

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION
"ROSTOV STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Appraisal Fund
in the discipline "Neurology, medical genetics, neurosurgery"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

1. List of competencies formed by the discipline (in full or partially)*

universal (UK)/general cultural (OK)

Code and name of universal/ general cultural competence	Indicator(s) of achieving universal general cultural competence

general professional (OPK):

Code and name general professional competence	Indicator(s) of achieving general professional competence

professional (PC)

Code and name of professional competencies	Indicator(s) of professional achievement competencies
PK-8	Ability to determine tactics for managing patients with various nosological forms

2. Types of assessment materials in accordance with the competencies being developed

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
PC-8	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Tasks With multiple choice With several free answers:	10 with sample answers
	Tasks with alternative answers:	7 with sample answers
	Tasks on establishment matches:	3 with sample answers
	Open type tasks:	65 with standard answers

Closed type tasks:

Task 1. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The intersection of conductors of temperature and pain sensitivity is located in: A)

anterior gray commissure

B) in the dorsal horns of the spinal cord

C) at the border of the medulla oblongata and spinal cord

D) in the thalamus

E) in the inner capsule

Response standard: A) anterior gray commissure

Task 2. Sensitivity disorder of the cortical type is characterized by:

A) loss of all types of sensitivity according to the monotype, more in the distal parts of the limbs on the opposite side;

B) loss of all types of sensitivity according to the hemitype on the side of the lesion;

C) loss of all types of sensitivity according to the monotype on the side of the lesion;

D) loss of only superficial types of sensitivity on the side of the lesion;

E) loss of only deep types of sensitivity on the opposite side.

Response standard. A loss of all types of sensitivity according to the monotype, more in the distal parts of the limbs on the opposite side

Task 3. The pyramidal tract in the spinal cord after the decussation passes in: A) the lateral columns of the spinal cord

B) anterior columns of the spinal cord

C) posterior columns of the spinal cord

D) anterior horns of the spinal cord

E) dorsal horns of the spinal cord

*Sample answer:*A) lateral columns of the spinal cord Task 4.

The segments of the cervical enlargement include: A) C₁

-WITH₄

B) C₅-Th₂

C) L₁-S₂

D) Th₂- Th₁₀

E) C₂- Th₂

*Sample answer:*B) C₅-Th₂

Task 5. Synonyms for parkinsonism syndrome include all except:

A) hypokinetic-hypertensive

B) hyperkinetic-hypotonic

C) akinetic-rigid

D) amyostatic

*Sample answer:*B) hyperkinetic-hypotonic

Task 6. Dopamine synthesis is concentrated in

- A) red kernels
- B) substantia nigra
- C) reticular formation
- D) globus pallidus
- E) striatum

*Sample answer:*B) substantia nigra

Task 7. Indicate what symptoms occur when the cerebellum is damaged.

- A) ataxia, intention tremor B) nystagmus, adiadochokinesis
- C) scanned speech muscle atonia,
- D) asynergia, dysmetria
- E)all of the above

*Sample answer:*E)all of the above

Task 8. What pathways pass through the superior cerebellar peduncles? A) dento-rubral tract, Gowers fascicle

- B) flexig bundle
- C) bunch of burdakh
- D) gaull bun
- E) corticobulbar tracts

*Sample answer:*A) dento-rubral tract, Gowers fascicle

Task 9. Indicate which cranial nerves are damaged when diplopia occurs? A) facial nerve

- B) oculomotor nerve
- C) optic nerve
- D) vagus nerve
- E) accessory nerve

*Sample answer:*B) oculomotor nerve

Task 10. Select the symptoms characteristic of Weber's alternating syndrome? A)mydriasis, restriction of inward movement of the eyeball, diplopia, ptosis, hemiparesis

- B) convergent strabismus, restriction of outward movement of the eyeball, lagophthalmos,

Bell's sign

C) ptosis, miosis, enophthalmos

D) dysphonia, dysphagia, dysarthria, contralateral hemiparesis

E) convergent strabismus, diplopia, lagophthalmos, Bell's sign, hemiparesis, restriction of outward movement of the eyeball

*Sample answer:*A) mydriasis, restriction of inward movement of the eyeball, diplopia, ptosis, hemiparesis

Task 11. What layers does the dura mater consist of? A)

external, internal

B) external, middle and internal

C) vascular

D) fibrous

E) connective tissue

*Sample answer:*A) external, internal

Task 12. The most common cause of vegetative crises is

A) anxiety neurotic disorders

B) traumatic brain injury

C) lesions of the hypothalamus

D) mitral valve prolapse

E) collagenoses

F) neuroinfection

*Sample answer:*A) anxiety neurotic disorders

Task 13. To relieve a sympathoadrenal crisis, the first-line drugs of choice are

A) beta-blockers (anaprilin)

B) seduxen

C) aminazine

D) amitriptyline

*Sample answer:*A) beta-blockers (anaprilin) and B) seduxen

Task 14 What symptoms occur when the left frontal lobe of the brain is damaged?

A) motor aphasia, impaired social behavior and personality disorders, ataxia

B) autotopognosia, visual agnosia, anosmia

C) sensory aphasia, impaired social behavior and personality disorders, dysphagia

D) astereognosia, visual agnosia, apraxia

E) motor aphasia, sensory aphasia, apraxia

*Sample answer:*A) motor aphasia, impaired social behavior and personality disorders, ataxia

Task 15. Speech disorders arising from damage to the left hemisphere of the brain are:

A) anarthria, astereognosis, anosmia

B) motor aphasia, sensory aphasia, semantic aphasia

C) sensory aphasia, frontal psyche, visual agnosia

D) dysphonia, dysphagia, dysarthria

E) mutism, stupor, negativism

*Sample answer:*B) motor aphasia, sensory aphasia, semantic aphasia Task 16. The

cortex and subcortical white matter supplies most of the outer surface of the cerebral hemispheres with blood

A) anterior superior cerebellar artery

B) anterior cerebral artery

C) posterior cerebral artery

D) basilar artery

E) middle cerebral artery

*Sample answer:*E) middle cerebral artery

Task 17. Epilepsy is caused by the occurrence of hypersynchronous neuronal discharges:

A) in the cerebral cortex;

B) in the cerebellum;

C) in the brain stem;

D) in the cervical thickening of the spinal cord;

E) in the internal capsule.

*Sample answer:*A) in the cerebral cortex;

Task 18. In which meningitis is there a significant decrease in the level of glucose in the cerebrospinal fluid:

A) meningococcal

B) pneumococcal

C) tuberculous

D) staphylococcal

E) enteroviral

*Sample answer:*C) tuberculous

Task 19. Meningeal syndrome includes all of the following symptoms, except:

A) stiff neck

B) Kernig's sign

C) Brudzinski's symptoms

D) Lasegue's symptom

E) zygomatic ankylosing spondylitis reflex

*Sample answer:*D) Lasegue's symptom

Task 20. Encephalitic syndrome includes all of the following symptoms, except:

A) cerebral symptoms

B) focal neurological symptoms

C) fever

D) inflammatory changes in the cerebrospinal fluid

E) meningeal symptoms

*Sample answer:*E) meningeal symptoms

Task 21. The clinical forms of spring-summer tick-borne encephalitis do not include:

A) polio

B) polioencephalomyelitis

C) encephalitic

D) leukoencephalitic

E) serous meningitis

*Sample answer:*E) serous meningitis

Task 22. What type of seizures are Jacksonian seizures:

A) focal (partial) convulsive;

B) focal (partial) non-convulsive;

C) generalized convulsive;

D) absence seizures.

*Sample answer:*A) focal (partial) convulsive;

Task 23. In the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis, the primary sufferer is

A) central motor neuron

B) basal ganglia

C) cells of the anterior horns of the spinal cord

D) cerebellum

E) white matter of the brain and spinal cord

*Sample answer:*E) white matter of the brain and spinal cord

Task 24. The following type of course is not typical for multiple sclerosis

- A) primary progressive
- B) recurrent
- C) secondary progressive with exacerbations
- D) secondary progressive without exacerbations
- E) regressing

*Sample answer:*E) regressing

Task 25. Does not relate to the peculiarities of the blood supply to the brain

- A) multiple anastomoses
- B) absence of large diameter arteries
- C) lack of collateral blood supply
- D) between the vascular wall and brain tissue there are intracerebral perivascular spaces
- E) the most extensive network of capillaries is located in the hypothalamus

*Sample answer:*C) lack of collateral blood supply

Multiple choice with multiple free answers:

Task 1. Choose several correct answers: Speech disorders arising from damage to the left hemisphere of the brain are:

- A) anarthria,
- B) motor aphasia
- C) sensory aphasia,
- D) mutism
- E) semantic aphasia

*Sample answer:*B) C) E)

Task 2. Choose several correct answers: What symptoms occur when the left frontal lobe of the brain is damaged?

- A) motor aphasia
- B) autotopognosia
- C) social behavior disorders and personality disorders
- D) astereognosia

- E) ataxia

*Sample answer:*A) C) E)

Task 3. Choose several correct answers: Meningeal syndrome includes the following symptoms:

- A) stiff neck

- B) Kernig's sign

- C) Brudzinski's symptoms

- D) Lasegue's symptom

- E) zygomatic ankylosing spondylitis reflex

Sample answer: A) B) C) E)

Task 4. Choose several correct answers: Encephalitic syndrome includes the following symptoms:

- A) cerebral symptoms

- B) focal neurological symptoms

- C) fever

- D) inflammatory changes in the cerebrospinal fluid

- E) meningeal symptoms

Sample answer: A) B) C) D)

Task 5. Choose several correct answers: Clinical forms of spring-summer tick-borne encephalitis include:

- A) polio

- B) polioencephalomyelitis

C) encephalitic

D) leukoencephalitic

E) serous meningitis

Sample answer: A) B) C) D)

Task 6. Choose several correct answers: Features of the blood supply to the brain include:

A) multiple anastomoses

B) absence of large diameter arteries

C) lack of collateral blood supply

D) between the vascular wall and brain tissue there are intracerebral perivascular spaces

E) the most extensive network of capillaries is located in the hypothalamus

Sample answer: A) B) D) E)

Task 7. Choose several correct answers: To relieve a sympathoadrenal crisis, the first-line drugs of choice are A) beta-blockers (anaprilin)

B) seduxen

C) aminazine

D) amitriptyline

Sample answer: A) B)

Task 8. Choose several correct answers:

Synonyms for the syndrome

parkinsonism includes:

A) hypokinetic-hypertensive

B) hyperkinetic-hypotonic

C) akinetic-rigid

D) amyostatic

Sample answer: A) C) D) E)

Task 9. Choose several correct answers: Indicate what symptoms

occur when the cerebellum is damaged.

- A) ataxia, intention tremor B) nystagmus, adiadochokinesis
- C) scanned speech muscle atonia,
- D) asynergia, dysmetria
- E) astasia, abasia

Sample answer: A) B) C) D)

Task 10. Choose several correct answers. Select symptoms characteristic for alternating Weber syndrome? A) mydriasis, ptosis

- B) convergent strabismus, restriction of outward movement of the eyeball
- C) restriction of inward movement of the eyeball, diplopia
- D) dysphonia, dysphagia, dysarthria, contralateral hemiparesis
- E) hemiparesis

Sample answer: A) C) E)

Alternative answers:

Task 1. Choose the correct answers. Symptoms of stroke include: a)

acute onset: yes, no

b) presence of focal symptoms: yes, no c)

presence of inflammatory syndrome: yes, no

d) focal symptoms of the "oil stain" type: yes, no e) focal

symptoms of the blood supply to the artery: yes, no

Standard answer: a - yes, b - yes, c - no, d - no, e - yes

Task 2. Choose the correct answers. Symptoms of a brain tumor include:

a) acute onset: yes, no

b) the presence of general cerebral and focal symptoms:

yes, no c) focal symptoms of the "oil stain" type, yes, no

d) inflammatory syndrome combined with meningeal symptoms: yes, no e)

cerebrospinal fluid syndrome of cell-protein dissociation: yes, no

Standard answer: a - no, b - yes, c - yes, d - no, e - no

Task 3. Choose the correct answers. Symptoms of meningitis include: a)

acute onset: yes, no

b) presence of cerebral syndromes: yes, no
c) inflammatory syndrome combined with meningeal symptoms: yes, no d)
focal symptoms of the "oil stain" type: yes, no
e) cerebrospinal fluid syndrome of cell-protein dissociation: yes, no
Standard answer: a – yes, b – yes, c – yes, d – no, e – yes

Task 4. Choose the correct answers. Symptoms of encephalitis include: a)
acute onset: yes, no
b) presence of cerebral syndromes: yes, no c)
inflammatory syndrome: yes, no
d) focal symptoms: yes, no
e) cerebrospinal fluid syndrome of cell-protein dissociation: yes, no Standard
answer: a – yes, b – yes, c – yes, d – yes, e – yes

Task 5. Choose the correct answers. Symptoms of disseminated encephalomyelitis
include:
a) acute onset: yes, no
b) presence of cerebral syndromes: yes, no
c) inflammatory syndrome combined with meningeal symptoms: yes, no d)
focal symptoms: yes, no
e) focal symptoms of blood supply to the artery: yes, no
Standard answer: a – yes, b – no, c – no, d – yes, e – no

Task 6. Choose the correct answers. Symptoms of myasthenia gravis include: a)
acute onset: yes, no
b) presence of cerebral syndromes: yes, no
c) inflammatory syndrome combined with meningeal symptoms: yes, no d)
phenomenon of pathological muscle fatigue: yes, no
e) positive proserine test: yes, no Standard
answer: a – no, b – no, c – no, d – yes, e – yes

Task 7. Choose the correct answers. Symptoms of Guillain-Baré syndrome include: a)
acute onset: yes, no
b) presence of cerebral syndromes: yes, no
c) myalgic: yes, no
d) peripheral paralysis: yes, no

e) increase in protein in the cerebrospinal fluid: yes, no

Standard answer: a – yes, b – no, c – yes, d – yes, e – yes

Compliance tasks:

Task 1. Establish a correspondence.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Posterior parts of the left inferior frontal gyrus right-handed hemispheres | A. Amnestic aphasia |
| 2. Posterior parts of the inferior temporal gyrus | B. Sensitive cortex |
| 3. Precentral gyrus | B. Motor speech area (Broca) |
| 4. Post-central gyrus | D. Motor cortex |

Standard answer: 1 – B, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4-B

Task 2. Establish a correspondence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Cell-protein dissociation, lymphocytic pleocytosis, decreased chloride and glucose levels | A. Subarachnoid hemorrhage |
| Hemorrhagic cerebrospinal fluid | B. Primary serous meningitis B. Guihen-Baré syndrome |
| Cell-protein dissociation, lymphocytic pleocytosis, glucose and chlorides are normal Protein-cell dissociation | G. Tuberculosis |

Standard answer: 1-d, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – c

Task 3. Establish a correspondence.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Cerebellar ataxia | A. Hypertonicity, cogwheel phenomenon or extrapyramidal rigidity B. Hypertonicity, penknife phenomenon or pyramidal spasticity |
| 2. Spastic paresis | B. Hypotension |
| 3. Muscular dystonia | G. Dystonia |
| 4. Parkinson's disease | |

Standard answer: 1 – B, 2 – B, 3 – D, 4 – A

Open type tasks: Task

1.

Analyzers are called conductive paths _____ from _____ to _____; terminal devices of dendrites that perceive stimulation, in which various types of energies are transformed into an impulse.

*Sample answer:*conductive pathways of the spinal cord from the receptor to the cerebral cortex brain; terminal devices of dendrites, perceiving irritations in which various types of energies are transformed.

Task 2.

When the posterior horn of the spinal cord is damaged, the following occurs: _____

Response standard: dissociated sensitivity disorder - loss of superficial sensitivity in the corresponding segmental zone on the same side with preservation of deep sensitivity;

Task 3.

The conduction type of sensory disorders is:

*Sample answer:*loss of sensitivity below the lesion of the white conductors spinal cord substances

Task 4.

When the spinal cord is damaged in the area of the lateral cord, a disorder of _____ sensitivity of the _____ type is observed on the side opposite to the lesion, below the site of the lesion, with the upper limit of the disturbance of sensitivity 2 - 3 segments below the site of the lesion;

*Response standard:*superficial sensitivity (pain and temperature) according to conductor type

Task 5.

Damage to the anterior spinal roots is characterized by _____ *Sample answer:* peripheral paralysis of the muscles innervated by this root, fascicular muscle twitching

Task 6.

Damage to the diameter of the spinal cord at the level of the cervical enlargement is characterized by _____

*Sample answer:*peripheral paralysis of the arms, central legs

Task 7.

A half lesion of the spinal cord is characterized by _____ paralysis downward from the level of the lesion on the side of the lesion, a disorder of _____ senses on the side of the lesion,

disorder of _____ sensitivity on the opposite side *Sample answer:*central paralysis downward from the level of the lesion on the side of the lesion, disorder of joint-muscular sensation on the side of the lesion, disorder of superficial sensitivity on the opposite side

Task 8.

When the diameter of the spinal cord is damaged at the Th7-Th10 level, the following occurs:

_____ paralysis _____ limbs

*Sample answer:*spastic paralysis of the lower limbs Task 9.

The extrapyramidal system is a system of brain nuclei and motor extrapyramidal pathways that carries out _____

*Sample answer:*involuntary, automatic regulation and coordination of complex motor acts, regulation of muscle tone, maintaining posture, organizing motor manifestations of emotions;

Task 10. Interview question.

What underlies the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease?

*Sample answer:*decrease in the amount of dopamine in the substantia nigra

Task 11.

The pathogenesis of hyperkinetic-hypotonic syndrome involves _____ activity of the adrenergic system, _____ activity of the cholinergic system

*Sample answer:*increased activity of the adrenergic system, decreased activity cholinergic system

Task 12.

Hyperkinesia, manifesting disorderly involuntary movements, occurring in various parts of the body with decreased muscle tone is called _____

*Sample answer:*choreiform

Task 13. Interview question.

List the symptoms that may occur with damage to the cerebellum.

Sample answer: ataxia, jascandied speech, nystagmus, hypotonia, intention tremor, shaking

Task 14.

The law of reciprocal innervation is that when _____ flexors, _____ extensors occurs

Sample answer: when the flexors are excited, the extensors are inhibited

Task 15. Interview question.

What pathways pass through the superior cerebellar peduncle?

Sample answer: dento-rubral tract, Gowers fascicle

Task 16. Interview question.

What pathways do impulses take from the spinal cord to the cerebellum? *Sample answer:* flexig, gowersa

Task 17. Interview question.

What are the symptoms of bulbar palsy?

Sample answer: pharyngeal reflex absent, peripheral paresis of the sublingual nerve, dysphagia, dysarthria, dysphonia

Task 18. Interview question.

What are the symptoms of pseudobulbar palsy?

Sample answer: dysarthria, increased pharyngeal reflex, proboscis reflex, Palmar-mental reflex Marinescu-Radovici

Task 19.

Damage to the first branch of the trigeminal nerve is characterized by _____ in the area of _____, _____ pain in the face

Sample answer: hypoesthesia in the forehead and anterior scalp, paroxysmal facial pain

Task 20. Interview question.

What olfactory disorders are important in neurological diagnosis?

Sample answer: unilateral anosmia or hyposmia, olfactory hallucinations

Task 21. Interview question.

Indicate at what level the puncture is performed during a spinal puncture.

Sample answer: L3-L4

Task 22.

An increase in the amount of blood cells in the cerebrospinal fluid is called _____

Sample answer: pleocytosis

Task 23.

A fibrinous film on the surface of the cerebrospinal fluid is formed during _____ processes in _____ or _____

Sample answer: infectious and inflammatory processes in the spinal cord or brain

Task 24.

Normally, the reaction of the cerebrospinal fluid environment is _____ *Sample answer:* slightly alkaline

Task 25. Interview question.

What is the name of liquor that is colored red?

Sample answer: erythrochromic

Task 26.

The most common cause of Horner's syndrome is damage to the _____ thoracic root

Sample answer: lesion of the first thoracic root

Task 27. Interview question.

Name the symptoms that manifest damage to the peripheral (segmental) autonomic nervous system.

Sample answer: peripheral autonomic failure, angiotrophalgic syndromes

Task 28.

When bilateral ptosis is combined with decreased pain sensitivity and reflexes in the arms, first of all, _____ tumor of the cervical spine should be excluded

Sample answer: intramedullary tumor of the cervical spine

Task 29. Interview question.

True urinary incontinence occurs when which part of the spinal cord is damaged?

Sample answer: conus spinal cord

Task 30. Interview question.

Auditory, olfactory and gustatory hallucinations occur when which part of the brain is damaged?

Sample answer: temporal lobe

Task 31.

When the left temporal lobe of the brain is damaged, _____ aphasia, _____ hemianopia, already seen syndrome, never seen syndrome occur

Sample answer: sensory aphasia, quadrant hemianopsia

Task 32. Interview question.

When which department is damaged, acalculia, finger agnosia, impaired right-left orientation, and constructive apraxia occur?

Sample answer: left angular gyrus

Task 33.

What happens when the occipital lobe of the brain is damaged _____

Sample answer: visual agnosia, visual hallucinations, quadrant hemianopsia

Task 34.

Reliable confirmation of the meningococcal nature of meningitis is the detection of _____ diplococci during bacterioscopy

Sample answer: detection of gram-negative diplococci by bacterioscopy

Task 35.

A reliable method for diagnosing tuberculous meningitis is the isolation of _____ mycobacterium tuberculosis in the cerebrospinal fluid using the _____ method

Sample answer: Isolation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA in cerebrospinal fluid by PCR

Task 36. Interview question.

What is the main difference between meningitis and meningism?

Sample answer: the presence of inflammatory changes in the cerebrospinal fluid

Task 37. Interview question.

Name the causative agent of Armstrong's choriomeningitis

Sample answer: filterable virus

Task 38. Interview question.

List the symptoms characteristic of the acute period of lethargic encephalitis:

Sample answer: sleep formula disorder, oculomotor disorders, catarrhal syndrome, hyperkinesis

Task 39.

In the polymyelitic form of tick-borne encephalitis, the main target is _____ thickening of the spinal cord

Sample answer: motor neurons of the cervical

Task 40.

A reliable method for diagnosing herpetic encephalitis is to detect the virus in the cerebrospinal fluid using the _____ method.

Sample answer: PCR

Task 41. Interview question.

Name a typical chronic complication of spring-summer tick-borne encephalitis

*Sample answer:*Kozhevnikovsky epilepsy

Task 42. Interview question.

What group of diseases does multiple sclerosis belong to?

*Sample answer:*autoimmune

Task 43. Interview question.

What is the name of the type of multiple sclerosis characterized by the appearance and steady progression of clinical symptoms with possible periods of relative stabilization of the increase in neurological deficit?

*Sample answer:*primary progressive

Task 44. Interview question.

What is the name of the type of multiple sclerosis characterized by an increase in neurological deficit for 6 months or more, without the onset of remissions in full or incomplete, both with and without clearly defined exacerbations?

*Sample answer:*secondary progressive

Task 45.

Modern criteria for diagnosing multiple sclerosis are based on

_____ in _____ and _____ analysis for oligoclonal IgG in the cerebrospinal fluid

*Sample answer:*dissemination in space and positive analysis for oligoclonal IgG in the cerebrospinal fluid

Task 46.

The circle of Willis includes the right and left _____ arteries, the right and left _____ arteries, the right and left _____ arteries, the _____ communicating artery, the right and left _____ communicating arteries

*Sample answer:*right and left anterior cerebral arteries, right and left middle cerebral arteries, right and left posterior cerebral arteries, anterior communicating artery, right and left posterior communicating arteries

Task 47.

Paresis of the arm, face and tongue, accompanied by dysarthria, occurs due to thrombosis in the artery basin_____

*Sample answer:*arteries of Huebner

Task 48.

Cerebral infarction in the middle cerebral artery of the dominant hemisphere is characterized by _____ aphasia

*Sample answer:*motor aphasia

Task 49.

Name the alternating syndrome that develops with occlusion of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery _____

*Sample answer:*Parinaud syndrome

Task 50.

Status epilepticus is characterized by _____ consecutive epileptic seizures, between which the patient _____

*Sample answer:*a series of epileptic seizures following each other, between with which the patient does not regain consciousness

Task 51.

For frequent seizures of primary generalized epilepsy, at the beginning of treatment, you should prescribe _____ dose of the selected drug and increase it _____

*Sample answer:*the minimum dose of the selected drug and increase it gradually

Task 52.

An electroencephalogram in patients with absence seizures reveals _____ complexes with a frequency of ____ Hz;

Sample answer: peak-wave complexes with frequency 3 Hz;

Task 53.

The first-line drug in the pharmacotherapy of status epilepticus at the site of an attack and during transportation is the administration of _____ into a vein.

Sample answer: diazepam

Task 54.

In which form of neuroses are seizures most often observed?

Sample answer: hysteria

Task 55. Interview question.

Sleep disturbance is most common when

Sample answer: neurasthenia

Task 56.

Damage to the nervous system in liver diseases is characterized by _____ onset with _____ course of neurological symptoms.

Sample answer: gradual onset with a remitting course of neurological symptoms.

Task 57. Interview question. A 45-year-old female patient was admitted with complaints of blurred vision and menstrual irregularities. Objectively, the patient was diagnosed with bitemporal hemianopsia, decreased visual acuity in both eyes. These symptoms are signs of development:

Sample answer: pituitary adenomas

Task 58. Interview question.

A 60-year-old patient was admitted with complaints of clear fluid discharge from the nose, which appeared two weeks after surgery for removal of a tumor of the cerebellopontine angle on the right. This complication is regarded as:

*Sample answer:*nasal liquorrhea

Task 59.

The fundamental difference between neurosis-like conditions in somatic diseases from neurosis proper is that they occur in the absence of _____ personality changes;

*Sample answer:*in the absence of premorbid personality changes;

Task 60. Interview question.

What functional method is used as the main one for diagnosing hereditary neuromuscular diseases?

*Sample answer:*ENMG

Task 61. Interview question.

Name the disease that is characterized by the occurrence of retinal hamartoma ("mulberry")

*Sample answer:*tuberous sclerosis

Task 62.

In Parkinson's disease, tremor develops _____, _____ when performing purposeful movements

*Sample answer:*resting tremor, which decreases when performing targeted tasks movements

Task 63.

Friedreich's ataxia is characterized by the formation of _____ ataxia, inhibition of tendon reflexes, pathological foot signs, impaired _____ sensitivity;

*Sample answer:*cerebellar-posterior columnar ataxia, tendon depression reflexes, pathological foot signs, violation of deep sensitivity;

Task 64.

Surgical treatment for a herniated disc in the lumbar spine becomes urgent when the function of _____ is impaired.

*Sample answer:*dysfunction of the pelvic organs

Task 65. Interview question.

The patient is 40 years old, admitted after an accident in serious condition, the level of consciousness at the time of injury, according to the Glasgow coma scale, is 8 points, according to MRI of the brain there are no signs of intracerebral hemorrhage and areas of crushed tissue, this picture is more typical for:

*Sample answer:*diffuse axonal damage;

CRITERIA for assessing competencies and rating scales

Grade "unsatisfactory" (not accepted) or absence formation competencies	Grade "satisfactorily" (passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of development competencies	Rated "good" (passed) or sufficient level development competencies	Excellent rating (passed) or high level development competencies
<p>failure to student on one's own demonstrate knowledge when solving assignments, lack independence in application of skills. Absence availability confirmation formation competencies indicates negative development results academic discipline</p>	<p>student demonstrates independence in application of knowledge skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full According to sample given teacher, by tasks, solution of which there were shown teacher, it should be considered that competence formed on satisfactory level.</p>	<p>student demonstrates independent application of knowledge, skills and abilities when deciding tasks, tasks similar samples that confirms Availability formed competencies for higher level. Availability such competence on sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill</p>	<p>student demonstrates ability to full independence in choosing a method solutions non-standard assignments within disciplines with using knowledge, skills and skills, received as in development progress of this discipline, and adjacent disciplines should count competence formed on high level.</p>

Criteria for assessing test control:

percentage of correct answers	Marks
91-100	Great
81-90	Fine
70-80	satisfactorily
Less than 70	unsatisfactory

When grading tasks with multiple correct answers, one error is allowed.

Evaluation criteria for individual forms of control must be selected based on those prescribed in paragraph 2.

Interview assessment criteria:

Mark	Descriptors		
	strength of knowledge	ability to explain (introduce) the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions	logic and subsequence answer
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge of basic processes subject matter being studied areas, the answer differs in depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and consistency answer	high skill explain the essence phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	high logic and subsequence answer
Fine	solid knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, differs in depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; free mastery of monologue speech, but one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	logic and subsequence answer
satisfactory really	satisfactory process knowledge subject matter being studied areas, answer, different insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of basic	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and provide examples; satisfactorily formed analysis skills	satisfactory logic and subsequence answer

	theoretical issues. Several are allowed errors in content answer	phenomena, processes. Several are allowed errors in content answer	
will not satisfy really	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge basic theoretical issues, poor analysis skills phenomena, processes. Serious errors in content answer	inability to give reasoned answers	absence logic and sequences answer

Criteria for assessing situational tasks:

Mark	Descriptors			
	understanding Problems	analysis situations	skills solutions situations	professional thinking
Great	complete implication problems. All requirements, submitted to adania, completed	high benefit analyze situation, draw conclusions	high benefit select method solutions problems, faithful solution skills situation	high level professional thoughts
Fine	complete implication problems. All requirements, submitted to adania, completed	benefit analyze situation, draw conclusions	benefit select method solutions problems faithful solution skills situation	residual level professional thoughts. drops one or two precision in the answer
satisfactory really	astastic implication problems. majority requirements declared to adania, completed	satisfactory 1st ability analyze situation, draw conclusions	satisfactory e skills solutions situations, falsity with choosing a method solutions to the problem	residual level professional thoughts. falls more a bunch of inaccuracies in answer or there is an error in the sequence solutions
will not satisfy really	misunderstanding problems. legs requirements, submitted to I hope not completed. No Tveta. Did not have experiments to solve hello	izkaya benefit analyze situation	insufficient solution skills situation	missing

