

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department: «General practitioner-1» CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Questions of the program for the midterm control 2		61/ Стр. 1 из 10

CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Questions of the program for the midterm control 2

EP name	6B10101 General Medicine
Discipline Code:	BGMP 5301
Discipline name:	Basics of general medical practice
Amount of hours/credits	180/6
Course/ Semester	5/9

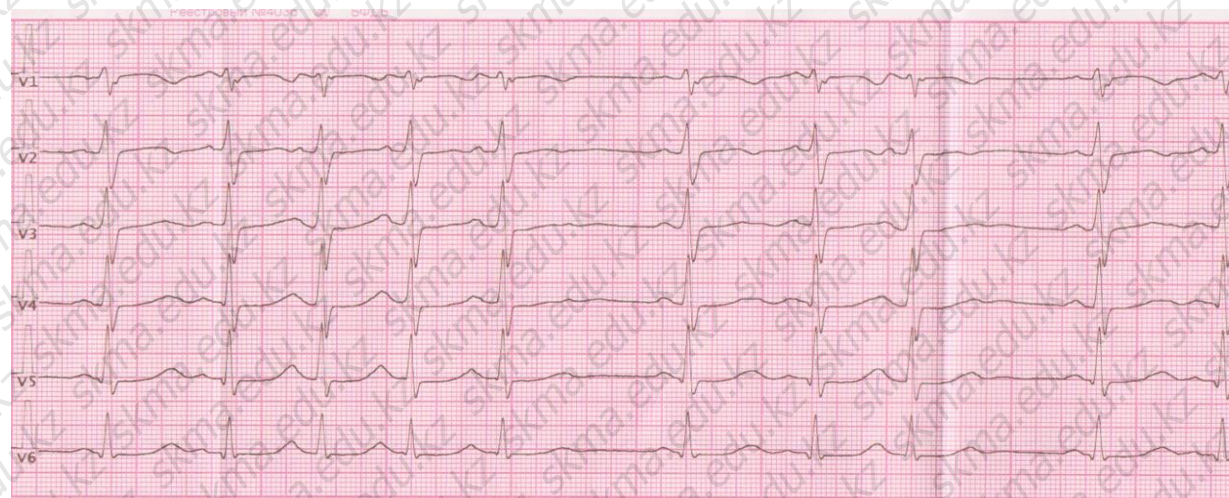
Compiled by: _____ Abdraimova S.E.

1. Risk factors and causes of frequently recurring acute respiratory infections.
2. Situational task: A 50-year-old woman with excess body weight was twice found to have an increase in fasting glycemia to 6.9 and 7.2 mmol/l. Make a preliminary diagnosis and draw up a plan of diagnostic and therapeutic measures.
3. Goals and objectives of antenatal prophylaxis.
4. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research results and their clinical significance:

General urine analysis of a 7-year-old child:

Urine is turbid. Specific gravity 1009, protein - not detected, sugar - not detected, leukocytes - 15-18 in the field of vision, erythrocytes - 2-3 in the field of vision, oxalates ++.

ECG:



5. Situational task: The mother of a 7-month-old girl, born from the first pregnancy, which proceeded with toxicosis of the first half, came to the doctor about the appearance of itching, redness, and oozing on the child's cheeks. From 6 months, she transferred to artificial feeding with the Frisolac mixture, after which she noted the appearance of hyperemia and blisters on the cheeks.

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department: «General practitioner-1» CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Questions of the program for the midterm control 2		61/ Стр. 2 из 10

An increase in the skin process is noted after the introduction of the 2nd complementary food - oatmeal milk porridge. At 5 months, the 1st complementary food was introduced - vegetable puree (cabbage, zucchini), there was no reaction. Objective: Hyperemia, microvesicles, crusts, scratches are symmetrically noted on the skin of the face in the cheek area. The lymph nodes are not enlarged. Body weight – 9 kg. No visible changes in organs or systems. OAK: Hemoglobin – 115 g/l, erythrocytes – $4.2 \times 10^{12}/l$, leukocytes – $10.2 \times 10^9/l$; P – 1%, S – 28%, E – 7%, Lf – 58%, M – 6%, ESR – 4 mm/h. Total IgE – 170 U. Specific Ig E: to cow's milk protein – (+++), to soy (++), to goat's milk protein (+), oatmeal (++). Task: Make a clinical diagnosis with justification and make a treatment plan.

6. List the health groups of children and the criteria for their definition.

7. Situational task: A 35-year-old woman complains of increasing weakness, epigastric pain, especially on an empty stomach, constipation, dizziness, dry skin, brittle hair and nails, pain in the heart area not associated with exertion. She has been registered with a dispensary with chronic gastritis for 3 years. Blood test: erythrocytes - $2.9 \times 10^9/g$, hemoglobin - 90 g/l, color index - 0.75. Make a preliminary diagnosis and draw up a plan of diagnostic and therapeutic measures.

8. Criteria for inclusion in the group of frequently ill children (FIC).

9. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

General urine analysis of a 4-year-old child:

Urine is the color of meat slops.

Specific gravity 1021, protein – 2.5 g/l,

sugar – not detected, leukocytes 2-3 in the field of vision,

erythrocytes – 35 in the field of vision.

X-ray of the chest:



10.

10. Situational task:

A 7-year-old girl complains of pain in the right hypochondrium of a spastic nature lasting 20-30 minutes, occurring after meals, physical activity, relieving on its own, has been recorded for 5 months.

Objectively: the condition is satisfactory. The skin is of normal color, the visible mucous membranes are clean, pink. The tongue is coated with a white coating. Heart sounds are clear, rhythmic. Heart rate is 80 beats per minute. Vesicular breathing. The abdomen is soft, accessible

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department: «General practitioner-1» CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Questions of the program for the midterm control 2		61/ Стр. 3 из 10

to palpation in all areas, painful in the right hypochondrium. The liver and spleen are not enlarged. Ortnier's, Keri's, Murphy's bladder symptoms are negative. The stool is formed. Dynamic ultrasound of the gallbladder - the gallbladder is located vertically, elongated 35x15 mm, wall thickness is 1 mm, gallbladder contractility after a choleretic breakfast was 80%. Task: Make and justify the diagnosis, determine the health group, make a plan for further examination and treatment.

11. Classification and diagnostic criteria of rickets.
12. Post-vaccination reactions and complications.
13. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research results and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of a 9-month-old child:

total protein – 60 g/l,
total calcium – 1.7 mmol/l,
ionized calcium – 0.8 mmol/l,
phosphorus – 0.9 mmol/l,
ALKP – 900 U/l,
25(OH)D level -15 ng/ml.

X-ray:

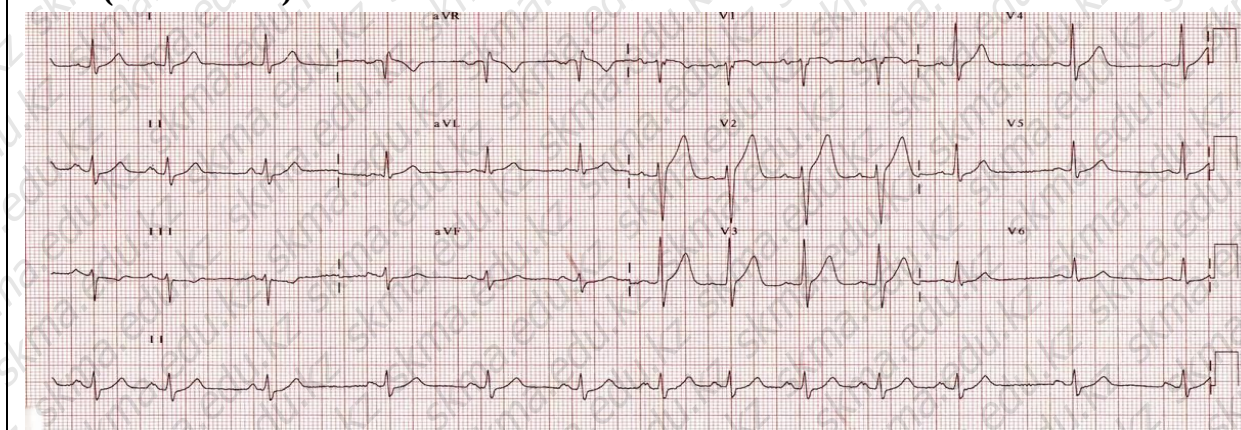


14. Situational task: The child is 6 months old, suffers from hypotrophy. The body weight is currently 5500 g, and at birth 3000 g. The child is on artificial feeding. Task: Determine the degree of hypotrophy with the calculation of the expected body weight (ABW) and prescribe nutrition in the reparation period.
15. Indications and contraindications for vaccinations and the timing of and preparation of children for vaccinations (National calendar of preventive vaccinations).
16. Prevention and treatment of rickets.
17. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research results and their clinical significance:

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department: «General practitioner-1» CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Questions of the program for the midterm control 2		61/ Стр. 4 из 10

General blood test of a 1-year-old child: erythrocytes $-3.8 \cdot 10^{12}/l$, hemoglobin -117 g/l , reticulocytes -9% , platelets $220 \cdot 10^9/l$, leukocytes $-8 \cdot 10^9/l$, band neutrophils -2% , segmented neutrophils -28% , eosinophils -5% , basophils -0 , lymphocytes -57 , monocytes -8 , ESR -7 mm/hour .

ECG (25 mm/hour):



18. Situational task: A 4-month-old child is at the reception. He fell ill acutely, in the morning the temperature rose to 38.7°C , he became lethargic, his appetite decreased, pronounced catarrhal changes in the nasopharynx, runny nose, cough appeared. He is breastfed, his development is not lagging behind. There is harsh breathing in the lungs. Task: Assess the child's condition and decide on vaccination.

19. Diagnostic criteria for neonatal jaundice and treatment methods

20. Prevention and treatment of hypotrophy

21. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

Complete blood count of a 5-year-old child:

Erythrocytes $-2.8 \cdot 10^{12}/l$,

Hemoglobin -100 g/l ,

reticulocytes 5 ,

platelets $-180 \cdot 10^9/l$,

leukocytes $-5 \cdot 10^9/l$,

p-2, c-32, e-4, b-0, l-57, m-5.

ESR -8 mm/hour .

Biochemical blood test of a 5-year-old child:

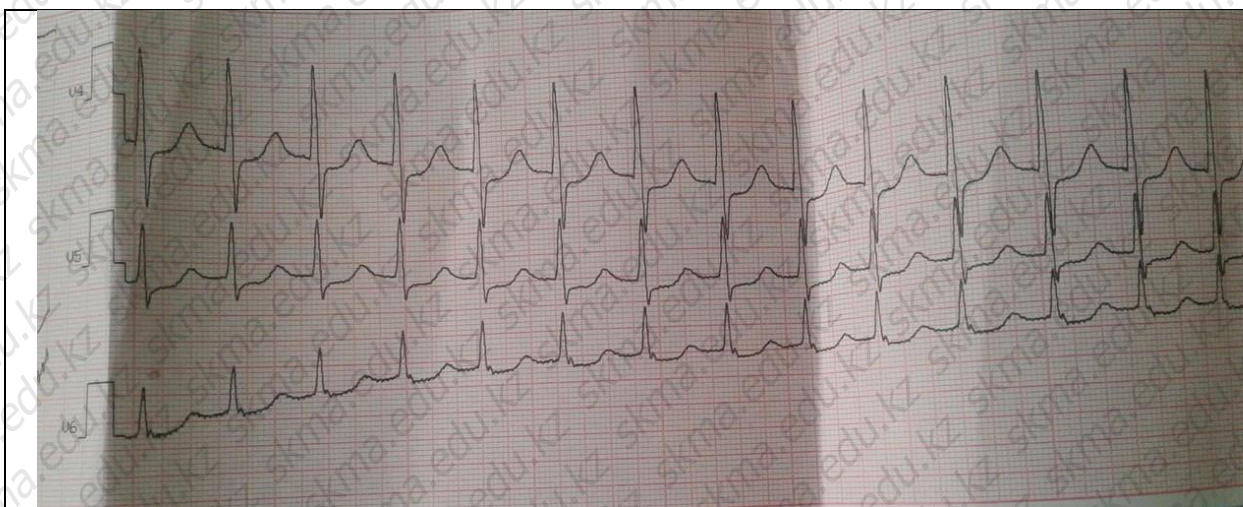
Serum iron $-9 \mu\text{mol/l}$,

serum ferritin $-10 \mu\text{g/l}$,

total iron-binding capacity of serum (TIBC) $-65 \mu\text{mol/l}$.

Total protein -54 g/l .

ECG (taken during an attack of palpitations):



22. Situational task: Girl, 6 months old. Born from the first pregnancy and labor, which proceeded without pathology. From the age of 2 months, she was bottle-fed. Her diet mainly consists of porridge, vegetables, she eats poorly. She does not sit on her own. During examination, pronounced frontal and parietal tubercles, craniotabes are observed. Garrison's groove is pronounced, rachitic "rosary" is palpated. Muscle tone is reduced. Puerile breathing in the lungs, no wheezing. Heart sounds are clear, rhythmic. The liver protrudes from under the edge of the costal arch by 1.5 cm. Task: Make a preliminary diagnosis and develop a plan of diagnostic and therapeutic measures.

23. Clinical classification of neonatal jaundice (physiological and pathological jaundice of newborns)

24. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic criteria for hypotrophy.

25. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research results and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of the child on the 10th day after birth:

Total bilirubin - 120.2 $\mu\text{mol/l}$;

Direct bilirubin - 54.3 $\mu\text{mol/l}$;

Determine the degree of neonatal jaundice according to the Kramer scale:



26. Situational task: During the patronage of a newborn on the 7th day after birth, the doctor discovered yellowness of the skin up to the level of the navel. The general condition of the baby is satisfactory. During the examination, no enlargement of the liver and spleen was detected. Urine

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department: «General practitioner-1» CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Questions of the program for the midterm control 2		61/ Стр. 6 из 10

and feces are of normal color. Task: Assess the child's condition and make a plan of diagnostic and therapeutic measures.

27. Risk factors for the development of exudative-catarrhal diathesis.
28. Features of the management of sick children with obstructive syndrome.
29. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of a 9-year-old child:

Serum iron – 7 $\mu\text{mol/l}$,
ferritin – 11 $\mu\text{g/l}$;
total iron-binding capacity of serum (TIBC) – 67 $\mu\text{mol/l}$.
Total protein – 48 g/l.

Chest X-ray:

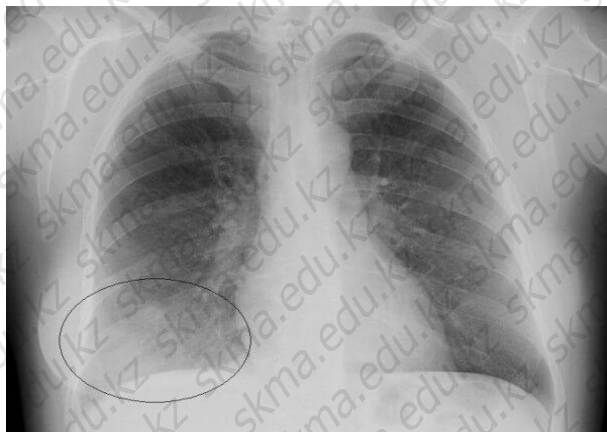


30. Situational task: A 3-year-old child has had acute respiratory diseases 7 times in the course of a year. Upon examination, neuropsychic and physical development corresponds to age. Task: Determine the infectious index and develop a plan for therapeutic and health-improving measures.
31. Features of the course of pneumonia in children.
32. Prevention and treatment of allergic diathesis.
33. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

General blood test of a 5-month-old child:

erythrocytes $2.86 \times 10^{12} / \text{l}$,
Hb - 86 g / l,
CP - 0.8, leukocytes $12.7 \times 10^9 / \text{l}$,
eosinophils - 3%,
band - 2%, segmented - 30%, lymphocytes - 58%, monocytes - 7%,
ESR - 18 mm / h.

Chest X-ray:



34. Clinical manifestations of functional gastrointestinal disorders in children.

35. Post-vaccination reactions and complications.

36. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research results and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of a 6-year-old child:

alanine aminotransferase (ALT) - 28 U/l

aspartate aminotransferase (AST) - 30 U/l

gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) - 15 U/l

alkaline phosphatase (ALP) - 560 U/l

total bilirubin - 15 U

Determine the degree of neonatal jaundice using the Kramer scale.:



37. Situational task: A preventive examination of children in primary school was conducted at school. Among those examined, a 7-year-old child was identified who had suffered from acute respiratory viral infections and acute respiratory infections 7 times during the school year. During the examination, the neuropsychic and physical development corresponded to age. Examination of the ENT organs did not reveal any pathology, slightly enlarged, painless mid-cervical lymph nodes. Task: Determine the health group of this child and develop a plan for further observation.

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department: «General practitioner-1» CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Questions of the program for the midterm control 2		61/ Стр. 8 из 10

38. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic criteria for malnutrition.
39. Peculiarities of the course of pneumonia in children
40. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

Общий анализ мочи:

Белок - следы,

Эритроциты - 1 -2 в поле зрения,

Лейкоциты - 70-90 в поле зрения.

Из мочи выделена кишечная палочка, титр 500.000 микробных тел в I мл.

41. Situational task: The child is 8 months old. He fell ill acutely. The temperature rose to 38.0C, cough, catarrhal symptoms appeared. From the 4th day of illness the condition worsened, the high temperature remains, the child is lethargic, appetite is sharply reduced. Objectively: the condition is moderate. The skin is pale, cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle. Diffuse hyperemia in the pharynx. Dyspnea of mixed nature, involvement of accessory muscles in the act of breathing, flaring of the nasal alae. Respiratory rate is 60 per minute, pulse is 140 beats per minute. Weakened breathing in the lungs, crepitation is heard in the lower sections, percussion reveals dullness of the pulmonary sound. Heart sounds are muffled, rhythmic. The borders of the heart are not dilated. The abdomen is soft, painless. The liver and spleen are not enlarged. Task: Make a preliminary diagnosis and draw up a plan of diagnostic and therapeutic measures.
42. Modern principles of drug therapy of functional digestive diseases.
43. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of a 6-year-old child:

alanine aminotransferase (ALT) - 28 U/l;

aspartate aminotransferase (AST) - 30 U/l,

gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) - 15 U/l,

alkaline phosphatase (ALP) - 560 U/l,

total bilirubin - 105 U.

Determine the degree of neonatal jaundice according to the Kramer scale:

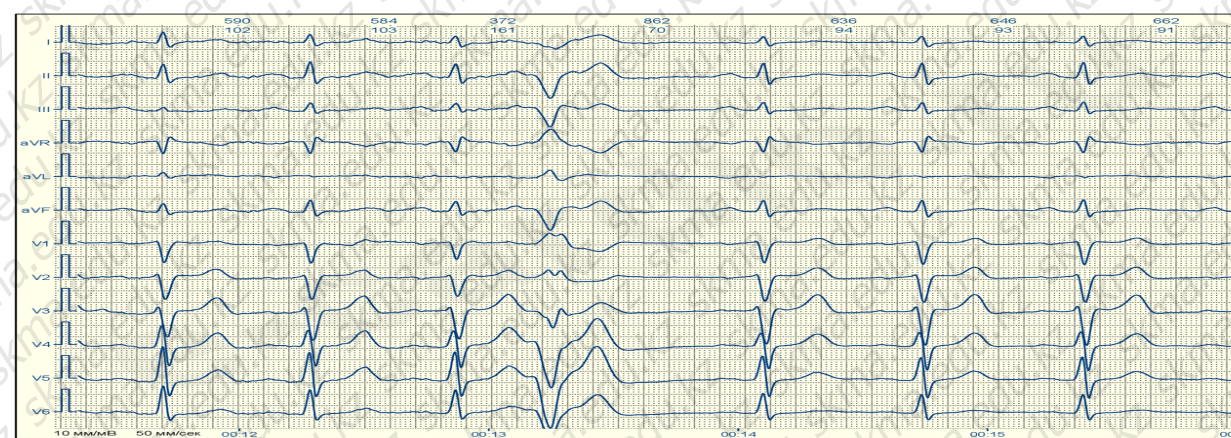


44. Risk factors for the development of exudative-catarrhal diathesis.
45. Features of the management of sick children with obstructive syndrome.

46. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of a 9-year-old child: Serum iron - 7 $\mu\text{mol/l}$, ferritin - 11 $\mu\text{g/l}$; total iron-binding capacity of serum (TIBC) - 67 $\mu\text{mol/l}$. Total protein - 52 g/l.

ECG:



47. Clinical classification of neonatal jaundice (physiological and pathological jaundice of newborns).

48. Risk factors for the development of exudative-catarrhal diathesis.

49. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of the child on the 10th day after birth:

Total bilirubin - 120.2 $\mu\text{mol/l}$;

Direct bilirubin - 54.3 $\mu\text{mol/l}$;

Determine the degree of neonatal jaundice according to the Kramer scale:



50. Situational task: During patronage of a newborn on the 7th day after birth, the doctor discovered yellowness of the skin up to the level of the navel. The general condition of the baby is satisfactory. During the examination, no enlargement of the liver and spleen was detected. Urine

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department: «General practitioner-1» CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Questions of the program for the midterm control 2		61/ Стр. 10 из 10

and feces are of normal color. Task: Assess the child's condition and draw up a plan of diagnostic and therapeutic measures.

51. Features of the management of sick children with obstructive syndrome

52. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and their clinical significance:

Biochemical blood test of a 9-year-old child:

Serum iron – 7 $\mu\text{mol/l}$,

ferritin – 11 $\mu\text{g/l}$;

total iron-binding capacity of serum (TIBC) – 67 $\mu\text{mol/l}$.

Total protein – 48 g/l.

53. Situational task: A 3-year-old child has had acute respiratory diseases 7 times in the course of a year. Upon examination, neuropsychic and physical development corresponds to age. Determine the infection index and develop a plan for treatment and health measures.

Head of department _____ Datkaeva G.M.

Protocol № 11 «26».06.2025