

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

FACULTY Treatment and prophylaxis

Evaluation materials for
the discipline Hygiene

Speciality

General Medicine

1. Scroll competencies, formed discipline (fully or partially)*

general professional (OPK):

Code and name general professional competence	Achievement indicator(s) general professional competence
OPK - 2	

2. Kinds estimated materials V compliance Withformed competencies

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
OPK-2	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Tasks open type:Situational tasks Interview Questions	75 with sample answers

OPK-2

Closed-type tasks: TOTAL 25 tasks.

Exercise 1.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Which professions are exposed to increased atmospheric pressure during work:

1. pilots
2. power line installers
3. caisson workers

Sample answer: 3. caisson work

Task 2.

Instructions: Choose several correct answers. List the elements of the industrial microclimate:

1. air temperature
2. lighting
3. air humidity
4. air movement

Sample answer: 1, 3, 4. air temperature, air humidity, air movement

Task 3.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

What is accepted as the daylight standard:

1. spectrum of light coming directly from the Sun.
2. spectrum of diffused light from the blue sky entering a room whose windows are oriented to the north.
3. spectrum of light at sunrise.

Sample answer: 2. spectrum of scattered light from the blue sky entering a room whose windows are oriented to the north.

Task 4.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer. Establish the correct sequence of arrangement of electromagnetic radiation by wavelength:

1. radio wave, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, x-ray, gamma radiation
2. visible, infrared, radio wave, x-ray, ultraviolet, gamma radiation
3. infrared, visible, x-ray, radio wave, ultraviolet, gamma radiation

Sample answer: 1. radio wave, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, x-ray, gamma radiation

Task 5.

Instructions: Choose several correct answers. Features of high-frequency ultrasound propagation:

1. spreads through the air
2. distributed across subjects
3. does not spread through the air
4. does not apply to items

Sample answer: 2, 3. spreads over objects, does not spread through the air

Task 6.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

A disease caused by prolonged contact exposure of the human body to mechanical vibrations with a frequency of 35 to 250 Hz:

1. noise sickness
2. vibration disease
3. professional hearing loss

Sample answer: 2. vibration disease Task 7.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Physical properties of air that are taken into account when bringing its volume to normal conditions:

1. air pressure and speed
2. air pressure and temperature
3. humidity and pressure

Sample answer: 2. air pressure and temperature

Task 8.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The indicator that most accurately characterizes the air quality of a residential premises:

1. dust concentration
2. concentration of carcinogens
3. CO₂ concentration

Sample answer: 3. CO₂ concentration

Task 9.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The simultaneous content of ammonium salts, nitrates and nitrites in water in increased quantities indicates:

1. about new water pollution.
2. about old and ongoing pollution
3. about the completion of the process of self-purification of the reservoir

Sample answer: 2. about old and constantly occurring pollution

Task 10.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Select one of the activities aimed at preventing dental caries:

1. ultraviolet irradiation of the body
2. water fluoridation
3. iodization of table salt

Sample answer: 2. water fluoridation

Task 11.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The layout of the infection box differs from the layout of the semi-box:

1. presence of a gateway
2. availability of a bathroom
3. the presence of an external exit with a vestibule

Sample answer: 3. the presence of an external exit with a vestibule

Task 12.

Instructions: Choose several correct answers. The nurse's station should be located near:

1. procedural.
2. four-bed wards
3. single-bed wards
4. in the middle of the corridor

Sample answer: 1, 3. four-bed wards, single-bed wards

Task 13.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The area of hospital land is standardized depending on:

1. hospital construction systems
2. number of beds in the hospital
3. number of visits

Sample answer: 2. number of beds in the hospital

Task 14

Instructions: Choose several correct answers. Signs of food poisoning of any etiology:

1. presence of contact cases of the disease
2. simultaneity of the disease
3. short incubation period
4. lack of contagiousness
5. general food product

Sample answer: 2,3,4,5. simultaneity of the disease, short incubation period, lack of contagiousness, common food product

Task 15.

Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

Mycotoxicoses include:

1. botulism
2. ergotism
3. salmonellosis
4. fusariotoxicosis
5. aflatoxicosis

Sample answer: 2, 4, 5. Ergotism, fusariotoxicosis, aflatoxicosis

Task 16.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Substances that help regulate life processes, build and renew body tissues, and replenish energy expenditure:

1. insulin
2. nutrients
3. flavoring agents

Sample answer: 2. nutrients

Task 17.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

A characteristic sign of vitamin A deficiency is:

1. impaired visual acuity
2. diplopia (double vision)
3. twilight vision impairment

Sample answer: 3. impaired twilight vision

Task 18.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The most informative method for determining the vitamin supply of the human body:

1. calculation method
2. identification of clinical symptoms during examination.
3. determination of the content of vitamins in the biological media of the body

Answer standard: 3. determination of the content of vitamins in the biological media of the body

Task 19.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

During a sanitary examination of canned food, a swelling of the lid of the can was discovered; when crushed, it easily bends inward and does not return to its original position:

1. true bombing
2. hoax bombing

Sample answer: 2. hoax bombing

Task 20.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer. In what units is absorbed dose measured?

1. gray
2. sievert
3. x-ray

Sample answer: 1. gray

Task 21.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

What parameter of ionizing radiation is the unit used to measure?

"gray"

1. exposure dose
2. absorbed dose
3. equivalent dose

Standard answer: 2. absorbed dose

Task 22.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

What is the criterion for selecting the size of furniture for a child in a child care facility:

1. social status of the child
2. child's age
3. child's height

Sample answer: 3. child's height

Task 23.

Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

Signs that are a necessary minimum when assessing the physical development of a child:

1. Head circumference
2. shoulder width
3. chest circumference
4. height
5. body mass
6. thigh circumference

Sample answer: 3,4,5. chest circumference, height, body weight

Task 24.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Consequences of prolonged exposure to infrared rays on the eyes:

1. glaucoma
2. professional cataract
3. electrophthalmia

Sample answer: 2. professional cataract

Task 25.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Disease belonging to the category of specific occupational diseases:

1. cystitis
2. infectious hepatitis
3. anthracosilicosis

Sample answer: 3. anthracosilicosis

Open type tasks: TOTAL 75 tasks

Exercise 1.

Interview question. What is called insolation? Sample answer:

Irradiation of a surface by direct sunlight is called

Task 2.

Interview question.

What is called the coefficient of natural light.

Sample answer:

Daylight coefficient is the ratio of horizontal illumination indoors to illumination outside the building with protection from direct sunlight. expressed as a percentage.

Task 3. Problem.

When studying natural light in the treatment room, the following was established: the width of the treatment room is 3 m, the depth (distance from the window to the opposite wall) is 5 m. The area of the glazed part of the window is 2 m².

Calculate the luminous coefficient. Execution: 1.

$$S_{com} = 3m * 5m = 15m^2$$

$$2. SC = \frac{S_{ost}}{S_{com}} = \frac{2}{15} = \frac{1}{7.5}$$

Sample answer: $\frac{1}{7.5}$

Task 4. Problem.

Calculate the coefficient of natural light in a hospital department room if the illumination at the level of the patient's bed is 100 lux; diffuse light on the hospital premises is 10,000 lux.

Fulfillment: $KEO = \frac{e}{E} * 100\%$

$$KEO = \frac{100}{10000} * 100\% = 1\%$$

Sample answer: 1%

Task 5. Problem.

The hospital is undergoing renovations. Recommended wall color for a south facing room?

Sample answer: Cool and neutral colors.

Task 6.

Interview question.

What biological effects does ultraviolet radiation have according to wavelength?

Sample answer:

long-wavelength (A) - has a fluorescent and weak erythema effect; medium wave (B) - has a pronounced antirachitic and strong erythema effect; short-wave (C) - has a bactericidal effect.

Task 7. Problem.

Patient, 32 years old. He works as an electric welder at a factory, with 12 years of experience. Complaints of pain, stinging, feeling of sand in the eyes, conjunctivitis, photophobia. What occupational pathology are the symptoms characteristic of and what factor are they caused by?

Sample answer: Electrophthalmia of an electric welder. Short-wave ultraviolet radiation from a welding machine.

Task 8.

Interview question.

What types of electromagnetic radiation do you know?

Sample answer: Radio wave radiation, infrared radiation, visible radiation, ultraviolet, x-ray, γ radiation.

Task 9.
Interview question.

What instruments measure the intensity of infrared radiation?

Sample answer:

Actinometer, pyrometer, radiometer, spectrometer.

Task 10.

Interview question.

List the principles of protection when working in conditions of high intensity infrared radiation.

Sample answer: Compliance with remote control, protection by distance, time, shielding, personal protective equipment.

Task 11.

Interview question.

What functional systems of the body are studied when determining the body's response to the influence of noise.

Sample answer: Central nervous system, cardiovascular system, auditory analyzer functions.

Task 12.

Interview question.

What diseases, including occupational ones, arise under the influence of noise in an industrial environment?

Sample answer:

Noise sickness, hearing loss, complete hearing loss.

Task 13.

Interview question.

What methods of studying the functional state of the auditory analyzer are used to assess the impact of noise.

Sample answer:

Study of whispered speech, tuning forks, pure tone threshold audiometry.

Task 14. Problem

The patient is 47 years old. Works as a riveter at an aircraft factory. Work experience 20 years. Complaints of night pain in the hands, numbness of the fingers, stiffness of hand movements, pallor of the skin of the hands.

What occupational disease is characterized by the above symptoms?

Sample answer:

Vibration disease from local exposure to vibration.

Task 15.

Interview question.

What methods of dealing with city noise do you know? Sample answer: planning activities, architectural, technical , technological , hygienic.

Task 16.

Interview question.

Define the concepts of ventilation volume and air exchange rate

Sample answer:

Ventilation volume is the volume of air moving into or out of a room during an hour. Air exchange rate is the number of times the air in the room is changed within an hour.

Task 17

Interview question.

What functional indicators are assessed during a physiometric study?

Standard answer.

Vital capacity, muscle strength, blood pressure, heart rate and respiration rate.

Task 18.

Problem.

Calculate the concentration of CO₂ in the staff room if, during aspiration of air through an ammonia solution, discoloration with air in the staff room occurred in 5 minutes, and in atmospheric air in 10 minutes.

Task completion: From $C_{CO_2} = \frac{t_{atm}}{t_{hordes}} * 0.04\%$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WIT} & \frac{10 \text{ min}}{5 \text{ minutes}} * 0.04\% = 0.08\% \\ \text{H}_{CO_2} & = \end{aligned}$$

Sample answer: 0.08%

Task 19.

Interview question.

List the sources of air pollution in modern cities.

Sample answer: Transport, industrial enterprises, boiler houses, organized and unorganized landfills.

Task 20.

Interview question.

What indicators are measured during a somatometric study?

Standard answer. Body length, body weight, chest circumference.

Task 21.

Interview question.

What indicators are assessed during examination for somatoscopic examination?

Standard answer.

Assessment of the condition of the musculoskeletal system, degree of puberty, skin, mucous membranes, degree of fat deposition.

Task 23.

Interview question.

What indicators are measured when studying air temperature in residential premises for the purpose of its sanitary assessment?

Sample answer:

1. Average temperature at 5 points;
2. horizontal temperature changes;
3. vertical temperature changes;
4. differences in average temperature and enclosing surfaces.

Task 24.

Interview question.

What combinations of meteorological factors (temperature and humidity) are more favorable for the human body?

Sample answer:

High temperature and low humidity; low temperature and low humidity

Task 25.

Problem.

Determine the predominant path of heat release at air temperature +23°, wall temperature +40°, relative air humidity 30% and air speed 0.2 m/sec.

Sample answer: Evaporation of sweat.

Task 26.

Problem.

Determine the predominant path of heat transfer at a temperature of air and enclosing surfaces of +36°C, relative air humidity of 35%, air speed of 1.5 m/sec.

Sample answer: evaporation of sweat.

Task 27.

Problem.

Calculate the relative humidity if the absolute humidity is 3 mmHg and the maximum humidity is 6 mmHg.

Solution: $R = \frac{A}{F} * 100\% = 3 \frac{*}{6} 100\% = 50\%$

Sample answer: 50%.

Task 28.

Problem.

A child was admitted to the children's department of the district hospital. Age 11 months Upon examination, cyanosis, severe shortness of breath, tachycardia were revealed, and dyspeptic symptoms were noted. The household history notes the family's use of oxen from the yard well. What disease associated with the chemical composition of water is characterized by symptoms?

Sample answer:

Water-nitrate methemoglobinemia.

Task 29.

Interview question.

What is called the microbial number of water.

Sample answer:

The microbial number of water is the number of colonies grown when inoculating 1 ml. water at MPA for 24 hours at a temperature of 37°C.

Task 30.

Interview question.

List the signs of water epidemics. Sample answer:

- a sharp rise in incidence, often at unusual times;
- deterioration of water quality;
- all sick people used water from the same water source;
- rapid reduction in morbidity after eliminating the causes of water pollution;
- the presence of an epidemic tail.

Task 31.

Problem.

Determine the recommended maximum permissible concentration of a harmful substance in the water of a reservoir if:

- the threshold concentration for the effect on organoleptic indicators is 10 mg/l.
- subthreshold concentration for the effect on the body of warm-blooded animals and humans is 5 mg/l.
- subthreshold concentration for the effect on the nitrification process – 30 mg/l
- subthreshold concentration for the effect on the biochemical demand for O₂ is 80 mg/l.

Sample answer: recommended maximum concentration limit is 5 mg/l.

Task 32.

Problem.

Give a sanitary conclusion about the quality of tap water if the following indicator values were established as a result of the study: Smell - 1 point, taste 2 points, color 10°, Snellen transparency - 30 cm, total microbial number 80

Sample answer:

The water meets the requirements of SanPiN “Drinking water”.

Task 33.

Interview question.

What groups of measures include the prevention of the spread of nosocomial infections.

Response standard:

1. Measures aimed at identifying the source of infection.
2. Measures aimed at stopping the spread of infection.
3. Measures aimed at increasing the body's resistance to infection.

Task 34.

Interview question.

What hospital construction systems exist.

Response standard: decentralized (pavilion), centralized, centralized-block and mixed

Task 35.

Problem.

Calculate the natural light indicator - the laying coefficient in the treatment room if the depth of the treatment room (distance from the window to the opposite wall) is 4 m, the distance from the floor to the upper edge of the window is 2.2 m.

Solution:

$$\text{sho} \quad \frac{\text{room depth}}{\text{distance from the}} \quad \frac{4}{2.2} = 1.8$$

rt
circ
uit
=
= to the top edge of
the window

Standard answer: 1.8.

Task 36.

Problem.

Calculate the natural light index - KEO for the resident's room, if the illumination on the doctor's desk is 200 lux, and the ambient light illumination on the hospital premises is 20,000 lux.

Solution: $\text{KEO} = \frac{E}{E_0} * 100\% = \frac{200 \text{ lux}}{20000 \text{ lux}} * 100\% = 1\%$

200lux

E

20000lux

Response standard:

1%.

Task 37.

Interview question.

What functional areas should be on the hospital site?

Response standard: Area of medical buildings (infectious and non-infectious), park, utility area, area of the pathological building, area of the clinic.

Task 38.

Interview question.

What is a biogeochemical province?

Response standard: these are areas on the earth's surface where there is an excess or insufficient content of macro- or microelements in the soil.

Task 39.

Interview question.

Which water supply system is most favorable for large and medium-sized settlements?

Response standard: Centralized water supply system.

Task 40.

Interview question.

Main signs of food poisoning

Response standard: Lack of contagiousness, acute onset, limited spread of morbidity associated with the consumption of a common food product.

Task 41.

Interview question

What is food poisoning called?

Response standard: Acute, rarely chronic diseases resulting from eating food massively contaminated with microorganisms or containing toxic substances of microbial or non-microbial nature.

Task 42.

Interview question.

What subgroups are non-microbial food poisoning divided into?

Response standard:

- caused by products of plant and animal origin that are poisonous in nature.
- caused by products of plant and animal origin that become toxic under certain conditions;
- poisoning by products containing chemical impurities.

Task 43.

Interview question.

What is called diet and nutrition?

Response standard:

Ration - the norm of food allowance for a certain period.

Diet - frequency of meals during the day, hours of eating, intervals between meals.

Task 45.

Interview question.

Name the essential components of nutrients.

Response standard:

Essential amino acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids, glucose, vitamins, water, minerals.

Task 46.

Instructions: fill in the missing words. What is called rational nutrition Sample answer:

Rational nutrition is the timely and properly organized provision of food to the body, including energy and nutrients in optimal quantities and ratios.

Task 47.

Problem.

When studying the function of “twilight vision” using an adaptometer, as an indicator of the level of vitamin “A” in the body, the dark adaptation time was set at 40 seconds. Evaluate the result.

Response standard:

Vitamin A levels in the body are normal

Task 48.

Problem.

When studying the vitamin C content in the body using the Nesterov apparatus, 45 petechiae were found on the inner surface of the forearm. Evaluate the result.

Response standard:

Hypovitaminosis of vitamin C.

Task 49.

Problem.

When studying the Zheleznyakov supply method the body with vitamin C, it was found that 0.45 mg of vitamin C was excreted in the urine in 1 hour.

Evaluate the result obtained.

Response standard:

Hypovitaminosis of vitamin C.

Task 50.

Interview question.

What are the chemical methods of water disinfection?

Response standard:

Chlorination, ozonation, silver ions.

Task 51.

Interview question.

What is called the ionizing and penetrating ability of ionizing radiation.

Response standard:

Ionizing ability is the number of pairs of ions formed along the path of a particle or the passage of a gamma quantum.

Penetrating power is the path length of radiation (distance) expressed in units of length, which a quantum or particle in a given substance overcomes

Task 53.

Interview question.

What are called open sources of ionizing radiation.

Response standard:

Open sources of ionizing radiation are sources whose operation involves the release of radionuclides into the environment.

Task 54.

Interview question.

List the basic principles of radiation safety.

Response standard:

Justification, optimization, regulation.

Task 55.

Interview question.

List the basic principles of protection when working with sealed sources of ionizing radiation.

Response standard: Protection by quantity, distance, time, screens.

Task 56.

What is called fitness of the body.

Response standard:

A state of the body that arises as a result of systematic repeated work and leading to increased performance,

Task 57.

Calculate the concentration of dust in the air of the working area of the spinning shop if the initial weight of the dust filter is 0.1212 g, after taking an air sample, the weight of the filter becomes 0.1219 g, the volume of air aspirated through the filter is brought to normal conditions and is 0.2 m³

Sample answer:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{WITH} \\ & = \text{WITH}_{\text{dust}} \text{ dust} = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{V_0} = \frac{0.1219 - 0.1212}{0.2} * 1000 = 3.5 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

The dust content is 3.5 mg/m³.

Task 58.

While working in the open-hearth shop, a worker lost consciousness. Upon examination, redness of the skin, lack of sweating, and clonic and tonic convulsions were detected. Breathing is shallow, rapid, and irregular. Pulse up to 120-140/min is small, thread-like, heart sounds are muffled. Skin is dry, hot. Body temperature 42.0.

What pathological condition can be diagnosed in this case?

Sample answer:

Heatstroke;

Task 59.

Problem.

To work in the mountains, at an altitude of 4200 m above sea level, specialist installers were delivered by helicopter to assemble satellite communication equipment. A day later, the workers developed the following symptoms: general weakness, drowsiness, blurred vision, coordination of movements, nausea, vomiting, euphoria.

What pathological condition can be diagnosed in this case?

Sample answer:

Altitude sickness

Task 60.

Interview question.

Name the consequences of a diver quickly rising from a depth of 30 meters.

Sample answer:

When ascending in violation of the decompression regime, decompression sickness develops, which is characterized by the formation of gas bubbles, their entry into the systemic circulation and the development of gas embolism.

Task 61. Interview question.

The concentration of which gas (anthropotoxin) is an integral criterion that allows one to assess the content of all anthropotoxins in the air.

*Sample answer:*CO₂

Task 62 Problem

Patient S., 45 years old, with complaints of pain and numbness in the hands and forearms; whitening of the fingers in the cold, hearing loss. Works as a miner in a coal mine for 20 years. The average shift level of local vibration exceeds the maximum permissible level by 5-8 dB. When examined by a doctor, the following were revealed: hyperesthesia like long gloves, hyperkeratosis on the palmar surface of the hands, and erased palmar pattern.

What occupational disease can be diagnosed in this case?

Sample answer:

Vibration disease from exposure to local vibration.

Task 63 Problem

Patient P., 47 years old, 17 years of experience as an aircraft technician, complaints of bilateral, symmetrical hearing loss, low-frequency tinnitus, the disease developed gradually. The examination revealed a primary increase in the threshold of sound perception at 4000 Hz, a violation of the intelligibility of the perception of whispered speech, and a study of tonal hearing revealed an increase in the threshold of audibility at high frequencies.

What occupational disease can be diagnosed in this case?

Sample answer:

Sensorineural hearing loss.

Task 64.

Problem.

A sanitary examination of the beef batch showed the following: the color of the meat is red; the surface is shiny, moist; the consistency of the meat is elastic; the smell of a heated knife blade after cutting meat is specific to meat; When examining sections of the intercostal muscles using a compressorium, hard white bubbles (finns) measuring 6-8 mm were noted. Counting Finns showed their localization in muscle tissue in the amount of 2 on a cut surface with an area of 40 cm².

Provide a sanitary conclusion on the suitability of a given batch of meat for food based on the results of a sanitary examination.

Sample answer:

The meat is conditionally suitable.

Task 65.

Problem.

The supermarket carried out a sanitary and hygienic inspection of dried fish. Upon inspection, it was discovered that the fish was stored in an open plastic container at room temperature. A small amount of yellow-brown plaque was found on the abdomen. There are no foreign formations in the gills, under the scales or tissues of the fish. The smell corresponds to the smell of dried fish. Microscopic examination of the muscle tissue of the fish confirmed the absence of helminth larvae.

Give a sanitary conclusion on the suitability of this batch of fish based on the results of the examination.

Sample answer:

Poor quality fish

Task 66.

Problem.

Natural, whole milk was brought for sale in a 500 liter metal barrel with the inscription "Milk". A sanitary examination of the milk showed: the color is bluish, the traces on the wall of the flask are viscous, the smell is without any differences, the taste is typically milky, but weakly expressed, the color of the test with Lugol's solution is blue. Milk fat content 0.3%

Give a sanitary report on the quality of milk.

Sample answer:

The milk is of poor quality.

Task 67

Interview question.

List the functions that a hospital performs.

Sample answer: prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, health education.

Task 68. Task

Interview question.

What are called closed sources of ionizing radiation. Sample answer:

Sealed sources of ionizing radiation are sources whose operation prevents the release of radionuclides into the environment.

Task 69.

Interview question.

What is the sanitary value of water?

Sample answer:

In its ability to self-purify.

Task 70.

The laboratory has received canned food; the documents accompanying the shipment comply with the established form. Upon inspection: the cans are clean, not dented, without rust, a defect in the form of double-sided bombing was detected. The lids of the cans cannot be straightened; the bottoms quickly return to their original position. Microbiological analysis of the contents of the jars revealed the presence of *Cl. sporogenes*, *Cl. putrificus* and *Cl. perfringens*.

Give a sanitary report on the suitability of canned food.

Sample answer:

Canned food is not good quality.

Task 71.

Interview question.

To which health group can healthy children who do not have chronic pathology causing disruption of the functional state and vital activity of the body be classified?

Standard answer. To the first one.

Task 72.

Interview question.

To which health group can children of the “risk group” who do not have chronic pathology, but have functional abnormalities, be classified?

Standard answer. To the second health group.

Task 73.

Interview question.

To which health group can children with congenital defects in the development of organs and systems or the presence of chronic pathology that is in a state of compensation be classified?

Standard answer. To the third health group.

Task 74.

Interview question.

To which health group can children with congenital defects in the development of systems and organs or the presence of chronic pathology in a state of subcompensation be classified?

Standard answer. To the fourth health group.

Task 75.

Interview question.

To which health group can children with severe congenital malformations predetermining the child's disability, or with severe chronic pathology with a long period of decompensation, be classified?

Response standard. To the fifth health group.