



**CONTROL AND MEASURING DEVICES**

**Test tasks for boundary control No. 1**

OP title: " Medicine"

Discipline code: FtI 4315

Name of the discipline: Phthisiatry

Amount of study hours/credits: 120/4

Course and semester of study: 4/8

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Protocol No. 11

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**Questions for students of the 4th year "Medicine" in phthisiology,  
200 questions  
Line control -1**

1. Populations at high medical risk for tuberculosis do not include...
2. To identify the causative agent of tuberculosis, the most sensitive is ... method.
3. An additional examination in the detection of pulmonary pathology by the fluorographic method should be carried out within ...
4. Mandatory clinical minimum during examination pulmonary tuberculosis is not ...
5. Bacterioscopic examination of sputum for Mycobacterium tuberculosis is subject to ...
6. The Mantoux test with 2 TEs is considered positive if the papule size is at least ... .
7. The Mantoux test with 2 TU in adults is considered hyperergic if the size of the papule is at least ....
8. A simple bacterioscopy in 1 ml of sputum reveals Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the amount of ... microbial bodies.
9. By the method of luminescent microscopy in 1 ml of sputum, Mycobacterium tuberculosis is detected in the amount of ... microbial bodies.
10. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is detected in 1 ml of sputum in the amount of ... microbial bodies by the method of sowing.
11. By the method of flotation in 1 ml of sputum, Mycobacterium tuberculosis is detected in the amount of ... microbial bodies.
12. Most often affected in pulmonary tuberculosis in adults ... segments.
13. Early tuberculosis intoxication is ... .
14. Defeat... is a morphological substrate of early tuberculosis intoxication.
15. Early tuberculous intoxication includes processes lasting up to ... .
16. Chronic tuberculin intoxication includes processes with a duration of more than ... .
17. Not a sign of chronic tuberculous intoxication... .
18. The most typical forms of primary tuberculosis... .
19. Forms of extrapulmonary tuberculosis are the most characteristic of the primary period of tuberculosis infection - ... .
20. The most characteristic changes in peripheral blood in primary tuberculosis are -.... .
21. The following x-ray picture: lung fields without focal and infiltrative shadows, the roots have a normal size, shape and structure are typical for ... .
22. Radiologically, tuberculosis of ... lymph nodes most often occurs with perifocal inflammation.
23. Clinical and radiological signs not characteristic of bronchial lesions in primary tuberculosis complex and bronchoadenitis ... .
24. The conditions for the occurrence of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis do not include ... .
25. The most common source of dissemination in the lungs is ... .
26. Disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis is ... .
27. In disseminated tuberculosis, it is often observed ....
28. Acute disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis is ...
29. In case of miliary tuberculosis, X-rays are marked ... .
30. In subacute disseminated tuberculosis, X-rayare celebrated ... .
31. Bacterial excretion in chronic disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis more often ... .
32. The main method for detecting focal tuberculosis in adults is ... .

33. The most characteristic data of percussion and auscultation in mild-focal tuberculosis is... .
34. The most characteristic data of percussion and auscultation in fibrous-focal tuberculosis-... .
35. Often observed in mild-focal pulmonary tuberculosis in peripheral blood - ... .
36. Presence of MBT in sputum in mild-focal tuberculosis without disintegration... .
37. Infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis is characterized by... .
38. Rounded and lobular infiltrates without decay are characterized by ...
39. Radiologically with a cloud-like infiltrate in the decay phase, ... is determined.
40. Radiologically, with a rounded infiltrate without decay, ... is determined.
41. X-ray picture with tuberculoma ... .
42. Clinical and radiological variants of tuberculoma... .
43. X-ray signs of stable tuberculoma... .
44. X-ray signs of progressive tuberculoma, this is ... .
45. X-ray signs of regressing tuberculoma ... .
46. The most characteristic laboratory findings in stabilized tuberculomas ... .
47. Hemogram changes characteristic of progressive tuberculoma are ...
48. The symptom most characteristic of milliary tuberculosis is ... .
49. The most common clinical form of tuberculosis in adolescents... .
50. Sputum collection for smear microscopy for MBT must be done ...
51. Tuberculous lobitis is ... .
52. Disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis can become complicated... .
53. Inspiratory dyspnea is ... .
54. The most informative method in the diagnosis of focal pulmonary tuberculosis is...
55. The activity of the tuberculosis process characterizes ...
56. The staining method allows to detect acid-resistant strains ... .
57. Typical clinical forms of primary tuberculosis in adolescents NOT APPLICABLE ... .
58. The nature of pleocytosis in tuberculous meningitis... .
59. In active focal tuberculosis, X-rays are observed ... .
60. Against the background ... in the lungs, infiltrative tuberculosis most often occurs.
61. Disseminated tuberculosis often has to be differentiated from... .
62. Three periods can be distinguished during tuberculous meningitis... .
63. Disorders of the function of the pelvic organs are found in ... .
64. According to the pathogenesis, focal pulmonary tuberculosis is... .
65. X-ray pattern characteristic of broncholobular infiltrate ... .
66. X-ray picture in caseous pneumonia... .
67. The development of infiltrates is most often preceded by... .
68. The most common outcome of an uncomplicated primary tuberculosis complex is ...
69. Epidemiological indicators of tuberculosis infection among the population do not include ...
70. Milliary tuberculosis must be differentiated from... .
71. Duration of the prodromal period in tuberculous meningitis... .
72. Shortness of breath, "barking" paroxysmal cough are characteristic of... .
73. Disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis can become complicated... .
74. The main symptoms of acute disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis are ... .
75. In tuberculosis of the intrathoracic lymph nodes, the cause of bacillus excretion is ... .
76. Typical localization of pulmonary affect in primary tuberculosis complex... .
77. Heart sounds in chronic tuberculous intoxication... .

78. The health worker is responsible for ensuring that the sputum samples are sent to the laboratory no later than ... .
79. The course of regressing pulmonary tuberculoma, this is... .
80. Typical bronchographic picture in pulmonary tuberculoma... .
81. Radical infiltrate is ... .
82. The course of progressive tuberculoma is characterized by... .
83. Intense darkening associated with a path with an expanded root, radiologically characteristic of ... .
84. For microbiological detection of MT, pathological material is not ...
85. The main species characteristic of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is ....
86. The biochemical characteristics of Mycobacterium tuberculosis include:  
MBT in calcifications are stored as... .
87. Clinical forms of tuberculosis of primary origin do not include ... .
88. In patients with progressive focal pulmonary tuberculosis over the affected area more often listen ...
89. The activity of focal tuberculosis confirms ...
90. The following forms of focal tuberculosis are distinguished ...
91. The reason for the appearance of small bubbling wet rales in focal tuberculosis ...
92. The most probable outcome with adequate treatment of a patient with fresh focal tuberculosis ...
93. Infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis is immediately preceded by ...
94. Infiltrative tuberculosis in the affected area ...
95. One of the clinical and radiological variants of tuberculous infiltrate is ...
96. Tuberculous inflammation of 2-3 adjacent lobules is marked as formed ...
97. The defeat of tuberculous inflammation of the lung lobe corresponds to ...
98. In infiltrative tuberculosis, the severity of clinical signs is determined by ...
99. In patients with infiltrative lesions of the lungs, cough with croup usually appears in the case of ...
100. Massive secretion of MBT is detected during development in the lung ...
101. An unfavorable outcome of infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis is ...
102. The results of effective treatment of cloudy infiltrate are more often ...
103. Morphological basis of caseous pneumonia... .
104. Clinical and radiological forms of caseous pneumonia are ...
105. The peculiarity of caseous pneumonia is... .
106. The leading pathogenetic factor in the development of caseous pneumonia ...
107. The nature of tuberculin sensitivity in patients with caseous pneumonia ...
108. The main groups of intrathoracic lymph nodes according to Sukennikov do not include... .
109. ... is not a Clinical symptom of infiltrative bronchoadenitis.
110. Progression of the pulmonary component of the primary tuberculosis complex leads to. . .
111. A group of lymph nodes, which is the least susceptible to damage in patients with primary tuberculosis. . .
112. The focus of Gon is. . .
113. In primary tuberculosis, the phase of inflammation prevails.
114. Simon's hearth is. . .
115. It does not apply to complications of tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes. . . .
116. In the progressive course of the primary tuberculous complex, it can be a complication.

117. When protecting the human body from tuberculosis infection, ... prevail.
118. 115. The main type of allergic reaction in tuberculosis is. . . .
119. 116. Not a typical symptom for tuberculous meningitis is ... .
120. There is no focal pulmonary tuberculosis in the pathogenesis... .
121. The main methods of diagnosing pulmonary tuberculoma do not include ... .
122. Tuberculoma of the lungs is characterized by ... .
123. The development of pulmonary tuberculoma is most often preceded by ... .
124. For each newly diagnosed bacillary patient, an emergency notice is filled out ....
125. "Stamped" cavities in the lungs are characteristic of ... .
126. Epithelioid cells in tuberculous granuloma are derivatives of... .
127. Uncharacteristic X-ray syndromes for subacute disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis are ... .
128. Uncharacteristic signs of acute disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis: ... .
129. The initial manifestation of miliary pulmonary tuberculosis is not ...
130. In acute disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis, characteristic
131. X-ray changes are detected... .
132. The most common extrapulmonary localization of specific changes in subacute disseminated tuberculosis is... .
133. Pulmonary dissemination syndrome does not occur with ... .
134. The basilar form of tuberculous meningitis is characterized by ....
135. For tuberculous meningitis, a characteristic cytolysis ... .
136. It does not matter for the diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis... .
137. Sugar content in cerebrospinal fluid in patients with tuberculous meningitis... .
138. 138. For the basilar form of tuberculous meningitis is not typical: ... .
139. Protein content in cerebrospinal fluid in patients with tuberculous meningitis... .
140. Stamped cavities in the lungs are formed when:
141. Characteristic X-ray signs of acute disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis are all of the following, except ...
142. Subacute disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis is characterized by everything except
143. In the differential diagnosis of disseminated processes in the lungs, the most informative research method is:
144. If tuberculous meningitis is suspected, treatment should be started:
145. Complications of infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis are:
146. The main MBT dangerous for people are ...
147. One untreated contagious TB patient usually infects about ... a person per year.
148. Tuberculosis has practically no effect on the likelihood of ...
149. Tuberculosis is more often ill ...
150. Tuberculosis is more common among workers ...
151. Tuberculosis often develops against the background of...
152. During the annual assessment of the epidemiological situation, the total number of patients with active tuberculosis per 100,000 population is determined. This data is determined by...
153. During the annual assessment of the epidemiological situation, the number of newly diagnosed tuberculosis patients per 100,000 population is determined. This data is determined by...
154. The total reservoir of tuberculosis infection among people allows us to estimate the rate ...
155. The spread of tuberculosis infection among people reflects the indicator ...

156. Other things being equal, the probability of contracting tuberculosis is especially high if contact with a patient with tuberculosis ...
157. Among socially disadvantaged citizens, tuberculosis is especially common ...
158. Tuberculosis patients are a dangerous source of MBT for humans ...
159. The main cause of human tuberculosis is ...
160. Atypical mycobacteria can cause in humans ...
161. Mycobacterium tuberculosis persist in the body ...
162. The Ziehl-Neelsen staining method is based on the property of MBT ...
163. Cord factor MBT is ...
164. Antigenic properties of MBT provide ...
165. The optimal temperature for active reproduction of MBT ...
166. The main way of infection with human tuberculosis ...
- The structure of a tuberculous granuloma (tubercle) is ...
- The main way of MBT elimination in cellular immunity is ...
- The most characteristic cells for tuberculous granuloma ...
170. Interaction between T-lymphocytes and macrophages is carried out ...
171. In the development of tuberculosis infection in a person, it is customary to distinguish the following periods: ...
172. With incomplete phagocytosis of the MBT - ...
173. Primary obligate bacteremia is characteristic of the stage ...
174. Immunity in tuberculosis is mainly ...
175. Delayed-type hypersensitivity to MBT is due to ...
176. The appearance and accumulation of anti-tuberculosis antibodies in the blood ...
177. Primary tuberculosis is a disease that occurs ...
178. Forms of primary tuberculosis ...
179. Primary tuberculosis complex is characterized by ...
180. In primary tuberculosis, paraspecific reactions often manifest themselves ...
181. X-ray syndrome of "bipolarity" or "dumbbell" is typical for ...
182. Infiltrative form of tuberculous bronchoadenitis is radiologically manifested as ...
183. Tumorous form of tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes is determined in case of ...
184. In patients with uncomplicated course of primary tuberculosis, sensitivity to tuberculin is more often ...
185. ... the most common complication of tuberculosis of the intrathoracic lymph nodes in children
186. The most frequent localization of the pulmonary component of the primary tuberculosis complex ...
187. In the pathogenesis of the development of disseminated tuberculosis, of particular importance is ...
188. The main route of spread of MBT in disseminated tuberculosis ...
189. Disseminated tuberculosis is the most dangerous when affected by ...
190. A typical morphological sign of foci of dissemination in miliary tuberculosis ...
191. X-ray pattern in subacute variant of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis ...
192. X-ray signs of a chronic variant of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis ...
193. Detection on X-ray in both lungs of multiple single-type focal shadows of low intensity up to 2 mm in size in combination with depletion of the lung pattern and blurring of the shadow of the roots of the lungs confirms the diagnosis - ...
194. Polymorphism of foci in chronic disseminated tuberculosis is due to ...



195. Patients with disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis are more often worried about ...
196. A focal shadow is understood as a darkening of the size ...
197. A distinctive morphological feature of focal tuberculosis is ...
198. Abrikosov's hearth is ...
199. Fresh focal tuberculosis is more often detected during examination of persons ...
200. The most informative method for detecting focal tuberculosis is ...



Department of Phthisiopulmonology and Radiology  
Questions of the program for boundary control - 1

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