1. C.S. What profession does not include vibration disease risk?
   a) Stone crusher
   b) mining - drill
   c) Installation - electric
   d) Concrete
   e) rectifier – polishers

2. C.S. What is the initial link in the pathogenesis of vascular changes 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 in vibration disease caused by the action of local vibration are the following, except:
   a) palmar hyperkeratosis
   b) Increase drawing
   c) thickened, deformed angles
   d) multiple palmary Cracks
   e) Miofasciculite, tendomiozite

4) C.S. Name the factors which not depend on disease development "noise"
   a) noise parameters
   b) working stage action under noise
   c) Duration of the action noise during the working day
   d) Humidity external environment
   e) individual sensitivity of the body

5) C.S. Action on the human body electromagnetic radio waves depends on the following conditions, except:
   a) wavelength
   b) age of the person exposed
   c) The intensity of radiation
   d) Duration of wave action
   e) combining with other harmful factors

6) C.S. Which of the listed powders contribute to silicosis?
   a) Lead
   b) phosphorus
   c) Arsenic
   d) The boron
   e) free powder containing SiO2
7) C.S. Early clinical symptoms of silicosis are the following, except:
   a) Hemoptysis
   b) Cough
   c) Dyspnea
   d) Toracalgies
   e) respiratory insufficiency

8) C.S. Complications of professional asthma are the following, except:
   a) emphysema
   b) Pneumoscleroza
   c) polyneuritis Syndrome
   d) cord pulmonale
   e) chronic bronchitis

9) C.S. Name the syndromes which cannot be included lead poisoning.
   a) chronic obstructive bronchitis
   b) red blood cells with granular basophilic
   c) motor Polyneuritis
   d) Anemia
   e) colic Saturnine

10) C.S. Methaemoglobin formation occurs following poisoning
    a) fluoride
    b) mercury compounds
    c) The amino-and nitro-benzene compounds
    d) The lead
    e) arsenic compounds

11) C.S. Acute intoxication with chlorine is shown by:
    a) aston vegetative syndrome, encephalopathy, polyneuropathy
    b) tearing, dry and burning in the nasal cavity and larynx, hoarseness, chest restraint, painful cough
    c) icteric color of skin
    d) Dizziness, nausea, palpitations, loss of consciousness, convulsions
    e) stomatitis and ulcerative gingivitis

12) C.S. What is the toxic action of fosfor organic pesticides?
    a) Decreased cholinesterase activity
    b) increase the activity of cholinesterase
    c) Decrease acetylcholine content
    d) Increase blood pH
    e) Decrease in blood O2 content

13) C.M. Name the characteristic clinical signs of vibration disease caused by the combination of local and general vibration.
    a) temporo-frontal headache
    b) Pain, paraesthesia in legs
    c) progressive Asthenia
d) nosebleeds
e) "autonomic crises"

14) C.M. Investigations more informative tool used in the diagnosis of vibration disease are:
a) Capilaroscopia
b) Thermometers
c) Ultrasonography
d) Electromyography
e) Electromyo Tonometria

15) C.M. Vascular changes occurring in vibration disease caused by the action of local vibration are:
a) Asymmetry TA
b) Pal-positive syndrome
c) Palmary skin hyperemia
d) The phenomenon of white spots
e) Telangiectasia

16) C.M. Name dust that trigger silicatozele:
a) Silica free
b) Silica aluminum bound
c) Silica related to magnesium
d) Silica bound with iron
e) Silica related to calcium

17) C.M. The classification includes the following pathologies of pneumoconiosis:
a) Metaloconiozis
b) Carboconiozis
c) dust bronchitis
d) subject to the inhalation of dust pneumoconiosis Mixed
e) subject to the inhalation of dust pneumoconiosis containing SiO2

18) C.M. Name syndromes which may form in pneumoconiosis.
a) Pericarditis
b) Shortness of breath
c) emphysema
d) Pneumosclerosis
e) Bronchitis

19) C.M. The most common complications in pneumoconiosis pathologies:
a) allergic alveolitis
b) rheumatoid arthritis
c) bronchiectasis disease
d) Pneumonia
e) Tuberculosis

20) C.M. The main methods of diagnosis of pneumoconiosis are:
a) pleural puncture
b) Tomography
c) Bronhografia
d) Spirografia
e) X-ray
21) C.M. Evolutionary stages in the pneumoconiosis called
   a) Stage 1
   b) Stage 2
   c) Stage 3
   d) Stage 4
   e) Stage 5

22) C.M. Pneumoconiosis differential diagnosis is made with:
   a) disseminated TB
   b) The form of pulmonary sarcoidosis
   c) Asthma (unprofessional)
   d) pulmonary carcinomatosis
   e) rheumatoid arthritis

23) C.M. Name the basic complaints presented in vibration disease caused by the action of local vibration:
   a) Fever 38 °C
   b) Accesses sudden whitening of the fingers of hands
   c) pain, accompanied by numbness in the limbs
   d) Somnolence
   e) dyspeptic disorders

24) C.M. Systems called chronic benzene poisoning affected
   a) The hematopoietic
   b) The renal
   c) nervous system
   d) cardiovascular system
   e) The muscular

25) C.M. Manifestations of peripheral blood in chronic benzene poisoning occur?
   a) Leucopenia
   b) Anemia
   c) Thrombocytopenia
   d) Pancytopenia
   e) eosinophilia

26. C.M. List organs (systems) that are mainly attacked colororganics poisoning substances (pesticides).
   a) Heart
   b) The central nervous system
   c) Liver
   d) muscles
   e) The hematopoietic

27) C.M. Name the antidotes used in acute intoxication with fosfor organic substances.
   a) Atropine
   b) Dipiroxim
   c) magnesium sulphate
d) Enalapril  
e) Adrenaline

28) C.M. Name the substances that can cause occupational asthma after action on airway mucosa:
   a) Substances with sensitizing action: vegetable powder, antibiotics ...
   b) Substances with sensitizing and local-irritating action: chrome, nickel, ursolic ...
   c) substances with irritant action: chlorine, iodine, nitrogen oxides ...
   d) Substances with inhibiting action
   e) Substances acting calinolitic

29) C.M. The diagnosis of occupational asthma are important:
   a) professional route
   b) The occurrence of flares in conditions harmful
   c) The results of skin tests with suspected allergens
   d) Samples of suspected allergen inhalation challenge
   e) Blood

30) C.M. In the treatment of acute intoxication with amino and nitro compounds using benzene:
   a) Methylene coeruleum
   b) Oxygen
   c) Natrium (sodium) thiosulfate
   d) Sol. atropine
   e) Unitiol

   **Answer**
   
   1. C  
   2. B  
   3. B  
   4. D  
   5. B  
   6. E  
   7. A  
   8. C  
   9. A  
   10. C  
   11. B  
   12. A  
   13. ACE  
   14. ABDE  
   15. ABD  
   16. BCDE  
   17. AB  
   18. BCD  
   19. BCDE  
   20. BCDE  
   21. ABC  
   22. ABDE  
   23. BC  
   24. ACD  
   25. ABCD
26. BC
27. AB
28. ABC
29. ABCD
30. ABC