1. A 65-year-old patient who had tuberculosis revealed a dense gray-white nidus in form of a nodule 2 cm in diameter in the subpleural portion of the upper right lobe. The pleura in this region was thickened, in the pleural cavity there was a small amount of serous hemorrhagic fluid. Histological study of the region revealed some glandular structures with signs of cellular atypia and abnormal mitoses, which were found within the fibrous connective tissue. What other pathology had developed in the lungs?
   A. Fibrosarcoma  
   B. Fibroma  
   C. Adenocarcinoma  
   D. Squamous cell carcinoma  
   E. Adenoma

2. An 8-month-old baby has decreased appetite, pale skin, enlarged right side of abdomen. Palpation the right side of abdomen reveals a dense elastic tumor-like formation 10x7 cm large. There is a positive ballotement sign. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Liver tumor  
   B. Congenital hydronephrosis  
   C. Nephroblastoma (Wilms’ tumor)  
   D. Intestinal tumor  
   E. Colon pathology

3. Which of the following medical conditions isn’t the risk factor for developing of ovary cancer?
   A. Sterility  
   B. Multiple abortions  
   C. Early or late menopause  
   D. Papilloma virus  
   E. Early menarche

4. What kind of biopsy should be done if there is suspicion on prostate cancer?
   A. Excision  
   B. Curettage  
   C. Fine needle biopsy  
   D. Incision  
   E. Brush biopsy

5. Which of the following histological patterns of cervical cancer is the most common?
   A. Mesonephroid  
   B. Clear cells  
   C. Adenocarcinoma  
   D. Dimorphic  
   E. Squamous cells

6. A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a roundish tumor-like formation of about 1 cm in diameter, located within the vermilion border of his lower lip. Objectively: the tumor like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the vermilion border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can hardly be removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip  
   B. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip  
   C. Bowen’s disease  
   D. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti’s cheilitis  
   E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat

7. A 51 y.o. woman complains of dull pain in the right subcostal area and epigastric area, nausea, appetite decline during 6 months. There is a history of gastric peptic ulcer. On examination: weight loss, pulse is 70 bpm, AP is 120/70 mm Hg. Diffuse tenderness and resistance of muscles on palpation. There is a hard lymphatic node 1x1cm in size over the left clavicle. What method of investigation will be the most useful?
   A. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy with biopsy  
   B. Ultrasound examination of abdomen  
   C. Ureatic test  
   D. pH-metry  
   E. Stomach X-ray

8. A 25-year-old female has a self-detected tumor in the upper outer quadrant of her right breast. On palpation there is a painless, firm, mobile lump up to 2 cm in diameter, peripheral lymph nodes are not changed. In the upper outer quadrant of the right breast ultrasound revealed a massive neoplasm with increased echogenicity sized 21x18 mm. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Lactocele
9. A patient has hoarseness of voice. During laryngoscopy a gray-white larynx tumor with papillary surface has been detected. Microscopic investigation has shown the following: growth of connective tissue covered with multilayer, strongly keratinized pavement epithelium, no cellular atypia. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Fibroma
   B. Polyp
   C. Angioma
   D. Angiofibroma
   E. Papilloma

10. A 25-year-old female has a self-detected tumor in the upper outer quadrant of her right breast. On palpation there is a painless, firm, mobile lump up to 2 cm in diameter, peripheral lymph nodes are not changed. In the upper outer quadrant of the right breast ultrasound revealed a massive neoplasm with increased echogenicity sized 21x18 mm. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Lactocele
   B. Diffuse mastopathy
   C. Fibroadenoma
   D. Mammary cancer
   E. Mastitis

11. A 66-year-old female patient has been admitted to a hospital for massive gross hematuria with release of shapeless blood clots, frequent painful urination. The patient also reports a moderate weight loss within 3-4 months. Gross hematuria that was not accompanied by pain and dysuria first occurred three months ago for no apparent reason, and after a few days the bleeding subsided independently. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Urolithiasis
   B. Bladder tumor
   C. Renal tumor
   D. Chronic cystitis
   E. Acute cystitis

12. A 27-year patient has developed pain in tubular bones. Examination revealed generalized enlargement of lymph nodes, hepatosplenomegaly, sternalgia. In blood: RBCs – 3.6x10^12/l, Hb- 87 g/l, thrombocytes – 45x10^9/l, WBCs – 13x10^9/l, blasts - 87%, segmented neutrophils - 1%, lymphocytes - 5%, ESR - 55 mm/h. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Acute leukemia
   B. Erythremia
   C. Chronic myeloid leukemia
   D. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
   E. Multiple myeloma

13. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for hepatocellular cancer?
   A. CA 125
   B. α-FP
   C. CEA
   D. PSA
   E. CA 19-9

14. A 35-year-old female patient underwent biopsy of the breast nodules. Histological examination revealed enhanced proliferation of the small duct epithelial cells and acini, accompanied by the formation of glandular structures of various shapes and sizes, which were located in the fibrous stroma. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Adenocarcinoma
   B. Cystic breast
   C. Mastitis
   D. Fibroadenoma
   E. Invasive ductal carcinoma

15. A 52-year-old patient complains of pain and a swelling in the right parotid region. These manifestations have been present for about 2 years. Over the last month the swelling has grown bigger, pain has intensified. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the dense infiltrate in the right parotid region. The poorly circumscribed, painful formation infiltrates the surrounding tissues. At the right side of neck in front and behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle, there are enlarged, dense, mobile lymph nodes. The right naso-buccal groove is flattened; the corner of mouth is downturned. The mouth opens freely. There are pronounced symptoms of the right facial nerve paresis. What disease can be suspected?
A. Adenocarcinoma of the parotid salivary gland
B. Chronic lymphadenitis
C. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland
D. Actinomycosis of the parotid-masseter region
E. Chronic parotitis

16. A 36-year-old patient complains of pain under the dental bridge. After its removal the patient has been found to have an ulcer 0.3x0.5 cm large on the alveolar process. The ulcer is slightly painful and soft, the surrounding mucosa is hyperemic, submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?
   A. Trophic ulcer
   B. Sutton aphtha
   C. Cancerous ulcer
   D. Decubital ulcer
   E. Tuberculous ulcer

17. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for pancreas cancer?
   A. CA 19-9
   B. CEA
   C. CA 125
   D. PSA
   E. α-FP

18. What kind of biopsy should be done if there is suspicion on melanoma?
   A. Excision
   B. Brush biopsy
   C. Curettage
   D. Fine needle biopsy
   E. Incision

19. A patient complains of pain in the right lateral abdomen. Palpation revealed a dense, immobile, tumorlike formation. A tumor is likely to be found in the following part of the digestive tube:
   A. Colon ascendens
   B. Colon descendens
   C. Colon sigmoideum
   D. Caecum
   E. Colon transversum

20. A 47-year-old male patient consulted a dental surgeon about a slowly growing tumor on his lower lip which appeared six months ago. Objectively: on the lower lip there is a single horny conical projection above the surface of the skin up to 1.5 cm wide. The neoplasm adheres to the skin. Palpation reveals dense keratinous masses. What is the provisional diagnosis?
   A. Verrucous precancerous lesion of lip
   B. Papilloma of lip
   C. Circumscribed hyperkeratosis
   D. Cutaneous horn
   E. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti chelitis

21. Male 30 y.o., noted growing fingers and facial scull, changed face. Complains of poor eyesight, weakness, skin darkening, loss of body weight. X-ray shows broadening of sella turcica, thinning of tuberculin sphenoidale, signs of increased intracranial pressure. What diagnosis can you make?
   A. Encephalitis of truncus
   B. Optico-hiasmatic arachnoiditis
   C. Adenoma of hypophysis
   D. Adrenal gland tumor
   E. Tumor of pondo-cerebellar corner

22. A 55 y.o. male patient complains of weakness during 2 months, pain in the right side of the thorax, cough, bloodstreaked sputum. On X-ray: intensive triangle shadow in the area of lower lobe that is connected to mediastinum. What is the most likely disorder in the lungs?
   A. Central cancer of lungs
   B. Bronchiectasia
   C. Pulmonary infarction
   D. Pleuroneumonia
   E. Tuberculosis of lungs

23. A 52-year-old patient complains of pain and a swelling in the right parotid region. These manifestations have been present for about 2 years. Over the last month the swelling has grown bigger, pain has intensified. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to a dense infiltrate in the right parotid region. The poorly circumscribed, tender to palpation lump infiltrates the surrounding tissues. On the right side of neck in front
and behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle, there are enlarged, dense, mobile lymph nodes. The right naso-buccal groove is flattened, the corner of mouth is downturned. The mouth opens freely. There are pronounced symptoms of the right facial nerve paresis. What disease can be suspected?

A. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland  
B. Actinomycosis of the parotid masseteric region  
C. Chronic parotitis  
D. Chronic lymphadenitis  
E. Adenocarcinoma of the parotid salivary gland

24. A 27-year-old male patient consulted a doctor about pain in the lower third of the thigh with weight bearing activities and unloaded. Two years ago, the patient underwent treatment in the casualty department for the open fracture of the lower third of femur. The fracture healed slowly, the healing process was accompanied by purulent inflammation. Objectively: edema of the lower third of the thigh, elevated local temperature. Radiograph shows signs of destruction and sequestration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Chronic post-traumatic osteomyelitis  
B. Osteosarcoma  
C. Hematogenous osteomyelitis  
D. Multiple myeloma  
E. Tuberculosis of femur

25. Which of the following medical conditions isn’t the risk factor for developing of endometrial cancer?

A. Obesity  
B. Nulliparity  
C. Papilloma virus  
D. Infertility  
E. Estrogen use

26. What’s the relationship between cervical cancer and breast cancer?

A. Direct proportional  
B. Exponential  
C. Inversely proportional  
D. Relationship absent  
E. Geometrical progression

27. Cervical leukoplakia belongs to:

A. Background processes  
B. Precancer  
C. Dysplasia  
D. Inflammatory process  
E. Dishormonal process

28. A man, aged 68, complains of tiredness, sweating, enlargement of cervical, submaxillary and axillary lymph nodes. Blood tests: WBC - 35 × 10⁹/L, lymphocytes - 60%, Botkin and Gumprecht bodies, level of haemoglobin and quantity of thrombocytes is normal. Myelogram showed 40% of lymphocytes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. Lymphogranulomatosis  
B. Tuberculous lymphadenitis  
C. Chronic lympholeucosis  
D. Acute leucosis  
E. Chronic myeloleucosis

29. A 43 y.o. patient complains of mass and pain in the right breast, elevation of temperature to 37.2°C during 3 last months. Condition worsens before the menstruation. On examination: edema of the right breast, hyperemia, retracted nipple. Unclear painful infiltration is palpated in the lower quadrants. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. Cancer of right mammary gland  
B. Right side chronic mastitis  
C. Premenstrual syndrome  
D. Tuberculosis of right mammary gland  
E. Right side acute mastitis

30. A 49-year-old male patient complains of retrosternal pain, heartburn, weight loss of 8 kg over the last year, constipation, weakness. The patient has been a smoker for 20 years, and has a 10-year history of gastroesophageal reflux disease. The patient is asthenic, has dry skin. EGD revealed an ulcer in the lower third of the esophagus and esophageal strictures accompanied by edema, hyperemia and multiple erosions of the mucosa. What study is required for more accurate diagnosis?

A. X-ray examination of the esophagus  
B. Respiratory test for Helicobacter pylori  
C. Biopsy of the esophageal mucosa
31. Which of the following medical conditions isn't the risk factor for developing of endometrial cancer?
A. Obesity
B. Vulvar leukoplakia
C. Uterine fibromyoma
D. Diabetes and hypertension
E. Ovary dysfunction

32. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for papillary thyroid cancer?
A. Thyroblubulin
B. β₂-microglobulin
C. Chorionic gonadotropin
D. CA 15-3
E. Calcitonin

33. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for chorioepithelioma?
A. Thyroblubulin
B. α-FP
C. β₂-microglobulin
D. CA 125
E. Chorionic gonadotropin

34. What's the relationship between ovarian and breast cancers?
A. Inversely proportional
B. Exponential
C. Direct proportional
D. Geometrical progression
E. Relationship absent

35. Histological examination of biopsy samples taken from the thickened edges of a gastric ulcer revealed small clusters of small, markedly atypical hyperchromatic epithelial cells that were localized in the overdeveloped stroma. Specify the tumor:
A. Scirrhous undifferentiated carcinoma
B. Medullary carcinoma
C. Adenocarcinoma
D. Adenoma
E. Undifferentiated sarcoma

36. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for ovaries cancer?
A. CA 19-9
B. α-FP
C. CA 125
D. CEA
E. PSA

37. Which of the following abnormalities doesn't belong to background cervical processes?
A. Dysplasia
B. Pseudoerosion
C. Leukoplakia
D. Polyp
E. Ectropion

38. A 35-year-old female patient has undergone biopsy of the breast nodules. Histological examination has revealed enhanced proliferation of the small duct and acini epithelial cells, accompanied by the formation of glandular structures of various shapes and sizes, which were located in the fibrous stroma. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Adenocarcinoma
B. Invasive ductal carcinoma
C. Fibroadenoma
D. Cystic breast
E. Mastitis

39. Histological examination of biopsy samples taken from the thickened edges of a gastric ulcer revealed small clusters of small, markedly atypical hyperchromatic epithelial cells that were localized in the overdeveloped stroma. Specify the tumor:
A. Scirrhous undifferentiated carcinoma
B. Adenoma
C. Adenocarcinoma
D. Medullary carcinoma
40. A 43 y.o. woman complains of contact hemorrhages during the last 6 months. Bimanual exam: cervix of the uterus is enlarged, restricted in mobility. Mirrors showed the following: cervix of the uterus is in the form of cauliflower. Chrobak and Schiller tests are positive. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Cancer of cervix of the uterus
B. Cervical pregnancy
C. Nascent fibroid
D. Polypus of the cervix of the uterus
E. Leukoplakia

41. Autopsy of a 62-year-old woman revealed a dense well-circumscribed node of 6 cm in diameter in the cranial cavity. The node was attached to the dura mater and histologically consisted of clusters and micro-concentric structures of endothelial cells, psammoma bodies. What kind of tumor was found at autopsy?
A. Glioblastoma
B. Medulloblastoma
C. Melanoma
D. Meningioma
E. Cancer metastasis

42. A 58-year-old female patient came to the antenatal clinic complaining of bloody light-red discharges from the genital tracts. Menopause is 12 years. Gynaecological examination revealed age involution of externalia and vagina; uterine cervix was unchanged, there were scant bloody discharges from uterine cervix, uterus was of normal size; uterine appendages were not palpable; parametria were free. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Atrophic colpitis
B. Abnormalities of menstrual cycle of climacteric nature
C. Uterine carcinoma
D. Cervical carcinoma
E. Granulosa cell tumor of ovary

43. What kind of biopsy should be done if there is suspicion on endometrial cancer?
A. Incision
B. Fine needle biopsy
C. Excision
D. Brush biopsy
E. Curettage

44. A patient presented to a doctor with a red spot on her chin skin. Two months ago the patient suffered a chin injury. After resorption of traumatic edema there appeared a black punctum which was gradually increasing in size. Objectively: the face is symmetric, on the chin skin there is an irregular wine-colored painless spot sized 2x1.5 cm that turns white when pressed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Capillary hemangioma
B. Melanoma
C. Pigmented nevus
D. Hematoma
E. Telangiectasia

45. In cancer patients who have been continuously receiving methotrexate, the target cells of tumor with time become insensitive to this drug. In this case, gene amplification of the following enzyme is observed:
A. Dihydrofolate reductase
B. Thiaminase
C. Deaminase
D. Thioredoxin reductase

46. A patient with suspected tumor of lung had been admitted to the oncological department. Examination revealed localized pathology in the inferior lobe of the left lung. How many bronchopulmonary segments does this lobe have?
A. 5
B. 6
C. 4
D. 3
E. 2

47. Histological examination of the removed skin neoplasm revealed clusters and cords of atypical cells of stratified squamous epithelium, growing into the underlying tissue. What diagnosis can be assumed?
A. Non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma
B. Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma
C. Carcinoma in situ
D. Papilloma
E. Adenoma
48. A 65-year-old male suddenly lost the vision in one eye due to the retinal detachment. The patient underwent enucleation. Histological examination of the removed eye retina and choroid revealed clusters of atypical cells with marked polymorphism of cells and nuclei, with a moderate number of mitoses including the pathological ones. The cell cytoplasm and intercellular medium contained brown pigment giving a positive DOPA reaction. Perls' reaction was negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Melanoma
   B. Pigmented mole
   C. Hemorrhage
   D. Cysticercosis
   E. Wilson's disease

49. Autopsy of the patient revealed bone marrow hyperplasia of tubular and flat bones (pyoid marrow), splenomegaly (6 kg) and hepatomegaly (5 kg), enlargement of all lymph node groups. What disease are the identified changes typical for?
   A. Chronic myelogenous leukemia
   B. Multiple myeloma
   C. Polycythemia vera
   D. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
   E. Hodgkin's disease

50. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for melanoma?
   A. CA 125
   B. S 100
   C. α-FP
   D. CEA
   E. PSA

51. The α-Fetoprotein (α-FP) is more specific for:
   A. Ovaries cancer
   B. Hepatocellular cancer
   C. Prostate cancer
   D. Pancreas cancer
   E. Gastrointestinal tumors

52. What does “the increased of tumor marker level” mean?
   A. Complications after surgery
   B. Postradiation fibrosis
   C. Recurrence or metastases
   D. Complete remission
   E. Bone marrow aplasia

53. All of the following methods belong to exfoliative cytology, but one:
   A. Fine needle biopsy
   B. Sediment bronchus lavage investigation
   C. Sediment urine investigation
   D. Take cervical smear
   E. Take ulcer smear

54. A 64-year-old patient has been referred to planned hospitalization for general weakness, poor appetite, progressive jaundice which appeared over 3 weeks ago and wasn't accompanied by pain syndrome. Objectively: body temperature is at the rate of 36.8°C, Ps-78/min, abdomen is soft and painless, the symptoms of peritoneal irritation are present, palpation reveals a dramatically enlarged, tense gallbladder. What disease are these symptoms typical for?
   A. Duodenal ulcer
   B. Cancer of the pancreatic head
   C. Acute cholecystitis
   D. Chronic cholecystitis
   E. Lamblia-induced cholecystitis

55. The CA 15-3 (cancer antigen) is more specific for:
   A. Ovaries cancer
   B. Prostate cancer
   C. Pancreas cancer
   D. Mammary gland cancer
   E. Gastrointestinal tumors

56. The calcitonin is more specific for:
   A. Thyroid gland
   B. Parathyroid glands
   C. Liver cancer
D. Colon cancer
E. Stomach cancer

57. A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumour-like formation in the region of the lower lip which appeared 1-1.5 months ago. Objectively: on the vermilion border of the lower lip on the right there is a roundish tumour up to 1 cm in diameter with raised rolled edges. The tumour is painless, the regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?
   A. Keratoacanthoma
   B. Carcinoma of the lower lip
   C. Papilloma of the lower lip
   D. Fibroma of the lower lip
   E. Verrucous precancer

58. A 77-year-old patient complains of inability to urinate, bursting pain above the pubis. The patient developed acute condition 12 hours ago. Objectively: full urinary bladder is palpable above the pubis. Rectal prostate is enlarged, dense and elastic, well-defined, with no nodes. Interlobular sulcus is distinct. Ultrasonography results: prostate volume is 120 cm³, it projects into the bladder cavity, has homogeneous parenchyma. Prostate-specific antigen rate is of 5 ng/ml. What is the most likely disease that caused acute urinary retention?
   A. Prostate carcinoma
   B. Prostatic hyperplasia
   C. Sclerosis of the prostate
   D. Tuberculosis of the prostate
   E. Acute prostatitis

59. A 25-year-old patient has been admitted to the hospital with the following problems: weakness, sweating, itching, weight loss, enlarged submandibular, cervical, axillary, inguinal lymph nodes. Objectively: hepatomegaly. Lymph node biopsy revealed giant Berezovsky-Reed-Sternberg- cells, polymorphocellular granuloma made by lymphocytes, reticular cells, neutrophils, eosinophils, fibrous tissue, plasma cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Lymphogranulomatosis
   B. Lymph node tuberculosis
   C. Lymphoreticulosarcoma
   D. Cancer metastases to lymph nodes
   E. Macrol follicular reticulosis

60. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for medullary thyroid cancer?
   A. Calcitonin
   B. $\beta_2$-microglobulin
   C. Chorionic gonadotropin
   D. Thyroglobulin
   E. CA 15-3

61. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for follicular thyroid cancer?
   A. Calcitonin
   B. Thyroglobulin
   C. $\beta_2$-microglobulin
   D. CA 15-3
   E. Chorionic gonadotropin

62. The CA 125 (cancer antigen) is more specific for:
   A. Gastrointestinal tumors
   B. Ovaries cancer
   C. Hepatocellular cancer
   D. Prostate cancer
   E. Pancreas cancer

63. A 77-year-old male patient complains of inability to urinate, bursting pain above the pubis. The patient developed acute condition 12 hours before. Objectively: full urinary bladder is palpable above the pubis. Rectal prostate is enlarged, dense and elastic, well-defined, with no nodes. Interlobular sulcus is distinct. Ultrasonography results: prostate volume is 120 cm³, it projects into the bladder cavity, has homogeneous parenchyma. Prostate-specific antigen rate is of 5 ng/ml. What is the most likely disease that caused acute urinary retention?
   A. Prostatic hyperplasia
   B. Prostate carcinoma
   C. Tuberculosis of the prostate
   D. Sclerosis of the prostate
   E. Acute prostatitis
64. A 32-year-old female complains of dizziness, headache, palpitation, tremor. For the last several months she has been under outpatient observation for the increased arterial pressure. Since recently such attacks have become more frequent and severe. Objectively: skin is covered with clammy sweat, tremor of the extremities is present. HR - 110/min, AP - 220/140 mm Hg. Heart sounds are muffled. Blood test results: WBCs - 9.8x10^9/l, ESR - 22 mm/h. Blood glucose - 9.8 millimole/l. What disease is the most likely cause of this crisis?

A. Pheochromocytoma
B. Preeclampsia
C. Primary hyperaldosteronism
D. Diabetic glomerulosclerosis
E. Essential hypertension

65. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for stomach cancer?

A. CA125
B. CEA
C. PSA
D. α-FP
E. CA 19-9

66. What kind of biopsy should be done if there is suspicion on stomach cancer?

A. Excision
B. Fine needle biopsy
C. Incision
D. Brush biopsy
E. Curettage

67. The brush biopsy contraindicates if there is suspicion on:

A. Stomach cancer
B. Melanoma
C. Fungal mycosis
D. Colon cancer
E. Lungs cancer

68. A 45 y.o. woman complains of contact bleedings during 5 months. On speculum examination: hyperemia of uterus cervix, looks like cauliflower, bleeds on probing. On bimanual examination: cervix is of dense consistency, uterus body isn’t enlarged, mobile, nonpalpable adnexa, parametrium is free, deep fornixes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cancer of cervix of uterus
B. Cancer of body of uterus
C. Cervical pregnancy
D. Fibromatous node which is being born
E. Polypose of cervix of uterus

69. A 47-year-old female patient has an 8-year history of ulcerative colitis, has been treated with glucocorticoids. She complains of cramping pain in the umbilical region and left iliac region which has significantly increased during the past 2 weeks, diarrhea with mucus and blood 4-6 times a day, elevated body temperature up to 38−39°C, headache and pain in the knee joints. Objectively: the patient is in moderate condition, Ps - 108/min, AP - 90/60 mm Hg; heart and lungs are unremarkable; the tongue is moist; abdominal muscle tone is significantly decreased; peristaltic noises are absent. What complication developed in the patient?

A. Perforation of the colon
B. Toxic dilatation of the colon
C. Stricture of the colon
D. Enterorrhagia
E. Colon carcinoma

70. The chorionic gonadotropin is more specific for:

A. Mammary gland cancer
B. Chorioepithelioma
C. Testicular cancer
D. Endometrial cancer
E. Ovaries cancer

71. Which of the following medical conditions is the risk factor for developing of endometrial cancer?

A. Cachexia
B. Obesity
C. Uterine prolapse
D. Gastric cancer
E. Gastritis
72. A patient has hoarseness of voice. During laryngoscopy a gray-white larynx tumor with papillary surface has been detected. Microscopic investigation has shown the following: growth of connective tissue covered with multilayer, strongly keratinized pavement epithelium, no cellular atypical. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Fibroma
   B. Papilloma
   C. Polyp
   D. Angioma
   E. Angiofibroma

73. A 48-year-old female has been admitted to the gynecology department for pain in the lower right abdomen and low back pain, constipations. Bimanual examination findings: the uterus is immobile, the size of a 10-week pregnancy, has uneven surface. Aspirate from the uterine cavity contains atypical cells. What diagnosis can be made?
   A. Cervical cancer
   B. Hysterocarcinoma
   C. Metrofibroma
   D. Chorionepithelioma
   E. Colon cancer

74. A 49-year-old male patient who had been scheduled for a surgery for gastric cancer underwent preoperative infusion therapy. Up to 3,0 liters of liquid was introduced into the right cubital vein. The following day, he felt a dragging pain in the right shoulder. Objectively: on the inner surface of the shoulder there is a longitudinal hyperemic zone, edema of skin, a tender cord. What complication occurred in the patient?
   A. Acute thrombophlebitis
   B. Venepuncture and edema of paravenous tissue
   C. Paravenous tissue necrosis
   D. Paravenous tissue phlegmon
   E. Acute lymphangitis

75. A 50-year-old female patient complains of aching pain in the lower abdomen. She has a history of normal menstrual cycle. At the age of 40, the patient underwent a surgery for gastric ulcer. Examination findings: abdomen is soft, in the hypogastrium there is a well defined nodular tumor of limited mobility. Vaginal examination findings: the cervix is clean, of cylindrical shape. Body of the uterus cannot be palpated separately. On both sides of the uterus palpation reveals tight tumors with an uneven surface. The tumors are immobile and fill the whole pelvic cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Ovarian fibroid
   B. Krukenberg tumor
   C. Bilateral pioovarium
   D. Ovarian granulosa cell tumor
   E. Subserous metrofibroma

76. A 23-year-old male patient consulted a doctor about pain occurring in the lower third of the thigh with weight bearing activities and unloaded. The patient denies any injuries to the region. Objectively: the skin is of normal color, deep palpation reveals pastosity and tenderness, movements of the knee joint are limited. Radiograph of the distal femoral metaepiphyseal region shows a zone of degradation and spicules. In blood: immature cells are present, there are no signs of inflammation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Osteosarcoma
   B. Hyperparathyroid dystrophy
   C. Multiple myeloma
   D. Chronic osteomyelitis
   E. Marble bone disease

77. The tumor markers correlate with all of the mentioned below indices, but one:
   A. Proliferative activity
   B. Metastases
   C. Anatomicopathologic tumor form
   D. Malignant grade
   E. Tumor mass

78. A 45-year-old patient has a dense semicircle neoplasm 1 cm in diameter on his lower lip. The tumor projects above the vermilion border by 0,5 cm. The surface is grayish-pink with a small number of closely arranged whitish scales. The tumor is not tender on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Verrucous precancerous lesion of the vermilion border
   B. Papilloma
   C. Pyogenic granuloma
   D. Verucca vulgaris
   E. Manganotti cheilitis

79. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for mammary gland cancer?
A. CA 125  
B. CA 15-3  
C. CA 19-9  
D. CEA  
E. PSA

80. A 15-year-old boy feels pain in the region of the left knee joint. Objectively: the soft tissues in the affected region are infiltrated, the joint function is limited. Radiography reveals a focus of bone destruction in the distal metaepiphysial segment of the left femur. The destruction is accompanied by periosteal detachment and a defect formed within cortex of Codman triangle bone. X-ray of chest shows multiple microfocal metastases. What is the most likely pathology?
   A. Fibrosarcoma  
   B. Osteogenic sarcoma  
   C. Ewing’s sarcoma  
   D. Chondrosarcoma  
   E. Juxtacortical sarcoma

81. The CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen) is more specific for:
   A. Ovaries cancer  
   B. Hepatocellular cancer  
   C. Gastrointestinal tumors  
   D. Prostate cancer  
   E. Thyroid cancer

82. The PSA is more specific for:
   A. Gastrointestinal tumors  
   B. Hepatocellular cancer  
   C. Prostate cancer  
   D. Pancreas cancer  
   E. Ovaries cancer

83. The α-Fetoprotein (α-FP) is more sensitive for:
   A. Pregnancy  
   B. Exhaustion  
   C. Excitation  
   D. Climax  
   E. Puberty

84. A 76-year-old patient has a roundish ulcer on the skin in the region of the right nasolabial sulcus. The ulcer floor is dense, rough, covered with yellowish gray crusts, looks like a funnel. The ulcer edges are dense, crater-like. The ulcer grows in size and depth. What is the provisional diagnosis?
   A. Basal cell carcinoma  
   B. Tuberculous ulcer  
   C. Syphilitic ulcer  
   D. Squamous cell skin cancer  
   E. Actinomycotic abscess

85. A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumor-like formation in the region of the lower lip which appeared 1-1.5 months ago. Objectively: on the vermillion border of the lower lip on the right there is a roundish tumor up to 1 cm in diameter with raised rolled edges. The tumor is painless, the regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?
   A. Keratoacanthoma  
   B. Carcinoma of the lower lip  
   C. Papilloma of the lower lip  
   D. Fibroma of the lower lip  
   E. Verrucous precancer

86. X-ray examination of a patient allowed to diagnose a tumor in the superior lobe of the right lung. There is a probability of metastases spread to the following lymph nodes:
   A. Sternal  
   B. Inferior mediastinum  
   C. Anterior mediastinum  
   D. Axillary  
   E. Deep lateral cervical

87. A 63-year-old male patient complains of cough with expectoration of mucous blood streaked sputum, asthma, low-grade fever, general weakness. These presentations have been observed for 3 months. The patient has been a smoker since childhood. Objectively: t = 37.4°C, respiratory rate is 26/min, Ps- 82/min, rhythmic. AP- 130/85 mm Hg. There is limited breathing movement in the right side of chest cavity, as well as percussive dullness and diminished breath sounds. Radiograph shows a homogeneous opacity of the
pulmonary field on the right with the mediastinum displacement to the affected side. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Central lung cancer  
B. Pleural effusion  
C. Pleuropneumonia  
D. Pulmonary tuberculosis  
E. Bronchiectasis

88. A 47-year-old female patient complains of having pain on swallowing and difficult passing of solid food for two months. The patient has taken to the liquid and semi-liquid food. During the last week the liquid food has barely passed through. General condition is satisfactory, the patient is undernourished, the appetite is preserved, there is a fear of eating. What is the provisional diagnosis?

A. Esophageal carcinoma  
B. Esophageal stricture  
C. Esophageal varices  
D. Esophageal achalasia  
E. Esophageal foreign body

89. During self-examination a 22-year-old patient revealed a mammary tumor. Palpation revealed a firm, painless, mobile formation up to 2 cm, peripheral lymph nodes were not changed. USI results: in the superior external quadrant of the right mammary gland there was a big formation of increased echogenicity, sized 18x17 mm. The patient was provisionally diagnosed with fibroadenoma. What is a doctor's further tactics?

A. Surgical removal of the tumor prior to pregnancy  
B. Dynamic follow-up  
C. Surgical treatment after pregnancy  
D. Radical mastectomy  
E. Nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs, oral contraceptives

90. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for myeloma?

A. CA 125  
B. Thyroblobulin  
C. α-FP  
D. β₂-microglobulin  
E. Chorionic gonadotropin

91. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for prostate gland cancer?

A. CA 19-9  
B. α-FP  
C. CA 125  
D. PSA  
E. CEA

92. The CA 19-9 (cancer antigen) is more specific for:

A. Gastrointestinal tumors  
B. Hepatocellular cancer  
C. Prostate cancer  
D. Ovaries cancer  
E. Pancreas cancer

93. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for colorectal cancer?

A. CA 125  
B. CA 19-9  
C. α-FP  
D. CEA  
E. PSA

94. A 64-year-old patient presents with bleeding from the left nostril, mobility of the upper left teeth. For the last 2 years the patient has had dull pain in the left side of maxilla. On the left side of neck there is a dense tumor-like formation. The patient is exhausted. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Left-sided maxillary carcinoma  
B. Left-sided sinusitis  
C. Left-sided maxillary cyst  
D. Chronic osteomyelitis of the left upper jaw  
E. Osteoclastoma of the left upper jaw

95. Which of the following medical conditions isn't the risk factor for developing of endometrial cancer?

A. Hormonal disturbance  
B. Immune problem  
C. Herpes virus  
D. Estrogen use
96. A female patient has been diagnosed with cervical erosion, which is a precancerous pathology. What defense mechanism can prevent the development of a tumor?
   A. Increase in natural killer level (NK cells)
   B. High-dose immunological tolerance
   C. Simplification of the antigenic structure of tissues
   D. Low-dose immunological tolerance
   E. Increase in the activity of lysosomal enzymes

97. Which of the following risk factors isn’t the cause of cervical cancer?
   A. Hormonal contraceptive
   B. Sperm
   C. Papilloma virus
   D. Cervical ruptures
   E. Herpes virus

98. What is the definition of “paraneoplasm”?
   A. The emergence of synchronous tumors in one body
   B. The emergence of synchronous tumors in nearby organs
   C. The development of a massive regional metastasis
   D. The development of a massive metastasis in remote organs
   E. Production of hormones and hormone like factors from the tumors, as well as violations of the general exchange processes under the influence of the tumor

99. Dukes classification is applicable for:
   A. Malignant lymphoma
   B. Melanoma
   C. Hepatocellular carcinoma
   D. Cancer of the large intestine
   E. Pleural mesothelioma

100. The main way for metastatic spread of oral cavity cancer is:
   A. Hematogenous
   B. Implantation
   C. Lymphatic
   D. Perineural
   E. Perivascular