

Department of Pediatrics -1

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CMT for the final assessment of learning outcomes on the discipline "Pediatric surgery"

## **Control and measuring tools for the final assessment of learning outcomes on the discipline propedeutics of childhood diseases**

**Name of discipline:** "Pediatric surgery"

**Code of discipline:** BH 4304

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**Control and measuring tools:** midterm control 2

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**Questions of the program for midterm control 2  
(presented as a separate list)**

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<b>ОҢТҮСТИК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA АКАДЕМИЯСЫ</b> <b>«Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</b>	 <b>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY</b> <b>АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</b>
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**Test questions on pediatric surgery**  
**Midterm – 2**

**Variant – 1**

- 1) A child of P. 14 years old - went to the hospital for 1 day from the onset of the disease with complaints of spilled swelling, hyperemia, hyperthermia, soreness of the entire right gluteal region. There are fluctuations in the center. In blood tests: Er-3.5, Hb-125 g/l, lake – 15.2, ESR-10 mm/h. Your diagnosis:
- A)phlegmon
  - B)boil
  - C)infected wound
  - D)paraproctitis
  - E)carbuncle
- 2) At 1.5 months of age, the child has anxiety when extending the left leg during swaddling for 2 days. On examination, the left leg is brought to the stomach, the foot hangs down. There are no active movements. Passive movements are painful in the hip joint. Body temperature 37.5 C. During puncture of the joint, pus was obtained. Type of immobilization:
- A) application of a plaster hip bandage
  - B)plaster splint applied to the upper third of the thigh
  - C) by applying a circular plaster cast to the upper third of the thigh
  - D)free swaddling
  - E) traction on the Shed or the Vilensky discharge tire
- 3) The child has stopped moving the right handle for 28 days, it hangs along the trunk. Passive movements when dressing up a child are painful. Objectively - swelling of soft tissues, local increase in body temperature in the area of the shoulder joint. Your preliminary diagnosis:
- A) right shoulder phlegmon
  - B) epiphyseal osteomyelitis of the right humerus
  - C)axillary lymphadenitis
  - D)fracture of the right humerus
  - E)dislocation of the right shoulder joint
- 4) Child D., age 10 days, was taken to the emergency room of the hospital. On examination, a large painful focus of hyperemia was found in the area of the left shoulder blade. Complaints from parents about fever and anxiety of the child. Preliminary diagnosis:
- A) exudative dermatitis
  - B)erysipelas
  - C) phlegmon of newborns
  - D)carbuncle
  - E)Quincke's edema
- 5)A radiograph in the area of the metaphysis of the radius reveals a deformation of the cortical layer of the bone. The axis of the bone is correct, which is typical for ... .
- A)subcostal fracture of the radius
  - B) a fracture of the type of green twig
  - C)fracture of the forearm bones in a typical place
  - D)separation of the head of the radius
  - E)juvenile epiphyseolysis

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6)One of the clinical forms of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis according to Krasnobaev-Vengerovsky:

- A) allergic
- B)destructive
- C)purulent
- D) toxic
- E)hemorrhagic

7)In children, epiphyseal osteomyelitis often occurs at the age of:

- A) puberty
- B)a newborn
- C)up to 3 years
- D) older than 3 years
- E) up to 1 year

8)A provoking factor that is important in the occurrence of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis in children:

- A) the presence of a "dormant" focus of infection
- B) heredity
- C)feeding features
- D)features of behavior
- (E)Ecology

9)In acute hematogenous osteomyelitis , the inflammatory process begins in:

- A) germ zone
- B)bone plates
- C)connective tissue-based
- D)cartilaginous epiphyseal plate
- E) bone marrow

10)In acute hematogenous osteomyelitis , the inflammatory process of newborns often begins in:

- A)epiphysis
- B) metaphysics
- C)diaphysis
- D)apophysis
- E)articular cartilage

11)In acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, surgical intervention is indicated:

- A) in the first minutes after admission
- B) in the first hours after admission
- C) during the first day
- D) wait-and-see tactics are acceptable for three days
- E) 12 hours after receipt

12)The causes of cryptorchidism are:

- A)fibrous adhesions along the inguinal canal
- B)lengthening of the seminal artery
- C)underdevelopment of the scrotum
- D) the absence of a Gunther's burden
- E)underdevelopment of the vaginal process of the peritoneum

13)According to the localization of the testicle, the following forms of cryptorchidism are distinguished:

- A) perineal
- B) pubic
- C) scrotal
- D) femoral
- E) invaginal

14) False cryptorchidism is caused by:

- A) congenital underdevelopment of the testicles
- B) increased cremaster reflex
- C) underdevelopment of the inguinal canal
- D) obliteration of the vaginal process of the peritoneum
- E) reduced absorption capacity of the vaginal process of the peritoneum

15) The main symptom of cryptorchidism is:

- A) absence of a testicle in the scrotum
- B) varicose veins of the testicle
- C) enlargement of the entire scrotum
- D) expansion of the external opening of the inguinal canal
- E) increased testicle size

16) For the diagnosis of cryptorchidism in difficult cases, it is recommended:

- A) emergency urography
- B) laparoscopy
- C) radioisotope nephroscintigraphy
- D) survey radiography
- E) retrograde pyelography

17) Surgical treatment of cryptorchidism is indicated at the age of:

- A) 6-10 years
- B) 0-1 years
- C) 2-4 years
- D) 10-14 years old
- E) over 15 years of age

18) In cryptorchidism, simultaneous orchidopexy is indicated when:

- A) unilateral cryptorchidism
- B) abdominal form
- C) false cryptorchidism
- D) bilateral cryptorchidism
- E) the long vascular pedicle of the testicle

19) With cryptorchidism, two-stage orchidopexy is indicated:

- A) in children under 1 year of age
- B) only with a 2-sided form
- C) with a short vascular pedicle of the testicle
- D) in children over 12-14 years of age
- E) with false cryptorchidism

20) Testicular ectopia means:

- A) deviations of the testicle from the route
- B) testicular retention in the inguinal canal
- C) absence of obliteration in the vaginal process of the peritoneum
- D) underdevelopment of both testicles

E) absence of one testicle

21) Anarchism means:

A) delayed testicle en route

B)congenital absence of one testicle

C)deviation of the testicle from the path

D) congenital absence of both testicles

E)non-infection of the vaginal process of the peritoneum

22)The etiological factor of varicocele is:

A) violation of the outflow of blood through the venous system of the testicle

B)anomaly of inguinal canal development

C)testicular hypoplasia

D)compression of the superior vena cava

E) anarchism

23)Varicocele is more often observed at the age of:

A) older than 15 years

B)1-3 years

C)4-6 years

D)6-8 years

E) 12-14 years old

24) Syndactyly is called:

A) reduction in the number of fingers

B)brush fusion

C)increase of fingers in volume

D)splitting of the brush

E) finger fusion

25) To evaluate radiographs of hip joints in the diagnosis of their dysplasia, use:

1) Cobb's scheme.

2) V.Putti scheme.

3) The scheme of N.Nilgenreiner.

4) S.A.Reinberg's scheme

5) Schumacher Line

A) 2; 3; 4;

B) 1; 2; 4;

C) 2; 4; 5;

D) 2; 3; 5;

E) 3; 4; 5;

26) Conservative treatment of congenital hip dislocation in children of the first half of life

consists in:

1) wide swaddling

2) skeletal extension

3) closed reduction under anesthesia

4) application of plaster castings according to Lorentz

5) functional treatment in the frame pillow

A) 1; 5

B) 1; 4

C) 1; 3

- D) 1; 2  
E) 2; 5

27) Extrahepatic portal hypertension occurs when:

- A) renal vein thrombosis  
B) portal vein thrombosis  
C) malformation of the renal vein  
D) thrombosis of the superior mesenteric vein  
E) malformation of the superior mesenteric vein  
28) With portal hypertension, palpation of the abdomen usually reveals:
- A) enlarged spleen  
B) muscle defiance  
C) active tension of the abdominal muscles  
D) pylorus  
E) fecal stones

29) A 13-year-old child was admitted to the emergency room with complaints of pain in the area of the wrist joint, bayonet-shaped deformity. The radiograph revealed a displacement of the epiphysis of the radius with a bone fragment. Determine the type of fracture.

- A) fracture of the radial bone diaphysis  
B) fracture of the metaphysis of the radius  
C) dislocation of the distal end of the radius  
D) epiphyseolysis of the distal epiphysis of the radius  
E) osteoepiphyseolysis of the radius

30) During transportation from the scene in an ambulance, a 6-year-old boy with a limb injury had a sharp pallor of the skin, dilated pupils, and the pulse on the radial artery was not determined. Your guess.

- A) acute respiratory failure  
B) heart failure  
C) vascular insufficiency  
D) traumatic shock  
E) internal bleeding

31) To stop esophageal-gastric bleeding in portal hypertension, it is recommended:

- A) elevated position of the foot end  
B) intestinal intubation  
C) catheterization of the bladder  
D) elevated position of the head end  
E) Blackmore probe

32) The Meckel diverticulum is located on the opposite side of the mesentery:

- A) the transverse colon  
B) 12 duodenum  
C) the ileum  
D) the caecum  
E) ascending colon

33) The treatment of the Meckel diverticulum consists in:

- A) palliative surgery  
B) radical operations  
C) conservative events

D) vitamin and hormone therapy

E) physiotherapy

34) When bleeding from Meckel's diverticulum is observed ....

A) bloody vomiting

B) melena

C) copious bloody stool

D) gastromesis

E) menoreia

35) With necrotic phlegmon of newborns, the following are primarily affected:

A) dermis

B) sweat glands

C) sebaceous glands

D) subcutaneous tissue

E) epidermis

36) The most characteristic local clinical sign in necrotic phlegmon of newborns is:

A) skin compaction rising above its surface

B) hyperemia of the skin with clear "geographical" boundaries

C) cone-shaped infiltrates with a purulent-necrotic rod in the center

D) hyperemia of the skin with swelling and fluctuation in the center

E) rapidly spreading hyperemia of the skin with darkening and sinking in the center

37) The likely route of infection with necrotic phlegmon is:

A) the mucous membrane of the oral cavity

B) intestinal mucosa

C) hair pouch

D) umbilical wound

E) gastric mucosa

38) A feature of the course of necrotic phlegmon in children is:

A) the predominance of purulent decay

B) predominance of the necrotic process

C) infiltration of lymph nodes

D) high body temperature

E) accelerated ESR

39) A characteristic localization of the phlegmon of newborns is:

A) brush

B) the person

C) stomach

D) lower limb

E) lumbosacral region

40) Symptoms of a grade I burn:

A) pallor, swelling

B) hyperemia, swelling, soreness

C) hyperemia, edema

D) hyperemia, edema, blisters filled with clear liquid

E) pallor, swelling, bubbles filled with clear liquid

41) Symptoms of a grade II burn:

A) hyperemia, swelling, soreness, bubbles filled with clear liquid

B) hyperemia, edema  
C) pallor, swelling, bubbles filled with clear liquid

D) hyperemia, edema  
E) hyperemia, bubbles filled with turbid liquid

42) Symptoms of grade IY burn:

- A) epithelial necrosis, edema
- B) necrosis, charring of tissues
- C) hyperemia, edema
- D) pallor, swelling, soreness
- E) hyperemia, edema, bubbles filled with clear liquid

43) One of the threatening signs of increasing circulatory disorders in burn shock is:

- A) increased blood pressure
- B) polyuria
- C) oliguria
- D) increase in body temperature
- E) lowering of body temperature

44) In case of burns, first aid consists of:

- A) treating the wound with fat
- B) in the application of furacilin ointment
- C) in the processing of diamond greens
- D) in applying a sterile dressing
- E) in the treatment of the wound with alcohol

45) Osteochondropathy of the femoral head is called a disease:

- A) Legg–Calve–Perthes
- B) Kinbeka
- C) Keller 1
- D) Keller 2
- E) Osgood the Hatter

46) Osteochondropathy of the navicular bone of the foot is called a disease:

- A) Sprengel
- B) Keller 2
- C) Morphan
- D) Lorenz
- E) Keller 1

47) Osteochondropathy of the vertebral body is called a disease:

- A) Degas
- B) Shoerman–Mau
- C) Spitz
- D) Calve
- E) Shinza

48) When frostbite bubbles appear after damage:

- A) after 10-15 minutes
- B) after 1-2 hours
- C) after 2-5 days
- D) after 1-2 days
- E) at the end of the first week

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49) Frostbite of the first degree is accompanied by:

- A) circulatory disorder with skin necrosis
- B) circulatory disorder of the skin without necrosis
- C) necrosis of the surface layers of the skin to the germinal layer
- D) necrosis of the skin, including the germ layer
- E) necrosis of the entire dermis

50) A 1.5-month-old child has anxiety when extending the left leg during swaddling for 2 days.

On examination, the left leg is brought to the stomach, the foot hangs down. There are no active movements. Passive movements are painful in the hip joint. Body temperature 37.5 C.

Preliminary diagnosis:

- A) epiphyseal osteomyelitis of the left femur
- B) bruised left foot
- C) fracture of the bones of the foot
- D) fracture of the left femur
- E) phlegmon of the right thigh

### **Midterm - 2**

#### **Variant - 2**

1) At 1.5 months of age, the child has anxiety when extending the left leg during swaddling for 2 days. On examination, the left leg is brought to the stomach, the foot hangs down. There are no active movements. Passive movements are painful in the hip joint. Body temperature is 37.5 C. Locally- an increase in the volume of the joint. Further rational tactics of the surgeon:

- A) diagnostic puncture of the joint
- B) appointment of antibacterial therapy, observation
- C) drainage of the joint
- D) osteoperforation
- E) osteopuncture and measurement of intraosseous pressure

2) During examination, a child in kindergarten revealed a bulge in the umbilical ring area. Which disappears in a calm state. But it appears when straining and screaming. The umbilical ring is enlarged in size. Preliminary diagnosis:

- A) inguinal hernia
- B) hernia of the white line of the abdomen
- C) hernia of the umbilical cord
- D) umbilical hernia
- E) ventral hernia

3) Careful elimination in children is subject to ... displacement of bone fragments.

- A) intra-articular
- B) by width
- C) in length
- D) comminuted
- E) oblique

4) On the X-ray in the middle third of the forearm there is an angular deformation of both bones with a defect of the cortical layer, which is characteristic of ...

- A) epiphyseolysis of the forearm bones
- B) a fracture of the type of green twig
- C) subcostal fracture of the radius

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D)fracture of the forearm bones in a typical place

E)juvenile epiphyseolysis

5)Child D. Age 10 days was delivered to the PPEC. On examination, a large painful focus of hyperemia was found in the area of the left shoulder blade. Complaints from parents about fever and anxiety of the child. Medical tactics:

A)notches with the capture of the boundaries of healthy skin

B)cruciform incision

C)opening and drainage

D)physiotherapy

E)early necrectomy

6) A child of 6 years old - went to the hospital on the 3rd day from the onset of the disease with complaints of fever, chills, headache, soreness in the scapula area. On examination, a tumor-like formation is locally determined, with a hyperemic eroded surface, local hyperthermia, while the discharge of purulent discharge from several fistula openings is noted. In blood tests: Er-3.5, Hb-125g/l, leukocyte – 20, ESR-18mm/h. Surgeon's tactics:

A) notching in a staggered manner

B) open wide with a cruciform incision

C)opening by linear incision

D)application of closed drainage

E) applying a hypertensive bandage

7) The parents of a 2-year-old child have contacted you with complaints that the child has stopped moving the right handle, it hangs along the trunk passive and active movements are painful. The above complaints appeared when the child was changing clothes. Your diagnosis:

A) rheumatoid arthritis

B)acute hematogenous osteomyelitis of the humerus

C)closed fracture b/3 of the right humerus

D)closed fracture c/3 of the right clavicle

E) subluxation of the head of the right radius

8) The purpose of surgical treatment with a complete umbilical fistula ... .

A) bowel removal

B)closure of the fistula

C) removal of the fistula

D)removal of enterostomy

E)removal of gastrostomy

9)The reasons for true cryptorchidism are:

A) increase in the absorption capacity of the vaginal process of the peritoneum

B)varicose veins of the spermatic cord

C) violation of the process of obliteration of the vaginal process of the peritoneum

D)increased cremaster reflex

E) connective tissue septum in the inguinal canal

10)Immobilization in uncomplicated compression fractures of the thoracic spine is achieved:

A) immobilization is not required

B)by stretching the Glisson loop

C)a plaster corset

D)bed rest on the shield

E) by stretching on an inclined shield

11) The diagnosis of a compression fracture of the spine is established on the basis of:

- A) X-ray examination
- B) clinics
- C) EEG
- D) Ultrasound
- E) spinal tap

12) The most rational method of treatment for hip fracture in newborns:

- A) the Spitz method
- B) The Crede-Kefera method
- C) skeletal traction
- D) traction by Shed
- E) plaster cast

13) Conservative treatment on an outpatient basis is indicated for:

- A) purulent omphalitis
- B) simple omphalite
- C) navel phlegmon
- D) navel gangrene
- E) uremic omphalitis

14) Pseudofurunculosis is an inflammation of:

- A) the dermis
- B) sebaceous glands
- C) epidermis
- D) sweat glands
- E) subcutaneous tissue

15) A local clinical sign characteristic of pseudofurunculosis is:

- A) skin compaction in the form of "peas"
- B) limited tumor-like formations with hyperemia of the skin and fluctuation in the center
- C) hyperemia of the skin with geographical edges
- D) hyperemia of the skin without clear edges
- E) cone-shaped infiltrates with a purulent-necrotic rod in the center

16) The treatment of pseudofurunculosis consists in:

- A) excision of pseudofuruncles within healthy tissues
- B) opening of all inflammatory foci and parenteral administration of antibiotics
- C) enteral administration of antibiotics
- D) radial incisions in the hyperemia area
- E) applying a bandage with ointment and antibiotics parenterally

17) The method of choice for the treatment of necrotic phlegmon of newborns is:

- A) applying multiple notches in a staggered manner with the capture of healthy tissue
- B) puncture and rinsing of the cavity with antibiotics
- C) incision in the center of hyperemia
- D) cruciform incision
- E) wet bandages with antiseptics

18) Surgical treatment with a complete umbilical fistula is carried out at the age of...

- A) after the diagnosis
- B) 6 months
- C) full 1 year

- D) one month after birth  
E) 2 months after the diagnosis  
19) The main symptom of inguinal hernia ...  
A) redness of the skin in the scrotum  
B) dulling during percussion  
C) enlargement of the scrotum  
D) translucency during diaphanoscopy  
E) a symptom of intestinal rumbling  
20) There are inguinal hernias:  
1) direct  
2) oblique  
3) false  
4) true  
5) testicular  
A) 1;2  
B) 3;4  
C) 3;5  
D) 2;4  
E) 4;5  
21) Signs of infringement of inguinal hernia ...  
1) soreness  
2) dulling during percussion  
3) vomiting  
4) worry  
5) temperature rise  
A) 2;3;4  
B) 1;4;5  
C) 3;4;5  
D) 1;3;4  
E) 1;3;5  
22) One of the clinical forms of inguinal hernia ...  
A) lateral  
B) lower  
C) Average  
D) inguinal-scrotal  
E) femoral  
23) One of the operative methods used for inguinal hernia ...  
A) according to Ivanisevich  
B) according to Fred-Ramstead  
C) according to Rosso  
D) by Dewamel  
E) according to Doletsky  
24) Complication of inguinal hernia...  
1) suppuration  
2) cryptorchidism  
3) testicle twist

- 4) intestinal necrosis  
5)necrosis of the anterior wall  
6) ovarian necrosis

A)4,5,6  
B)1,2,3  
C)2,3,4  
D)3,4,5  
E)2,5,6

25)The optimal age for surgical treatment for congenital inguinal hernia ... .

- A)6-12 months  
B)10-12 years  
C)1-4 months  
D)12-14 years old  
E)after clarifying the diagnosis

26)The cause of inguinal hernia in children is:

- A) impaired obliteration of the vaginal process of the peritoneum  
B)weakness of the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall  
C) increased intra-abdominal pressure  
D)chronic constipation  
E) cough

27)The lower frequency and severity of bone fractures in children compared to adults is explained by ...

- A) lower body weight, richness of the child's skeleton with cartilage tissue, well-developed periosteal case of bones  
B) greater mineralization of bones, richness of the child's skeleton with cartilage tissue  
C)high mobility and carelessness of children, lower body weight  
D)greater bone fineness, greater bone mineralization  
E)greater mobility and carelessness of children, greater bone fineness, well-developed periosteal case of bones

28)Children are characterized by the following fractures ... .

- A) hip neck  
B)comminuted  
C)with angular displacement  
D)with a large width offset  
E) epiphyseolysis and osteoepiphyseolysis

29)The most manageable types of child injuries:

- A) household, street transport  
B) street transport, organized sports  
C)street yard, organized sports  
D)school, household  
E)unorganized sports, street sports

30)Careful elimination in children is subject to ... displacement of bone fragments.

- A) comminuted  
B)by width  
C)in length  
D) angular

E) oblique

31) Subcostal fracture of long tubular bones is characterized by:

- A) crepitation
- B) pathological mobility
- C) Pain
- D) deformation
- E) hyperemia

32) With varicocele, surgical treatment is indicated :

- A) surgery is not indicated
- B) to the I degree
- C) to the IV-V degree
- D) independence of degree
- E) in II-III degree

33) Subluxation of the head of the radius in children is characterized by:

- A) lack of movement in the elbow joint
- B) pathological mobility
- C) crepitation
- D) sharply painful rotational movement of the forearm
- E) deformity of the elbow joint

34) A fracture of the bones of the base of the skull is characterized by:

- A) the symptom of "glasses"
- B) extracranial hematoma
- C) the presence of a "light gap"
- D) anisocoria
- E) hemiparesis

35) There are small deep tissue lesions in burns ....

- A) thermal
- B) alkali
- C) flame
- D) electric shock
- E) acid

36) During transportation from the scene in an ambulance, a 6-year-old boy with a limb injury developed a sharp pallor of the skin, dilated pupils, and the pulse on the radial artery is not determined. The sequence of your events.

- A) immobilization of the limb, intravenous reopoliglyukin, blood, analgesic
- B) analgesic, novocaine blockade
- C) intravenous polyglucine, analgesic, immobilization
- D) closed heart massage, simultaneous venesection and venipuncture, injection of rheopolyglucine, blood, painkillers and blockade of the fracture site, immobilization
- E) novocaine blockade of the fracture site

37) Local soreness in the area of the wrist joint, minor edema, minor dysfunction are characteristic of ...

- A) bruise, soft tissue hematoma
- B) a fracture of the type of green twig
- C) metadiaphyseal fracture of the radius without displacement
- D) separation of the head of the radius

E) epiphyseolysis of the radius

38) Anti-shock measures carried out in case of fractures of the pelvic bones:

A) paranephral blockade

B) blockage by Auger

C) local anesthesia

D) the blockade on Shkolnikov – Selivanov

E) sacral plexus blockade

39) Method of immobilization in case of rupture of the pubic joint:

A) position in the "hammock"

B) skeletal traction

C) the position of "Volkovich"

D) the imposition of a coke plaster cast

E) applying a pelvic tightening bandage

40) With varicocele, the most radical method of surgery is:

A) Yakovenko surgery

B) the Lopatkin operation

C) Duhamel operation

D) Sokolov-Ombredan operation

E) Ivanisevich operation

41) With varicocele, the main purpose of the operation is:

A) to ensure collateral outflow

B) increased blood flow in the testicle

C) elimination of retrograde blood flow

D) plastic surgery of the inguinal canal

E) ligation and crossing of the vaginal process of the peritoneum

42) Polydactyly is called:

A) increasing the number of fingers

B) increase of fingers in volume

C) no fingers

D) reducing the number of fingers

E) fusion of all fingers

43) Characteristic morphological components for congenital hip dislocation are:

1) the bevel of the roof of the acetabulum.

2) deepening of the acetabulum.

3) hip rotation outward.

4) hypertonicity of the gluteal muscles.

5) atrophy of the gluteal muscles.

A) 2; 4; 5

B) 1; 2; 3

C) 1; 3; 5

D) 2; 3; 4

E) 2; 3; 5

44) Characteristic symptoms for congenital hip dislocation are:

1) restriction of hip abduction.

2) limitation of hip reduction.

3) restriction of hip flexion.

4) absolute (anatomical) shortening of the limb.

5) relative (functional) shortening of the limb.

- A) 2; 3;
- B) 1; 5
- C) 3; 5;
- D) 4; 5;
- E) 1; 3;

45) One of the clinical forms of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis according to Krasnobaev-Vengerovsky:

- A) locally focal
- B) purulent
- C) allergic
- D) destructive
- E) hemorrhagic

46) One of the clinical forms of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis according to Krasnobaev-Vengerovsky:

- A) septicemic
- B) destructive
- C) allergic
- D) purulent
- E) hemorrhagic

47) Osteochondropathy of the tuberosity of the tibia is called a disease:

- A) Koenig
- B) Kinbeka
- C) Keller 2
- D) Osgood-Schlatter
- E) Shinza

48) A complication of portal hypertension syndrome is:

- A) gastroesophageal reflux
- B) hematuria
- C) bleeding from the veins of the esophagus
- D) piuria
- E) bacteriuria

49) Monorchism means:

- A) congenital absence of both testicles
- B) congenital absence of one testicle
- C) testicular retention in the inguinal canal
- D) non-infection of the vaginal process of the peritoneum
- E) deviation of the testicle from the path

50) Sinorhism is characterized by:

- A) the presence of a third additional testicle
- B) congenital absence of both testicles
- C) congenital absence of one testicle
- D) congenital fusion of both testicles
- E) congenital underdevelopment of the testicle

Standards of answers to test tasks on pediatric surgery  
Midterm – 2

Variant – 1		Variant – 2		A-95-100%
1-A	26-A	1-A	26-A	4,0
2-E	27-B	2-D	27-A	-A – 90-94%
3-B	28-A	3-A	28-E	3,67
4-C	29-E	4-B	29-B	+B – 85-89%
5-A	30-D	5-A	30-D	3,33
6-D	31-E	6-B	31-C	B – 80-84%
7-E	32-C	7-E	32-E	3,0
8-A	33-B	8-C	33-D	-B – 75-79%
9-E	34-C	9-E	34-A	2,67
10-A	35-D	10-E	35-D	+C – 70-74%
11-B	36-E	11-A	36-D	2,33
12-A	37-D	12-D	37-E	C – 65-69%
13-E	38-B	13-B	38-D	2,0
14-B	39-E	14-D	39-A	-C – 60-64%
15-A	40-B	15-A	40-E	1,67
16-B	41-A	16-B	41-C	+D – 55-59%
17-C	42-B	17-A	42-A	1,33
18-E	43-C	18-C	43-C	D – 50-54%
19-C	44-D	19-E	44-B	1,0
20-A	45-A	20-A	45-A	FX-25-49%
21-A	46-E	21-D	46-A	0,5
22-E	47-D	22-D	47-D	F – 0-24%
23-E	48-C	23-D	48-C	0
24-E	49-B	24-A	49-B	
25-A	50-A	25-A	50-D	

### Questions for the oral survey

#### Ticket 1

- 1) Portal hypertension. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 2) Meckel's diverticulum. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 3) Osteomyelitis. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.

#### Ticket 2

- 1) Phlegmon of newborns. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 2) Congenital clubfoot. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 3) Birth trauma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

#### Ticket 3

- 1) Features of fractures in children.
- 2) Inguinal hernia. Etiopathogenesis, classification.
- 3) Omphalite. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

#### Ticket 4

- 1) Pseudofurunculosis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 2) Cryptorchidism. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 3) Congenital dislocation of the hip. X-ray diagnostics.

#### Ticket 5

- 1) Pathological fractures. Reasons.
- 2) Varicocele. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 3) Mastitis of newborns. Etiology, treatment.

#### Ticket 6

- 1) Hematogenous osteomyelitis. Classification, principles of treatment.
- 2) Cephalohematoma, causes, treatment.
- 3) Muscular torticollis.

#### Ticket 7

- 1) The importance of immobilization in fractures in children.
- 2) Hydrocele. Etiology, treatment.
- 3) Hydroadenitis, clinic. Treatment.

**Ticket 8**

- 1) Principles of treatment of purulent-inflammatory diseases.
- 2) Cryptorchidism, diagnosis, treatment.
- 3) Inguinal hernia. Clinic. Complication.

**Ticket 9**

- 1) Gastrointestinal bleeding. Classification, diagnosis, treatment.
- 2) Omphalitis, types and ways of treatment.
- 3) Fracture of the collarbone in newborns. Diagnosis, treatment.

**Ticket 10**

- 1) Portal hypertension. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications.
- 2) Types of fractures in children.
- 3) Congenital dislocation of the hip. Clinic, methods of early diagnosis.