26) C.M. Biological effects caused by electromagnetic waves are as listed below:
a) thermal action
b) specific non-thermal action
c) mechanical action
d) cumulative biological effect
e) disadaptive action
27) C.M. Name characteristic syndromes effects provoked by high-frequency wave:
   a) vegetative syndrome
   b) asthenic syndrome
   c) asthenovegetative Syndrome
   d) dyspepsia
   e) Angiodistonic syndrome

28) C.M. Name the dust that triggers silicatosis:
   a) free silicon dioxide
   b) compound consisting of aluminum and silicon dioxide
   c) compound consisting of magnesium and silicon dioxide
   d) compound consisting of iron and silicon dioxide
   e) compound consisting of calcium and silicon dioxide

29) C.M. The following pathologies make part of pneumoconiosis classification:
   a) metal coniosis
   b) Carboconiosis
   c) dust bronchitis
   d) pneumoconiosis provoked by inhalation of the mixed dust
   e) pneumoconiosis provoked by inhalation of the dust containing SiO2

30) C.M. Name the syndromes which may occur during pneumoconiosis:
   a) Pericarditis
   b) Respiratory Insufficiency
   c) emphysema
   d) Pneumosclerozis
   e) Bronchitis

31) C.M. The most frequent complications of pneumoconiosis include the following pathologies:
   a) allergic alveolitis
   b) rheumatoid arthritis
   c) Bronchiectasis
   d) Pneumonia
   e) Tuberculosis

32) C.M. The basic methods to diagnose pneumoconiosis are:
   a) pleural puncture
   b) Tomography
   c) bronchography
   d) Spirography
   e) Radiography

33) C.M. Name the evolutionary stages of the pneumoconiosis:
   a) Stage 1
   b) Stage 2
   c) Stage 3
   d) Stage 4
   e) Stage 5
34) C.M. Differential diagnosis of pneumoconiosis is achieved by means of:
   a) disseminated TB
   b) The form of pulmonary sarcoidosis
   c) Asthma (unprofessional)
   d) pulmonary carcinomatosis
   e) rheumatoid arthritis

35) C.M. Name the substances that cause occupational asthma after their impact on upper respiratory airway mucosa:
   a) Substances causing sensitivities: vegetable dust, antibiotics ...
   b) Substances causing sensitivities and local irritating action: chrome, nickel, ursol ...
   c) substances causing irritant action: chlorine, iodine, nitrogen oxide ...
   d) Substances provoking anticolinesterasic effects
   e) Substances having cholinolytic effects

36) C.M. In order to diagnose occupational asthma it is important: to take into account:
   a) professional route
   b) Disease attack as a result of harmful conditions
   c) The results of cutaneous test with suspicious allergens
   d) Inhalation suspicious allergens tests
   e) blood test

37. C.M. Chronic bronchitis is caused by inhalation of dust:
   a) dust containing insignificant amount of SiO2
   b) iron dust
   c) plumb dust
   d) welding dust
   e) copper powder

38) C.M. The clinical picture of chronic dust bronchitis is characterized by the following symptoms:
   a) insidious onset followed by dry or productive cough
   b) evolves in phases
   c) Anemia
   d) The rapid development of atrophic processes of bronchial mucosa
   e) bronchial tree diffusive alteration

39) C.M. The treatment of dust chronic bronchitis is achieved by:
   a) cease of dust contact
   b) Quit smoking
   c) Restoration of bronchial permeability
   d) specific hiposensibilisation with incriminated dust
   e) Expectorants
   e) arsenic intoxication

40) C.M. Name the affected systems as a result of chronic benzene poisoning.
   a) The hematopoietic system
   b) The renal system
   c) nervous system
   d) cardiovascular system
   e) The muscular system
41) C.M. What peripheral blood manifestations occur as a result of chronic benzene poisoning?
   a) Leucopenia  
   b) Anemia  
   c) Thrombocytopenia  
   d) Pancytopenia  
   e) eosinophilia

42) C.M. The following drugs are used in the treatment of acute intoxication with amino and nitro benzene compounds:
   a) Methylenum coeruleum  
   b) Oxygen  
   c) Natrium (sodium) thiosulfate  
   d) Sol. atropine  
   e) Unitiol

43) C.M. Chronic plum poisoning includes the following symptoms:
   a) abdominal pain  
   b) The abdominal wall strain  
   c) The reduction of abdominal pain when palpating.  
   d) Constipation  
   e) liquid stools

44) C.M. What antidotes are used in the treatment with mercury?
   a) Unitiol  
   b) D-penicillamine  
   c) Atropine  
   d) Proserpina  
   e) Dibazol

45) C.M. List internal organs (systems) that are mainly affected in the result of chloroorganic compounds (pesticides) poisoning.
   a) Heart  
   b) The central nervous system  
   c) Liver  
   d) muscles  
   e) The hematopoietic system

46) C.M. Name the antidotes used in treatment of the acute phosphororganic compounds intoxication.
   a) Atropine  
   b) Diperoxime  
   c) magnesium sulfate  
   d) enalapril  
   e) Adrenaline