



Semmelweis University
Faculty of Health Sciences
BSc Programme in Nursing
Nursing Specialisation

**WRITTEN FINAL EXAMINATION
TEST BOOK**

Budapest, 2026/27.

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Addictology

Question text and response options		Correct answer
Single Choice		
1. Delirium tremens can be caused by: ☐ A. alcohol intoxication ☐ B. alcohol withdrawal ☐ C. hypertension ☐ D. schizophrenia		B
2. The therapist's confidentiality obligation for a drug-dependent patient extends to the following, except: ☐ A. police telephone or in-person information request ☐ B. the court's written request ☐ C. relatives' request for information ☐ D. employer's request for information		B
3. The treatment of drug-dependent individuals: ☐ A. is carried out at the patient's request, on a voluntary basis ☐ B. may be ordered compulsorily by a psychiatrist at the family's suggestion ☐ C. may be ordered by the police based on a report by immediate relatives ☐ D. takes place exclusively on a closed ward		A
4. In the Jellinek classification, loss-of-control drinking occurs in the following type: ☐ A. alpha ☐ B. beta ☐ C. gamma ☐ D. delta		C
5. The active ingredient of marijuana and hashish: ☐ A. MDMA ☐ B. benzodiazepine ☐ C. THC ☐ D. amphetamine		C
6. Methadone substitution therapy: ☐ A. is one possible treatment for severe opioid dependence ☐ B. is the therapeutic protocol for delirium tremens ☐ C. is a 12-step cessation programme ☐ D. means administration of methadone replaced by placebo		A

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true

E. if all statements are true

1. Alcohol withdrawal

- ☐ A. can cause delirium tremens
- ☐ B. may be accompanied by physical symptoms
- ☐ C. may be accompanied by increasing anxiety
- ☐ D. a condition developing over weeks and lasting for months
- ☐ E. responds well to psychotherapy

A

2. An advantage of harm reduction compared with punishing substance use:

- ☐ A. cheaper
- ☐ B. can also be carried out by civil organisations
- ☐ C. has higher effectiveness
- ☐ D. treats the substance user as a partner

E

3. Complications of intravenous drug use may include:

- ☐ A. HIV infection
- ☐ B. local inflammations, ulcers at injection sites
- ☐ C. HCV infection
- ☐ D. Anthrax infection
- ☐ E. E. coli infection

A

4. An opioid overdose may be caused by:

- ☐ A. poppy tea
- ☐ B. heroin
- ☐ C. methadone
- ☐ D. marijuana
- ☐ E. a sedative

A

5. Stimulant substances:

- ☐ A. cocaine
- ☐ B. mephedrone
- ☐ C. amphetamine
- ☐ D. Xanax
- ☐ E. LSD

A

6. Drug categories:

- ☐ A. stimulants
- ☐ B. depressants
- ☐ C. hallucinogens
- ☐ D. soft drugs
- ☐ E. hard drugs

A

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. In the treatment of delirium tremens, maintaining fluid balance is of great importance.

A

2. Delirium tremens is a spontaneously resolving condition.	B
3. Delirium tremens is a condition caused by alcohol overdose.	B
4. Hallucinogens are characterised by the occurrence of flashbacks.	A
5. Hallucinogens are depressant agents.	B
6. Hallucinogens are recommended medications in schizophrenia.	B
7. Cocaine does not belong to the hallucinogens.	A
8. Cocaine is hallucinogenic.	B
9. Cocaine has a depressant effect.	B
10. Liver cirrhosis is an alcohol-induced liver disease.	A
11. Liver cirrhosis is associated with hepatomegaly.	B
12. Liver cirrhosis is a reversible process.	B
13. One characteristic of withdrawal is that taking the same substance reduces or prevents withdrawal symptoms.	A
14. In withdrawal, use of the consumed substance is fatal in every case.	B
15. In withdrawal, inpatient treatment in a closed institution is recommended.	B

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.

- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Recovery from addictions is most effective in hospital, therefore every addiction treatment begins with at least a three-week hospital admission.

E

2. The active ingredient of speed is amphetamine, because it is also used as a party drug in combination with Ecstasy.

B

3. One possible therapy for severe opioid dependence is methadone treatment; an opioid produced under pharmaceutical conditions is administered to the patient under specialist medical supervision.

A

Primary Care and Community Nursing – Clinical Practice

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. A typical grief reaction is characterised by

- ☐ A. may predispose to psychosis
- ☐ B. can occur with suppression or absence of emotions
- ☐ C. may last even 3-6 months
- ☐ D. identification with the lost object and hypochondriacal manifestations are common

C

2. According to the WHO classification, the transition age can be spoken of between

- ☐ A. 65–70 years of age
- ☐ B. 45–55 years of age
- ☐ C. 55–65 years of age
- ☐ D. 50–60 years of age

D

3. Changes of the respiratory system characteristic of normal ageing include

- ☐ A. the decrease in muscle strength does not affect the respiratory musculature
- ☐ B. the lung's respiratory excursions become larger
- ☐ C. alveolar surface area increases
- ☐ D. vital capacity decreases

D

4. Which does not belong among the physiological age-related changes of the auditory organ

- ☐ A. osteoporosis of the ossicles
- ☐ B. tinnitus
- ☐ C. presbycusis
- ☐ D. degeneration of the articular surfaces of the ossicles

B

5. Arcus senilis:

- ☐ A. haemorrhages due to increased fragility of capillaries
- ☐ B. a grey-white ring-shaped lipid deposition at the peripheral cornea
- ☐ C. a decrease in the elasticity and strength of the extraocular muscles
- ☐ D. a reduction of the lacrimal glands' parenchyma

B

6. The normal range of intraocular pressure

- ☐ A. between 15–30 mmHg
- ☐ B. between 2–21 mmHg
- ☐ C. between 12–15 mmHg
- ☐ D. between 12–21 mmHg

D

7. Geriatrics deals with

- ☐ A. the physiology and pathology of old age
- ☐ B. the sociological aspects of old age
- ☐ C. the diseases occurring in old age
- ☐ D. the psychological aspects of old age

C

8. Among the concepts of patient safety we find, except:

- ☐ A. preventable "near miss"
- ☐ B. "near miss"
- ☐ C. preventable adverse event
- ☐ D. adverse event

A

9. Changes of the cardiovascular system characteristic of normal ageing include

- ☐ A. decreased circulatory adaptability to exertion
- ☐ B. the heart's mass changes markedly, increases
- ☐ C. thinning of the endocardium
- ☐ D. maximum heart rate and pulse rate increase with age

A

10. Latent conditions in the "Swiss cheese" model, except:

- ☐ A. time pressure
- ☐ B. inadequate staffing
- ☐ C. experience
- ☐ D. fatigue

C

Multiple-Response Coding

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- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. General features of complicated grief

- ☐ A. avoidance of conversations about death and grief
- ☐ B. persistent sleep disturbances
- ☐ C. marked isolation, prolonged depression
- ☐ D. generally lasts for half a year

A

2. The main aspects of patient safety in the care of geriatric patients include

- ☐ A. a blame-free environment where professionals can report errors and faulty situations without subsequent disadvantage
- ☐ B. prevention of medication-related errors
- ☐ C. recognition of high-risk activities prone to human error
- ☐ D. correct patient identification

E

3. Physiological changes of taste sensation in old age include

- ☐ A. the number of sensory papillae decreases
- ☐ B. the threshold for sour and bitter tastes increases
- ☐ C. atrophy of the salivary glands is typical from about 70 years of age
- ☐ D. the threshold for sour and salty tastes increases in people

B

4. Healthcare areas for older people in primary care include

- ☐ A. family physician
- ☐ B. home nursing
- ☐ C. dentist

A

☐ D. caregiver network

B

5. Spoken's grief reaction stages, compared with the Kübler-Ross classification, are supplemented by

- ☐ A. uncertainty
- ☐ B. anger
- ☐ C. ignorance
- ☐ D. reconciliation

C

6. Physiological changes of the visual organ include

- ☐ A. due to atrophy of the supporting tissue the lower eyelid may turn outwards (Entropion), or inwards (Ectropion)
- ☐ B. due to atrophy of the supporting tissue the lower eyelid may turn inwards (Entropion), or outwards (Ectropion)
- ☐ C. decrease of the lacrimal glands' parenchyma results in enophthalmos
- ☐ D. decrease of the orbital fat tissue results in enophthalmos

B

7. "Ageism" is

- ☐ A. an attitude or practice that creates or increases disadvantage for old age
- ☐ B. an attitude or practice that creates or increases advantage for old age
- ☐ C. the elderly being disadvantaged financially, physically and mentally
- ☐ D. the elderly being advantaged financially, physically and mentally

E

8. Typically, older people deal with these problems in the late family stage

- ☐ A. the process of ageing itself
- ☐ B. maintaining functions
- ☐ C. coping with losses
- ☐ D. the psychological consequences of illnesses

C

9. Changes of the urinary excretory system characteristic of normal ageing include

- ☐ A. an increase in clearance is characteristic
- ☐ B. prolonged elimination of substances excreted via the kidneys
- ☐ C. an increase in kidney mass
- ☐ D. an increased tendency to incontinence

E

10. Accepted theories of ageing

- ☐ A. free radicals and the mutation theory
- ☐ B. neuroendocrine theory
- ☐ C. genetic clock and telomere theory
- ☐ D. cross-linking theories

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

A

1. In healthcare, the two main categories of the origins of care errors are Human factors and System errors.

2. In old age, the appearance of xanthelasma palpebrarum is caused by a decrease in orbital fat.	B
3. Sudden onset functional decline is a sign of ageing.	B
4. The "Swiss cheese" model illustrates how latent individual errors lead to additional individual errors.	B
5. Symptoms of nicotine withdrawal syndrome can appear after 24 hours and gradually decrease from day 10 over several months.	B
6. Manual vibration consists of rapidly tapping the entire chest wall with the palm cupped ("air cushion") to produce vibration for airway secretion mobilisation.	A
7. The essence of the ageing and tumor suppression theory is that telomerase is active in most tumour cells, which explains the unlimited proliferative capacity of tumour cells.	B
8. Clinical risk management means performing clinical and administrative activities by which the risk of harm to patients, staff and visitors, as well as risks leading to an organisation's loss, can be identified, assessed and reduced.	A
9. Lack of knowledge is one of the most typical system failures in healthcare.	B
10. Madeleine Leininger was the founder of transcultural nursing.	A
11. The "Napnyugat" model is the nursing model that was first applied to implement care from a transcultural perspective.	B
12. The United Kingdom was the country where transcultural nursing was first introduced.	B
13. The years between 1950 and 1980 were the period when the conceptual framework of transcultural nursing was introduced into the science of nursing at an international level.	A

Relation Analysis

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- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Every age-associated change that damages or disrupts homeostasis should be considered a pathological process, because the changes merely narrow functional capacities, but the balance of their current homeostasis remains.

A

2. In elderly people, the occurrence of possible patient accidents represents the greatest problem in terms of decreased quality of life, because the duration of care is prolonged due to decreased or complete loss of self-care ability.

D

3. At the cellular level, by-products, so-called free radicals, are formed during catabolic processes, because antioxidants increase the organism's resistance.

B

4. The main cause of complaints in the elderly is age itself, because prevention is effective only in the young.

E

5. The right to access health documentation also applies to elderly patients, because in our country there is legislation on the operation of the patient identification system.

B

6. Home specialised nursing is a nursing and specialised therapeutic activity that replaces hospital treatment, because it is a special form of outpatient care.

A

Primary Care and Community Nursing – Specialist Nursing

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. To which area of prevention does screening belong?

- ☐ A. primary
- ☐ B. secondary
- ☐ C. tertiary
- ☐ D. quaternary

B

2. To which type of screening does mammography belong?

- ☐ A. Age-related screening
- ☐ B. Public health-targeted screening
- ☐ C. Screening based on individual risk factors
- ☐ D. Mandatory screening

B

3. At what age should the determination of adult baseline status be performed?

- ☐ A. 18 years
- ☐ B. 21 years
- ☐ C. 25 years
- ☐ D. There is no such screening

B

4. In SCORE risk assessment, when do we speak of moderate cardiovascular risk?

- ☐ A. 1-5%
- ☐ B. 5-10%
- ☐ C. 15-20%
- ☐ D. 20-25%

B

5. What is the recommended daily salt intake for hypertensive patients?

- ☐ A. 2 g/day
- ☐ B. 5 g/day
- ☐ C. 6 g/day
- ☐ D. 8 g/day

C

6. In calibrated tuning-fork examination, which value indicates distal-type sensory neuropathy?

- ☐ A. 8 or above
- ☐ B. 6 or below
- ☐ C. 5 or below
- ☐ D. 4 or below

C

7. For T2DM patients receiving only lifestyle therapy, how often is short profile measurement recommended?

- ☐ A. daily
- ☐ B. once a week
- ☐ C. twice a month
- ☐ D. once a month

D

8. Which of the following belongs to the secondary prevention of osteoporosis?

- ☐ A. achieving peak bone mass in youth
- ☐ B. elimination of risk factors
- ☐ C. DEXA examination
- ☐ D. taking bisphosphonates

C

9. Which questionnaire is used to assess dyspnoea in patients with COPD?

- ☐ A. mMRC
- ☐ B. CAT
- ☐ C. FINDRISC
- ☐ D. FRAX

A

10. Based on the ankle-brachial index examination, peripheral arterial disease can be diagnosed at:

- ☐ A. ABI value above 1.4
- ☐ B. ABI value between 1.0-1.4
- ☐ C. ABI value between 0.9-0.99
- ☐ D. ABI value below 0.9

D

11. Which characterises the Roma population's utilisation of the healthcare system?

- ☐ A. does not differ from that of the non-Roma population
- ☐ B. underuse of preventive services
- ☐ C. underuse of emergency care
- ☐ D. overuse of preventive services

B

12. According to legislation, from what age is screening for peripheral arterial disease with ABI determination recommended in general practice?

- ☐ A. from 40 years
- ☐ B. from 45 years
- ☐ C. from 50 years
- ☐ D. from 65 years

A

13. Who is entitled to order home specialised nursing?

- ☐ A. only the patient's hospital treating physician
- ☐ B. a specialist working in outpatient care
- ☐ C. the general practitioner
- ☐ D. the head of the home nursing service

C

14. Which questionnaire is suitable for assessing fracture risk?

- ☐ A. mMRC questionnaire
- ☐ B. Findrisc questionnaire
- ☐ C. Rose questionnaire
- ☐ D. FRAX questionnaire

D

15. In Roma culture, the role of women compared to men is:

- ☐ A. subordinate
- ☐ B. superior

A

- ☐ C. equal
- ☐ D. there is no such differentiation

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. How can distal-type sensory neuropathy be screened in primary care?

- ☐ A. monofilament
- ☐ B. tuning-fork examination
- ☐ C. Neuropad
- ☐ D. Doppler device

A

2. Which examinations should be regularly initiated for T2DM patients according to professional guidelines?

- ☐ A. Ophthalmological examination
- ☐ B. HbA1c testing
- ☐ C. ECG examination
- ☐ D. foot examination

E

3. Which belong to organised, targeted screening programmes?

- ☐ A. mammography
- ☐ B. lung screening
- ☐ C. cervical screening
- ☐ D. prostate cancer screening

B

4. Which tasks belong to primary care?

- ☐ A. antenatal care
- ☐ B. health education
- ☐ C. public health and epidemiological tasks
- ☐ D. performance of basic nursing activities

A

5. Which can be a warning sign of malignant disease?

- ☐ A. chest pain
- ☐ B. changes related to stool or urine
- ☐ C. muscle atrophy
- ☐ D. a non-healing ulcer or wound on the skin

C

6. Which increases the effect of vitamin K antagonist preparations?

- ☐ A. CYP enzyme inhibitors
- ☐ B. oral contraceptives
- ☐ C. NSAIDs
- ☐ D. tomato, pepper

B

7. On which arteries is blood pressure measured during an ankle-brachial index examination? ☐ A. arteria tibialis anterior ☐ B. arteria dorsalis pedis ☐ C. arteria femoralis ☐ D. arteria tibialis posterior	C
8. For osteoporosis, which target groups would you recommend screening for? ☐ A. women ☐ B. those with low body weight ☐ C. long-term corticosteroid therapy ☐ D. hypogonadism	E
9. Which is true regarding vaccine administration? ☐ A. for subcutaneous administration at a 45° angle ☐ B. for intramuscular form in the gluteal region ☐ C. from 36 months: the deltoid region of the upper arm ☐ D. up to 5 years: only into the vastus lateralis region	B
10. The nurse's role in the care of the hypertensive patient includes? ☐ A. risk identification ☐ B. lifestyle counselling ☐ C. monitoring medication dispensing ☐ D. prescribing regularly taken medications	A
11. For a hypertensive patient, which statement about blood pressure monitoring is true? ☐ A. Every patient is recommended to measure twice daily ☐ B. For long-term follow-up and to improve patient cooperation, at least one day per week with morning and evening measurements ☐ C. when modifying medication weekly 4x measurement is recommended ☐ D. for the result the average of 2-2 measurements should be taken into account	C
12. Which are characteristic for the care of necrotic wounds? ☐ A. use of enzyme-containing ointments ☐ B. use of hydrocolloids ☐ C. daily dressing changes ☐ D. use of film dressings	A
13. For patients with chronic venous disease, which are recommended? ☐ A. use of compression stockings ☐ B. venous exercises ☐ C. weight optimisation ☐ D. use of a cool shower from the ankle towards the thighs	E
14. For whom is vaccination against tick-borne encephalitis recommended? ☐ A. those over 50 years ☐ B. forestry workers ☐ C. people with immune system diseases ☐ D. those engaged in animal husbandry	C

15. Which characterises the national colorectal screening programme?

B

- ☐ A. it is carried out in a two-step form
- ☐ B. recommended over 60 years
- ☐ C. recommended between 50-70 years
- ☐ D. organised and implemented by outpatient specialist care providers

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. For vaccinations in children under 2 years of age, administering a sweet liquid has been proven to have an analgesic effect.

A

2. The Findrisc questionnaire is used to estimate the risk of bone fracture occurring within 10 years.

B

3. Controlled walking exercises are performed for 30-45 minutes, at least 3 or more times per week, with gradual loading, for a minimum of 12 weeks.

A

4. Prescription of dressings used in primary care for ambulatory patients is the responsibility of the general practitioner.

B

5. When the INR is within the therapeutic range, the frequency of monitoring is 3-4 weeks.

B

6. The number of visits that can be prescribed in home care is 4x14 visits.

A

7. Vaccination against influenza is among the age-related mandatory immunisations.

B

8. Organised, public health cervical screening is recommended for women aged 18-65 years.

B

9. Administration of a vaccine to an anticoagulated patient is not recommended.

B

10. A common side effect of calcium channel blocker therapy is ankle oedema.

A

Relation Analysis

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- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.

E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. In patients with peripheral arterial disease it is the nurse's task to teach controlled walking exercises, because regular loading of the lower limb is an indispensable part of the disease's treatment.

A

2. Mammography is among the age-related screening examinations, because it is recommended to be performed regularly between 45 and 65 years of age.

D

3. In granulating wounds daily dressing changes are recommended, because necrectomy is indispensable at this stage.

E

4. For steroid-containing inhalation preparations the oral mucosa can be rinsed with water, because this can prevent the development of dry mouth.

A

5. Among Roma people participation in screening is higher compared with the general population, because Roma are fundamentally afraid of developing fatal diseases.

D

6. Roma identify illness with death, therefore they terminate drug therapies prematurely.

B

Applied Biology

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. How many chromosomes are in a sperm cell?

- ☐ A. 46 different chromosomes
- ☐ B. 23 chromosomes
- ☐ C. 23 pairs of chromosomes (a total of 46)
- ☐ D. 1 (either X or Y chromosome)

B

2. How many chromosomes are in a somatic cell, e.g. a liver cell?

- ☐ A. 23
- ☐ B. 23 pairs
- ☐ C. 46 pairs
- ☐ D. 1 pair

B

3. In which case is the fetus at risk because of Rh incompatibility?

- ☐ A. if the mother is Rh+ and the child is Rh-
- ☐ B. if the mother is Rh- and the child is Rh+
- ☐ C. if both are Rh+
- ☐ D. if both are Rh-

B

4. What plays a role in the development of spina bifida?

- ☐ A. folate deficiency
- ☐ B. viral infection
- ☐ C. heavy metals
- ☐ D. maternal toxoplasma infection

A

5. Which cytoskeletal elements are involved in muscle contraction?

- ☐ A. microtubules
- ☐ B. chromatin fibers
- ☐ C. keratin filaments
- ☐ D. microfilaments (actin)

D

6. What percentage of the human genome encodes protein?

- ☐ A. more than 97%
- ☐ B. approximately 57%
- ☐ C. less than 3%
- ☐ D. approximately 17%

C

7. What causes Down syndrome?

- ☐ A. trisomy of chromosome 21
- ☐ B. deletion on the short arm of chromosome 5
- ☐ C. trisomy of chromosome 18
- ☐ D. a defective allele of a gene

A

8. What is formed during neurulation?

- ☐ A. the neural tube
- ☐ B. the three germ layers
- ☐ C. a diploid cell from two haploid cells
- ☐ D. the stomach

A

9. What might it indicate if an inherited disease occurs more frequently in males than in females?

- ☐ A. that its gene is certainly on chromosome 21
- ☐ B. that it is inherited dominantly
- ☐ C. that its gene is located on the X chromosome
- ☐ D. that females are much more resistant to diseases than males

C

10. Which of the following samples is NOT suitable for cytogenetic analysis?

- ☐ A. red blood cells
- ☐ B. tumour tissue
- ☐ C. testicular tissue
- ☐ D. lymphocytes

A

11. What can PCR (polymerase chain reaction) be used for?

- ☐ A. to amplify DNA
- ☐ B. to make an atomic bomb
- ☐ C. to cleave DNA molecules
- ☐ D. to synthesise proteins without the involvement of cells

A

12. What is the most important function of the mitochondrion?

- ☐ A. storage of calcium ions
- ☐ B. detoxification
- ☐ C. ATP synthesis
- ☐ D. protein synthesis

C

13. Which of Mendel's laws explains our observations when we cross two homozygous parents?

- ☐ A. law of uniformity (Mendel I)
- ☐ B. law of segregation / separation of traits (Mendel II)
- ☐ C. law of independent assortment of traits (Mendel III)
- ☐ D. Our observations cannot be explained by any of Mendel's laws

A

14. Which cytoskeletal elements are involved in the movement of chromosomes?

- ☐ A. intermediate filaments
- ☐ B. gene strands
- ☐ C. microtubules
- ☐ D. microfilaments

C

15. How many nucleotides code for one amino acid?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 3
- ☐ C. 20
- ☐ D. 4

B

16. Sensitivity to teratogens is greatest during which period?

- ☐ A. fetal development period (from the 3rd month)
- ☐ B. organogenesis period (2-8 weeks)
- ☐ C. pre-embryonic development period (0-2 weeks)
- ☐ D. Sensitivity to teratogens is greatest during this period

B

17. Which mode of signal transduction is characterised by the ligand reaching the target cell via the circulation?

- ☐ A. autocrine
- ☐ B. paracrine
- ☐ C. juxtacrine
- ☐ D. endocrine

D

18. What do we call programmed cell death?

- ☐ A. kaspózis
- ☐ B. apocalypse
- ☐ C. necrosis
- ☐ D. apoptosis

D

19. Which organelle stores the calcium ions necessary for muscle contraction?

- ☐ A. mitochondrion
- ☐ B. Golgi
- ☐ C. SER
- ☐ D. lysosome

C

20. What is the function of mRNA?

- ☐ A. formation of peptide bonds
- ☐ B. transport of ribosomes to the RER
- ☐ C. transport of amino acids to the site of protein synthesis
- ☐ D. transport of information from the nucleus to the ribosomes

D

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. A prokaryotic cell has

- ☐ A. cell wall
- ☐ B. mitochondrion
- ☐ C. DNA
- ☐ D. nucleus

B

2. Which statements are true for mitosis?

- ☐ A. meiotic maturation division of germ cells
- ☐ B. it starts from a diploid cell
- ☐ C. exchange of DNA between chromosomes occurs during the process

C

- ☐ D. mode of division of somatic cells
- ☐ E. results in 4 haploid cells

E

3. Which statements are true for meiosis?

- ☐ A. meiotic maturation division of germ cells
- ☐ B. it starts from a diploid cell
- ☐ C. exchange of DNA between chromosomes occurs during the process
- ☐ D. results in 4 haploid cells

C

4. Which of the following are communicating types of cell junctions?

- ☐ A. desmosome
- ☐ B. synapse
- ☐ C. tight junction
- ☐ D. gap junction

B

5. Which organelles participate in protein synthesis, further modification and transport?

- ☐ A. Golgi
- ☐ B. SER
- ☐ C. RER
- ☐ D. mitochondrion

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Heterozygous individuals carry two identical alleles of a gene.

B

2. Twin formation always occurs because more than one ovum matures in a cycle.

B

3. The primitive vertebrae (somites) are formed by segmentation of the endoderm.

B

4. Developmental disorders are always due to a genetic abnormality.

B

5. Environmental influences alone, without a genetic defect, can also cause developmental disorders.

A

6. The Earth's atmosphere did not contain O₂ molecules before the appearance of the first living organisms.

A

7. During meiosis exchange of DNA occurs between homologous chromosomes.

A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. The sex of the child to be born is determined by the sperm, because the oocyte can only contain an X chromosome.

A

2. Balanced chromosomal abnormalities generally do not cause phenotypic change, because there is no loss or gain of information.

A

3. Cystic fibrosis is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner because it is caused by a defective ion transport protein.

B

4. The gametes that unite at fertilization are diploid, therefore the chromosome number of the resulting zygote will be characteristic for the species

D

5. During meiosis the homologous chromosomes pair, therefore exchange of DNA between chromosomes becomes possible

A

6. The cell nucleus is identical to the cell centre (citocentrum), because the nucleus is the organelle directing the life of the cell.

D

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. Which of the following belongs to the basal nuclei? ☐ A. nucleus dentatus ☐ B. nucleus caudatus ☐ C. nucleus fastigii ☐ D. nucleus ruber	B
2. Which of the following belongs to the basal nuclei? ☐ A. nucleus dentatus ☐ B. nucleus fastigii ☐ C. nucleus lentiformis ☐ D. nucleus ruber	C
3. According to its shape, what type of joint is the articulatio humeri? ☐ A. articulatio trochoidea ☐ B. articulatio ellipsoidea ☐ C. articulatio spherioidea ☐ D. articulatio sellaris	C
4. According to its shape, what type of joint is the articulatio radiocarpea? ☐ A. articulatio trochoidea ☐ B. articulatio ellipsoidea ☐ C. articulatio spherioidea ☐ D. rticulatio sellaris	B
5. According to its shape, what type of joint is the articulatio carpometacarpea pollicis? ☐ A. articulatio trochoidea ☐ B. articulatio ellipsoidea ☐ C. articulatio spherioidea ☐ D. articulatio sellaris	D
6. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the lower limb? ☐ A. musculus triceps brachii ☐ B. musculus biceps femoris ☐ C. musculus triceps surae ☐ D. musculus quadriceps femoris	A
7. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the upper limb? ☐ A. musculus triceps brachii ☐ B. musculus biceps brachii ☐ C. musculus coracobrachialis ☐ D. musculus quadriceps femoris	D

8. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the thigh?

- ☐ A. musculus triceps brachii
- ☐ B. musculus biceps femoris
- ☐ C. musculus semitendinosus
- ☐ D. musculus quadriceps femoris

A

9. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the hip?

- ☐ A. musculus gluteus minimus
- ☐ B. musculus gluteus medius
- ☐ C. musculus gluteus maximus
- ☐ D. musculus gluteus longus

D

10. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the arm?

- ☐ A. musculus triceps brachii
- ☐ B. musculus biceps brachii
- ☐ C. musculus biceps femoris
- ☐ D. musculus coracobrachialis

C

11. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of mastication?

- ☐ A. musculus masseter
- ☐ B. musculus temporalis
- ☐ C. musculus orbicularis oris
- ☐ D. musculus pterygoideus internus

C

12. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of facial expression?

- ☐ A. musculus orbicularis oris
- ☐ B. musculus buccinator
- ☐ C. musculus orbicularis oculi
- ☐ D. musculus masseter

D

13. Which of the following muscles belongs to the muscles of mastication?

- ☐ A. musculus orbicularis oris
- ☐ B. musculus buccinator
- ☐ C. musculus orbicularis oculi
- ☐ D. musculus masseter

D

14. Which of the following structures does not belong to the humerus?

- ☐ A. tuberculum majus
- ☐ B. collum chirurgicum
- ☐ C. tuberositas deltoidea
- ☐ D. tuberositas sacroiliaca

D

15. Which of the following structures belongs to the pelvic bone?

- ☐ A. fossa iliaca
- ☐ B. fossa olecrani
- ☐ C. fossa supraspinata
- ☐ D. fossa cranii interna

A

16. Which of the following structures does not belong to the pelvic bone?

- ☐ A. spina iliaca anterior superior
- ☐ B. spina ischiadica
- ☐ C. spina iliaca posterior superior
- ☐ D. spina pubofemoralis

D

17. Which of the following processes does not belong to a vertebra?

- ☐ A. processus condylaris
- ☐ B. processus spinosus
- ☐ C. processus transversus
- ☐ D. processus articularis

A

18. Which of the following structures belongs to a vertebra?

- ☐ A. processus condylaris
- ☐ B. processus spinosus
- ☐ C. processus coronoideus
- ☐ D. processus coracoideus

B

19. Which of the following openings does not belong to the fossa cranii media (scala media)?

- ☐ A. foramen ovale
- ☐ B. foramen spinosum
- ☐ C. foramen magnum
- ☐ D. foramen rotundum

C

20. Which of the following openings belongs to the fossa cranii posterior (scala posterior)?

- ☐ A. foramen ovale
- ☐ B. foramen spinosum
- ☐ C. foramen magnum
- ☐ D. foramen rotundum

C

21. Which of the following does not belong to the layers of the heart wall?

- ☐ A. endocardium
- ☐ B. epicardium
- ☐ C. miocardium
- ☐ D. pericardium parietale

D

22. Which of the following does not belong to the layers of a vessel wall?

- ☐ A. intima
- ☐ B. adventitia
- ☐ C. media
- ☐ D. endocardium

D

23. Which of the following carries oxygen-rich blood?

- ☐ A. arteria pulmonalis
- ☐ B. truncus pulmonalis
- ☐ C. arteria umbilicalis
- ☐ D. vena umbilicalis

D

24. Which of the following does not carry oxygen-rich blood?

- ☐ A. arteria pulmonalis
- ☐ B. arteria brachialis
- ☐ C. arteria femoralis
- ☐ D. arteria hepatica

A

25. Which of the following does not carry oxygen-rich blood?

- ☐ A. arteria brachialis
- ☐ B. arteria umbilicalis
- ☐ C. arteria temporalis
- ☐ D. arteria hepatica

B

26. Which of the following does not carry oxygen-rich blood?

- ☐ A. truncus brachiocephalicus
- ☐ B. truncus celiacus
- ☐ C. truncus pulmonalis
- ☐ D. vena pulmonalis

C

27. Which of the following carries oxygen-rich blood?

- ☐ A. vena hepatica
- ☐ B. vena portae
- ☐ C. vena umbilicalis
- ☐ D. vena ovarica

C

28. Which of the following enters the liver?

- ☐ A. vena portae
- ☐ B. vena hepatica
- ☐ C. vena ovarica
- ☐ D. vena iliaca interna

A

29. Where is the primary cortical sensory centre located?

- ☐ A. in the postcentral gyrus
- ☐ B. on the medial surface of the occipital lobe
- ☐ C. in the precentral gyrus
- ☐ D. at the pole of the temporal lobe

A

30. Where is the cortical visual centre located?

- ☐ A. in the postcentral gyrus
- ☐ B. on the medial surface of the occipital lobe
- ☐ C. in the precentral gyrus
- ☐ D. at the pole of the temporal lobe

B

31. Where is the primary cortical motor centre located?

- ☐ A. in the postcentral gyrus
- ☐ B. on the medial surface of the occipital lobe
- ☐ C. in the precentral gyrus
- ☐ D. at the pole of the temporal lobe

C

32. Which of the following does not belong to the ligamentous connections of the spine?

- ☐ A. ligamentum pubofemorale
- ☐ B. ligamentum interspinale
- ☐ C. ligamentum flavum
- ☐ D. ligamentum longitudinale anterius

A

33. Which of the following does not belong to the paranasal sinuses?

- ☐ A. sinus frontalis
- ☐ B. sinus sphenoidalis
- ☐ C. sinus sigmoideus
- ☐ D. sinus maxillaris

C

34. In which of the following is the foramen magnum located?

- ☐ A. fossa cranii posterior
- ☐ B. fossa olecrani
- ☐ C. fossa hypophysealis
- ☐ D. fossa supraspinata

A

35. Which hormone induces the regenerative phase of the menstrual cycle?

- ☐ A. oestrogen
- ☐ B. ACTH
- ☐ C. mineralocorticosteroids
- ☐ D. progesteron

A

36. Which hormone has no effect on sexual function?

- ☐ A. ADH
- ☐ B. oestrogen
- ☐ C. FSH
- ☐ D. progesteron

A

37. Which of the following is located in the posterior mediastinum?

- ☐ A. aorta ascendens
- ☐ B. vena cava inferior
- ☐ C. aorta descendens
- ☐ D. vena cava superior

C

38. Which of the following is located in the posterior mediastinum?

- ☐ A. thymus
- ☐ B. cor
- ☐ C. oesophagus
- ☐ D. vena cava inferior

C

39. Where is gas exchange possible?

- ☐ A. bronchus terminalis
- ☐ B. bronchiolus respiratorius
- ☐ C. bronchiolus terminalis
- ☐ D. bronchus segmentalis

B

40. Which bone does not participate in forming the os coxae?

- ☐ A. os pubis
- ☐ B. os ilium
- ☐ C. os sacrum
- ☐ D. os ischii

C

41. Which bone does not participate in forming the osseous cavum nasi?

- ☐ A. os lacrimale
- ☐ B. os ethmoidale
- ☐ C. os palatinum
- ☐ D. maxilla

A

42. Which bone does not participate in forming the osseous cavum oris?

- ☐ A. mandibula
- ☐ B. os ethmoidale
- ☐ C. os palatinum
- ☐ D. maxilla

B

43. Which bone does not participate in forming the cavum thoracis?

- ☐ A. sternum
- ☐ B. costae
- ☐ C. sacrum
- ☐ D. vertebra dorsalis

C

44. Which artery supplies arterial blood to the jejunum?

- ☐ A. arteria mesenterica lateralis
- ☐ B. arteria mesenterica inferior
- ☐ C. arteria mesenterica superior
- ☐ D. arteria mesenterica medialis

C

45. Which artery supplies arterial blood to the sigmoid colon?

- ☐ A. arteria mesenterica lateralis
- ☐ B. arteria mesenterica inferior
- ☐ C. arteria mesenterica superior
- ☐ D. arteria mesenterica medialis

B

46. What is the Latin name for the morula?

- ☐ A. blastocysta
- ☐ B. foetus
- ☐ C. embryo
- ☐ D. morula

D

47. What is the Latin name for the blastocyst?

- ☐ A. morula
- ☐ B. foetus
- ☐ C. blastocysta
- ☐ D. embryo

C

48. Where is simple ciliated columnar epithelium found in the body?

- ☐ A. in the walls of blood and lymphatic vessels
- ☐ B. on the surface of the ovary
- ☐ C. in the fallopian tube
- ☐ D. in the urethra

C

49. What type is the articulatio atlantooccipitalis?

- ☐ A. articulatio sellaris
- ☐ B. articulatio spherioidea
- ☐ C. articulatio ellipsoidea
- ☐ D. articulatio cotilica

C

50. What type is the articulatio atlantoaxialis?

- ☐ A. articulatio trochoidea
- ☐ B. articulatio spherioidea
- ☐ C. articulatio ellipsoidea
- ☐ D. articulatio sellaris

A

51. What type is the articulatio costovertebralis?

- ☐ A. articulatio sellaris
- ☐ B. articulatio spherioidea
- ☐ C. articulatio ellipsoidea
- ☐ D. articulatio trochoidea

D

52. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the lower limb?

- ☐ A. musculus semitendinosus
- ☐ B. musculus biceps femoris
- ☐ C. musculus semimebranosus
- ☐ D. musculus quadriceps anterior

D

53. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the upper limb?

- ☐ A. musculus triceps brachii
- ☐ B. musculus biceps brachii
- ☐ C. musculus coracobrachialis
- ☐ D. musculus quadriceps femoris

D

54. Which of the following structures does not belong to the fossa cranii media (scala media)?

- ☐ A. foramen ovale
- ☐ B. foramen spinosum
- ☐ C. foramen rotundum
- ☐ D. foramen magnum

D

55. Which of the following belongs to the internal male genital organs?

- ☐ A. vesica urinaria
- ☐ B. vesica fellea
- ☐ C. vesicula uterina
- ☐ D. vesicula seminalis

D

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Which of the following belongs among the brainstem nuclei?

- ☐ A. nucleus dentatus
- ☐ B. nucleus caudatus
- ☐ C. nucleus fastigii
- ☐ D. nucleus lentiformis

C

2. Which of the following does not belong to the layers of the heart wall?

- ☐ A. endocardium
- ☐ B. epicardium
- ☐ C. miocardium
- ☐ D. pericardium parietale

D

3. Which of the following vessels is not a superficial vein?

- ☐ A. vena brachialis
- ☐ B. vena cephalica
- ☐ C. vena axillaris
- ☐ D. vena saphena magna

B

4. Which of the following vessels is a superficial vein?

- ☐ A. vena femoralis
- ☐ B. vena basilica
- ☐ C. vena axillaris
- ☐ D. vena saphena parva

C

5. Which of the following structures does not belong to the pelvic bone?

- ☐ A. spina iliaca anterior superior
- ☐ B. spina iliofemoralis lateralis
- ☐ C. spina iliaca posterios superior
- ☐ D. spina iliofemoralis medialis

C

6. Which of the following structures belongs to a vertebra?

- ☐ A. processus condylaris
- ☐ B. processus spinosus
- ☐ C. processus zygomaticus
- ☐ D. processus transversus

C

7. Which of the following structures does not belong to a vertebra?

- ☐ A. processus condylaris
- ☐ B. processus coracoideus
- ☐ C. processus coronoideus
- ☐ D. processus spinosus

A

8. Which of the following does not belong to the ligamentous connections of the spine?

- ☐ A. ligamentum cruciatum anterius
- ☐ B. ligamentum longitudinale posterius
- ☐ C. ligamentum cruciatum posterius
- ☐ D. ligamentum longitudinale anterius

B

9. Which do not belong to the substantia grisea of the spinal cord?

- ☐ A. cornu anterius
- ☐ B. cornu superior
- ☐ C. cornu posterius
- ☐ D. cornu inferior

C

10. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the lower limb?

- ☐ A. musculus quadriceps femoris
- ☐ B. musculus biceps femoris
- ☐ C. musculus triceps surae
- ☐ D. musculus triceps brachii

D

11. Which of the following muscles belongs to the muscles of the lower limb?

- ☐ A. musculus triceps brachii
- ☐ B. musculus biceps femoris
- ☐ C. musculus triceps anterior
- ☐ D. musculus quadriceps femoris

C

12. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the upper limb?

- ☐ A. musculus triceps anterior
- ☐ B. musculus biceps posterior
- ☐ C. musculus biceps brachii
- ☐ D. musculus quadriceps femoris

D

13. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of the arm?

- ☐ A. musculus triceps surae
- ☐ B. musculus biceps brachii
- ☐ C. musculus biceps femoris
- ☐ D. musculus coracobrachialis

B

14. Which of the following muscles belongs to the muscles of the arm?

- ☐ A. musculus triceps brachii
- ☐ B. musculus biceps brachii
- ☐ C. musculus coracobrachialis
- ☐ D. musculus biceps femoris posterior

A

15. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of mastication?

- ☐ A. musculus masseter
- ☐ B. musculus orbicularis oculi
- ☐ C. musculus pterygoideus internus
- ☐ D. musculus orbicularis oris

C

16. Which of the following muscles does not belong to the muscles of facial expression?

- ☐ A. musculus orbicularis oris
- ☐ B. musculus temporalis
- ☐ C. musculus orbicularis oculi
- ☐ D. musculus masseter

C

17. Which of the following muscles belongs to the muscles of facial expression?

- ☐ A. musculus orbicularis oris
- ☐ B. musculus buccinator
- ☐ C. musculus orbicularis oculi
- ☐ D. musculus masseter

A

18. Which of the following structures does not belong to the scapula?

- ☐ A. tuberculum majus
- ☐ B. fossa supraspinata
- ☐ C. tuberositas deltoidea
- ☐ D. cavitas glenoidalis

B

19. Which of the following structures belongs to the pelvic bone?

- ☐ A. linea arcuata
- ☐ B. fossa olecrani
- ☐ C. fossa iliaca
- ☐ D. fossa cranii interna

B

20. Which of the following structures does not belong to the hip bone?

- ☐ A. spina iliaca anterior superior
- ☐ B. spina ischiadica
- ☐ C. spina iliaca posterior superior
- ☐ D. spina pubofemoralis

C

21. Which of the following structures does not belong to the fossa cranii media (scala media)?

- ☐ A. foramen ovale
- ☐ B. foramen vertebrale
- ☐ C. foramen rotundum
- ☐ D. foramen magnum

C

22. Which of the following structures does not belong to the fossa cranii posterior (scala posterior)?

- ☐ A. sulcus sinus transversi
- ☐ B. sulcus temporalis
- ☐ C. sulcus sinus sigmoidei
- ☐ D. sulcus coronarius

C

23. Which of the following does not belong to the layers of a vessel wall?

- ☐ A. intima
- ☐ B. epicardium
- ☐ C. media
- ☐ D. endocardium

C

24. Which of the following carries oxygen-rich blood?

- ☐ A. arteria pulmonalis
- ☐ B. vena pulmonalis
- ☐ C. arteria umbilicalis
- ☐ D. vena umbilicalis

C

25. Which of the following does not carry oxygen-rich blood?

- ☐ A. arteria brachialis
- ☐ B. arteria umbilicalis
- ☐ C. arteria temporalis
- ☐ D. arteria pulmonalis

C

26. Which of the following structures is located in the frontal lobe?

- ☐ A. gyrus precentralis
- ☐ B. gyrus postcentralis
- ☐ C. gyri orbitales
- ☐ D. gyrus fusiformis

B

27. Which of the following is located in the posterior mediastinum?

- ☐ A. oesophagus
- ☐ B. trachea
- ☐ C. aorta descendens
- ☐ D. aorta ascendens

B

28. Which bone participates in the formation of the osseous nasal cavity (cavum nasi ossei)?

- ☐ A. os ethmoidale
- ☐ B. maxilla
- ☐ C. os palatinum
- ☐ D. mandibula

A

29. Which bone participates in forming the fossa cranii media?

- ☐ A. os ethmoidale
- ☐ B. os sphenoidale
- ☐ C. os palatinum
- ☐ D. os temporale

C

30. Which artery arises from the abdominal aorta?

- ☐ A. arteria mesenterica lateralis
- ☐ B. arteria mesenterica inferior
- ☐ C. arteria mesenterica medialis
- ☐ D. arteria mesenterica superior

C

31. Which of the following is the name of the pelvic branches of the abdominal aorta?

- ☐ A. arteria iliaca lateralis
- ☐ B. arteria iliaca externa
- ☐ C. arteria iliaca medialis
- ☐ D. arteria iliaca interna

C

32. Which of the following participates in the blood supply of the rectum?

- ☐ A. arteria iliaca externa
- ☐ B. arteria mesenterica inferior
- ☐ C. arteria mesenterica superior
- ☐ D. arteria iliaca interna

C

33. Which of the following are the roots of the vena portae?

- ☐ A. vena lienalis
- ☐ B. vena mesenterica inferior
- ☐ C. vena mesenterica superior
- ☐ D. vena hepatica

A

34. Which of the following are segments of the colon?

- ☐ A. colon inferior
- ☐ B. colon ascendens
- ☐ C. colon superior
- ☐ D. colon descendens

C

35. Which of the following are the segments of the male urethra (urethra masculina)?

- ☐ A. pars prostatica
- ☐ B. pars membranacea
- ☐ C. pars spongiosa
- ☐ D. pars mesenterica

A

36. Which of the following is an intraperitoneal organ?

- ☐ A. hepar
- ☐ B. ovarium
- ☐ C. uterus
- ☐ D. vesica urinaria

B

37. Which of the following tracts runs in the spinal cord?

- ☐ A. tractus corticospinalis cruciatus
- ☐ B. tractus spinocerebellaris anterior
- ☐ C. tractus spinothalamicus
- ☐ D. tractus opticus

A

38. Which of the following tracts runs in the capsula interna?

- ☐ A. tractus corticospinalis
- ☐ B. tractus spinothalamicus
- ☐ C. tractus thalamocorticalis
- ☐ D. tractus spinocerebellaris posterior

B

39. Which of the following nuclei participates in the bordering of the capsula interna?

- ☐ A. nucleus caudatus
- ☐ B. nucleus dentatus
- ☐ C. nucleus lentiformis
- ☐ D. nucleus globosus

B

40. Which of the following participates in the arterial blood supply of the brain?

- ☐ A. arteria carotis interna
- ☐ B. arteria carotis externa
- ☐ C. arteria vertebralis
- ☐ D. arteria jugularis

B

41. Which of the following belongs to the layers of the uterine wall?

- ☐ A. perimetrium
- ☐ B. pericardium
- ☐ C. endometrium
- ☐ D. endocardium

C

42. Which of the following belongs to the parts of the duodenum?

- ☐ A. pars horizontalis interna
- ☐ B. pars horizontalis superior
- ☐ C. pars horizontalis externa
- ☐ D. pars horizontalis inferior

C

43. Which of the following belongs to the refractive media of the eye?

- ☐ A. lens
- ☐ B. nucleus lentiformis
- ☐ C. corpus vitreum
- ☐ D. calvarium

B

44. Which of the following is involved in the fixation of the uterus?

- ☐ A. ligamentum flavum
- ☐ B. ligamentum latum
- ☐ C. ligamentum sacrotuberale
- ☐ D. ligamentum sacrouterinum

C

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The nucleus dentatus belongs to the brainstem nuclei.

A

2. The articulatio humeri is, according to its shape, an articulatio trochoidea.

B

3. The cortical visual centre is located on the medial surface of the occipital lobe.

A

4. The primary cortical motor centre is located on the medial surface of the occipital lobe.

B

5. The superior sagittal sinus is among the paranasal sinuses.	B
6. The frontal sinus is among the paranasal sinuses.	A
7. The sphenoidal sinus is among the paranasal sinuses.	A
8. The sigmoid sinus is among the paranasal sinuses.	B
9. The foramen magnum is located in the olecranon fossa.	B
10. The foramen magnum is located in the posterior cranial fossa.	A
11. The foramen magnum is a structure of the supraspinous fossa.	B
12. The regenerative phase of the menstrual cycle is produced by the action of ACTH.	B
13. The regenerative phase of the menstrual cycle is produced by the action of the hormone progesterone.	B
14. The inferior vena cava is located in the posterior mediastinum.	B
15. The oesophagus is located in the anterior mediastinum.	B
16. The sacrum participates in the formation of the os coxae.	B
17. The os ilium participates in the formation of the os coxae.	A
18. The liver is supplied with fresh blood by the inferior mesenteric artery.	B
19. The spleen is supplied with fresh blood by the superior mesenteric artery.	B

20. The liver is a retroperitoneal organ.	B
21. The pancreas is a retroperitoneal organ.	A
22. The secretion of the liver is emptied directly into the jejunum.	B
23. The liver contains endocrine glandular tissue.	B
24. The ureter connects the renal pelvis to the urinary bladder.	A
25. The urethra connects the renal pelvis to the urinary bladder.	B
26. The ovum is capable of independent movement.	B
27. A sperm cell may be capable of fertilisation for 2–3 weeks.	B
28. Exactly 200 ova are produced monthly.	B
29. A spermatozoon is viable for a maximum of 24 hours.	B
30. A sperm cell can contain only an X sex chromosome.	B
31. The urinary bladder is a retroperitoneal organ.	B
32. The uterus is an infraperitoneal organ.	B
33. The descending colon is an infraperitoneal organ.	B
34. The sphenoid bone is a paired bone.	B

35. The frontal bone is a paired bone.	B
36. Between the sacrum and the ilium there is a cartilaginous connection.	B
37. There is a cartilaginous connection between the two pubic bones.	A
38. The atlantoaxial joint is a triaxial joint.	B
39. The thoracic section of the spine is in lordosis in the physiological position.	B
40. The cervical section of the spine is in lordosis in the physiological position.	A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. The medulla ossium rubra is, after birth, the exclusive site of haematopoiesis, because the medulla ossium rubra is located in the substantia spongiosa.	B
2. The ovary is an intraperitoneal organ, because the mesovarium fixes it to the posterior surface of the ligamentum latum uteri.	D
3. During inspiration the sinus phrenicocostalis opens, because the dome of the diaphragm descends.	A
4. The testis is an external male genital organ, because it develops in the abdominal cavity.	D
5. The symphysis pubica is a synchondrosis, because a fibrocartilaginous disc is found between the two articular surfaces.	A
6. The musculus sphincter urethrae functions voluntarily, because it is part of the striated musculature of the pelvic floor.	A

7. The kidney is surrounded by three capsules, because the tunica fibrosa is difficult to detach from a healthy kidney.	C
8. The thalamus is the subcortical motor centre, because the pyramidal tract passes through the internal capsule.	D
9. Blood flows from the ventriculus sinister toward the atrium sinistrum because there is a bicuspidalis valve here.	D
10. Oogenesis has three stages because one oogonium gives rise to one mature ovum.	B
11. The regeneration phase of the menstrual cycle occurs under the influence of TSH, because TSH is produced in the neurohypophysis.	E
12. Gas exchange is already possible in the bronchus terminalis because this is the terminal segment of the bronchial tree.	E
13. The larynx consists of 10 cartilages because the cartilago cricoidea is a paired cartilage.	E
14. The cavity of the larynx is hourglass-shaped in frontal section because the vestibulum laryngis is the narrowest part.	C
15. The musculus sternocleidomastoideus is a posterior neck muscle because it originates from the scapula.	E
16. The liver is supplied by the arteria mesenterica inferior because the arteria mesenterica inferior belongs to the paired visceral branches of the aorta abdominalis.	E
17. The colon descendens is supplied by the arteria mesenterica inferior because the arteria mesenterica inferior is among the paired visceral branches of the aorta abdominalis.	C
18. The trachea consists of 10 cartilages because the cartilago cricoidea is a paired cartilage.	E
19. Blood flows from the ventriculus dexter toward the atrium dextrum because there is a bicuspidalis valve here.	E
20. The arteria pulmonalis carries oxygen-rich blood because in every artery oxygen-rich blood circulates.	E

21. The vena pulmonalis carries carbon dioxide-rich blood because in every vein carbon dioxide-rich blood circulates.

E

22. There is air in the sinus sagittalis superior because one of the functions of the paranasal sinuses is to humidify the air.

D

23. The venous blood of the brain is drained by the vena carotis interna because the arterial blood supply of the brain is provided by the arteria carotis interna.

D

24. The venous blood of the brain is drained by the vena carotis externa because the arterial blood supply of the brain is provided by the arteria carotis externa.

D

25. The venous blood of the brain is drained by the vena carotis interna because the arterial blood supply of the brain is provided by the arteria carotis interna.

E

Nursing Ethics

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice 1. The task of the Hospital Liaison Committee ☐ A. Generally solving patients' ethical and legal problems ☐ B. Regular liaison between Jehovah's Witnesses and the medical/healthcare community; organisation of transfusion-free care ☐ C. Determination of brain death ☐ D. Authentication of patients' wills 2. The meaning of the term "moral blindness" ☐ A. Failure to recognise moral problems due to indifference, burnout, apathy ☐ B. Life-saving at all costs, irresponsible promises ☐ C. Inner moral torment between two options, two extremes ☐ D. Dressing a moral problem in professional or legal clothing 3. The essence of "informed consent" ☐ A. The patient's exercise of self-determination based on sufficient information ☐ B. Respect for the patient's autonomy ☐ C. The relative's exercise of self-determination based on sufficient information ☐ D. Adequate information 4. Among the ethical codes relating to nursing/nurses, the oldest is ☐ A. Nursing Code (ICN) – international ethical code ☐ B. Nursing Code of the American Nurses Association (ANA) ☐ C. The Ethical Code of the Hungarian Chamber of Health Care Professionals ☐ D. Code of Professional Conduct for Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors (UKCC) 5. The essence of the Nuremberg Code ☐ A. Regulates the professional conduct of nurses, midwives, health visitors ☐ B. Requires informed consent of the patient for every medical experiment/research ☐ C. Lists the rights of children cared for in hospital ☐ D. An oath text for physicians concerning ethical matters 6. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the ethical aspects of nursing patients infected with HIV/AIDS ☐ A. According to the principle of self-determination, the patient has the right to choose the method of treatment ☐ B. The nurse should not support the patient's isolation, quarantine or confinement ☐ C. The nurse must provide appropriate protection for the patient's data ☐ D. Individual interest is more important than the common interest	B D A B B D

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true

- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

2. The 1997 Act CLIV on Health covers

E

- ☐ A. The enforcement of patients' rights
- ☐ B. The rights of healthcare workers
- ☐ C. The obligations of healthcare workers
- ☐ D. The obligations of patients

3. Which of the following oppose the performance of induced abortion

C

- ☐ A. Pro-choice movements
- ☐ B. Jehovah's Witnesses
- ☐ C. Hospital Liaison Committees
- ☐ D. Pro-natalists

4. The following elements are contained in the "principle of respect for autonomy"

A

- ☐ A. Autonomy of will
- ☐ B. Autonomy of action
- ☐ C. Autonomy of thought
- ☐ D. Autonomy of decision

5. In practice, the term "therapeutic privilege"

B

- ☐ A. Is the principle by which the physician may decide not to inform the patient of his condition because it would cause significant harm or disadvantage to him
- ☐ B. Only the physician may inform the patient
- ☐ C. Is the possibility for the physician to withhold certain information
- ☐ D. The physician may provide information only at the patient's request

6. Characteristic in Hungary regarding organ transplantation

C

- ☐ A. "Opting in"
- ☐ B. "Opting out"
- ☐ C. Donor card
- ☐ D. Presumed consent

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Among the indications for abortion we also find the so-called eugenic indication.

A

2. It is ethically acceptable when, during artificial insemination, there is the possibility to select the donor, thereby planning inheritable traits.

B

3. It is not the Dublin Declaration that deals with efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in the European Union and other countries.

B

4. Even in an "epidemic situation" (e.g. surgery, procedure) it is not permissible to send the parent of a child under 14 out of the ward/examination room without thereby committing an ethical violation.	B
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5. In the care of Jehovah's Witness patients, the necessity of treatment and conduct respecting the patient's conscience and freedom of religion may come into conflict.	A
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Relation Analysis

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- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Participation of healthy individuals in biomedical/clinical research is voluntary because participants have free choice in accepting or refusing interventions.	A
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2. Active euthanasia is intentionally and directly aimed at assisting death because humane motives (pity, regret, compassion, sympathy) are considered acceptable in carrying it out.	C
--	----------

3. In the treatment of severely impaired newborns the child's interests are not the most important because exclusively the parents' decision-making right prevails.	E
--	----------

Fundamentals of Nursing

Question text and response options		Correct answer
Single Choice		
1. Characterised by pink, frothy, copious sputum ☐ A. oedema pulmonum ☐ B. embolia pulmonum ☐ C. tumor pulmonum ☐ D. tuberculosis		A
2. The bipolar lead of the ECG ☐ A. aVR ☐ B. II ☐ C. aVL ☐ D. V1-V6		B
3. In chronic type II respiratory failure the target SpO2 is ☐ A. 85-87 % ☐ B. 93-96 % ☐ C. 97-100 % ☐ D. 88-92 %		D
4. The correct order of blood collection tubes ☐ A. Coag. - Gel serum - Serum - EDTA ☐ B. Serum - Gel serum - EDTA - Coag. ☐ C. Coag. - Serum - Gel serum - EDTA ☐ D. Serum - Gel serum - Coag. - EDTA		C
5. Peripheral vein, except ☐ A. vena mediana antebrachii ☐ B. vena femoralis ☐ C. vena saphena magna ☐ D. vena cephalica		B
6. The patient's body temperature is persistently above 38 °C, the daily fluctuation does not exceed 1 °C ☐ A. febris continua ☐ B. febris remittens ☐ C. febris undulans ☐ D. febris relapsing		A
7. Contact time for alcohol-based disinfection of needle-free connectors ☐ A. 15 seconds ☐ B. 5 seconds ☐ C. 60 seconds ☐ D. 30 seconds		B

8. If the urine collection bag has a drain, it may be used for a maximum of

- ☐ A. 24 hours
- ☐ B. 72 hours
- ☐ C. 96 hours
- ☐ D. 168 hours

B

9. The routine ECG is

- ☐ A. 12-lead
- ☐ B. 6-lead
- ☐ C. 24-lead
- ☐ D. 10-lead

A

10. Maximum PaO₂/FiO₂ value for oxygen delivery with high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC)

- ☐ A. 85-100 mmHg
- ☐ B. 200-300 mmHg
- ☐ C. 25-50 mmHg
- ☐ D. 120-180 mmHg

B

11. A silicone-based bladder catheter should be changed

- ☐ A. weekly
- ☐ B. every two weeks
- ☐ C. every four weeks
- ☐ D. every six weeks

D

12. Which ECG lead records the potential difference between the left arm and the left leg

- ☐ A. I.
- ☐ B. III.
- ☐ C. aVF
- ☐ D. aVL

B

13. Enema performed to cleanse the rectum and sigmoid colon

- ☐ A. low enema
- ☐ B. cleansing enema
- ☐ C. carminative enema
- ☐ D. medicated enema

A

14. In a microdrip infusion set, 1 ml of fluid equals

- ☐ A. 10 drops
- ☐ B. 20 drops
- ☐ C. 30 drops
- ☐ D. 60 drops

D

15. A characteristic of a Point-of-Care Testing system

- ☐ A. longer TAT time
- ☐ B. laboratory diagnostics that can be performed at the bedside
- ☐ C. incorrect sampling may cause haemolysis
- ☐ D. cannot be used in a general practitioner's office

B

16. The procedure of bladder training

- ☐ A. 3 × 1-hour withholding, with 10-minute release
- ☐ B. 3 × 3-hour withholding, with 5-minute release
- ☐ C. 3 × half-hour withholding, with 5-minute release
- ☐ D. 2 × 2-hour withholding, with 10-minute release

B

17. The closed-system peripheral venous cannula

- ☐ A. should be changed every 96 hours
- ☐ B. does not cause infection
- ☐ C. protects against blood exposure
- ☐ D. inhibits fibrin formation

C

18. Which is NOT true for hypodermoclysis infusion therapy

- ☐ A. up to 3000 ml of infusion solution can be administered per day
- ☐ B. the infusion solution is administered into the subcutaneous connective tissue
- ☐ C. the infusion can also be established in the supraclavicular area
- ☐ D. only drug-free, isotonic infusion solutions can be administered

D

19. Amount of anuria in an adult

- ☐ A. less than 100 ml/24h
- ☐ B. 200–400 ml/12h
- ☐ C. 500 ml/24h
- ☐ D. 500–700 ml/12h

A

20. Needle size for subcutaneous administration

- ☐ A. 21–23 G
- ☐ B. 25–27 G
- ☐ C. 18–22 G
- ☐ D. smaller than 18 G

B

21. Where do we place the V3 electrode?

- ☐ A. midpoint of the distance between V2 and V4
- ☐ B. 4th intercostal space; left sternal border
- ☐ C. 4th intercostal space; right sternal border
- ☐ D. midpoint of the distance between V4 and V6

A

22. What is the haemoculture test?

- ☐ A. bacteriological examination of the blood
- ☐ B. examination of the urine
- ☐ C. culture examination of sputum
- ☐ D. examination of blood coagulation parameters

A

23. Which is not a crystalloid solution?

- ☐ A. Human albumin
- ☐ B. 0.9% NaCl
- ☐ C. Rindex 5
- ☐ D. Ringer lactate

A

24. Normal urinary voiding frequency in 24 hours

- ☐ A. 2–3 voids per day
- ☐ B. 4–8 voids per day; depends on fluid intake volume and bladder size
- ☐ C. 9–12 voids per day
- ☐ D. more than 12 voids per day

B

25. What does carbon dioxide retention mean?

- ☐ A. Low pCO₂ in arterial blood
- ☐ B. High pCO₂ in arterial blood
- ☐ C. High pCO₂ in venous blood
- ☐ D. Low pCO₂ in venous blood

B

26. At what angle should an intramuscular injection be administered?

- ☐ A. 15°
- ☐ B. 30°
- ☐ C. 45
- ☐ D. 90°

D

27. How is insulin administered with a pen?

- ☐ A. Intramuscularly
- ☐ B. Intravenously
- ☐ C. Intradermally
- ☐ D. Subcutaneously

D

28. In which body position should the dyspnoeic patient be placed?

- ☐ A. semi-upright position
- ☐ B. in the lateral position
- ☐ C. in an elevated tilt position
- ☐ D. supine with extended back

A

29. Sterile rubber gloves should be used for:

- ☐ A. blood sampling
- ☐ B. nasogastric tube drainage
- ☐ C. bladder catheterisation
- ☐ D. enema

C

30. A cognitive method of pain relief can be:

- ☐ A. massage
- ☐ B. music therapy
- ☐ C. cold–heat therapy
- ☐ D. deep-breathing techniques

B

31. Bloody stool in Latin:

- ☐ A. obstipatio
- ☐ B. diarrhoea
- ☐ C. dyschezia
- ☐ D. melaena

D

32. Which is NOT an indication for bladder catheterisation?

- ☐ A. retention
- ☐ B. measurement of urine volume
- ☐ C. incontinence
- ☐ D. urine sampling

C

33. A patient's pulse is filiiform if:

- ☐ A. full, normal frequency
- ☐ B. full, rapid
- ☐ C. easily compressible, rapid
- ☐ D. easily compressible, slow

C

34. How do you first check the position of the nasogastric tube during drainage in the patient:

- ☐ A. by insufflating air
- ☐ B. by aspiration with the syringe
- ☐ C. visually
- ☐ D. by X-ray

B

35. Bloody urine in Latin:

- ☐ A. dysuria
- ☐ B. hematuria
- ☐ C. pyuria
- ☐ D. polyuria

B

36. With what can you assess the patient's level of consciousness?

- ☐ A. with the Norton scale
- ☐ B. with the Braden scale
- ☐ C. with the Glasgow Coma Scale
- ☐ D. with the visual analogue scale

C

37. Select the appropriate definition: Bladder catheterisation ...

- ☐ A. is always performed by one person
- ☐ B. is always performed by two people
- ☐ C. after appropriate professional training, it can be performed by one person

B

38. During catheterisation of a female patient the slider ...

- ☐ A. should be dripped onto the catheter
- ☐ B. should be placed into the urethra
- ☐ C. should be placed into the ureter
- ☐ D. use is not mandatory

B

39. With what should the bladder catheter balloon be filled?

- ☐ A. tap water
- ☐ B. physiological saline solution
- ☐ C. distilled water
- ☐ D. all of the above are correct

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Consequences of haemolysis of the blood sample may be

- ☐ A. K level decreased
- ☐ B. LDH elevated
- ☐ C. decreased ATPI
- ☐ D. prolonged prothrombin time

C

2. Considerations when selecting the size of the blood sampling needle

- ☐ A. the patient's hydration
- ☐ B. the patient's condition
- ☐ C. the patient's pain threshold
- ☐ D. the location of the vein

C

3. Characteristics of modern, closed-system peripheral venous cannulae

- ☐ A. softens in blood by 70%
- ☐ B. less adhesion on the cannula wall
- ☐ C. has more inflow lumens
- ☐ D. turbulent flow

A

4. Factors affecting the accuracy of laboratory blood results

- ☐ A. patient characteristics
- ☐ B. medication intake
- ☐ C. laboratory characteristics
- ☐ D. sampling technique

C

5. Flushing cannulae is indicated

- ☐ A. before blood sampling
- ☐ B. before infusion therapy
- ☐ C. between drug administrations
- ☐ D. before drug administration

E

6. Causes of gastric retention resulting from tube feeding

- ☐ A. administration of feeding that is too cold
- ☐ B. administration of too large a dose
- ☐ C. high-osmolarity feeding
- ☐ D. decreased gastrointestinal motility

C

7. Local complications of peripheral venous cannulae may include

- ☐ A. phlebitis
- ☐ B. haematoma
- ☐ C. localis oedema
- ☐ D. thrombophlebitis

E

8. Properties of infusion solutions

- ☐ A. isotonic
- ☐ B. pH neutral
- ☐ C. osmolarity nearly identical to plasma
- ☐ D. sugar content normoglycaem 5,5 mmol/l

A

9. True of pulse oximetry

- ☐ A. operates on the principle of the difference in light absorption between oxy- and reduced Hgb
- ☐ B. suitable for comprehensive pulse examination
- ☐ C. measurement is inaccurate in severe anaemia
- ☐ D. is also well applicable in hypoperfusion

B

10. True about catheters

- ☐ A. The Foley catheter is a balloon catheter
- ☐ B. The Nelaton catheter has a straight tip
- ☐ C. The Thiemann catheter has a curved tip
- ☐ D. The measurement of the external diameter of a catheter is the Charrier

E

11. True for blood pressure measurement

- ☐ A. the cuff should cover half of the upper arm
- ☐ B. the estimated systolic value can be palpated at the brachial or radial artery
- ☐ C. the actual systolic value is 30 mmHg higher than the estimated systolic value
- ☐ D. the diastolic value is the 5th Korotkoff sound

C

12. Possible insertion sites for a midline cannula

- ☐ A. vena mediana cubiti
- ☐ B. vena axillaris
- ☐ C. vena cephalica
- ☐ D. vena subclavia

B

13. Characteristics of the FFP2 mask

- ☐ A. filter efficiency 80%, leakage 22%
- ☐ B. filter efficiency 94%, leakage 8%
- ☐ C. they protect the patient from airborne hazards
- ☐ D. they protect the wearer from environmental hazards flowing from outside to inside

C

14. True for inhalation therapy

- ☐ A. DPI inhalers can only be used with adequate inspiratory volume
- ☐ B. the patient needs to expectorate before dosing
- ☐ C. MDI use results in high oral deposition
- ☐ D. the mouthpiece provides 4-5× greater deposition than the face mask

E

15. Consequences of incorrect inversion of the blood collection tube

- ☐ A. Haemolysis
- ☐ B. clotting in the anticoagulant tube
- ☐ C. incomplete clotting in the serum tube
- ☐ D. precipitation in the gel tube

A

16. Assessment items of the Norton scale

- ☐ A. the patient's BMI
- ☐ B. the patient's mental status
- ☐ C. the patient's body temperature
- ☐ D. the patient's mobility

C

17. Parameters indicating a tolerable condition

- ☐ A. SpO₂: 92%; respiration: 13/min; pulse: 58/min
- ☐ B. SpO₂: 88%; respiration: 42/min; pulse: 153/min
- ☐ C. SpO₂: 94%; respiration: 25/min; pulse: 110/min
- ☐ D. SpO₂: 98%; respiration: 16/min; pulse: 75/min

B

18. Cheyne-Stokes respiration possible in

- ☐ A. injury to the medulla oblongata
- ☐ B. toxic encephalopathy
- ☐ C. traumatic brain injury
- ☐ D. heart failure

E

19. Possible sites for intramuscular injection

- ☐ A. vastus lateralis
- ☐ B. rectus femoris
- ☐ C. dorsogluteal region
- ☐ D. vastus dorsalis

A

20. Nursing plans can be

- ☐ A. short-term plans
- ☐ B. mid-term plans
- ☐ C. long-term plans
- ☐ D. plans according to the location of the disease

A

21. Indications for a PICC (peripherally inserted central catheter):

- ☐ A. fewer complications compared to a central venous catheter
- ☐ B. can remain in place beyond 6 days, even up to one year
- ☐ C. facilitates frequent venous access
- ☐ D. reduces the risk of thrombosis

A

22. After insertion of a bladder catheter:

- ☐ A. catheter colonisation begins immediately
- ☐ B. many of the bacteria colonising the catheter area are biofilm-forming
- ☐ C. biofilm is often the basis of urinary tract infection
- ☐ D. biofilm complicates antibiotic treatment

E

23. Risk factors for catheter-associated urinary tract infection

- ☐ A. age
- ☐ B. if the aseptic rule is violated
- ☐ C. immunosuppressed state
- ☐ D. male sex

A

24. During the nursing history, the patient's following should be assessed:

- ☐ A. personal data
- ☐ B. objective symptoms
- ☐ C. subjective symptoms
- ☐ D. psychological, social and spiritual needs

E

25. Before mobilising the patient, the following must be checked and assessed:

- ☐ A. the patient's range of motion
- ☐ B. the patient's need
- ☐ C. current physical condition
- ☐ D. the quality of assistive devices

A

26. Nursing tasks in the care of the deceased:

- ☐ A. Determination of the occurrence of death
- ☐ B. Documentation of the time of death
- ☐ C. Writing the toe tag
- ☐ D. Attachment of the toe tag

C

27. Indications for bladder catheterisation:

- ☐ A. retentio urinae
- ☐ B. collection of a sterile urine sample
- ☐ C. measurement of intake and output
- ☐ D. incontinence

A

28. Areas of patient observation:

- ☐ A. sleep
- ☐ B. mobility
- ☐ C. nutrition
- ☐ D. rest

E

29. A nurse's independent function:

- ☐ A. patient assessment
- ☐ B. maintaining documentation
- ☐ C. ensuring patient comfort
- ☐ D. Administration of an intravenous injection

A

30. A nurse's non-independent function:

- ☐ A. intravenous fluid replacement
- ☐ B. Administration of an intramuscular injection
- ☐ C. administration of antibiotics
- ☐ D. observation of secretions

A

31. To be checked before starting tube feeding:

- ☐ A. position of the tube
- ☐ B. presence of bowel sounds
- ☐ C. expiry date of the enteral formula
- ☐ D. patient's body position

A

32. True regarding respiratory rate:

- ☐ A. it increases in fever
- ☐ B. normal value is 12-20/min
- ☐ C. 40/min indicates hyperpnoea
- ☐ D. it decreases with exertion

A

33. How can hypostatic pneumonia be prevented?

- ☐ A. do not leave the patient lying flat on their back
- ☐ B. by assisting elimination of airway secretions
- ☐ C. by seating the patient in an armchair if possible
- ☐ D. with breathing exercises

E

34. To be checked before using an intravenous cannula:

- ☐ A. time of insertion
- ☐ B. condition of the skin around the cannula
- ☐ C. patency of the cannula
- ☐ D. secure fixation of the cannula

E

35. What should be ensured to prevent dehydration?

- ☐ A. artificial nutrition
- ☐ B. constant body temperature
- ☐ C. adequate renal function
- ☐ D. replacement of salt and fluids

D

36. On which arm is it advisable to measure the patient's blood pressure at the first encounter?

- ☐ A. on the left
- ☐ B. on the right
- ☐ C. on neither
- ☐ D. on both

D

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. In a Harris enema the container is moved up and down so that the enema fluid reaches the small intestine.

A

2. With cannulae of smaller diameter the distribution of the solution is better, and it irritates the venous wall less.

A

3. The balloons of indwelling catheters are filled with 0.9% NaCl solution for catheter fixation.

B

4. Closed-system short biocompatible peripheral cannulae may remain in place for up to 144 hours.

A

5. The fixation of cannulae with gauze-based dressings only needs to be changed every 72 hours.	B
6. The smaller the diameter of the cannula chosen for infusion therapy, the better the blood flow at the cannula tip.	A
7. To prevent needlestick injuries it is recommended to use cannulae equipped with active or passive safety systems.	A
8. The purpose of a carminative enema is to relieve distension caused by intestinal gas.	A
9. In venous blood sampling the distance between the tourniquet and the puncture site must not exceed 10 cm.	A
10. A prefilled heparin syringe must always be de-aired.	B
11. A Port-a-cath enables long-term drug therapy for patients with malignant disease.	A
12. TAT time denotes the patient preparation time for laboratory specimen collection.	B
13. Peripheral short cannulae should be locked with 10 IU heparin and 10 ml NaCl solution.	B
14. With needle-free connectors the cone does not need to be disinfected.	B
15. Catheterisation of female and male patients is a nursing task; in high-risk cases it is a medical task.	A
16. By injection drugs are administered paravasally.	B
17. The most common complication of an indwelling urinary bladder catheter is nosocomial infection.	A
18. If induration, erythema or swelling is visible or palpable at the site of a peripheral venous catheter, it is a sign of phlebitis and the nurse must remove the catheter immediately.	A

19. Fluid losses are primarily replaced with crystalloid solutions, because isotonic electrolyte solutions distribute unevenly within the total extracellular space.	B
20. Colloid solutions with colloid osmotic pressure (COP) — for example gelatin- or starch-based infusion solutions — fundamentally remain in the extracellular fluid compartment.	B
21. Bladder catheter insertion is necessary during prolonged surgical procedures.	A
22. Alternatives to an indwelling catheter are intermittent catheterisation and the condom catheter.	A
23. Tidal volume is the amount of air taken in during inhalation, which is approximately 500 mL.	A
24. Gasping is a continuous expiratory state interrupted at intervals by rapid, short inspirations.	A
25. If the blood pressure cuff is too small, the measured blood pressure value will be lower.	B
26. The patient should be placed in the Sims position (lying on the left side with the legs drawn up) for an enema.	A
27. As part of the nursing process, after planning the nurse establishes actual and potential nursing diagnoses.	B
28. Act CLIV of 1997 contains the definition of hospice/palliative care.	A
29. Strict bed rest means that the patient may not leave the bed but may choose their own body position.	B
30. Raising the catheter bag above the bladder during patient transport is indicated.	B
31. In urinary retention a maximum of 1000 mL of urine may be drained at once.	B
32. A catheter made of PVC material may be used for 28 days.	B

33. A catheter bag with a drainage valve may be used for up to 168 hours.	B
34. Female sex is one risk factor for catheter-associated urinary tract infection.	A
35. Prevention of pressure ulcers is an indication for bladder catheter insertion.	B

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. When flushing venous cannulae the pulsatile technique is recommended, because this removes fibrin, drug and bacterial particles from the cannula wall more effectively.	A
2. Before catheterisation the genitalia should be cleansed with soap and warm water, as this also reduces the risk of urinary tract infections.	A
3. When catheterising a male patient a lubricant containing lidocaine should be used, as this can prevent sphincter spasm.	A
4. In total urinary retention it is forbidden to drain the bladder all at once, because sudden bladder collapse causes bleeding.	A
5. It is forbidden to check the correct position of a nasogastric tube by aspiration, because a Levin tube has only one lumen and can easily become occluded.	D
6. By using needleless cannula connectors we significantly reduce the possibility of exposure to blood, because negative displacement reduces the backflow of blood into the cannula.	B
7. Pulse oximetry is based on the difference in light absorption between oxyhaemoglobin and reduced haemoglobin, because haemoglobin has good light-absorbing properties due to its iron content.	C
8. Einthoven's leads of the ECG are unipolar, because they display leads I, II and III on the ECG trace.	D
9. A bladder catheter is required, among other situations, when the patient is incontinent, in order to prevent decubitus problems.	E

10. The nursing process is a logically outlined problem-solving process in which the focus should be on maintaining, restoring, or the endeavour to achieve health.	A
11. During bladder catheterisation it is important that the patient concerned (if possible) be informed of the catheter's benefits and risks, and that this information be provided both verbally and in writing.	A
12. The drainage of a nasogastric tube can also be diagnostic, because the gastric contents discharged through the tube can be observed.	A
13. Moving the patient is only possible with a patient lift, because the use of a patient lift also helps to preserve the nurse's health.	E
14. In fever the body's fluid requirements increase; therefore the patient may need a considerably greater volume of fluids than usual.	A
15. During blood sampling the recommended order of tubes must be observed because this reduces pre-analytical error.	A
16. The use of invasive devices increases the risk of infection because they provide a direct entry portal for pathogens.	A
17. High-osmolarity infusions increase the likelihood of phlebitis when administered peripherally, therefore their administration via a central vein is recommended.	A
18. In cases of urinary incontinence the patient should be catheterised, because this prevents the development of decubitus.	E

History of Nursing

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. Who initiated the International Red Cross movement? ☐ A. Henry Dunant ☐ B. Florence Nightingale ☐ C. Thomas Willis ☐ D. Edward Jenner	A
2. Which does not belong to Hippocrates' threefold ethical principle? ☐ A. Not to commit illegality ☐ B. Not to accept material goods ☐ C. Do no harm ☐ D. Keep confidentiality	B
3. Who founded the Blue Cross Márta Nurses' Association? ☐ A. Kossuth Zsuzsanna ☐ B. Stefánia Hercegnő ☐ C. Trugly Margit ☐ D. Hugonnai Vilma	C
4. Who was the first to use statistical tools to measure and demonstrate the effectiveness of nursing? ☐ A. Virginia Henderson ☐ B. Florence Nightingale ☐ C. Cicely Saunders ☐ D. Ethel Gordon Fenwick	B
5. Who defined human needs in 14 points? ☐ A. Virginia Henderson ☐ B. Dorothea Orem ☐ C. Martha Rogers ☐ D. Florence Nightingale	A
6. Whose nursing model places emphasis on determining the extent and manner of the nursing deficit? ☐ A. Virginia Henderson ☐ B. Dorothea Orem ☐ C. Florence Nightingale ☐ D. Callista Roy	B
7. What solution did Ignác Semmelweis introduce on his ward for effective handwashing? ☐ A. Citric acid solution ☐ B. Chlorinated lime solution ☐ C. Alcohol-based solution	B

☐ D. Tincture of iodine solution

B

8. Which international organisation has the task of developing professional recommendations, health protection programmes, and strategies?

- ☐ A. International Red Cross
- ☐ B. World Health Organization
- ☐ C. International Council of Nurses
- ☐ D. European Federation of Nurses

D

9. According to whose nursing model does our health law formulate nursing?

- ☐ A. Florence Nightingale
- ☐ B. Kossuth Zsuzsanna
- ☐ C. Trugly Margit
- ☐ D. Virginia Henderson

B

10. When was the first curriculum-based nursing education launched in the world?

- ☐ A. In 1860, in London
- ☐ B. In 1950, in the USA
- ☐ C. In 1600, in Rome
- ☐ D. In 1848, in Debrecen

A

11. When do we celebrate Hungarian Nurses' Day?

- ☐ A. 19 February
- ☐ B. 12 May
- ☐ C. 7 April
- ☐ D. 1 July

B

12. What do we celebrate on World Health Day?

- ☐ A. Florence Nightingale's birthday
- ☐ B. The entry into force of the WHO Constitution
- ☐ C. The founding of the International Red Cross
- ☐ D. Hippocrates' birthday

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

C

1. What specialist medical qualification did Ignác Semmelweis hold?

- ☐ A. Paediatrician
- ☐ B. Obstetrician-gynaecologist
- ☐ C. Pathologist
- ☐ D. Surgeon

C

2. What tasks does the WHO perform?

- ☐ A. Quality control

- ☐ B. Data collection
- ☐ C. Hospital financing
- ☐ D. Development of health protection strategies

A

3. In which institutions did the Márta nurses work?

- ☐ A. Szent Rókus Hospital
- ☐ B. Eötvös Lóránd Radium and X-ray Institute
- ☐ C. Kútvölgyi-úti Hospital (OTBA)
- ☐ D. Szent Margit Hospital

C

4. In which hospital did Ignác Semmelweis work?

- ☐ A. Szent Margit Hospital
- ☐ B. Szent Rókus Hospital
- ☐ C. Szent János Hospital
- ☐ D. Vienna Obstetric Clinic

E

5. What tasks does the International Red Cross carry out?

- ☐ A. Donor recruitment for blood donations
- ☐ B. Organising first aid courses
- ☐ C. Collecting donations
- ☐ D. Disaster protection

C

6. Which international organisation has its headquarters in Geneva?

- ☐ A. ICN
- ☐ B. WHO
- ☐ C. FEPI
- ☐ D. International Red Cross

E

7. Principles of the International Red Cross

- ☐ A. Neutrality
- ☐ B. Impartiality
- ☐ C. Voluntary service
- ☐ D. Universality

A

8. The nurse's roles according to Virginia Henderson

- ☐ A. Helps the individual
- ☐ B. Acts for the individual
- ☐ C. Collaborates with the individual
- ☐ D. Decides on behalf of the individual

B

9. What originates from Hippocrates?

- ☐ A. Medical oath
- ☐ B. First anatomy atlas
- ☐ C. Ethical rules
- ☐ D. Definition of the concept of asepsis

10. Which are true of Zsuzsanna Kossuth

- ☐ A. She was a national chief nurse
- ☐ B. She worked with Ferenc Flór
- ☐ C. She was born in 1817
- ☐ D. She is buried in New York

E

11. Whose model places emphasis on the individual's self-care ability

- ☐ A. Callista Roy
- ☐ B. Virginia Henderson
- ☐ C. Martha Rogers
- ☐ D. Dorothea Orem

C

12. Which are true of E. Florence Nightingale

- ☐ A. Author of "Notes on Nursing"
- ☐ B. Cared for the wounded in World War I
- ☐ C. Creator of the polar diagram
- ☐ D. Researched nursing roles

B

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Hippocrates' mother was a midwife.

A

2. Zsuzsanna Kossuth organised and directed more than 60 field hospitals during the 1848/49 War of Independence.

A

3. Florence Nightingale was born in London.

B

4. Semmelweis was the first to perform an oophorectomy in our country.

A

5. Virginia Henderson founded the first nursing training school in London.

B

6. The WHO is a specialised agency of the UN.

A

7. The ICN was founded in 1899.

A

8. Ignác Semmelweis began his studies at the law faculty in Vienna.

A

9. The training of the Blue Cross Márta Nurses' Association was accredited by the ICN.	A
10. Virginia Henderson co-developed her model with Florence Nightingale.	B

Relation Analysis

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- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. The first anatomical notes come from Galen, because Galen dissected many human bodies.	C
2. Florence Nightingale studied at the Crimean university because she worked in the Crimean War.	D
3. The Austrian military court did not sentence Zsuzsanna Kossuth to death because the testimony of the Austrian officers defended her.	A
4. Virginia Henderson researched the nursing roles because she developed the adaptation model.	C
5. Ignaz Semmelweis demonstrated the bacteria that are the causative agents of puerperal fever, because at that time the electron microscope had been invented.	E
6. The ethical code for Hungarian healthcare workers was developed by MESZK, because the ICN is the largest professional umbrella organisation for nurses.	B

Internal Medicine and Nursing – Specialist Nursing

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. The bipolar lead of the ECG

- ☐ A. aVR
- ☐ B. II
- ☐ C. aVL
- ☐ D. V1-V6

B

2. The following is NOT true about warming blood products

- ☐ A. the product temperature must be between 20-37 °C
- ☐ B. the warming duration is 20-30 minutes
- ☐ C. the product may stand at room temperature for half to a maximum of 1 hour
- ☐ D. the product may be warmed in a water bath at a maximum of 37 °C

B

3. An adverse effect of steroid therapy, except

- ☐ A. hyperkalaemia
- ☐ B. hypernatraemia
- ☐ C. hypocalcaemia
- ☐ D. ulcerogenic effect

A

4. NOT true about plasma products

- ☐ A. can be stored between -18 and -25 °C for 3 months
- ☐ B. can be administered even in case of protein allergy
- ☐ C. can be stored below -25 °C for 24 months
- ☐ D. thawed plasma cannot be refrozen

B

5. True regarding Homan's sign examination

- ☐ A. the test is performed on an extended limb
- ☐ B. during the test the limb is occluded
- ☐ C. pain on dorsiflexion of the foot
- ☐ D. it is forbidden to perform the test with the knee flexed

C

6. Required for cytological preparation of the aspirate after sternum puncture

- ☐ A. Heparin
- ☐ B. Sodium citrate
- ☐ C. Bacteriological culture medium
- ☐ D. Formalin

D

7. True statement about HbA1c

- ☐ A. reflects the average blood glucose value over the past 12-16 weeks
- ☐ B. in healthy individuals the value is 4–6%
- ☐ C. important in the differential diagnosis of type 1 and type 2 DM
- ☐ D. the higher the blood glucose, the fewer haemoglobin subunits bind sugar

B

8. Required for preparation of a bone marrow smear after sternum puncture

- ☐ A. Heparin
- ☐ B. Formalin
- ☐ C. Bacteriological culture medium
- ☐ D. Sodium citrate

D

9. Plum-coloured, bluish-red sputum is characteristic of

- ☐ A. pulmonary embolism
- ☐ B. pulmonary oedema
- ☐ C. pulmonary tumour
- ☐ D. tuberculosis

A

10. For dorsal ECG recording, the position of the device's V5 electrode

- ☐ A. on the left side, on the posterior axillary line at the level of V6
- ☐ B. on the left side, in the line of the angulus scapulae (mid-scapular line) at the level of V7
- ☐ C. on the left side, paravertebrally on the spinous process of the spine at the level of V8
- ☐ D. on the left side, at the halfway distance between the posterior axillary line and the spine

B

11. Does NOT belong to the group of rapid-acting insulins

- ☐ A. Actrapid HM
- ☐ B. Humulin L
- ☐ C. NovoRapid Penfill
- ☐ D. Humalog Cartridge

B

12. True about cardioversion

- ☐ A. we use the defibrillator in synchronised mode
- ☐ B. we use the defibrillator in asynchronous mode
- ☐ C. the defibrillator paddles are always placed in the apex–sternum position
- ☐ D. the defibrillator must always be switched to Demand mode

A

13. True of a left-shifted blood count

- ☐ A. low white blood cell count
- ☐ B. polyglobulia
- ☐ C. younger, immature white blood cells in the blood
- ☐ D. polycithaemia

C

14. The following symptom allows the nurse to detect latent tetany during blood pressure measurement on the upper arm

- ☐ A. Erb's sign
- ☐ B. Risus sardonicus ("sardonic smile")
- ☐ C. Chvostek's sign
- ☐ D. Trousseau's sign

D

15. Characteristics of pain in duodenal ulcer, except

- ☐ A. sharp, burning, rarely cramping, 'hunger pain'
- ☐ B. stops after eating, with gastric emptying
- ☐ C. eating and antacids relieve it; alcohol, coffee, nervousness aggravate it
- ☐ D. radiates to the back, right side, and loins

B

16. Regarding modern drug treatment of HIV-infected patients, except

- ☐ A. there are very many different drug side effects
- ☐ B. single-tablet therapy
- ☐ C. therapeutic failure is caused by inadequate adherence
- ☐ D. use of long-acting compounds

A

17. Merseburg triad symptoms, except

- ☐ A. tachycardia
- ☐ B. heat intolerance
- ☐ C. exophthalmos
- ☐ D. goitre

B

18. Applicable in the definition of acute renal failure

- ☐ A. NYHA stages
- ☐ B. Modified DUKE criteria
- ☐ C. RIFLE criteria
- ☐ D. Killip classification

C

19. For which of the following patients should the nurse prepare the following preparation for subcutaneous administration: teriparatide injection (in a pen)?

- ☐ A. PE
- ☐ B. Diabetes Mellitus
- ☐ C. Deep vein thrombosis
- ☐ D. Osteoporosis

D

20. In nutritional management of patients with acute pancreatitis, which feeding option is NOT recommended

- ☐ A. nasogastric tube feeding
- ☐ B. jejunal tube feeding
- ☐ C. withholding oral intake for several days
- ☐ D. parenteral nutrition

C

21. The appearance of the malar (butterfly) erythema is a characteristic sign of which autoimmune disease?

- ☐ A. SLE
- ☐ B. Scleroderma
- ☐ C. Polyarteritis nodosa
- ☐ D. Schönlein–Henoch purpura

A

22. In diabetic foot examination, the procedure includes all of the following except

- ☐ A. examination of vibration sense with a Rydel–Seiffer calibrated tuning fork
- ☐ B. Podiat plantar examination
- ☐ C. reflex examination
- ☐ D. examination of touch and pain sensation with a monofilament

B

23. Which of the following is NOT an allergy test

D

- ☐ A. Prick test
- ☐ B. Nasal provocation test
- ☐ C. Epicutaneous (patch) test
- ☐ D. Mantoux test

A

24. In a gout patient, the symptom characteristic only for the period of recurrent attacks

- ☐ A. appearance of tophi
- ☐ B. sudden onset of intense, typically nocturnal pain
- ☐ C. elevated serum uric acid level
- ☐ D. fever

C

25. For which type of kidney stone is it NOT necessary to restrict or avoid consumption of meats and meat products?

- ☐ A. calcium-containing kidney stone
- ☐ B. uric acid stone
- ☐ C. struvite stones
- ☐ D. cystine stone

B

26. Which statement is NOT true regarding ABPM?

- ☐ A. suitable for monitoring fluctuating blood pressure values
- ☐ B. it cannot avoid or exclude white-coat hypertension
- ☐ C. no need to carry out activities different from usual
- ☐ D. the obtained results make individualised treatment possible

D

27. NOT part of the BRAT diet

- ☐ A. consumption of peelable fruits is recommended
- ☐ B. consumption of fried/cooked/toasted foods is necessary
- ☐ C. consumption of carbohydrate-rich foods is advantageous
- ☐ D. consumption of foods with high essential oil content is always recommended

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

A

1. The diagnostic role of the ECG

- ☐ A. diagnosis of impulse generation disorders
- ☐ B. diagnosis of impulse conduction disorders
- ☐ C. diagnosis of myocardial ischaemia
- ☐ D. diagnosis of vascular stenosis

C

2. True regarding the OGTT

- ☐ A. preceded by a 6-hour fast
- ☐ B. dissolve 75 g of glucose and consume on an empty stomach
- ☐ C. blood glucose measurement at 60 minutes
- ☐ D. a 120-minute blood glucose value of 7.8–11.1 mmol/l indicates impaired glucose tolerance

3. True regarding blood culture sampling

- ☐ A. the sample should be started in the anaerobic bottle
- ☐ B. take the sample during rigors or at the onset of fever
- ☐ C. if the sample cannot be delivered to the laboratory within 1 hour, store it in a refrigerator below 5 °C
- ☐ D. in suspected cannula infection take samples both from the cannula and from a healthy peripheral vein

C

4. These signs are the basis for diagnosing deep vein thrombosis in the Well's score

- ☐ A. tenderness on palpation of the calf muscles
- ☐ B. entire limb swelling / unilateral oedema
- ☐ C. presence of non-varicose collateral veins
- ☐ D. non-palpable dorsalis pedis artery

A

5. Parts of the physical examination

- ☐ A. inspection
- ☐ B. ballottement
- ☐ C. auscultation
- ☐ D. palpation

A

6. A biopsy can be performed during the examination

- ☐ A. gastroscopy
- ☐ B. sigmoidoscopy
- ☐ C. colonoscopy
- ☐ D. irrigoscopy

A

7. A condition for good nebulisation during inhalation therapy

- ☐ A. the particle size of the nebulised drug
- ☐ B. drug interaction
- ☐ C. low drug deposition
- ☐ D. biological availability

B

8. Characteristics of the INR laboratory test

- ☐ A. in an anticoagulated patient it should be between 2 and 3
- ☐ B. in mechanical valve cases it should be between 3 and 4.5
- ☐ C. laboratory control is required every 3 weeks
- ☐ D. INR above 5 increases the risk of embolisation

A

9. Punctures performed solely for diagnostic purposes

- ☐ A. pleural puncture
- ☐ B. sternal puncture
- ☐ C. peritoneal puncture
- ☐ D. lumbar puncture

C

10. A symptom of acute critical limb ischaemia

- ☐ A. pain
- ☐ B. absence of pulse
- ☐ C. numbness
- ☐ D. pallor

E

11. Options for vascular access for dialysis

- ☐ A. central venous cannula
- ☐ B. arteria femoralis cannula
- ☐ C. AV graft
- ☐ D. midline cannula

B

12. Nursing-rule for sublingual nitroglycerin administration in suspected ACS

- ☐ A. should not be given if systolic blood pressure is below 110 mmHg
- ☐ B. may only be administered with blood pressure monitoring
- ☐ C. a maximum of 2 exposures may be given at 10-minute intervals
- ☐ D. may only be given in the presence of STEMI ECG changes

A

13. The presence of the following can be demonstrated by blood culture testing

- ☐ A. fungal infection
- ☐ B. viral infection
- ☐ C. bacterial infection
- ☐ D. infection caused by protozoa

B

14. An element of cardiac rehabilitation

- ☐ A. Aspirin and antianginal treatment
- ☐ B. smoking cessation and cholesterol control
- ☐ C. blood pressure control
- ☐ D. education, patient instruction

E

15. True regarding the nurse's tasks related to peritoneal dialysis (PD) treatment:

- ☐ A. recognises infectious and non-infectious complications of PD treatment
- ☐ B. optimally PD treatment should be started at the earliest 4 weeks after Tenckhoff catheter insertion
- ☐ C. optimally PD treatment should be started at the earliest 2 weeks after Tenckhoff catheter insertion
- ☐ D. recognition of infectious and non-infectious complications of PD treatment is not the nurse's task

B

16. Typical fracture sites resulting from postmenopausal osteoporosis:

- ☐ A. forearm
- ☐ B. rib
- ☐ C. vertebra
- ☐ D. pelvis

A

17. True regarding stool calprotectin testing

- ☐ A. calprotectin testing is performed from a stool sample
- ☐ B. resistant to degradative enzymes, does not decompose in stool for 7 days
- ☐ C. a biochemical marker suitable for differentiating organic and functional bowel diseases
- ☐ D. the test cannot be performed during menstruation and in case of diarrhoea

E

18. The phases of Raynaud's phenomenon

- ☐ A. necrosis
- ☐ B. cyanosis
- ☐ C. icterus
- ☐ D. hyperaemia

C

19. Closed system transfer devices

- ☐ A. are effectively applicable in the fields of oncology and oncohaematology
- ☐ B. their use demonstrably results in contamination levels far lower than those who do not use such systems
- ☐ C. reduce the possibility of contamination among healthcare workers exposed to toxic preparations
- ☐ D. components: protector, injector, adapter

E

20. Tissues affected by autoimmunity

- ☐ A. Gastrointestinal tract
- ☐ B. Bones
- ☐ C. Skin
- ☐ D. Blood

E

21. During the diagnostic process of pheochromocytoma, as a nurse you may expect the clinician to order the following laboratory tests:

- ☐ A. Cortisol
- ☐ B. Normetanephrine (NMN)
- ☐ C. Aldosterone
- ☐ D. Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA)

C

22. Nursing considerations for sputum sampling

- ☐ A. Specimen collection should preferably be performed in the morning
- ☐ B. Storage at room temperature for a maximum of 2 hours
- ☐ C. The patient should expectorate the secretion with a forceful cough following a deep inhalation
- ☐ D. It should be performed after toothbrushing

A

23. A patient in the symptomatic HIV-positive stage may present with the following symptoms

- ☐ A. Persistent lymph node swelling
- ☐ B. Kaposi sarcoma
- ☐ C. Rapidly growing viral warts
- ☐ D. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

B

24. Characteristics of the newer type Dcont blood glucose meters

- ☐ A. The device does not require coding; it uses a universal code
- ☐ B. Operating temperature range is unusually wide, 8–44 °C
- ☐ C. It has a strip-ejector function
- ☐ D. Only 0.6 µl of blood is required for the measurement

E

25. Locations of soft-tissue tophi among the symptoms of a patient with gout

- ☐ A. Auricle (pinna)
- ☐ B. Internal organs
- ☐ C. Over the Achilles tendon
- ☐ D. Eyelid

A

26. Characteristics of peak bone mass development

- ☐ A. It begins to decline gradually at around 60 years of age
- ☐ B. In women it is approximately 30% lower than in men
- ☐ C. It develops by about 15 years of age

C

☐ D. Its development depends on genetic factors

27. Regarding monitoring of drug therapy, the nurse correctly informs the HIV-infected patient of the following:

C

- ☐ A. At the start of therapy: CD4 count and viral load determination every 2 weeks
- ☐ B. At the start of therapy: CD4 count and viral load determination every 4–6 weeks
- ☐ C. If the viral load remains below the detection limit for a prolonged period: annual CD4 and viral load measurement
- ☐ D. If the viral load remains below the detection limit for a prolonged period: CD4 and viral load measurement every 6 months

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The number of neutrophil granulocytes increases in bacterial inflammations.

A

2. On detecting signs of a transfusion complication, the transfusion must be stopped immediately with simultaneous removal of the venous cannula, and the physician supervising the transfusion must be notified.

B

3. Discontinuation of metformin-containing medications is recommended 48 hours before any contrast-enhanced radiological examination and for 48 hours after the examination.

A

4. The effect of platelet aggregation inhibitors ceases 24 hours after the last dose.

B

5. When sampling blood cultures, collection should always begin with the bottle labelled "anaerobic".

B

6. An improperly performed inhalation therapy may result in drug deposition.

A

7. In oxygen therapy via nasal cannula, a flow higher than 6 l/min is not effective due to the limited capacity of the nose.

A

8. An OGTT should not be performed during febrile illness or during menstruation.

A

9. In severe hypoglycaemia, the nurse may administer 8–20 g of 40% glucose infusion intravenously.

B

10. Inappropriately administered oxygen in a non-hypoxaemic patient may cause an increase in blood pressure and CO₂ retention.

A

- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. When ordering blood cultures, the sample should be taken at the earliest stage of the febrile episode, because microorganisms populate the bloodstream 60–90 minutes before the onset of rigors and fever.

A

2. During paracentesis, a large volume of free peritoneal fluid causing discomfort to the patient is drained rapidly; therefore, fluid removal must in all cases be performed into a closed-collection drainage bag.

D

3. Before an exercise ECG test, the patient should in all cases take their regularly used cardiovascular medications, because the exercise ECG must be terminated in the event of an arrhythmia.

D

4. Inhalation therapy using a dry powder inhaler (DPI) can only be used in patients who can generate an adequate inspiratory volume, because drug deposition significantly affects therapeutic effectiveness.

A

5. The Minnesota tube is safer than the Sengstaken–Blakemore tube because its fourth, oesophageal lumen prevents aspiration of swallowed saliva and blood from an oesophageal varix.

A

6. Low-flow oxygen therapy administered via nasal cannula can achieve an FiO₂ of up to 45%, because oxygen entry into the alveoli is more effective in a system with a smaller cross-sectional area.

C

7. Pre-filled LMWH syringes are supplied in a deaerated state; therefore they do not need to be deaerated prior to use.

D

8. After renal biopsy, 24 hours of bed rest and 1–2 days of institutional observation are necessary because the patient must avoid physical activity for approximately 4 weeks.

C

9. In diabetes mellitus, diffuse sclerosis of the crural arteries occurs; therefore, measurement of the Ankle–Brachial Index (ABI) may be limited in diabetic patients.

A

10. Low glycaemic index foods are rapidly broken down; therefore they raise blood glucose more slowly and more evenly.

D

11. Non-pharmacological treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) also includes the use of assistive devices, because the disease may reach a stage where supplementary devices are required.

A

12. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) must be initiated immediately after potential exposure, at the latest within 72 hours, because its efficacy can only be ensured this way.

A

13. In osteoporosis, the value of the bone's areal density deviates negatively from the young adult peak bone density characteristic for the population by at least 2.5 times the corresponding standard deviation; therefore this value is called the Z-score.

C

14. Administration of levothyroxine eliminates the symptoms of the hypothyroid patient; therefore it is important that the patient takes the medication in the morning on an empty stomach with a small amount of water and then does not drink coffee or eat for half an hour.

B

Internal Medicine and Nursing – Clinical Practice

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Which statement regarding anticoagulant therapy is correct?

- ☐ A. The anticoagulated patient's INR should be set to 1–2
- ☐ B. The anticoagulated patient's INR should be set to 3–4
- ☐ C. The anticoagulated patient's INR should be set to 4–5
- ☐ D. The anticoagulated patient's INR should be set to 2–3

D

2. Which of the following is not a sign of digitalis intoxication?

- ☐ A. Chest pain
- ☐ B. Bradycardia
- ☐ C. Scintillating vision
- ☐ D. Nausea, vomiting

A

3. What does the following phenomenon suggest: The diabetic patient complains of nocturnal hunger, but their morning blood glucose values are high.

- ☐ A. Hyperglycaemic coma
- ☐ B. Somogyi effect
- ☐ C. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- ☐ D. Gestational diabetes

B

4. Which agent is the first choice in the treatment of hypertension?

- ☐ A. Calcium channel blocker
- ☐ B. ACE inhibitors
- ☐ C. Alpha blockers
- ☐ D. Diuretic

B

5. In which arrhythmia is IV verapamil contraindicated:

- ☐ A. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
- ☐ B. WPW-associated atrial fibrillation
- ☐ C. Atrial flutter

B

6. First step in the treatment of diabetic ketoacidotic coma:

- ☐ A. Administration of insulin
- ☐ B. Fluid replacement
- ☐ C. Correction of acidosis

B

7. Which is the most common haemophilic bleeding manifestation:

- ☐ A. Epistaxis
- ☐ B. Suffusions
- ☐ C. Haemarthrosis

C

8. When do we speak of insulin-dependent diabetes?

- ☐ A. When a good metabolic state can be achieved only by administration of insulin.
- ☐ B. When insulin is necessary to keep the patient alive.
- ☐ C. When the diabetes manifests under 40 years of age.

B

9. The treatment strategy of status asthmaticus:

- ☐ A. Beta-receptor mimetic (inhaler) + aminophylline + steroid.
- ☐ B. High-dose sedative + steroid.
- ☐ C. Aminophylline + steroid + mucolytic.
- ☐ D. Beta-receptor blocker + aminophylline + steroid.
- ☐ E. Beta-receptor mimetic (inhaler) + mucolytic.

A

10. Select the incorrect statement!

- ☐ A. In asthma bronchiale, long-acting β_2 agonists (LABA) are chosen second-line in maintenance therapy
- ☐ B. In asthma bronchiale, local steroid treatment is used as the first-choice treatment in maintenance therapy.
- ☐ C. In asthma bronchiale, systemic steroid treatment is used as the first-choice treatment in maintenance therapy.
- ☐ D. In COPD, long-acting β_2 agonists (LABA) are chosen first-line in maintenance therapy

C

11. Does not belong among the complications of ulcerative colitis:

- ☐ A. Toxic megacolon
- ☐ B. Colon carcinoma
- ☐ C. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- ☐ D. Oesophagitis C

D

12. Characteristic of type 2 diabetes mellitus

- ☐ A. Insulin-dependent
- ☐ B. Always begins in childhood
- ☐ C. Shows familial clustering
- ☐ D. Caused by insulin resistance

C

13. Does not predispose to development of deep vein thrombosis:

- ☐ A. Smoking
- ☐ B. Low platelet count
- ☐ C. Malignant tumour
- ☐ D. Use of oral contraceptives

B

14. Cough may be characteristic, except:

- ☐ A. Pulmonary embolism
- ☐ B. Left-sided heart failure
- ☐ C. COPD
- ☐ D. Addison's disease

D

15. Macrocytic anaemia:

- ☐ A. Thalassaemia
- ☐ B. Anaemia caused by alcoholic liver disease
- ☐ C. Renal anaemia

D

☐ D. Pernicious anaemia

D

16. Which of the following is not a disease of the small intestine?

- ☐ A. Coeliac disease
- ☐ B. Lactose intolerance
- ☐ C. IBD
- ☐ D. Ulcerative colitis

E

17. Is not part of the nephrotic syndrome:

- ☐ A. Proteinuria
- ☐ B. Hypoproteinaemia
- ☐ C. Hypoalbuminaemic oedema
- ☐ D. Hyperlipoproteinaemia
- ☐ E. High blood glucose level

C

18. A symptom of left-sided heart failure:

- ☐ A. Congested liver
- ☐ B. Gastritis
- ☐ C. Pulmonary congestion
- ☐ D. Renal congestion
- ☐ E. Fluid appearing in serous cavities

D

19. Pathomechanism of acute infarction may be:

- ☐ A. Complication of a coronary artery-related procedure
- ☐ B. Spontaneous rupture of an unstable plaque and formation of the adherent thrombus
- ☐ C. Relative coronary insufficiency due to a sudden increase in oxygen demand
- ☐ D. All of the above

E

20. Secondary hypertension can be caused by, except

- ☐ A. Hyperthyroidism
- ☐ B. Cushing's disease
- ☐ C. Acromegaly
- ☐ D. Renal failure
- ☐ E. Liver failure

C

21. Is not included among COPD risk factors

- ☐ A. Acute infections
- ☐ B. Smoking
- ☐ C. Diabetes mellitus
- ☐ D. Air pollution

C

22. Determination of the GOLD scale stage depends on, except:

- ☐ A. The FEV1 value
- ☐ B. The frequency of exacerbations
- ☐ C. The amount of cigarettes smoked
- ☐ D. The frequency and severity of dyspnoea symptoms

23. Predisposing factor for asthma bronchiale, except:

- ☐ A. Genetic factors
- ☐ B. Smoking
- ☐ C. Physical exertion
- ☐ D. Allergens

C

24. Does not form part of the reliever treatment of an asthmatic attack

- ☐ A. Rapid-acting β_2 -agonists
- ☐ B. Allergen-specific immunotherapy
- ☐ C. Systemic corticosteroids
- ☐ D. Anticholinergic agents
- ☐ E. Theophylline

B

25. Does not appear in the Horner triad

- ☐ A. Ptosis
- ☐ B. Miosis
- ☐ C. Enophthalmos
- ☐ D. Trismus

D

26. We observe in pleuritis, except:

- ☐ A. Chest pain related to respiration
- ☐ B. Crepitation on the affected side
- ☐ C. Dullness on the affected side
- ☐ D. Decreased breath sounds on the affected side

B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. What is characteristic of patients with hypothyroidism?

- ☐ A. Increased irritability
- ☐ B. Slowed thinking
- ☐ C. Emotional outbursts
- ☐ D. Bradycardia

C

2. In which conditions can secondary hyperlipidaemia develop?

- ☐ A. Icterus
- ☐ B. Diabetes mellitus
- ☐ C. Pancreatitis
- ☐ D. Nephrosis syndrome

C

3. Which drugs can have as a side effect secondary hyperlipidaemia?

- ☐ A. Taking beta-blockers
- ☐ B. Aldactone treatment
- ☐ C. Taking thiazide diuretics

B

☐ D. Verospiron treatment

A

4. May be part of liver failure

- ☐ A. Encephalopathy
- ☐ B. Icterus
- ☐ C. Oesophageal varices
- ☐ D. Hyperglycaemia

C

5. Characteristic in advanced stage of chronic renal failure

- ☐ A. GFR 80-100 ml/min
- ☐ B. Serum K level may increase
- ☐ C. Metabolic alkalosis develops
- ☐ D. The patient is hypertensive

B

6. Is not a complication of diabetes mellitus

- ☐ A. Valvular disease
- ☐ B. Chronic renal failure
- ☐ C. Debility
- ☐ D. Microangiopathy
- ☐ E. Retinopathy F. Macroangiopathy

B

7. Which observations are characteristic of infective endocarditis of bacterial origin?

- ☐ A. Osler's nodes
- ☐ B. Liver damage
- ☐ C. Positive blood culture
- ☐ D. Kidney damage

B

8. Which symptoms belong to the Merseburg triad?

- ☐ A. Exophthalmos
- ☐ B. Hoarseness
- ☐ C. Tachycardia
- ☐ D. Stridorous breathing

A

9. Which are the classic symptoms of diabetes mellitus?

- ☐ A. Polyuria
- ☐ B. Polydipsia
- ☐ C. Acetone breath
- ☐ D. Increased appetite

E

10. What belongs to the presentation of rheumatic fever?

- ☐ A. Carditis
- ☐ B. Polyarthritis
- ☐ C. Chorea minor
- ☐ D. High AST level

B

11. Characteristic of Crohn's disease:

- ☐ A. It can affect the entire gastrointestinal tract

- ☐ B. Malignant degeneration
- ☐ C. The inflammation affects only the inner layer of the bowel wall
- ☐ D. It begins in old age

B

12. Characteristic of gastro-oesophageal reflux:

- ☐ A. Chest symptoms
- ☐ B. Lower abdominal cramps
- ☐ C. Heartburn
- ☐ D. Enlargement of chest lymph nodes

E

13. A symptom of right-sided heart failure:

- ☐ A. Congested liver
- ☐ B. Gastritis
- ☐ C. Renal congestion
- ☐ D. Fluid appearing in serous cavities

B

14. Prevention of infective endocarditis:

- ☐ A. Antibiotic prophylaxis in valvular disease
- ☐ B. Antibiotic prophylaxis before every surgical procedure
- ☐ C. Elimination of infection foci before major surgeries
- ☐ D. Bowel lavage before intestinal surgeries

A

15. May play a direct role in the development of heart failure:

- ☐ A. Systolic functional disorder
- ☐ B. Diastolic functional disorder
- ☐ C. An increased cardiac output requirement of the body
- ☐ D. The circulation slows down
- ☐ E. Hypovolaemia

A

16. Used in the treatment of heart failure:

- ☐ A. Beta-blockers in low doses
- ☐ B. ACE inhibitors
- ☐ C. Angiotensin II blockers
- ☐ D. Alpha-adrenergic stimulants
- ☐ E. Glucocorticoids

C

17. Causes of sinus tachycardia may be:

- ☐ A. Digitalis
- ☐ B. Hyperthyroidism
- ☐ C. Raised intracranial pressure
- ☐ D. Heart failure
- ☐ E. Atropine

A

18. Causes of sinus bradycardia may be:

- ☐ A. Digitalis
- ☐ B. Atropine
- ☐ C. Raised intracranial pressure
- ☐ D. Heart failure

- ☐ E. Hyperthyroidism

A

19. Select the correct statements about ventricular extrasystoles:

- ☐ A. A ventricular ES itself does not require treatment
☐ B. The more diseased the myocardium, the greater its significance
☐ C. It can be caused by electrolyte imbalance or digitalis intoxication
☐ D. Must be treated in all cases
☐ E. Anticoagulant therapy is absolutely essential in KES

A

20. Risk factors for myocardial infarction presenting with atypical symptoms:

- ☐ A. Female sex
☐ B. Diabetes Mellitus
☐ C. Old age
☐ D. Previously occurred infarction
☐ E. Male sex

A

21. Prevention of pulmonary embolism includes:

- ☐ A. LMWH in case of immobilisation
☐ B. Vitamin K antagonist in case of previous thrombosis
☐ C. Early mobilization
☐ D. Dual TAG in case of immobilisation

A

22. Secondary hypertension may be caused by:

- ☐ A. Pregnancy
☐ B. Pheochromocytoma
☐ C. Coarctation of the aorta
☐ D. Adrenal insufficiency
☐ E. Mitral stenosis

A

23. Treatment of peripheral arterial stenosis includes:

- ☐ A. Smoking cessation
☐ B. Inhibition of platelet aggregation
☐ C. Physiotherapy
☐ D. Vitamin K antagonist treatment

B

24. Select the correct statements:

- ☐ A. There is an effective vaccine against Hepatitis B
☐ B. Hepatitis B is transmitted by the patient's stool
☐ C. The chronic form of Hepatitis B can cause cirrhosis and liver cancer
☐ D. The causative agent of Hepatitis B is a bacterium

C

25. Correct statement about gestational diabetes:

- ☐ A. It is treated with oral antidiabetics.
☐ B. It may ameliorate or resolve after delivery.
☐ C. 20% of pregnant women suffer from it.
☐ D. It predisposes to the development of metabolic syndrome.

26. Select the correct statements:

- ☐ A. Hepatitis A is the most common cause of hepatitis
- ☐ B. Transmission of Hepatitis A occurs via blood and saliva
- ☐ C. Hepatitis A very rarely causes permanent changes
- ☐ D. The causative agent of Hepatitis A is a bacterium

B

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. A high uric acid level always indicates gout.

B

2. Type I diabetes mellitus is an autoimmune disease.

A

3. ACE inhibitors given to reduce peripheral resistance reduce the work of the left ventricle, thereby potentially increasing cardiac output.

A

4. In acute left ventricular failure, administration of diuretics is contraindicated because of the danger of hypovolaemia.

B

5. In adulthood, more than 90% of people with diabetes have type II.

A

6. Type II diabetes mellitus is an autoimmune disease.

B

7. Insulin resistance is present in type II diabetes mellitus.

A

8. Malabsorption syndrome can cause anaemia, sarcopenia, hypoproteinaemia, coagulation disorders and osteoporosis.

A

9. Nowadays a significant proportion of those with congenital heart disease reach adulthood, start families and work, but require follow-up care.

A

10. The emphysematous-type COPD patient expectorates relatively little sputum; often the first symptom is exertional dyspnoea, therefore diagnosis is frequently delayed.

A

11. Among congenital heart diseases the most common is ventricular septal defect (20–25% of lesions).

A

12. The most common causes of atrial fibrillation are ischaemic heart disease, mitral stenosis and hyperthyroidism.	A
13. NonSTEMI is not associated with troponin elevation.	B
14. ST depression cannot be a sign of infarction.	B
15. Pulmonary embolism can also be asymptomatic.	A
16. Haemorrhage causes 80–85% of strokes.	B
17. Ischaemic stroke should be treated with thrombolysis within 4 hours of its occurrence.	A
18. In haemorrhagic stroke rapid and aggressive reduction of blood pressure is necessary.	B
19. Dawn phenomenon: after normal daytime and normal evening blood glucose values and after at least 16 U of evening intermediate insulin we measure high and rising blood glucose values at dawn.	A
20. In the Somogyi effect, prolonged higher values are measured after hypoglycaemia.	A
21. Hyperosmolar diabetic coma has a better prognosis than the ketoacidotic (diabetic) coma.	B
22. The diagnosis of undifferentiated collagenosis is raised in cases of prolonged fever of unknown origin.	A
23. The symptoms of undifferentiated collagenosis can flare with the use of certain drugs or after pregnancy.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Gout attacks are provoked by certain foods, because in an attack the main complaint is usually caused by the acute inflammation of a single joint.	B

2. In mechanical ileus the patient cannot pass stool, because intestinal contents cannot progress beyond the segment proximal to the obstruction.	D
3. Pneumonia may develop on the basis of pulmonary embolism, because therapeutic anticoagulation must be given in pulmonary embolism.	B
4. Iron deficiency anaemia can develop as a consequence of blood loss, because iron deficiency may also be due to impaired iron absorption.	B
5. One cause of bleeding tendency is platelet dysfunction, because a low platelet count can cause bleeding.	B
6. Autoantibodies play a role in the laboratory diagnosis of autoimmune diseases, and the antibodies are responsible for eliciting certain symptoms.	A
7. In suspected aortic stenosis blood pressure should also be measured in the lower limb, because if the patient has aortic stenosis the blood pressure in the lower limb is high.	C
8. The NYHA classes assess the severity of heart failure and also play an important role in evaluating the prognosis of the disease, specifically the likelihood of fatal complications.	A
9. In the presence of right-sided heart failure blood becomes congested in the lungs and therefore right-sided heart failure can cause dyspnoea.	D
10. Digoxin is a narrow therapeutic index drug that can be given in heart failure, therefore we often see signs of insufficient dosing.	C
11. In atrial fibrillation electrical cardioversion or pharmacological cardioversion can be used, because atrial fibrillation increases the risk of stroke.	B
12. In suspected aortic stenosis blood pressure should also be measured in the lower limb, because if the patient has aortic stenosis the blood pressure in the lower limb is high.	C

Bioethics and Professional Ethics

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. The 'palliative filter' was introduced to ensure that as many terminally ill patients as possible have a _____ death. ☐ A. natural ☐ B. active ☐ C. rapid and painless ☐ D. professional	A
2. Death is nothing other than: ☐ A. a state without metabolism. ☐ B. a state without metamorphosis. ☐ C. a state without metaphor. ☐ D. a metaethical state.	A
3. Part of bioethical dilemmas stems from the fact that a person's biological and moral lifespan _____ ☐ A. are inseparable. ☐ B. continuously decreases. ☐ C. do not coincide. ☐ D. coincide.	C
4. The distinction between direct and indirect euthanasia follows from the principle of ____ ☐ A. negative responsibility ☐ B. spirituality ☐ C. positive responsibility ☐ D. the principle of double effect	D
5. According to the 'slippery slope' argument, the distinction between active and passive euthanasia is ☐ A. dangerous ☐ B. impossible ☐ C. immoral ☐ D. advantageous	D
6. The criterion of viability in every case is based on the ____. ☐ A. the advancement of medical technology ☐ B. the fetus ☐ C. the decision of the relative ☐ D. the principle of quality of life	A
7. The restrictive treatment of those of lower social status by those of higher social status is called _____	C

- ☐ A. patriotism.
- ☐ B. autocratism.
- ☐ C. paternalism.
- ☐ D. materialism.

A

8. By the principle of double effect one can morally distinguish ____ euthanasia

- ☐ A. direct and indirect
- ☐ B. active and passive
- ☐ C. voluntary – non-voluntary
- ☐ D. direct and passive

D

9. The ____ is the foreseen but unintended consequence of the physician's action.

- ☐ A. passive euthanasia
- ☐ B. active
- ☐ C. direct
- ☐ D. indirect

B

10. The only acceptable ethical principle for the regulation of organ donation from a living person:

- ☐ A. indirect altruism.
- ☐ B. direct altruism.
- ☐ C. indirect alternativism.
- ☐ D. syndromic altruism.

C

11. The method of foetal selection and abortion are morally ____

- ☐ A. no different from each other.
- ☐ B. acceptable.
- ☐ C. distinguishable.
- ☐ D. to be condemned.

A

12. According to the principle of the sanctity of life, the intentional extinguishment of an innocent human life is:

- ☐ A. absolutely forbidden.
- ☐ B. acceptable.
- ☐ C. permissible.
- ☐ D. tolerable.

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

A

1. Bioethics is a science that

- ☐ A. is a branch of applied normative ethics.
- ☐ B. is interdisciplinary.
- ☐ C. deals with the systematic philosophical examination of moral questions raised by modern biomedical science.
- ☐ D. deals with metaphysical and epistemological questions.

2. Autonomous decision simultaneously requires the presence of autonomous _____.

- ☐ A. thought
- ☐ B. will
- ☐ C. action
- ☐ D. clear understanding

A

3. In the abortion debate the representatives of the conservative group hold that _____

- ☐ A. the newborn is already a person.
- ☐ B. between conception and birth it is impossible to draw a non-arbitrary borderline before which the developing being is not yet a person but after which it is.
- ☐ C. the fertilised ovum is already a person.
- ☐ D. the fertilised ovum is not yet a person.

A

4. According to the principle of the sanctity of life _____

- ☐ A. human life is valuable even together with pain and suffering.
- ☐ B. only a life free of sufferings and pains is valuable.
- ☐ C. life is valuable in itself.
- ☐ D. only a life lived in human dignity is valuable.

B

5. The subject matter of normative ethics _____

- ☐ A. is norm-giving.
- ☐ B. is the study of existing morals.
- ☐ C. is finding the rules of ethically right, desirable behaviour.
- ☐ D. is the philosophical analysis of the fundamental concepts of ethics.

B

6. In the development of eugenics a determining role was played by

- ☐ A. the emergence of the concept of race.
- ☐ B. the discovery of so-called primitive peoples.
- ☐ C. the emergence of the theory of genetics.
- ☐ D. the biological investigation of criminals.

B

7. The ethical dilemmas surrounding transplantation were fundamentally brought about by the _____.

- ☐ A. development of medical technology
- ☐ B. the spread of antibacterial agents
- ☐ C. modern biology
- ☐ D. the emergence of hospice

B

8. For a careful apprehension of death, bioethics also takes into account the _____ interpretations.

- ☐ A. theological
- ☐ B. moral
- ☐ C. biological
- ☐ D. economic

A

9. The principle of informed consent follows from the following principles:

- ☐ A. "Do no harm!" principle.

B

- ☐ B. equal treatment!
- ☐ C. respect for autonomy.
- ☐ D. freedom of information.

C

10. The paternalistic position _____

- ☐ A. does good for everyone.
- ☐ B. creates power asymmetries.
- ☐ C. intends to take care of everyone.
- ☐ D. is based on old traditions.

B

11. The aim of hospice care:

- ☐ A. improving quality of life.
- ☐ B. prolonging life.
- ☐ C. the application of appropriate palliative therapy.
- ☐ D. shortening life.

B

12. Proponents of the radical position regarding the treatment of severely disabled newborns consider that the _____

- ☐ A. antihuman.
- ☐ B. anthropocentric.
- ☐ C. inhumane.
- ☐ D. ambient.

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. According to the argument from potentiality, the zygote does not have to be protected.

B

2. The paternalistic relationship presupposes a superior–subordinate hierarchy.

A

3. According to the viability criterion, euthanasia may be performed in a morally permissible manner on someone who is not viable.

B

4. In the abortion debate, the argument from potentiality is central to the arguments of the liberal position.

B

5. Proponents of the moderate position have found a solution to the abortion question starting from the definition of death.

A

6. The term "Ratkó era" refers to the anachronistic euthanasia bill authored by Emília Ratkó.

B

7. Quasi-deontological theories are those according to which moral rules are absolute.	B
8. Metaethics examines how individuals, during ontogeny, acquire the normative system of their community through learning and imitation.	B
9. The principle of presumed consent provides most organs at the macro level.	B
10. Medical need is one of the most widespread and most accepted selection criteria.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Pro-choice supports abortion because we think the fetus is only a genetic entity, not a person.	A
2. Active euthanasia can only be direct, because during active euthanasia the physician's intention may be the patient's death.	D
3. The subject of prescriptive ethics is norm-giving, because it primarily addresses existing morality.	C
4. Consent of a minor is not required for living donor organ and tissue donation because minors' decision-making capacity is often limited.	D
5. Effectiveness does not always follow from the physician's activity; therefore the physician is generally not responsible for the effectiveness of their activity.	C
6. Medical ethics relies on traditions and experience; therefore it represents a pluralistic approach.	C

Paediatrics and Nursing – Specialist Nursing

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Daily fluid requirement of a 12 kg child:

- ☐ A. 1000 ml
- ☐ B. 1050 ml
- ☐ C. 1100 ml
- ☐ D. 1150 ml

C

2. Normal systolic blood pressure value for a 5-year-old child:

- ☐ A. 90 mmHg
- ☐ B. 100 mmHg
- ☐ C. 110 mmHg
- ☐ D. 120 mmHg

B

3. The Moro reflex:

- ☐ A. We bring the newborn to a seated position; tensing of the neck muscles reduces the backward tilt of the head.
- ☐ B. On a supine infant we strike the mattress/pillow with both hands; it makes a motion as if embracing someone and performs a similar movement with its legs.
- ☐ C. We draw an object along the outer edge of the infant's sole; the thumb is moved away from the other four toes away from the sole. This reflex disappears after acquisition of walking.
- ☐ D. Touching the sole causes the toes to curl. This reflex can be elicited from birth until the 12th month.

B

4. Select the false statement regarding colostrum:

- ☐ A. Within the first 72 hours pre-milk (colostrum) is produced.
- ☐ B. It contains a large amount of immunoglobulin.
- ☐ C. It contains more protein and fat than mature breast milk.
- ☐ D. Despite its small quantity, colostrum has a significant role in the postnatal adaptation of the intestinal tract.

C

5. Why can feeding from a bottle/breastfeeding of the preterm infant only be started from the 32nd–34th week?

- ☐ A. Because of immaturity of the intestinal tract
- ☐ B. Because at that time the suck–swallow–breath coordination develops
- ☐ C. Because of immaturity of the digestive system
- ☐ D. Because at that time they can be safely taken out of the incubator

B

6. In neonatal resuscitation the ratio of chest compressions to ventilations is:

- ☐ A. 3:1
- ☐ B. 1:3
- ☐ C. 1:5
- ☐ D. 5:1

A

7. Care of a neonate born through thick meconium-stained amniotic fluid:

- ☐ A. There is no difference; we apply the standard neonatal care algorithm
- ☐ B. We apply immediate suction
- ☐ C. After drying, we apply suction
- ☐ D. We immediately start mask-and-bag ventilation

B

8. How do we undress a child with a fractured clavicle?

- ☐ A. First we pull the head out of the clothing, then lift both limbs simultaneously.
- ☐ B. First we pull the injured limb out of the clothing, then the head, and finally the uninjured limb.
- ☐ C. First we pull the uninjured limb out of the clothing, then the injured limb, and finally the head.
- ☐ D. First we pull the uninjured limb out of the clothing, then the head, and finally the injured limb.

D

9. Nursing tasks in neural tube closure defects, except:

- ☐ A. Proper positioning of a newborn with myelomeningocele (supine positioning)
- ☐ B. Immediate coverage of the keles with a moistened gauze pad
- ☐ C. Frequent small-volume feedings
- ☐ D. Measure head circumference daily after surgery

A

10. If the child develops cephalhaematoma externum, nursing task:

- ☐ A. measuring temperature
- ☐ B. measuring head circumference
- ☐ C. measuring input-output fluids
- ☐ D. the area should be protected from pressure and injury

D

11. Before surgery in children one must inquire about:

- ☐ A. whether there is a loose tooth
- ☐ B. whether there is a fractured tooth
- ☐ C. how many teeth have already erupted
- ☐ D. whether there are still primary teeth

A

12. In necrotizing enterocolitis, nursing tasks include:

- ☐ A. enteral feeding
- ☐ B. the nasogastric tube should be clamped
- ☐ C. gastric contents should be suctioned every 2 hours
- ☐ D. measurement of abdominal circumference

D

13. A cause of hyperglycaemia in a young child may be:

- ☐ A. the child did not eat
- ☐ B. received too little insulin
- ☐ C. exercised too much
- ☐ D. received more insulin

B

14. Characteristics of the newborn of a drug-dependent mother, except:

- ☐ A. sweating
- ☐ B. lethargy
- ☐ C. hiccups
- ☐ D. sneezing

B

15. Symptom of shaken-baby syndrome:

- ☐ A. unconscious state
- ☐ B. loss of appetite
- ☐ C. vomiting
- ☐ D. intense crying

A

16. If a child is not fed and dressed properly, that is:

- ☐ A. physical abuse
- ☐ B. shaken-baby syndrome
- ☐ C. neglect
- ☐ D. emotional abuse

C

17. Symptoms of a diabetic child, except:

- ☐ A. polydipsia
- ☐ B. polyuria
- ☐ C. polyphagia
- ☐ D. sudden weight gain

D

18. Nursing task for an infant with a cold:

- ☐ A. frequent feeding
- ☐ B. suctioning of nasal secretions
- ☐ C. establishing venous access
- ☐ D. humidification

B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Symptoms of dehydration may be:

- ☐ A. tongue is dry, coated
- ☐ B. fontanelle is sunken
- ☐ C. urine is scant, then absent
- ☐ D. pulse is rapid

E

2. Rules for medicating a child:

- ☐ A. choose the drug formulation appropriate to the child's age
- ☐ B. closely observe the child after administration of any new medication
- ☐ C. always ensure that the child has swallowed the medication
- ☐ D. mix powdered medications into 2 dl of sweet liquid

A

3. Characteristics of a term neonate:

- ☐ A. weight: 2800- 4000 grams
- ☐ B. average length: 48- 54 cm
- ☐ C. head circumference: 32.5- 36.5 cm
- ☐ D. the neonate's head is one-third of its body

A

4. Characteristics of metabolic screening:

- ☐ A. On obstetric wards it must be performed between the 48th and 72nd hour of life.
- ☐ B. For infants born before the 32nd gestational week, the test must be repeated at 2 days and at 2 weeks of age.
- ☐ C. If by the time of blood sampling the neonate has not consumed at least 60 ml of breast milk, or if the blood sampling occurred before 48 hours of life due to early discharge, the test must be repeated between 5–7 days of age.
- ☐ D. If parenteral nutrition is administered before the neonate is 48 hours old, the blood sample should be taken after the first enteral feeding.

B

5. Breastfeeding difficulty may be due to the neonate:

- ☐ A. cleft palate
- ☐ B. galactosaemia
- ☐ C. intracerebral haemorrhage
- ☐ D. jaundice

E

6. Characteristics of preterm care:

- ☐ A. minimal-handling principle
- ☐ B. positive stimuli
- ☐ C. ensuring a calm environment
- ☐ D. application of the kangaroo method from the second day

A

7. Characteristics of feeding the preterm infant:

- ☐ A. The survival rate of preterm infants fed breast milk is the same as that of formula-fed infants.
- ☐ B. Feeding must ensure adequate nutrient intake, providing both macronutrients and micronutrients.
- ☐ C. The energy and nutrient requirements of the preterm infant are proportionally less than those of term neonates.
- ☐ D. The principle of preterm feeding is that the supplied nutrient and energy intake should meet the requirement necessary for intrauterine development of the same gestational age.

C

8. Characteristics of preterm skin care:

- ☐ A. Bathing the preterm infant cautiously with a cotton wipe soaked in sterile water at body temperature is recommended.
- ☐ B. Bathing must be performed every day to avoid infections.
- ☐ C. Do not use adhesives; if necessary, remove them within 24 hours after careful soaking.
- ☐ D. Change diapers twice daily; use of wipes is not recommended.

B

9. Nursing tasks for gastroschisis:

- ☐ A. maintaining temperature
- ☐ B. place the neonate in a sterile bag up to the axilla
- ☐ C. decompress the stomach with a nasogastric tube and apply gentle suction
- ☐ D. decompress the intestines using a nasogastric tube and a venting tube

E

10. The most important nursing tasks when applying CPAP in preterm infants:

- ☐ A. selection of a CPAP cap and nasal device appropriate to the preterm infant's size
- ☐ B. to avoid skin breakdown, inspect the areas behind the ears and the neck daily and treat them if necessary

A

- ☐ C. to achieve an adequate seal it may be necessary to keep the mouth closed by using a chin strap or a CPAP pacifier
- ☐ D. A preterm infant on CPAP should preferably lie supine; turn only for short periods.

A

11. Nursing tasks in paediatric asthma:

- ☐ A. ensuring airway patency
- ☐ B. ensuring fluid requirements are met
- ☐ C. inhalational drug therapy
- ☐ D. cool humidification

B

12. Characteristics of hypoglycaemic neonates:

- ☐ A. the neonate may exhibit tremor, irritability, hypotonia, apnoea, poor sucking, and possibly seizures
- ☐ B. In the infant of a diabetic mother, feeding should be delayed.
- ☐ C. Prolonged hypoglycaemia with persistent symptoms can cause neurological damage
- ☐ D. VC monitoring is required before every feeding during the hospital stay if the infant belongs to a risk group.

A

13. In cases of abdominal pain in childhood, one should observe:

- ☐ A. abdominal distension
- ☐ B. feeding
- ☐ C. weight gain
- ☐ D. fluid intake

E

14. In cow's milk allergy, observe the child for:

- ☐ A. abdominal distension
- ☐ B. skin condition
- ☐ C. respiratory symptoms
- ☐ D. signs of anaemia

E

15. Nursing tasks for an infant with enteritis:

- ☐ A. measurement of fluid intake and output
- ☐ B. observation of stool
- ☐ C. temperature monitoring
- ☐ D. skin care

C

16. Nursing task for a child with concussion:

- ☐ A. check the child's vital signs hourly for 2 hours following the injury
- ☐ B. measurement of fluid intake
- ☐ C. position the child with the head elevated by 40 degrees
- ☐ D. monitoring vital signs

A

17. Nursing tasks for a child with heart disease include, except:

- ☐ A. providing multiple small meals
- ☐ B. measurement of fluid intake and output
- ☐ C. prevention of infections
- ☐ D. parenteral feeding to reduce strain

18. Nursing tasks for nephrotic syndrome in children:

- ☐ A. daily body weight measurement
- ☐ B. fluid restriction
- ☐ C. monitoring urinary protein
- ☐ D. blood glucose measurement

E

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The large fontanel is located between the occipital bone and the two parietal bones.

B

2. The term newborn is an obligate nasal breather.

A

3. The newborn's stool in the first days is called meconium.

A

4. After the newborn's birth, suctioning of secretions must be performed in every case.

B

5. Coughing, sneezing, blinking, grasp and sucking reflexes can be elicited after birth.

A

6. Giving expressed breast milk may be indicated in preterm infants.

A

7. The newborn is characterised by a large body surface area relative to its weight, thin skin, and little subcutaneous fat.

A

8. The criteria of the Apgar assessment are heart rate, skin colour, muscle tone, respiration.

B

9. In a child with croup, throat secretion sampling should be performed as soon as possible to enable targeted antibiotic therapy.

B

10. The child must be prehydrated one day before administering chemotherapy.

A

11. For formula-fed infants, complementary feeding can already be started from 3 months of age.

B

12. Toilet training can only be started in summer.

B

13. Early kangaroo care is recommended for the newborn of a drug-addicted mother.	B
14. A febrile state can be a cause of hypoglycaemia in children.	B
15. An infant's birth weight triples by one year of age.	A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. The survival chances of preterm infants fed with breast milk are higher because the incidence of infections and NEC is lower compared to formula-fed infants.	A
2. A newborn born with cleft lip and palate cannot form a vacuum with its mouth; therefore the newborn must be fed parenterally.	C
3. In neonates, 10% Ca-gluconate should be given by slow intravenous infusion because subcutaneous infiltration of the calcium solution can cause local tissue damage.	B
4. In croup, oral fluid administration should be avoided; therefore, when admitting a child with croup to hospital, the severity of dehydration must be determined.	D
5. In preterm infants, delayed clamping of the umbilical cord (at least 30-45 sec) is justified because placento-fetal transfusion can be facilitated by keeping the neonate below the mother's level.	B
6. In diabetic toddlers it is more difficult to detect hypoglycaemic states because they cannot yet express their sensations/symptoms.	A
7. Preterm infants' skin is thin and fragile; therefore the use of emollients is recommended, which form a mechanical barrier on the skin.	A
8. If the neonate's respiration is inadequate or absent, positive pressure ventilation should be initiated; positive pressure ventilation can only be performed effectively with a self-inflating bag.	C
9. In left-right shunt the infant is cyanotic, therefore longer intervals between feeds should be maintained and the infant should be fed less frequently.	E

Paediatrics and Nursing – Clinical Practice

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Domestic demographic data: what is the number of live births domestically:

- ☐ A. 9/1000 / year
- ☐ B. 12/1000/ year
- ☐ C. 22/1000/year
- ☐ D. 25/1000/year

A

2. Annual frequency of domestic mortality

- ☐ A. 13/1000/year
- ☐ B. 15/1000/year
- ☐ C. 8/1000/year
- ☐ D. 25/1000/year

A

3. Number of marriages per 1000 inhabitants

- ☐ A. 34
- ☐ B. 12
- ☐ C. 3,7
- ☐ D. 2,3
- ☐ E. 23

C

4. Proportion of children born outside marriage

- ☐ A. 5%
- ☐ B. 15%
- ☐ C. 40%
- ☐ D. 55%

C

5. Divorce rate as a percentage of marriages

- ☐ A. 25%
- ☐ B. 15%
- ☐ C. 65%
- ☐ D. 75%

C

6. Infant mortality in Hungary

- ☐ A. 11%
- ☐ B. 3,8‰
- ☐ C. 1,8‰
- ☐ D. 4%

B

7. Until when do we consider a born infant a neonate?

- ☐ A. up to 1 week of age
- ☐ B. up to 1 month of age
- ☐ C. up to 3 months of age
- ☐ D. up to 1 day of age

A

8. What are the most important causes of childhood mortality?

- ☐ A. Birth and the perinatal period
- ☐ B. Injuries and traumas
- ☐ C. Neoplastic disorders
- ☐ D. All three together

D

9. Causes of neonatal mortality

- ☐ A. Birth complications
- ☐ B. Pregnancy complications
- ☐ C. Infectious diseases
- ☐ D. All three together

D

10. Characteristics of prematurity:

- ☐ A. Weight under 2500 gr
- ☐ B. Gestational age younger than 37. week
- ☐ C. Weight lower than expected for gestational age
- ☐ D. All three true
- ☐ E. The first two are true

E

11. The following conditions are inherited multifactorially:

- ☐ A. Cleft lip and palate
- ☐ B. Spina bifida
- ☐ C. Oesophageal atresia
- ☐ D. Anal atresia
- ☐ E. All of the above

E

12. Which numerical value must be evaluated and documented at 1-5 minutes of age in the newborn examination?

- ☐ A. Skin colour
- ☐ B. Respiration rate /min
- ☐ C. Heart frequency /min
- ☐ D. Apgar score

D

13. Which value does not belong to the Apgar assessment

- ☐ A. Respiratory rate
- ☐ B. Skin colour
- ☐ C. Pulse
- ☐ D. Temperature

D

14. In case of meconium-stained amniotic fluid, an important part of newborn care is:

- ☐ A. Bathing the newborn
- ☐ B. Determination of core temperature
- ☐ C. Suctioning of pharynx and trachea
- ☐ D. Umbilical care
- ☐ E. Head circumference measurement

C

15. In an icteric newborn, when is it recommended to cut/secure the umbilical cord

- ☐ A. Within 5 minutes after delivery
- ☐ B. When pulsation ceases
- ☐ C. Early clamping while pulsation still present
- ☐ D. After the placenta has been delivered
- ☐ E. Delayed clamping

C

16. If spina bifida is diagnosed during pregnancy, what is the delivery protocol

- ☐ A. Early delivery after rupture of membranes
- ☐ B. Cesarean section is always recommended due to the risk of infection
- ☐ C. Careful labour management to avoid trauma
- ☐ D. Induction of labour near term

B

17. How can we feed a newborn with cleft lip

- ☐ A. Early placement to the breast and breastfeeding
- ☐ B. Tube feeding
- ☐ C. Intravenous fluid administration
- ☐ D. Careful cup-feeding

B

18. Condition for taking the metabolic screening test:

- ☐ A. achieving weight of 3000 gr
- ☐ B. regular breastfeeding
- ☐ C. at least 60 ml of breast milk feeding
- ☐ D. adequate fluid intake

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. In which condition do we consider the pregnancy to be at risk?

- ☐ A. extreme weight gain
- ☐ B. significant increase in blood pressure
- ☐ C. proteinuria was found in the urine
- ☐ D. twin pregnancy
- ☐ E. assisted reproduction

C

2. Which of the following may be birth injuries?

- ☐ A. Bone fractures
- ☐ B. Umbilical sepsis
- ☐ C. Neurological haemorrhages
- ☐ D. Respiratory disorder
- ☐ E. Icterus

B

3. Which of the following may be complications of ventilation?

- ☐ A. Ptx- pneumothorax

E

- ☐ B. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
- ☐ C. Pulmonary haemorrhage
- ☐ D. Pulmonary oedema

A

4. What are the causes and symptoms of necrotizing enterocolitis?

- ☐ A. Prematurity
- ☐ B. Hypoxic state
- ☐ C. Free intraperitoneal air
- ☐ D. Shock
- ☐ E. Difficult delivery

C

5. In which cases can Rh incompatibility develop?

- ☐ A. in preterm infants
- ☐ B. In the first pregnancy when the mother is Rh negative and the father Rh positive
- ☐ C. In repeated pregnancies
- ☐ D. In the presence of prior Rh sensitization in Rh-negative mothers
- ☐ E. In Rh-positive mothers in repeated pregnancies

B

6. What is referred to as chromosome-linked recessive inheritance?

- ☐ A. The symptoms appear with 25% probability
- ☐ B. It is inherited with 50% probability
- ☐ C. A healthy, symptom-free offspring is born with 25% probability
- ☐ D. The symptoms occur with 10% frequency
- ☐ E. The symptom appears in every offspring

B

7. In the case of an X chromosome-linked recessive disease

- ☐ A. Symptoms appear only in the male offspring
- ☐ B. Symptoms appear only in the female offspring
- ☐ C. The female offspring only carries the mutant gene but is asymptomatic
- ☐ D. The male offspring cannot transmit the mutant gene

A

8. Causes of neonatal anaemia may include:

- ☐ A. Twin transfusion
- ☐ B. Blood group incompatibility
- ☐ C. Early umbilical cord clamping
- ☐ D. Maternal anaemia
- ☐ E. Infection

B

9. Regarding the neonatal haemoglobin value, which of the following is true:

- ☐ A. It is higher at birth than at 2 weeks of age
- ☐ B. It increases at 1 month of age
- ☐ C. It is highest on day 1
- ☐ D. By 2 weeks of age we again obtain a high value
- ☐ E. It is lower at birth than at 2 weeks of age

A

10. Which substances and effects can cause genetic damage:

- ☐ A. X-ray radiation
- ☐ B. Cytostatic agents

- ☐ C. Ionizing radiation
- ☐ D. Antibiotics
- ☐ E. Sunlight

E

11. Birth defects can be caused by:

- ☐ A. Drugs
- ☐ B. Alcohol
- ☐ C. Nicotine
- ☐ D. Hypoxia
- ☐ E. Poisons

C

12. Genetic picture of Down syndrome:

- ☐ A. Trisomy of chromosome 13
- ☐ B. Trisomy of chromosome 21
- ☐ C. Aberration of chromosome 18
- ☐ D. Mosaicism
- ☐ E. Defect of the X chromosome

E

13. Characteristic(s) of haemolytic disease:

- ☐ A. May be caused by Rh incompatibility
- ☐ B. Associated with hyperbilirubinaemia
- ☐ C. May be caused by ABO incompatibility
- ☐ D. Involves destruction of red blood cells

B

14. Perinatal infection can be:

- ☐ A. Ascending via the birth canal
- ☐ B. As a result of respiratory infection
- ☐ C. Can also develop transplacentally
- ☐ D. Only viral infection
- ☐ E. Only bacterial infection

E

15. Components of the Apgar score include:

- ☐ A. Respiratory rate
- ☐ B. Heart rate
- ☐ C. Muscle tone
- ☐ D. Skin colour

E

16. The newborn examination includes:

- ☐ A. Examination of the auditory canal
- ☐ B. Examination of the genital organs
- ☐ C. Palpation along the spine
- ☐ D. Measurement of head circumference

B

17. In the case of a bulging, pulsatile anterior fontanelle, which condition is possible:

- ☐ A. Hydrocephalus internus
- ☐ B. Epilepsy
- ☐ C. Meningitis
- ☐ D. Metabolic disease

18. Causes of neonatal anaemia may include:

- ☐ A. Birth injury — cephalhaematoma
- ☐ B. Early umbilical cord clamping
- ☐ C. Intrauterine sepsis
- ☐ D. Rh isoimmunization

E

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. A newborn is considered premature if birth weight is below 2500 g.

A

2. A birth weight under 1000 g denotes an immature low-weight preterm infant.

A

3. An infant born after 35 weeks is a term newborn.

B

4. Postmaturity is considered after 41 weeks.

A

5. In a term male newborn, the testes are palpable in the scrotum.

A

6. In a term female newborn, the labia majora do not cover the labia minora.

B

7. The body of a term newborn is covered with vernix caseosa.

A

8. Head circumference of a term newborn is 33-35 cm.

A

9. With an Apgar of 3, resuscitation does not need to be initiated.

B

10. The Apgar assessment includes skin colour, tone, reflexes, respiration and heart rate.

A

11. Umbilical cord clamping should be performed when pulsation ceases.

A

12. In case of Rh incompatibility, delayed umbilical cord clamping should be performed.

B

13. In Rh incompatibility, bilirubin should also be measured from umbilical cord blood.	A
14. Palpation of the femoral arteries is part of the newborn examination.	A
15. Palpation of the spine is not part of the newborn examination.	B
16. A healthy newborn does not need to be placed on the mother's chest.	B
17. Eye and ear examination are not part of newborn care.	B
18. When examining the anal opening, passage of meconium is necessary.	A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Infant mortality has decreased significantly since the last century, due to health visitor services and hygienic conditions.	A
2. A born infant is considered a newborn until 1 week of age.	A
3. The most important cause of childhood mortality is the perinatal period, since later there are no significant mortality events.	A
4. Neonatal mortality is high due to maternal smoking during pregnancy and drug use.	C
5. A birth weight below 2500 g may be due to prematurity, but can also occur in the case of birth injury.	C
6. A birth injury may result from absolute or relative disproportion and/or a difficult delivery.	A

7. In mechanical ventilation, pneumothorax (Ptx) may occur due to incorrect pressure settings.

D

8. Necrotizing enterocolitis is a severe life-threatening condition, most often occurring in prematurity; free abdominal air can be detected on radiography.

A

9. The condition for Rh incompatibility is an Rh-positive fetus and an Rh-positive maternal blood group.

C

Health and Society

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. What is multiculturalism? ☐ A. A mixed cultural identity resulting from the assimilation of an ethnic group. ☐ B. An effort to assimilate ethnic groups and minorities. ☐ C. Policies developed to manage and regulate ethnic groups and refugees. ☐ D. Procedures employed by the majority society to preserve cultural diversity, and the related discourse.	D
2. Which type of mobility is this true for? A social change of position that does not involve a change in hierarchical position, thus the social status remains unchanged. ☐ A. Vertical mobility ☐ B. Horizontal mobility ☐ C. Both ☐ D. Neither	B
3. For the following statement, which answer is correct? The patient is a vulnerable and passive actor in the healing process. ☐ A. The biomedical approach to health ☐ B. The complex model of health ☐ C. Both ☐ D. Neither	A
4. For the following statement, which answer is correct? This approach pays attention to the social and subjective factors of health as well. ☐ A. The biomedical approach to health ☐ B. The complex model of health ☐ C. Both ☐ D. Neither	B
5. Which of the following statements about the concept of absolute poverty is true? ☐ A. It can only be measured using relative deprivation. ☐ B. It has been present in Hungary only after the regime change. ☐ C. For example, it can be measured by determining the subsistence minimum. ☐ D. Also called decent poverty.	C
6. Which group's mortality does the Central-Eastern European health paradox concern? ☐ A. Older women ☐ B. Middle-aged men ☐ C. Young men ☐ D. Young women	B
7. What types of capital does Bourdieu distinguish? ☐ A. Occupational, territorial, school-based ☐ B. Material, cultural and social	B

- ☐ C. Economic, health-related, qualification-based
- ☐ D. Qualification-based, territorial, relational

8. Deprivation means that

D

- ☐ A. Someone does not possess even the resources necessary for survival.
- ☐ B. In a society the income of the highest earners is more than five times that of the lowest earners.
- ☐ C. The poverty threshold level is different in every country.
- ☐ D. It means deprivation when someone lives from resources so much more limited than the average that this leads to exclusion from generally accepted customs and activities.

9. The process by which medicine offers solutions to numerous human and social problems, such as smoking, dying or depression, is called

C

- ☐ A. Deprivation
- ☐ B. Deviation
- ☐ C. Medicalization
- ☐ D. Perikariation

10. What are the levels of prejudice according to G. Allport?

B

- ☐ A. Labeling, stigmatization, passing, discrimination, normalization
- ☐ B. Verbal, avoidance, discriminatory disadvantage, physical violence, extermination
- ☐ C. Separation, normalization, deviation, role conflict
- ☐ D. Positive stereotype, negative stereotype, labeling, medicalization

11. What do we call the process by which an individual instinctively acquires culture?

B

- ☐ A. Acculturation
- ☐ B. Enculturation
- ☐ C. Socialisation
- ☐ D. Social learning

12. What does it mean that a research is empirical?

A

- ☐ A. Based on observation/experience
- ☐ B. Theoretical research.
- ☐ C. Research in the natural sciences
- ☐ D. Produces an interpretation

13. What does the concept of socialisation mean?

C

- ☐ A. Becoming organised into a society
- ☐ B. Social stratification
- ☐ C. Social learning
- ☐ D. Social crisis

14. In which sector of healing does everyday and lay disease recognition and home therapy most commonly appear?

A

- ☐ A. Popular sector
- ☐ B. Traditional sector
- ☐ C. Professional sector
- ☐ D. International sector

15. What does the crude mortality rate mean?

- ☐ A. Number of deaths per 1,000 people in one year
- ☐ B. Number of deaths per 1,000 people in 5 years
- ☐ C. Number of deaths per 1,000 people in 10 years
- ☐ D. Total number of deaths in one year

A

16. In what breakdown are age-specific mortality rates given?

- ☐ A. Annual breakdown
- ☐ B. 5-year breakdown
- ☐ C. 10-year breakdown
- ☐ D. 15-year breakdown

B

17. What does the infant mortality rate mean?

- ☐ A. The number of deaths under 3 months divided by the total number of live-born infants in the given year
- ☐ B. The number of deaths under 6 months divided by the total number of live-born infants in the given year
- ☐ C. The number of deaths under one year divided by the total number of live-born infants in the given year
- ☐ D. The number of all stillborn infants in the given year

C

18. In which areas can social capital provide an advantage for an individual?

- ☐ A. Free choice of physician
- ☐ B. Information
- ☐ C. Free choice of hospital
- ☐ D. Free choice of therapy

B

19. Poor health

- ☐ A. can help an individual in economic advancement
- ☐ B. can lead to the erosion of social relationships
- ☐ C. can represent cultural advancement
- ☐ D. constitutes social capital

B

20. Health geography...

- ☐ A. examines the concept of health in relation to topographical conditions.
- ☐ B. examines the concept of health in relation to climatic conditions.
- ☐ C. examines the territorial differences of the healthcare system and the social consequences arising from these inequalities.
- ☐ D. examines the concept of health in relation to both climatic and topographical conditions.

C

21. What does the 'Central European countries' health paradox' mean?

- ☐ A. Mortality does not reflect health status.
- ☐ B. Morbidity does not reflect health status.
- ☐ C. The infant mortality rate does not reflect health status.
- ☐ D. The population's health status is worse than would be expected from the country's economic situation.

D

22. The population health status of Hungary in international comparison:

- ☐ A. Outstandingly good
- ☐ B. Average
- ☐ C. Unfavourable
- ☐ D. Adequate

C

23. What does iatrogenesis mean?

- ☐ A. Side effects, the aggregate of problems caused by medicine.
- ☐ B. Healthy lifestyle
- ☐ C. Medicalized care
- ☐ D. Traditional medicine

A

24. According to the social model of health:

- ☐ A. health is definable in terms of disease
- ☐ B. health and disease are both socially embedded phenomena
- ☐ C. health can be interpreted along the lines of medicalization
- ☐ D. health can be interpreted along the lines of iatrogenesis

B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. The settings (spheres) of healing are provided by the following milieus:

- ☐ A. Popular sector
- ☐ B. Traditional sector
- ☐ C. Professional sector
- ☐ D. Humoral sector

A

2. Health...

- ☐ A. is a representational tool in society
- ☐ B. is itself a type of capital
- ☐ C. bio-, psycho- and social well-being
- ☐ D. is a cultural resource

A

3. Components of social capital include the following elements:

- ☐ A. Community connections
- ☐ B. Information
- ☐ C. Civil connections
- ☐ D. Health status

A

4. The biomedical model...

- ☐ A. primarily concentrates on disease, not on the patient.
- ☐ B. applies the results and tools of modern science in healing.
- ☐ C. perceives the human body as the sum of its organs and functions.
- ☐ D. applies a holistic approach in healing.

A

5. Which of the following phenomena led to the weakening of the biomedical model of disease?

- ☐ A. Increasing burnout among healthcare professionals.
- ☐ B. Society is becoming increasingly diverse; new patient groups emerge.
- ☐ C. The marginalisation of medicalization

C

☐ D. Knowledge about health and disease becomes more readily accessible to laypeople.

B

6. What characterises the demographic indicators of modern Western societies?

- ☐ A. Lifespan is extended as a result of healthcare development and welfare measures.
- ☐ B. Higher birth rate associated with increasing prosperity
- ☐ C. With rising prosperity, the birth rate decreases.
- ☐ D. In the group over 65 years, there is a male surplus

7. What types of capital does Bourdieu distinguish?

- ☐ A. Economic
- ☐ B. Social
- ☐ C. Cultural
- ☐ D. Political

A

8. During major epidemics the phenomenon of stigmatization can intensify because...

- ☐ A. groups that are otherwise stigmatized become more vulnerable
- ☐ B. people focus more on the disease rather than on social injustices.
- ☐ C. out of fear the disease can become associated with certain ethnic or religious groups, countries or regions.
- ☐ D. the proportion of deviant behaviours increases in such times.

B

9. Which of the following areas fall within the scope of medical anthropology?

- ☐ A. Behaviours and interpretations related to illness
- ☐ B. Lay health models
- ☐ C. Culture-specific illnesses
- ☐ D. Demographic characteristics

A

10. The definition of health consists of the following components:

- ☐ A. Lay explanations of health
- ☐ B. Objective, measurable physiological states
- ☐ C. Health awareness, health behaviour
- ☐ D. Unconscious constructs

A

11. According to the WHO definition of health, health is:

- ☐ A. a state of physical, mental and social well-being
- ☐ B. the physiological and biological state is the solely determining factor
- ☐ C. a state of bio-, psycho- and social well-being
- ☐ D. the mental and psychological state is primarily determining

B

12. Along which aspects can the concept of quality of life be defined?

- ☐ A. Biological
- ☐ B. Psychological
- ☐ C. Social/societal
- ☐ D. Medical

A

13. The following among those listed can be considered lay health philosophies:

- ☐ A. Feeling-oriented conception of health

A

- ☐ B. Symptom-oriented conception of health
- ☐ C. Good fitness and vitality
- ☐ D. Economy-oriented conception of health

A

14. The following among those listed can be considered lay philosophies of illness:

- ☐ A. Illness as a destructive force
- ☐ B. Illness as an occupation
- ☐ C. Illness as liberating
- ☐ D. Illness as economic advantage

A

15. An integrated approach to diseases and health status is possible with the following models:

- ☐ A. Biological-medical model
- ☐ B. Psychoanalytic model
- ☐ C. Social model
- ☐ D. Economic model

A

16. Telemedicine...

- ☐ A. Consultation conducted using technical devices
- ☐ B. Remote diagnosis conducted using technical devices
- ☐ C. Remote treatment conducted using technical devices
- ☐ D. A type of paramedicine

A

17. In modern societies plural healthcare provision is most characteristic; its spheres are:

- ☐ A. Popular sector
- ☐ B. Traditional sector
- ☐ C. Professional sector
- ☐ D. Paramedical sector

A

18. Elements of the popular sector include:

- ☐ A. Traditional healers; procedures applied without consulting doctors
- ☐ B. Self-treatment
- ☐ C. Lay, non-specialised milieu
- ☐ D. Hospital treatment

A

19. Elements of the traditional healing sector include:

- ☐ A. Herbal experts
- ☐ B. Bone-setters, tooth-pullers
- ☐ C. Shamans
- ☐ D. Assessments by family, friends and relatives

A

20. Practitioners of the professional healing sector include:

- ☐ A. Nurses
- ☐ B. Physicians
- ☐ C. Midwives
- ☐ D. Shamans, sorcerers

21. Which of the following fall within the domain of 'complementary and alternative medicine'?

A

- ☐ A. Healing procedures with spiritual and religious contexts
- ☐ B. Traditional methods used outside Europe
- ☐ C. Homeopathy
- ☐ D. American hospital procedures

22. Morbidity indicators:

A

- ☐ A. can serve as indicators of a social group's health status
- ☐ B. represent rates of disease
- ☐ C. accurate mapping of them is costly
- ☐ D. are identical to sickness benefit statistics

23. Deviance...

A

- ☐ A. is a specific form of behaviour
- ☐ B. is a social judgement
- ☐ C. is a way of life
- ☐ D. is social conformity

24. Barriers that may hinder the full social participation of people living with disabilities include the following:

A

- ☐ A. Lack of accessibility
- ☐ B. Labour market segregation
- ☐ C. Educational segregation
- ☐ D. Inadequate healthcare provision

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The range of deviant behaviours varies by culture and historical period.

A

2. Telemedicine is a healthcare service.

A

3. Society expects the patient to cooperate with the physician and to strive to restore their health.

A

4. Gender means: biological sex.

B

5. Anomie is the state of weakened social norms.

A

6. A consequence of deprivation is exclusion from society, which cannot be compensated for with money.

A

7. The sick role is always of a temporary nature and easily learned.	B
8. An important characteristic of culture is that it is learned, shared and based on symbols.	A
9. According to cultural anthropology, our cultural patterns are learned, which means that our behavioural forms are not biologically inherited. This is also true of the way we experience our illnesses.	A
10. The "patient empowerment" movement aims for patients to take an active part in their own recovery.	A
11. According to Parsons, illness is a deviant state whose elimination is the functional responsibility of the roles of the physician and the patient.	A
12. In the physician role described by Parsons, under the principle of affective neutrality the physician should maintain emotional distance from their patients, thus ensuring the objectivity of the healing work.	A
13. Total institutions are those healthcare institutions that are accessible to the whole of society, with no one excluded from their use.	B
14. In open societies, people have nearly equal opportunities for social advancement.	A
15. Horizontal and vertical mobility are in no way related to each other.	B
16. Heterostereotypes are stereotypes related to sexual identity.	B
17. In closed societies, a significant proportion of people are excluded from the possibility of improving their social positions.	A
18. The sick role can also become pervasive, that is, a role that determines and permeates the person's entire self-image and life.	A
19. P4 medicine means that healthcare is typically positive, practical, paternalistic and psychosomatic.	B
20. P4 medicine means that healthcare is typically preventive, predictive, personal and based on partnership.	A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. We can regard health as a form of capital because it is predominantly financed from common (social) resources.

B

2. In a disintegrated society alienation between people increases because ever less attention is paid to the formation of a healthy lifestyle.

C

3. The concepts of disease and deviance may appear to be very sharply delineated from one another, but in fact they are tied together by many threads, because in medical practice everyday attitudes towards both patients and deviants are similar.

A

4. At the end of the twentieth century rapidly spreading infectious diseases causing large epidemics reappeared, because the worldwide transport and freight systems greatly accelerate the spread of diseases.

A

5. From the perspective of health and illness, cultural relativism is an important approach because the experience, interpretation and contextualisation of health and illness are culture-dependent processes.

A

6. According to Illich, modern medicine can become dangerous because it reduces citizens' autonomy and can uncontrollably damage their health through drug side effects or unnecessary surgical interventions.

A

7. According to the role-extension model, women's dual social role enriches their social identity and therefore favourably influences their well-being and health status.

A

8. An example of post-adolescence is when middle-aged parents support both their young adult children and their elderly parents because society does not have an institutional system for caring for the elderly.

E

9. The range of deviant behaviours varies by culture and historical period because there is no society free of deviance.

B

10. The consequence of deprivation is exclusion from society because deprivation cannot be compensated for with money.

B

11. In the social model of disability, therefore, the disadvantages of people with disabilities do not arise from the nature of the disability but from the labelling process by which people are assigned to different categories, because exclusion also entails economic disadvantage.

B

12. The hospital is the most developed and most representative form of healthcare organisation because it is capable of keeping patients isolated.

B

Philosophy of Health

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. The truth of a scientific statement is a function of ☐ A. paradigm ☐ B. perspective ☐ C. society ☐ D. scientist	A
2. According to the so-called brick theory ☐ A. the basis of science is provided by logical positivism. ☐ B. the normal process of science is occasionally interrupted by qualitative changes, and in such cases the entire outlook of science transforms. ☐ C. science advances by merely expanding knowledge; no qualitative change occurs. ☐ D. science is, in a narrower sense, provably true.	C
3. Biogenesis ☐ A. traces the social evolution derived from animal associations. ☐ B. seeks to explain the origin of life. ☐ C. studies the human brain. ☐ D. follows the evolution of primates from the common ancestor to the process of becoming human.	B
4. The phrase "man is the animal dependent on the web of meanings he himself has woven" ☐ A. is one definition of culture. ☐ B. is one definition of the modern human. ☐ C. is a definition of society. ☐ D. is a medieval idea of political theory.	A
5. The example of Easter Island is the basis for a ☐ A. convincing anthropological argument. ☐ B. a known biological model. ☐ C. an effective economic model. ☐ D. a convincing ecological model.	D
6. Philosophical, scientific, religious and artistic modes of knowing ☐ A. exclude one another. ☐ B. coexist well if we understand their functions. ☐ C. represent different developmental stages of knowledge. ☐ D. essentially operate in the same way.	B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true

E. if all statements are true

1. The concept of Homo Symbolicus is a model

- ☐ A. that is capable of meaningfully representing the human embeddedness in culture.
- ☐ B. that places our similarities to non-human primates at the centre.
- ☐ C. that attempts to answer the problem of human differentiation from other species.
- ☐ D. that was the central theory of nineteenth-century anthropology.

B

2. The contingency-shock

- ☐ A. is a philosophical attitude that is hardly imaginable without it.
- ☐ B. is the classical therapy of biomedical cure.
- ☐ C. is an original human existential experience.
- ☐ D. fundamentally denotes a general sense of disappointment.

B

3. Characteristic of science:

- ☐ A. holistic
- ☐ B. reductive
- ☐ C. a closed system
- ☐ D. rational

C

4. Verification

- ☐ A. denotes alienation from social relations.
- ☐ B. briefly denotes the corroboration of a theory.
- ☐ C. fundamentally denotes a workplace conflict.
- ☐ D. is one method for substantiating the truth of scientific statements.

C

5. The comparison of cultures

- ☐ A. is, in a general sense, impossible both theoretically and practically.
- ☐ B. is a useful task.
- ☐ C. is an unnecessary task.
- ☐ D. is the most popular task of modern anthropology.

B

6. Paternalism is a phenomenon that

- ☐ A. is the desirable model in healthcare in most Western societies.
- ☐ B. can characterise the relation of a person of higher social status to one of lower social status.
- ☐ C. according to which, in the learned society the leading role belongs to men.
- ☐ D. characterised the doctor–patient relationship for a long time.

C

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. According to the holistic perspective, any whole can only be correctly understood in relation to the part it contains.

B

2. Science, recognising its limitations, partly owes its successes to the fact that it refrains from investigating certain questions.

A

3. The capacity for symbolic thought is widespread among vertebrates.	B
4. In philosophy, alongside the descriptive character there is also an ethical aspect.	A
5. The explosive development of the biological sciences and medical technology has led to an increasingly pronounced specialisation of the profession.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Development is sustainable if humanity adheres to the laws of nature, because belief in unlimited growth helps to achieve this.	C
2. Diseases have been an integral part of mythology from the beginning, since people often strove in vain to heal using ordinary means.	B
3. Man does not necessarily need physical experience to acquire knowledge, because he is capable of interpreting symbols through the attribution of meaning.	A

Health Psychology

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. In the psychological relationship between nurse and patient, what is the most valuable factor? ☐ A. Listening to the patient. ☐ B. The nurse's reassuring words. ☐ C. Reassuring the relatives. ☐ D. The accurate administration of medications.	A
2. What characterises a typical grief reaction? ☐ A. it can predispose to psychosis ☐ B. it may involve suppression or absence of emotions ☐ C. it can last even 3–6 months ☐ D. identification with the lost object and hypochondriacal manifestations are common	C
3. When is the suicide risk greatest in patients with depression? ☐ A. in the evening ☐ B. at dawn ☐ C. in the morning ☐ D. in the afternoon	B
4. What does depersonalisation mean? ☐ A. pain occurring in an amputated limb ☐ B. the patient simultaneously experiences themselves as doubled ☐ C. the patient is governed by pathological experiences ☐ D. the unity of the body schema is disrupted	D
5. Symptoms of depressive syndrome include, except: ☐ A. inactivity ☐ B. decreased need for sleep ☐ C. loss of perspective ☐ D. holimic micromaniacal overvalued thoughts	B
6. Antidepressant drugs are indicated for, except: ☐ A. major depression ☐ B. social phobia ☐ C. obsessive–compulsive disorder ☐ D. narcolepsy	D
7. According to current diagnostic systems, which does not belong among personality disorders? ☐ A. Antisocial personality disorder ☐ B. Borderline personality disorder ☐ C. Psychopathic personality disorder ☐ D. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder	C

8. Symptoms of a panic attack, except:

- ☐ A. rapid heartbeat
- ☐ B. derealisation
- ☐ C. auditory hallucinations
- ☐ D. fear of losing self-control

C

9. The following are classified as anxiety disorders, except:

- ☐ A. generalised anxiety disorder
- ☐ B. hypochondriasis
- ☐ C. agoraphobia
- ☐ D. panic disorder

B

10. Belong to sleep disorders, except:

- ☐ A. insomnia
- ☐ B. parasomnia
- ☐ C. somnolence
- ☐ D. sleep-wake rhythm disorder

C

11. Which of the following is a projective test:

- ☐ A. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- ☐ B. Rorschach test
- ☐ C. Wechsler intelligence test
- ☐ D. Spielberger anxiety assessment scale

B

12. Reframing is a communication strategy in which

- ☐ A. we give the situation a different context or interpretive frame.
- ☐ B. we deliberately distort the information available to us.
- ☐ C. we steer the communication in another direction by asking questions.
- ☐ D. we ask a series of questions to which the answer is "yes".

A

13. According to the original concept, the 'Type C' personality

- ☐ A. predisposes to cardiovascular diseases
- ☐ B. is fundamentally balanced and calm
- ☐ C. is considered a personality prone to cancer
- ☐ D. predisposes to depression

C

14. The biomedical model is characterised by

- ☐ A. circular causality
- ☐ B. a systems perspective
- ☐ C. multicausality
- ☐ D. considers only biological/physiological factors

D

15. Characteristic of depression:

- ☐ A. re-experiencing a traumatic event
- ☐ B. elevated heart rate
- ☐ C. the cognitive triad
- ☐ D. high-level coping

C

16. The following is classified among mood disorders:

- ☐ A. panic disorder
- ☐ B. PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder)
- ☐ C. depression
- ☐ D. phobia

C

17. The General Adaptation Syndrome

- ☐ A. was described by Walter B. Cannon.
- ☐ B. was described by Claude Bernard.
- ☐ C. was described by Lazarus.
- ☐ D. was described by János Selye.

D

18. Who is associated with the concept of coherence

- ☐ A. Sigmund Freud
- ☐ B. Aaron Antonovsky
- ☐ C. János Selye
- ☐ D. Aaron T. Beck

B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. In which patients should an increased risk of suicide be especially expected?

- ☐ A. in a patient with depression
- ☐ B. in a patient with schizophrenia who is anxious and hallucinating
- ☐ C. in a patient with hysterical neurosis
- ☐ D. in old-age dementia

A

2. What are the therapeutic principles according to Rogers?

- ☐ A. Empathy
- ☐ B. Unconditional positive regard
- ☐ C. Congruence
- ☐ D. Reassurance, calmness

A

3. A sign of resistance may be

- ☐ A. forgetting agreements
- ☐ B. making light of the topic
- ☐ C. anger, criticism
- ☐ D. withdrawal, silence

E

4. The biopsychosocial model in the conceptualisation of disease is characterised by:

- ☐ A. the consideration of biological, psychological and social factors
- ☐ B. multicausality
- ☐ C. the application of a systems perspective
- ☐ D. the use of circular causality

E

5. The WHO definition of health emphasises that a person can be said to be healthy if they are characterised by:

- ☐ A. physical health
- ☐ B. mental health
- ☐ C. social well-being
- ☐ D. good communication skills

A

6. The following reasons underlay the development of health psychology:

- ☐ A. the role of concern with quality of life increased
- ☐ B. the shortcomings of the biomedical model
- ☐ C. the rising costs of healthcare
- ☐ D. the development of the behavioural sciences

E

7. Which neurotransmitters are involved in depression?

- ☐ A. Dopamine
- ☐ B. Acetylcholine
- ☐ C. Serotonin
- ☐ D. GABA

B

8. What can specifically cause sleep problems?

- ☐ A. Binge-eating disorder
- ☐ B. Bulimia
- ☐ C. Depression
- ☐ D. Antisocial personality disorder

A

9. What may be protective factors against suicide?

- ☐ A. Higher income
- ☐ B. Religious communities
- ☐ C. Night shift
- ☐ D. Good, trusting interpersonal relationships

C

10. What is true about specific phobias?

- ☐ A. The object of fear is a well-defined object, living creature or situation
- ☐ B. The fear is generally justified because the thing is really dangerous
- ☐ C. We generally try to avoid the object of fear
- ☐ D. Men are more frequently affected

B

11. Characteristic of schizophrenia:

- ☐ A. Hallucinations
- ☐ B. Frequent dizziness
- ☐ C. Emotional blunting
- ☐ D. Hyperactivity

B

12. Which of the following are physiological symptoms of stress?

- ☐ A. More efficient digestion
- ☐ B. Increased cortisol production

C

- ☐ C. Decrease in adrenaline in the body
- ☐ D. Muscle tension

B

13. Heroin...

- ☐ A. is a depressant
- ☐ B. does not cause physical addiction
- ☐ C. can also be fatal
- ☐ D. can be called a gateway drug

A

14. Chronic stress...

- ☐ A. hinders physical growth and maturation
- ☐ B. can lead to anxiety disorders
- ☐ C. can lead to suppression of the immune system
- ☐ D. is effective in muscle building

B

15. Which of the following are stimulants?

- ☐ A. Caffeine
- ☐ B. Alcohol
- ☐ C. Cocaine
- ☐ D. LSD

C

16. Which statements are true about addictions?

- ☐ A. They have no genetic component
- ☐ B. They are generally symptoms of a larger underlying problem
- ☐ C. The most important neurotransmitter is serotonin
- ☐ D. The family can be a great help in recovery

B

17. What is true about cognitive-behavioural therapy?

- ☐ A. It focuses on faulty thinking patterns
- ☐ B. It works with early childhood experiences
- ☐ C. Very effective in treating eating disorders and mood disorders
- ☐ D. It places emphasis on the person's emotional and attachment development

B

18. What is particularly effective in treating anxiety disorder?

- ☐ A. with anxiolytic medications
- ☐ B. with family therapy
- ☐ C. with cognitive-behavioural therapy
- ☐ D. with surgical intervention

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The essence of suggestive messages is that they affect the recipient involuntarily.

A

2. In cases of fear, vulnerability, increased emotional strain and unusual situations, almost everyone's receptivity to suggestive messages increases.	A
3. Perceived control related to illness influences the outcome of the disease.	A
4. Placebo means that an improvement occurs in the patient's condition that cannot be attributed to the treatment.	A
5. What we know, think and feel about our illness has no effect on the success of the therapy.	B
6. Men are more prone to anxiety disorders	B
7. Anorexia is a psychiatric disorder with one of the highest mortality rates.	A
8. In anorexia, body image disturbance occurs only rarely.	B
9. The health psychology approach was introduced shortly after the First World War.	B
10. Among specific phobias, animal-related phobias are very common.	A
11. Anxiety disorders affect many of our organs, but not our digestion.	B
12. Antidepressants are prescribed more for more severe cases; in less severe cases they are not very effective.	A
13. The health psychology approach adopts the authoritarian communication style of the old biomedical model.	B
14. Seasonal depression is more common in Scandinavian countries than in other European countries.	A
15. Addiction as a predisposition is inheritable, but not specific to particular substances or agents, only in general.	A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Stress is negative in every case because it raises heart rate and muscle tone.	D
2. Predisposition to depression is inheritable because in this case the person inevitably encounters the illness during their life.	C
3. Anxiety disorders have a significant physiological component because pharmacotherapy is an effective treatment for anxiety disorders.	A
4. Women make more suicide attempts because women's emotional stability (e.g. according to Eysenck's theory) is lower than men's.	A
5. The prevalence of drug addiction is high in America because the prevalence of obesity is very high in America.	B
6. The suicide rate is relatively low in Middle Eastern countries because Middle Eastern countries are generally more tolerant of alcohol consumption.	C
7. Homosexual persons are less likely to develop eating disorders, because while homosexual persons generally show a higher prevalence in many psychiatric conditions.	D
8. Cardiovascular diseases are leading causes of death in many countries, because the prevalence of obesity has roughly tripled since 1975.	A
9. The health psychology approach recommends cooperation-based communication with patients, because health psychology believes that patients are responsible for their own condition.	A

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. From a legal perspective, in theory which personal rights come into conflict in the regulation of pregnancy termination? ☐ A. The pregnant woman's right to a dignified life and the foetus's right to self-determination ☐ B. The pregnant woman's right to self-determination and the father of the foetus's right to a child ☐ C. The pregnant woman's right to self-determination and the foetus's right to life ☐ D. There are no rights that come into conflict with each other	C
2. Assuming a proper procedure, in which case may pregnancy be terminated at any time? ☐ A. For a health reason that endangers the pregnant woman's life ☐ B. If the probability of genetic or teratological harm to the foetus reaches 50% ☐ C. If the pregnancy is the consequence of a crime and the pregnant woman is a minor, legally incapacitated ☐ D. In the event of the pregnant woman's extremely severe crisis situation	A
3. For what is sérelemdíj payable? ☐ A. For damage to clothing ☐ B. For infringement of personal (personality) rights ☐ C. For damage to property ☐ D. For loss of expected financial advantage	B
4. Who may access the patient's medical documentation? ☐ A. The patient's close acquaintances ☐ B. The healthcare workers directly involved in their care ☐ C. Employees of the healthcare provider with physician qualifications, but no one else ☐ D. All employees of the healthcare provider, since only this ensures staff safety	B
5. Which of the following may donate gametes for reproductive procedures? ☐ A. A person under 35 years of age, legally competent ☐ B. Anyone may donate ☐ C. A person under 40 years of age, legally competent ☐ D. A person under 45 years of age, legally competent	A
6. What is meant by the concept of brain death? ☐ A. A temporary cessation of respiration, circulation or brain function, which does not indicate the occurrence of death or brain death ☐ B. The complete and irreversible cessation of brain function, including the brainstem ☐ C. When, due to the complete cessation of respiration, circulation and brain function, the irreversible disintegration of the organism begins ☐ D. When, for example, death occurs within 168 hours following the birth of the newborn	B
7. From which moment is a person, as a general rule, considered legally competent in our country? ☐ A. From the time of conception	D

- ☐ B. From the time of live birth
- ☐ C. From 0:00 hours of the day on which the person reaches their 14th birthday
- ☐ D. From 0:00 hours of the calendar day on which the person reaches their 18th birthday

C

8. May an organ be removed from a deceased person for transplantation?

- ☐ A. Yes, in our country without exception
- ☐ B. Yes, if their consent after death is replaced by the nearest relatives specified in 12 points in the law who are first entitled to make a declaration
- ☐ C. Yes, if they did not make an objectionary declaration during their lifetime
- ☐ D. No, unless they made a permissive declaration

D

9. When is a pregnant woman who is otherwise capable of carrying the child entitled to refuse life-saving intervention?

- ☐ A. Until the foetus is 12 weeks old
- ☐ B. Until the foetus is 24 weeks old
- ☐ C. At any time during the pregnancy
- ☐ D. Never

A

10. How long may a patient be kept waiting?

- ☐ A. Only for a reasonable period
- ☐ B. Without limitation, for any length of time
- ☐ C. A patient may only be made to wait 5 hours, after which they must be placed on a waiting list
- ☐ D. Only for up to 5 hours, provided that the fact of waiting is communicated hourly

C

11. Which of the following patients certainly may not leave the hospital before the treatment is completed?

- ☐ A. A patient whose premature termination of treatment would result in permanent damage
- ☐ B. A 16-year-old minor
- ☐ C. A person suffering from a serious infectious disease that directly endangers the health of others
- ☐ D. A person who previously made a declaration that they will not discontinue treatment

C

12. What should be done if those entitled to make statements in order on behalf of the patient give contradictory statements?

- ☐ A. The statement of the older person must be accepted
- ☐ B. The therapy most favourable to the patient must be applied
- ☐ C. Among the statements made that are professionally acceptable from a medical standpoint, the one most favourable to the patient must be chosen
- ☐ D. In this case the treating physician may choose completely freely

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Who may determine the occurrence of death?

- ☐ A. Nurse

C

- ☐ B. Paramedic
- ☐ C. Midwife
- ☐ D. Physician

2. Which of the following are legal persons (have legal capacity)?

E

- ☐ A. 12-year-old child
- ☐ B. 17-year-old married Hungarian man
- ☐ C. 19-year-old American citizen
- ☐ D. 26-year-old patient in a coma

3. Which of the following are legally competent (capable of acting)?

B

- ☐ A. The 35-year-old blind person
- ☐ B. The 42-year-old patient in a coma
- ☐ C. The 22-year-old illiterate person
- ☐ D. The 16-year-old detainee

4. Which of the following — treating each option as an independent answer — could, as a general rule, be present beside the birthing woman during labour and delivery?

B

- ☐ A. The birthing woman's husband
- ☐ B. One adult person designated by the birthing woman and the doula brought by the birthing woman
- ☐ C. The adult father of the child to be born
- ☐ D. Adult persons designated by the birthing woman

5. Which of the following competent persons may refuse life-saving intervention (after the necessary legal procedure)?

C

- ☐ A. A Jehovah's Witness, when it concerns a blood transfusion
- ☐ B. A patient suffering from an incurable disease leading to death in a short time, who is unable to breathe
- ☐ C. A prisoner sentenced to life imprisonment
- ☐ D. A terminal cancer patient

6. Which patient is entitled to emergency life-saving intervention in Hungary?

E

- ☐ A. Adult Hungarian patient
- ☐ B. Minor Hungarian patient
- ☐ C. Patient with German nationality
- ☐ D. A patient who came from outside the territorial service area

7. Which may qualify as a private document with full probative force?

C

- ☐ A. An oral declaration made before two competent witnesses
- ☐ B. A statement handwritten and signed by the person
- ☐ C. A statement signed in front of one competent witness
- ☐ D. A statement handwritten and signed in the presence of two competent witnesses

8. What characterises the legal capacity of Hungarian citizens?

B

- ☐ A. Equal
- ☐ B. Exceptional
- ☐ C. Unconditional
- ☐ D. Capable of being taken into possession

9. Which are valid but not in force statutes?

- ☐ A. A statute that has been lawfully promulgated but is not yet temporally applicable
- ☐ B. A statute that conflicts with the statute hierarchy but is applicable due to its personal scope
- ☐ C. A statute that was applied in the past but is no longer applied today
- ☐ D. An unpromulgated law, if it regulates a particularly serious crime (e.g. special cases of treason)

B

10. Who are the members of the committee acting in the case of a competent patient requesting refusal of life-saving intervention?

- ☐ A. Hospital director
- ☐ B. Psychiatrist
- ☐ C. Head of department (chief physician)
- ☐ D. Treating physician

C

11. Who may, under the statutory conditions, substitute the declaration necessary to refuse life-saving, life-sustaining care on behalf of an incapacitated person?

- ☐ A. Court
- ☐ B. The patient's close relatives in the order specified by law
- ☐ C. A person authorised in a public document valid while the patient was still legally competent
- ☐ D. The patient's treating physician

B

12. What characterises the limited liability company (Kft.)?

- ☐ A. Legal person
- ☐ B. It is liable to a limited extent for its own liabilities
- ☐ C. The members are liable for the company's debts only up to the extent of their capital contribution
- ☐ D. A company without legal personality

B

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Convicts are legally incapacitated, and the director of the penal institution makes declarations on their behalf.

B

2. Business companies possess legal personality.

A

3. In Hungary the first comprehensive health law was the Generale Normativum in Re Sanitatis.

B

4. Minor children are not to be informed; instead their parents should be informed.

B

5. A minor patient — as a general rule — has the right to have one person stay with them during inpatient hospital placement.

A

6. The patient can, as a general rule, give verbal consent to their medical treatment.

A

7. As a general rule, a woman in labour has the right to have any person she designates present with her in the healthcare institution during labour and delivery.

B

8. In our country, the head of government (i.e. the Prime Minister) is appointed to this task by the President of the Republic.

A

9. A patient whose consent is not necessary for the intervention does not need to be informed.

B

10. The patient can, as a general rule, also consent to treatment by conduct implying consent.

A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
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- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

2. As a rule, a fifteen-year-old patient may be accompanied in the hospital by their mother, because a fifteen-year-old patient is considered a minor.

A

3. For low-risk invasive procedures a written consent is not necessary, because in the case of direct life-threatening danger to the patient consent is not required.

B

4. Pathological mental condition is a reason excluding or limiting criminal liability, because an offence can only be committed intentionally.

C

5. The most important function of the criminal liability framework is the so-called reparative function, because compensation for non-pecuniary damage is awarded for the infringement of the patient's personality rights.

D

6. Pregnancy may be terminated at any time at the pregnant woman's request, because a healthcare worker cannot under any circumstances refuse to participate in pregnancy termination.

E

7. A competent foreign patient may give consent to healthcare, since they possess the necessary decision-making capacity.

A

Healthcare Management

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. What does an unrecognised (health) need mean? ☐ A. The patient is uncertain about the complaint and prefers not to see a doctor ☐ B. There is no complaint, the patient does not go to the doctor, but they may have a disease ☐ C. The patient perceives a complaint but does not consult a doctor ☐ D. The patient consults a doctor but does not receive treatment	B
2. What would you examine if you wanted to determine the value of human life according to the human capital approach? ☐ A. The size of hazard pay ☐ B. The black-market price of organs (e.g. kidney) ☐ C. The amounts of compensation ☐ D. The size of earnings	D
3. What does healthcare demand mean? ☐ A. A recognised and felt health need ☐ B. A need that is linked to purchasing power and ability to pay in the healthcare market ☐ C. When the patient perceives their complaints but does not consult a doctor ☐ D. The aggregate gross earnings of healthcare workers	B
4. What characterises moral hazard? ☐ A. If someone does not directly and immediately feel the price of a service, this leads to consumption in excess of their needs ☐ B. If someone gives another a gift that they would not buy, waste occurs ☐ C. A two-party relationship where there is a conflict of interest between the parties ☐ D. A three-party relationship in which each of the three parties may have different interests	A
5. What characterises capitation (per-head) type financing? ☐ A. It pays the same amount for similar diseases ☐ B. It pays a fixed amount per year ☐ C. Payment of a fixed amount for each day ☐ D. It provides financing based on the number of people in a given area	D
6. Which of the following does NOT count as a group? ☐ A. Maltese Charity Service (Máltai Szeretetszolgálat) ☐ B. Ferencváros football team ☐ C. The spectators of the FTC – Honvéd football match ☐ D. The faculty of the Department of Social Sciences	C
7. What does it mean if an organisation is proactive? ☐ A. An organisation that follows environmental change and implements the changes enforced by it ☐ B. The organisation attempts to modify or change the environmental conditions ☐ C. The organisation was created solely to execute a specific project	B

- ☐ D. The organisation is specifically a healthcare organisation

C

8. Which statement is true about the Hungarian healthcare market?

- ☐ A. It is financed directly by the consumer
☐ B. Only the paying consumer can access the service
☐ C. It is financed by the insurer (NEAK) or the consumer
☐ D. Its advertising opportunities are unrestricted

D

9. During the introduction of which health insurance model were the hospitals nationalised?

- ☐ A. Bismarck model
☐ B. American (mixed) model
☐ C. Out-of-pocket model
☐ D. English model

B

10. Which is characteristic of the American insurance model?

- ☐ A. It was adopted in 1946
☐ B. There is a high proportion of uninsured people
☐ C. It is associated with Otto von Bismarck
☐ D. Insurance is provided as a citizen's right

C

11. What do merit goods mean?

- ☐ A. Inpatient (long-stay) goods
☐ B. Forgotten goods
☐ C. Goods valuable in themselves
☐ D. Own goods

C

12. What does cross-subsidisation (or cross-financing) mean?

- ☐ A. Christmas support provided to Christian people
☐ B. The insurer and the insured jointly finance the possible care
☐ C. A subsidy or reallocated resource received to insure higher-risk patients
☐ D. The economic term for a premium given to healthcare workers

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
 B. if statements A and C are true
 C. if statements B and D are true
 D. if statement D is true
 E. if all statements are true

C

1. Which of the following can be considered public goods?

- ☐ A. Mobile phone
☐ B. Public safety
☐ C. An acquired diploma
☐ D. Public street lighting

A

2. Which of the following are characteristic of an informal group?

- ☐ A. Formation is spontaneous
☐ B. Its aim is the satisfaction of the members

- ☐ C. Personal communication
- ☐ D. Its leader is chosen by the organisation

3. Which aspects are part of SWOT analysis?

B

- ☐ A. Opportunities
- ☐ B. Characteristics
- ☐ C. Threats
- ☐ D. Failures

4. Which belong to the basic organisational structures?

A

- ☐ A. Simple
- ☐ B. Functional
- ☐ C. Divisional
- ☐ D. Complex

5. What economic effects does health have on the individual?

B

- ☐ A. It affects the individual's participation in the labour market as a worker
- ☐ B. Its effect is to provide good well-being
- ☐ C. It affects the timing of the individual's retirement
- ☐ D. It has an effect on the individual's physical environment

6. Which of the following are general characteristics of healthcare need?

A

- ☐ A. Need is not objective but culture-dependent
- ☐ B. It cannot be known precisely
- ☐ C. The need does not present itself as an everyday problem
- ☐ D. Easily expressible in monetary terms

7. Which are possible types of parasolvencia?

B

- ☐ A. Actual gratitude
- ☐ B. Case-based financing
- ☐ C. Advance payment in preparation for the next doctor–patient encounter
- ☐ D. Civil disobedience

8. Which are characteristic of cost–benefit analysis?

B

- ☐ A. It shows the difference between the benefits and costs of the procedures to be compared
- ☐ B. In the field of healthcare this is a useless procedure
- ☐ C. It expresses value in monetary terms
- ☐ D. Qualitative analysis

9. In which areas are health economic analyses applied?

E

- ☐ A. In selecting the economically best health technologies
- ☐ B. To set the prices of health technologies
- ☐ C. To allocate the limited available healthcare budget
- ☐ D. To determine the proportions of support (financing/insurance)

10. Which are characteristic of a centralized health insurance system?

B

- ☐ A. Citizens' role is subordinate

- ☐ B. Financing is determined by people's individual decisions
- ☐ C. Financing is the result of governmental decision
- ☐ D. There is no compulsory health insurance

B

11. Which of the following equal one QALY?

- ☐ A. One year of life of a man lived at 100% quality of life
- ☐ B. One year of life of a patient with kidney disease lived at 50% quality of life
- ☐ C. Two years of life of a patient with liver disease lived at 50% quality of life
- ☐ D. Two people each living three years at 25% quality of life

C

12. Which are characteristic of the German health insurance model?

- ☐ A. It was adopted in 1946
- ☐ B. It is associated with Otto von Bismarck, therefore it is also called a Bismarck-type health insurance system
- ☐ C. There is a high number of uninsured people
- ☐ D. It is characterised by territorially and professionally organised health funds

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Price plays a determining role in the healthcare market.

B

2. No one can be excluded from the consumption of public goods.

A

3. We speak of a latent need if someone is bothered by their overweight but does not do anything about it.

A

4. A demand may be founded on a personal, internal need.

A

5. Price elasticity shows how much the demand for a given product changes in response to a unit change in price.

A

6. There is no difference in the willingness to retire between patients and healthy individuals.

B

7. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, church-run hospitals became widespread.

B

8. Team effectiveness is improved by team members with differing personalities.

A

9. Project management is a document that lays down the enterprise's future objectives – and the strategy by which it will achieve them.	B
10. Stakeholders are the top executives of an organisation.	B

Relation Analysis

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- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Cost-sharing is one type of private healthcare expenditure, therefore the visit fee (vizitdij) can be considered a Co-Payment.	B
2. In health insurance, consciously assumed risks are characteristic, which is why it is also difficult to design a well-priced health insurance product.	A
3. Burnout syndrome is the last episode of the Bourne mystery, because burnout syndrome is the medical name for a specific occupational harm whose leading symptom is physical-emotional-mental exhaustion.	D
4. The developer of the English health insurance model was William Beveridge, because at that time he was the Chancellor of Germany.	C
5. The economy directly, in the short term, affects our health, because without compulsory health insurance every citizen would take out insurance.	C
6. In America President Bill Clinton introduced the National Health Service (NHS), because the Beveridge Report proposed large-scale private ownership in the field of healthcare.	E

Fundamentals of Health Sciences I.A

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. What is the normal respiratory rate in adults?

- ☐ A. 16-20/min
- ☐ B. 12-16/min
- ☐ C. 25-30/min
- ☐ D. 30-35/min

B

2. In the case of a cold bath, into water of what temperature do we place the patient?

- ☐ A. Into water at a temperature lower than the patient's body temperature
- ☐ B. Into water at 28°C
- ☐ C. Into water at the same temperature as the patient's body temperature
- ☐ D. The starting water temperature is always 39°C

C

3. To which scientific field do 'Health Sciences' belong within the academic disciplines?

- ☐ A. Natural sciences
- ☐ B. Medical sciences
- ☐ C. Social sciences
- ☐ D. Humanities

B

4. Which is the correct sequence of the nursing process?

- ☐ A. assessment – planning – evaluation – implementation
- ☐ B. assessment – implementation – planning – evaluation
- ☐ C. assessment – planning – implementation – evaluation
- ☐ D. assessment – evaluation – planning – implementation

C

5. Which coding system do we use to classify diseases?

- ☐ A. FNO
- ☐ B. BNO
- ☐ C. NFO
- ☐ D. NBO

B

6. How do we assess the risk of decubitus?

- ☐ A. with the extended Norton scale
- ☐ B. with the OPQRST scale
- ☐ C. with the GCS scale
- ☐ D. with the BMI index

A

7. For how long is one continuing education cycle in the health workers' continuing education system?

- ☐ A. for 3 years
- ☐ B. for 5 years
- ☐ C. for 7 years
- ☐ D. for 10 years

B

8. Rehabilitation is a tool of which level of prevention?

- ☐ A. primary
- ☐ B. secondary
- ☐ C. tertiary
- ☐ D. quaternary

C

9. We consider a patient overweight whose BMI value is?

- ☐ A. 18.5-24.9
- ☐ B. 25.0-29.9
- ☐ C. 30.0-34.99
- ☐ D. over 35.0

B

10. When do we speak of elevated-normal blood pressure?

- ☐ A. 120-130/80-85 mmHg
- ☐ B. 130-139/85-89 mmHg
- ☐ C. 140-145/80-85 mmHg
- ☐ D. 140-149/85-89 mmHg

B

11. A cause of bradypnoea may be, except:

- ☐ A. fever
- ☐ B. medulla oblongata injury
- ☐ C. increased intracranial pressure
- ☐ D. anaesthetic drug poisoning

A

12. To which period can the epidemiological transition be dated?

- ☐ A. from 1991
- ☐ B. 1961-1990
- ☐ C. 1941-1960
- ☐ D. 1900-1940

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. From whom can the healthcare worker obtain information about the patient during data collection?

- ☐ A. from the patient
- ☐ B. from another team member
- ☐ C. from a relative
- ☐ D. from a roommate

A

2. While counting the pulse we observe:

- ☐ A. the pulse rate
- ☐ B. the pulse rhythm

A

- ☐ C. the pulse volume
- ☐ D. the diastolic blood pressure

B

3. Blood pressure measurement should be avoided:

- ☐ A. on the side of an intravenous intervention
- ☐ B. if moles are present on that arm
- ☐ C. on the side where breast or axillary surgery has been performed
- ☐ D. on the patient's 'dominant' arm (right- or left-handed)

C

4. Select which needs we classify as self-actualisation needs:

- ☐ A. sleep, rest
- ☐ B. desire to create
- ☐ C. food intake
- ☐ D. sense of usefulness

E

5. Which of the following can be consequences of immobility?

- ☐ A. decubitus
- ☐ B. orthostatic hypotension
- ☐ C. muscle atrophy
- ☐ D. thrombosis

A

6. Which systemic complications can occur from injections?

- ☐ A. systemic infection
- ☐ B. pulmonary embolism
- ☐ C. allergic reaction
- ☐ D. sudden-onset hypertension

E

7. The WHO's interpretation of health:

- ☐ A. a state of physical, mental and social well-being,
- ☐ B. a fundamental human right based on the cooperation of the individual and society
- ☐ C. an individual and social interest
- ☐ D. governments are responsible for legitimising appropriate health and social protection

E

8. According to the Lalonde model, which factors influence life expectancy?

- ☐ A. lifestyle
- ☐ B. social care system
- ☐ C. genetic factors
- ☐ D. health care system

C

9. Characteristic(s) of the extended supine position:

- ☐ A. position for a febrile patient
- ☐ B. position for a bleeding patient
- ☐ C. position for patients with severe circulatory failure
- ☐ D. the patient lies flat without a pillow

B

10. Most common sites for the development of decubitus?

- ☐ A. sacrum

- ☐ B. medial side of the knee
- ☐ C. lateral malleolus
- ☐ D. dorsal region of the foot

B

11. Which of the following are collaborative functions of nursing?

- ☐ A. drainage procedures
- ☐ B. infusion therapy
- ☐ C. contrast-enhanced imaging procedures
- ☐ D. health education

A

12. Which type of care belongs to the primary care level?

- ☐ A. health visitor service
- ☐ B. general practitioner care
- ☐ C. dental care
- ☐ D. specialist outpatient clinics

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Kussmaul respiration may occur in diabetic ketoacidosis.

A

2. Hypothyroidism can be a cause of tachycardia.

B

3. Rectal temperature is 0.5°C higher than axillary temperature.

A

4. Difficulty breathing that occurs due to physical exertion is called work dyspnoea (munkadyspnoea).

A

5. The population pyramid of the Hungarian population is bell-shaped.

B

6. The number of marriages is among the vital statistics.

A

7. Among Hungarian women, with respect to premature mortality, deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system rank first.

B

8. DALY denotes years of potential life lost adjusted for disability (limitation).

A

9. An anaphylactic reaction is among the local complications of injections.

B

10. Stage IV decubitus is characterised by full-thickness skin loss with damage to or necrosis of subcutaneous tissues, which may extend to the fascia but does not involve it.

B

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. When caring for a febrile patient, ensuring adequate fluid intake is important, because daily fluctuations in body temperature can be observed under physiological conditions.

B

2. Maslow's theory is useful for the nurse because it directs attention to the somatic and psychological needs that are of primary importance for a person's life.

A

3. One indication for applying an elastic bandage is chronic arterial disease, because it prevents the development of Charcot foot.

E

4. Administration of injections belongs to the dependent functions of nursing, because it is performed based on medical orders.

A

5. Under parasympathetic nerve (vagus nerve) influence, the number of impulses emitted by the sinus node decreases, cardiac activity slows, and the coronary vessels constrict, because in Cannon's emergency reaction the parasympathetic nervous system is activated.

C

6. Asepsis is a working method intended to eliminate and prevent infections, particularly wound infections, because everything entering body cavities must be sterile.

A

Fundamentals of Health Sciences I.B

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. With which means does physiotherapy carry out its therapeutic activities?

- ☐ A. with pharmacotherapy
- ☐ B. exclusively with various therapeutic devices
- ☐ C. by utilising a wide range of physical energies
- ☐ D. with whale therapy

C

2. In which fields can physiotherapy procedures be used?

- ☐ A. in every field of medicine
- ☐ B. only for musculoskeletal patients
- ☐ C. only in neurological cases
- ☐ D. exclusively in rheumatology and traumatology

A

3. By which mechanism does balneology exert its therapeutic effect?

- ☐ A. through the physical properties of water
- ☐ B. through its relaxing effect on the human body
- ☐ C. through the therapeutic effect of chemical substances dissolved in the water
- ☐ D. by thermal water

C

4. After hospital care

- ☐ A. the patient has no possibility for OEP-funded physiotherapy
- ☐ B. they can only obtain treatment privately
- ☐ C. on request indicated in the discharge summary, they have the right to receive home physiotherapy care
- ☐ D. possible on the recommendation of the general practitioner

C

5. What types of energies does physiotherapy use?

- ☐ A. physical
- ☐ B. physical and chemical
- ☐ C. mechanical
- ☐ D. electrical

B

6. In Hungary, thermal water is defined as:

- ☐ A. that mineral water which springs up or is tapped and whose temperature exceeds 30°C
- ☐ B. whose temperature exceeds 20°C
- ☐ C. whose temperature is above 35°C
- ☐ D. whose temperature is above 20°C

A

7. Which level of prevention does the physiotherapist work in?

- ☐ A. primary-secondary-tertiary
- ☐ B. secondary-tertiary
- ☐ C. tertiary
- ☐ D. none of these

A

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Physiotherapy is a health service where the main goal is:

- ☐ A. maintaining and restoring functional movement abilities
- ☐ B. preserving health
- ☐ C. prevention and treatment of diseases
- ☐ D. imparting dietary knowledge

A

2. Physiotherapy:

- ☐ A. represents treatment using natural energies
- ☐ B. does not use chemical energy
- ☐ C. the oldest branch of medical therapy
- ☐ D. movement therapy does not belong to the system of physical therapy

B

3. Balneotherapy:

- ☐ A. heals by the physical properties of water
- ☐ B. the sum of treatments using mineral water; in balneotherapy the chemical properties of the water primarily act
- ☐ C. the balneologist is the expert in hydrotherapy
- ☐ D. a balneologist is the specialist physician of balneotherapy

C

4. On which clinical fields can movement therapy be used to treat?

- ☐ A. must not be used in cardiology
- ☐ B. obstetrics-gynecology does not use it
- ☐ C. it is used only for musculoskeletal diseases
- ☐ D. it has a significant role in developmental neurology

D

5. Physical therapy is that branch of therapy which uses physical energies:

- ☐ A. temperature
- ☐ B. electricity
- ☐ C. light
- ☐ D. ultrasound

A

6. Part of mechanotherapy:

- ☐ A. massage
- ☐ B. physiotherapy
- ☐ C. ultrasound
- ☐ D. mechanics

A

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Therapeutic exercise (as movement therapy) is part of physiotherapy.	A
2. Mineral water: water that contains 100 mg of characteristic mineral salts per litre.	B
3. Every thermal water is medicinal water.	B
4. Physical therapy is a broader concept than physiotherapy.	B
5. Physiotherapy is a therapeutic treatment performed with natural energies.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Musculoskeletal disorders, and in particular spinal diseases which present a prominent problem, rank second in the world in terms of paid sick leave, and among individuals younger than 45 years they are the leading cause of work absence; therefore teaching correct posture already in school age is of outstanding importance.	A
2. Balneotherapy includes treatments with thermal water, because balneotherapy primarily uses the thermal effect of the water.	E
3. Physiotherapy denotes treatments using the energies of nature, since it employs a wide variety of physical energies for healing.	C

Physiology and Pathophysiology

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Coagulation factor VIII

- ☐ A. produced by macrophages
- ☐ B. produced by neutrophil granulocytes
- ☐ C. produced by Th cells
- ☐ D. produced by 0 cells

A

2. The IgM molecule:

- ☐ A. opsonises
- ☐ B. dimer
- ☐ C. monovalent
- ☐ D. monomer
- ☐ E. pentamer

E

3. IgG:

- ☐ A. dimer
- ☐ B. opsonises
- ☐ C. this appears first during the immune response
- ☐ D. secretory Ig

B

4. Crosses the placenta:

- ☐ A. IgG
- ☐ B. IgM
- ☐ C. IgA
- ☐ D. IgD

A

5. Th cells:

- ☐ A. are CD8 positive and primarily bind to MHC I
- ☐ B. are CD4 positive and primarily bind to MHC II
- ☐ C. are CD8 positive and primarily bind to MHC II
- ☐ D. are CD4 positive and primarily bind to MHC I

B

6. The IgA antibody:

- ☐ A. Binds to mast cells
- ☐ B. Is present in secretions
- ☐ C. Opsonises
- ☐ D. Is the first to appear in the newborn

B

7. Characteristic(s) of the small intestine:

- ☐ A. The pH of the intestinal juice it produces is between 4.5 and 6.
- ☐ B. Its musculature is controlled only by the parasympathetic nervous system.
- ☐ C. Gastrin decreases intestinal juice secretion.
- ☐ D. Sympathetic stimulation enhances its function.

E

- ☐ E. Its digestive enzymes include peptidases, lipase and disaccharidases.

E

8. In which stage of aerobic glucose catabolism is carbon dioxide released?

- ☐ A. In terminal oxidation
☐ B. In the Cori cycle
☐ C. During glycolysis
☐ D. During beta-oxidation
☐ E. In the citric acid cycle

A

9. Produces only serous saliva:

- ☐ A. Parotid gland (Gl. parotis)
☐ B. Submandibular gland (Gl. submandibularis)
☐ C. Sublingual gland (Gl. sublingualis)
☐ D. Tonsil
☐ E. Pancreas

B

10. The stomach pH:

- ☐ A. 0.1
☐ B. 1
☐ C. 10
☐ D. 14

B

11. Leptin:

- ☐ A. The hormone of hunger
☐ B. The satiety hormone
☐ C. Is produced by the stomach
☐ D. Excites the hypothalamic nucleus ventrolateralis

A

12. Chief cells produce:

- ☐ A. Pepsinogen
☐ B. Intrinsic factor
☐ C. Gastrin
☐ D. R-protein
☐ E. Hydrochloric acid

C

13. The satiety centre:

- ☐ A. Hypothalamic nucleus ventrolateralis
☐ B. Is inhibited by leptin
☐ C. Is stimulated by impulses from gastric mechanoreceptors
☐ D. Is activated by a decrease in blood glucose level
☐ E. Stimulates the hunger centre

B

14. Glucagon:

- ☐ A. Is produced by the B cells of the pancreatic islets of Langerhans
☐ B. Causes glycogen to be broken down into glucose
☐ C. Causes a decrease in fat mobilisation
☐ D. Is formed under the action of kallikrein
☐ E. Causes a decrease in amino acid catabolism

15. In the Cori cycle:

- ☐ A. Lactate travels from muscle to liver
- ☐ B. In the liver lactate is formed from pyruvate
- ☐ C. Lactate travels from the liver to the muscle
- ☐ D. Glucose travels from muscle to liver
- ☐ E. Occurs in the pancreas

A

16. What is the average lifespan of an RBC?

- ☐ A. 50 days
- ☐ B. 300 days
- ☐ C. 120 days
- ☐ D. 24 hours

C

17. Characteristic(s) of the citric acid cycle:

- ☐ A. 2 mol CO₂ are produced from 1 mol glucose undergoing biological oxidation
- ☐ B. The hydrogen carrier is NADP⁺
- ☐ C. An anaerobic process
- ☐ D. Citric acid, upon binding the acetyl group, converts into oxaloacetic acid
- ☐ E. Occurs in the mitochondrial matrix

E

18. Which is not a characteristic of TSH?

- ☐ A. Stimulates the entry of I⁻ into the thyroid
- ☐ B. Stimulates iodination
- ☐ C. Stimulates endocytosis of thyroglobulin into follicular cells
- ☐ D. Stimulates exocytosis of thyroglobulin from follicular cells

C

19. The extracellular water compartment:

- ☐ A. 28 L
- ☐ B. 14 L
- ☐ C. 11 L
- ☐ D. 5 L

B

20. Intracellular K⁺ ion concentration:

- ☐ A. 4 mmol/l
- ☐ B. 15 mmol/l
- ☐ C. 140 mmol/l
- ☐ D. 150 mmol/l

D

21. The osmotic concentration of intravascular fluid:

- ☐ A. 250 – 290 mosmol/l
- ☐ B. 190 – 200 mosmol/l
- ☐ C. 290 – 300 mosmol/l
- ☐ D. 230 – 290 mosmol/l
- ☐ E. 200 – 300 mosmol/l

C

22. In isotonic saline:

- ☐ A. Cells shrink

C

- ☐ B. Red blood cells haemolyse
- ☐ C. NaCl concentration is 150 mmol/l
- ☐ D. The osmotic concentration is 150 mosm/l
- ☐ E. NaCl concentration is 300 mmol/l

A

23. The breathing pattern characteristic of metabolic acidosis:

- ☐ A. Kussmaul
- ☐ B. Cheyne–Stokes
- ☐ C. Biot
- ☐ D. Apneustic

C

24. True for passive transport:

- ☐ A. Always uses ATP as an energy source
- ☐ B. The transport of the transported substance occurs against the concentration gradient
- ☐ C. An example is the GLUT transporters
- ☐ D. An example is the sodium–potassium pump
- ☐ E. An example is Na⁺–glucose symport

C

25. In case of thirst:

- ☐ A. Atrial stretch increases
- ☐ B. Hyposmosis occurs
- ☐ C. Synthesis of angiotensin II increases
- ☐ D. Renin production decreases
- ☐ E. Na⁺ ion reabsorption decreases

E

26. The Na–K pump:

- ☐ A. Transports three K⁺ ions and two Na⁺ ions simultaneously in opposite directions
- ☐ B. ATP is synthesised during its operation
- ☐ C. Transports three Na⁺ ions and two K⁺ ions simultaneously in the same direction
- ☐ D. Always transports ions along the concentration gradient
- ☐ E. Transports three Na⁺ ions and two K⁺ ions simultaneously in opposite directions

C

27. The total (ionised + bound) calcium concentration in blood plasma:

- ☐ A. 25 mM
- ☐ B. 1.2 mM
- ☐ C. 2.5 mM
- ☐ D. 0.1 mM
- ☐ E. 5 mM

D

28. Extracellular Na⁺ ion concentration:

- ☐ A. 4 mmol/l
- ☐ B. 15 mmol/l
- ☐ C. 120 mmol/l
- ☐ D. 140 mmol/l

A

29. Which is not characteristic of days 14–28 of the female reproductive cycle?

- ☐ A. The corpus luteum begins to regress from day 27
- ☐ B. Increasing endometrial secretion

- ☐ C. Another follicle matures (day 26)
- ☐ D. Cervical mucus becomes impermeable

D

30. Non-placental hormone:

- ☐ A. hCS
- ☐ B. hCG
- ☐ C. Relaxin
- ☐ D. Oxytocin
- ☐ E. Oestradiol

B

31. Glucagon:

- ☐ A. Is produced by the B cells of the pancreatic islets of Langerhans
- ☐ B. Causes glycogen to be broken down into glucose
- ☐ C. Causes a decrease in fat mobilisation
- ☐ D. Causes a decrease in amino acid catabolism
- ☐ E. Is formed under the action of kallikrein

C

32. Secretion of STH/hGH is inhibited by:

- ☐ A. Starvation
- ☐ B. Physical exercise
- ☐ C. Somatostatin (GHIH)
- ☐ D. Decrease in blood glucose level
- ☐ E. Thyroid hormones

D

33. Regulation of testicular function:

- ☐ A. LH stimulates the function of Sertoli cells
- ☐ B. FSH stimulates testosterone production
- ☐ C. Inhibin is produced by Leydig cells
- ☐ D. Testosterone inhibits GnRH production
- ☐ E. FSH inhibits GnRH production

D

34. Characteristic(s) of cholecystokinin-pancreozymin:

- ☐ A. Produced by the duodenum and the stomach
- ☐ B. Stimulus for its production is glucose and fatty acids
- ☐ C. It dilates blood vessels
- ☐ D. It increases gallbladder contraction
- ☐ E. It increases movement of intestinal villi

A

35. Which of the following hormones' secretion is regulated by the pituitary gland?

- ☐ A. Cortisol
- ☐ B. Insulin
- ☐ C. Glucagon
- ☐ D. Parathormon
- ☐ E. Cortisol (cortisone)

B

36. Vasopressin:

- ☐ A. Is produced in the adenohypophysis
- ☐ B. Causes aquaporin-2 channels to be inserted into the luminal membrane of tubular epithelial cells

- ☐ C. Increases Na⁺ and Cl⁻ secretion in the ascending limb of Henle's loop
- ☐ D. Decreases water permeability of the collecting duct
- ☐ E. Its release is triggered by a decrease in the osmotic concentration of the blood

B

37. As a result of aldosterone:

- ☐ A. Blood volume decreases
- ☐ B. Sodium reabsorption increases
- ☐ C. Salt loss via faeces increases
- ☐ D. Sodium secretion increases
- ☐ E. Active water reabsorption occurs

D

38. Site of renin production:

- ☐ A. Endothelium of pulmonary capillaries
- ☐ B. Pancreatic D cells
- ☐ C. The liver
- ☐ D. The JGA cells

A

39. Which of the following hormones' secretion is regulated by the pituitary gland?

- ☐ A. Cortisol
- ☐ B. Insulin
- ☐ C. Glucagon
- ☐ D. Parathormon

D

40. Characteristic(s) of VIP:

- ☐ A. Dilates blood vessels in the brain and kidney regions
- ☐ B. Increases gastric acid secretion
- ☐ C. Produced by the jejunal mucosa
- ☐ D. Increases electrolyte secretion
- ☐ E. Parasympathetic neurotransmitter

C

41. Acetylcholine:

- ☐ A. Inhibits at the neuromuscular synapse
- ☐ B. Stimulates in the heart
- ☐ C. Stimulates at the M3 receptor
- ☐ D. Inhibits at the autonomic ganglion
- ☐ E. Inhibits in the basal ganglion

E

42. The inverse myotatic reflex (autogenic inhibition):

- ☐ A. Monosynaptic
- ☐ B. Heteronymous reflex
- ☐ C. Its receptor is the muscle spindle
- ☐ D. In response to strong stretch the muscle contracts
- ☐ E. Protective reflex

A

43. The vital sensory pathway:

- ☐ A. Its first synapse occurs in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord
- ☐ B. It crosses in the brainstem
- ☐ C. Its spinal pathway is the Goll and Burdach tracts

- ☐ D. Its receptors are muscle spindles
- ☐ E. It terminates in the precentral gyrus

E

44. Hair cells of the auditory organ:

- ☐ A. The inner hair cells have an amplifying function
- ☐ B. There is a single row of outer hair cells
- ☐ C. Located on Reissner's membrane
- ☐ D. They hyperpolarise in response to mechanical deformation
- ☐ E. Their neurotransmitter is glutamic acid

A

45. Location of the vasomotor centre:

- ☐ A. Medulla oblongata
- ☐ B. Hypothalamus
- ☐ C. Midbrain
- ☐ D. Cerebral cortex
- ☐ E. Pons

E

46. The premotor area performs:

- ☐ A. Planning of movements
- ☐ B. Initiation of voluntary movements
- ☐ C. Motor coordination
- ☐ D. Organisation of speech
- ☐ E. Preparation of movements

E

47. GFR:

- ☐ A. 200–300 ml/min
- ☐ B. Its value increases with age
- ☐ C. Sympathetic stimulation increases it
- ☐ D. PGE2 decreases it
- ☐ E. Can be determined by clearance measurement

A

48. In the thick ascending segment of the loop of Henle:

- ☐ A. Active Na⁺ reabsorption occurs
- ☐ B. Passive Na⁺ reabsorption occurs
- ☐ C. Active water reabsorption occurs
- ☐ D. Passive water reabsorption occurs
- ☐ E. No Na⁺ reabsorption

E

49. The JGA produces:

- ☐ A. Angiotensinogen
- ☐ B. Angiotensin I
- ☐ C. Angiotensin II
- ☐ D. ACE
- ☐ E. Erythropoietin

A

50. In the thick ascending segment of the loop of Henle:

- ☐ A. Active Na⁺ reabsorption occurs
- ☐ B. Passive Na⁺ reabsorption occurs

- ☐ C. Active water reabsorption occurs
- ☐ D. Passive water reabsorption occurs
- ☐ E. No Na⁺ reabsorption

A

51. May cause hydronephrosis:

- ☐ A. Kidney stone
- ☐ B. Acute glomerulonephritis
- ☐ C. Acute pyelonephritis
- ☐ D. Acute renal failure

B

52. Clearance:

- ☐ A. The volume of plasma passing through the kidney per minute
- ☐ B. The volume of plasma that the kidney clears of a given substance in 1 minute.
- ☐ C. The volume of blood passing through the kidney per minute.
- ☐ D. The filtrate.
- ☐ E. The volume of plasma that is filtered through the glomeruli.

D

53. Vital capacity can be calculated as:

- ☐ A. IRV + TV + ERV + RV
- ☐ B. IRV + ERV + RV
- ☐ C. IRV + ERV – TV
- ☐ D. IRV + ERV + TV
- ☐ E. ERV + TV + RV

C

54. TLC (total lung capacity) in men:

- ☐ A. 1 l
- ☐ B. 3000 ml
- ☐ C. 6000 ml
- ☐ D. 2 l
- ☐ E. 4500 ml

C

55. Characteristic(s) of bronchioles:

- ☐ A. Covered by ciliated columnar epithelium
- ☐ B. Its glandular cells produce mucous secretion
- ☐ C. They contract in response to cholinergic stimulation
- ☐ D. They are composed of cartilaginous tissue
- ☐ E. No smooth muscle is present in them

C

56. The vital capacity:

- ☐ A. 1-2 litres
- ☐ B. 1500-2000 ml
- ☐ C. 3100-4800 ml
- ☐ D. 6500-8000 ml
- ☐ E. 400-500 ml

B

57. Resorption occurs when:

- ☐ A. At the arteriolar end of the capillary, Ph is greater than Pkoll.
- ☐ B. At the venular end of the capillary, Pkoll. is greater than Ph

- ☐ C. Capillary Ph is smaller than the Ph of the interstitial fluid
- ☐ D. At the venular end of the capillary, P_{koll} is less than Ph
- ☐ E. In the capillary P_{koll} equals Ph

D

58. The effect of sympathetic innervation on the heart:

- ☐ A. In the AV node the Ca²⁺ ion channels close
- ☐ B. The Ca²⁺ permeability of working myocardial fibres decreases
- ☐ C. It induces spontaneous repolarisation
- ☐ D. The AP wave is steeper due to faster depolarisation
- ☐ E. The amplitude of the AP decreases

D

59. RR does not depend on:

- ☐ A. Pulse volume
- ☐ B. Heart rate
- ☐ C. TPR
- ☐ D. Albumin/Globulin
- ☐ E. PTF

D

60. What does cardiac automaticity mean?

- ☐ A. The AV node can also act as a pacemaker
- ☐ B. In the heart the impulse is conducted by modified muscle cells
- ☐ C. The specific blood supply of the myocardium
- ☐ D. A denervated heart continues to function given adequate nutrient and oxygen supply
- ☐ E. The function of the heart is directed by the autonomic nervous system

D

61. The resistance of vessels:

- ☐ A. Does not depend on vessel diameter
- ☐ B. Does not depend on blood viscosity
- ☐ C. Inversely proportional to the vessel radius
- ☐ D. Inversely proportional to the fourth power of the vessel radius
- ☐ E. Inversely proportional to the square of the vessel radius

D

62. Angiotensin II:

- ☐ A. Is generated in the liver from angiotensin I
- ☐ B. Has a vasodilatory effect
- ☐ C. Increases the synthesis of angiotensin I in the liver
- ☐ D. Is formed in pulmonary capillaries from angiotensin I under the action of the converting enzyme
- ☐ E. Inhibits aldosterone production in the adrenal cortex

B

63. Characteristic of cardiac muscle:

- ☐ A. Ca²⁺ originates only from the sarcoplasmic reticulum
- ☐ B. Working myocardial fibres receive sympathetic innervation
- ☐ C. The thin filament is myosin
- ☐ D. No striation is present

E

64. Dromotropy means:

- ☐ A. The frequency of impulse generation in the sinus node
- ☐ B. The contractile force of the myocardium

- ☐ C. The excitability of the myocardium
- ☐ D. The excitability of the AV node
- ☐ E. The speed of impulse conduction

A

65. The QRS wave:

- ☐ A. Ventricular depolarisation
- ☐ B. Atrial depolarisation
- ☐ C. Ventricular repolarisation
- ☐ D. Conduction between the AV node

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Which of the following is true about ADH/vasopressin?

- ☐ A. In the renal collecting duct it increases water permeability
- ☐ B. Hypovolaemia increases its production
- ☐ C. In the collecting duct it increases urea reabsorption
- ☐ D. Produced in the neurohypophysis

A

2. True about angiotensin II:

- ☐ A. Causes the adrenal gland to produce aldosterone
- ☐ B. Raises blood pressure
- ☐ C. Is a generalised vasoconstrictor
- ☐ D. Alveolar macrophage angiotensin-converting enzyme converts it from angiotensinogen

A

3. Hormones of the adenohypophysis:

- ☐ A. TSH
- ☐ B. CRH
- ☐ C. LH
- ☐ D. ADH

B

4. True about ANF:

- ☐ A. Increases GFR
- ☐ B. Decreases aldosterone secretion
- ☐ C. Decreases renin secretion
- ☐ D. Vasoconstrictive

A

5. What happens under the effect of adrenaline:

- ☐ A. Heart rate increases
- ☐ B. Blood glucose rises
- ☐ C. Vasoconstriction occurs in the skin
- ☐ D. Gastric acid production increases

A

6. Characteristics of dopamine:

- ☐ A. Removed by MAO
- ☐ B. Stimulates D1 receptors
- ☐ C. Inhibits at D2 receptors
- ☐ D. Inhibited by atropine

A

7. To where do the specific relay nuclei transmit the sensation?

- ☐ A. To the sensory cortex, which is responsible for the quality of the sensation
- ☐ B. To the frontal cortex, where the sensation becomes conscious
- ☐ C. To the limbic system, which is responsible for the affective components of the sensation
- ☐ D. Diffusely towards the cerebral cortex, which increases level of arousal

A

8. Which is characteristic of the pyramidal tract?

- ☐ A. The principal descending motor pathway
- ☐ B. Terminates on α - (and γ -) motoneurons
- ☐ C. Its function is initiation of voluntary movements
- ☐ D. In the medulla oblongata 20% of the fibres cross

A

9. Which is true about the inverse myotatic reflex?

- ☐ A. Proprioceptive
- ☐ B. Polysynaptic
- ☐ C. Autogenic
- ☐ D. Monosynaptic reflex

A

10. Which is an effect of the parasympathetic nervous system:

- ☐ A. The m. sphincter pupillae contracts
- ☐ B. A negative chronotropic effect is exerted on the sinus node
- ☐ C. Salivary secretion increases
- ☐ D. Pepsinogen secretion in gastric chief cells decreases

A

11. Part of genetically determined, innate immunity:

- ☐ A. Phagocyte function
- ☐ B. Gastric hydrochloric acid production
- ☐ C. Production of lysozyme, properdin, complement
- ☐ D. Fibroblast proliferation

A

12. True for the alteration phase of the inflammatory reaction:

- ☐ A. Vasoactive substances are released
- ☐ B. Harmful metabolic products are released
- ☐ C. Proteolytic degrading enzymes are released
- ☐ D. Tissue thromboplastin is released

A

13. Which characterises the non-specific immune response:

- ☐ A. Its cellular elements are phagocytes
- ☐ B. Its humoral factors are complements
- ☐ C. Acts immediately
- ☐ D. Its humoral factor is γ -interferon

A

14. True about cells of the monocyte–macrophage system:

- ☐ A. They present antigens
- ☐ B. They produce angiotensin-converting enzyme
- ☐ C. They spend a short time in the blood
- ☐ D. In connective tissues they are called Kupfer cells

A

15. Which characterises antibodies (immunoglobulins)?

- ☐ A. Produced by B lymphocytes (plasma cells)
- ☐ B. Their specific binding to antigen activates immune cell functions
- ☐ C. Appear within 1-2 weeks after antigen exposure
- ☐ D. Produced by T helper lymphocytes

A

16. Which is an effect of ADH/vasopressin?

- ☐ A. In the renal collecting duct it increases water permeability
- ☐ B. Hypovolaemia increases its production
- ☐ C. In the collecting duct it increases urea reabsorption
- ☐ D. Is produced in the neurohypophysis

A

17. Which is a function of the JGA?

- ☐ A. Renin production
- ☐ B. Erythropoietin production
- ☐ C. Sensing Na⁺ concentration of tubular fluid
- ☐ D. Aldosterone production

A

18. What happens during inspiration?

- ☐ A. Negative intrathoracic pressure develops
- ☐ B. The diaphragm descends
- ☐ C. The pressure in the intrapleural space becomes negative
- ☐ D. The sternum and ribs move anteriorly and outward.

E

19. Which is characteristic of the respiratory system?

- ☐ A. The total respiratory surface is 100-140 m²
- ☐ B. The functional unit of the lung is the acinus
- ☐ C. From the trachea to the alveolus 23 branching generations can be distinguished
- ☐ D. The walls of the bronchi are reinforced by cartilage

E

20. Vital capacity depends on:

- ☐ A. Age
- ☐ B. Sex
- ☐ C. Body mass
- ☐ D. Fitness

E

21. Participates in neural regulation of respiration:

- ☐ A. N. phrenicus
- ☐ B. Pre-Bötzinger complex
- ☐ C. Cerebral cortex
- ☐ D. Sacral sympathetic trunks

A

22. True for respiratory acidosis:

- ☐ A. pCO₂ increases
- ☐ B. Bicarbonate level decreases
- ☐ C. pH decreases
- ☐ D. Can be caused by hyperventilation

A

23. Which is a vasoconstrictor substance:

- ☐ A. Noradrenaline
- ☐ B. Vasopressin
- ☐ C. Angiotensin II
- ☐ D. Nitric oxide

A

24. Which is NOT characteristic of the heart's sympathetic innervation?

- ☐ A. Has a positive chronotropic effect
- ☐ B. Its neurotransmitter is noradrenaline
- ☐ C. Has an effect similar to adrenaline
- ☐ D. Ca²⁺ permeability of working myocardial fibres decreases
- ☐ E. The generated AP has a greater slope

D

25. Causes of sinus bradycardia may include:

- ☐ A. Sick sinus syndrome
- ☐ B. Vagal-stimulating reflexes
- ☐ C. Hypothermia
- ☐ D. Heart failure

A

26. Preload is increased by:

- ☐ A. Venous return
- ☐ B. Sympathetic tone
- ☐ C. Increased fluid intake
- ☐ D. Arterial constriction

A

27. True for afterload:

- ☐ A. Reduces hypotension
- ☐ B. Increases vasoconstriction
- ☐ C. The sum of factors that impede ventricular ejection
- ☐ D. Reduces the upright posture

A

28. True for the n. vagus:

- ☐ A. Parasympathetic cranial nerve
- ☐ B. Lowers blood pressure
- ☐ C. Its neurotransmitter is acetylcholine
- ☐ D. Has a negative inotropic effect

A

29. Which is true for a patient with right-sided heart failure?

- ☐ A. Systemic venous pressure increases
- ☐ B. Pulmonary arterial pressure decreases
- ☐ C. The liver enlarges
- ☐ D. Pulmonary oedema develops

A

30. Which is characteristic of cardiac muscle contraction:

- ☐ A. The all-or-none response
- ☐ B. Has a long refractory phase
- ☐ C. Cardiac muscle cannot be tetanised
- ☐ D. The magnitude of contraction depends on stimulus strength

A

31. Which is characteristic of blood pressure in the vascular system:

- ☐ A. Arterioles Ph value is 35 Hgmm
- ☐ B. Venules Pkoll 25 Hgmm
- ☐ C. The left atrium is part of the low-pressure system
- ☐ D. In the pulmonary trunk the pressure is 50/20Hgmm

A

32. What increases material exchange across the capillary wall?

- ☐ A. If the diffusion distance is smaller
- ☐ B. If the concentration difference across the membrane is greater
- ☐ C. If blood flow velocity in the capillaries is smaller
- ☐ D. If the total surface area of the capillaries is smaller

A

33. What happens during intermediary metabolism of fats?

- ☐ A. Glucose can be formed from glycerol
- ☐ B. Fatty acids can be degraded by beta-oxidation
- ☐ C. Triglycerides can be stored in adipocytes
- ☐ D. New lipoproteins can be formed

E

34. Which is characteristic of insulin:

- ☐ A. An increase in blood glucose stimulates its production
- ☐ B. Sympathetic activity inhibits its production
- ☐ C. It increases glucose uptake into muscle cells
- ☐ D. Produced by pancreatic A (α) cells

A

35. Liver functions:

- ☐ A. Bile production
- ☐ B. Synthesis of plasma albumins
- ☐ C. Glycogen storage
- ☐ D. Haematopoiesis (in adult human)

A

36. Role of bile:

- ☐ A. Micelle formation
- ☐ B. Activation of lipase
- ☐ C. Facilitation of fat absorption
- ☐ D. Facilitation of protein absorption

A

37. Characteristic of gastric function:

- ☐ A. The muscles of the stomach wall mix and propel the gastric contents.
- ☐ B. Hydrochloric acid inhibits gastrin secretion
- ☐ C. Gastric juice pH is between 1 and 2
- ☐ D. Hydrochloric acid is secreted from the cell by endocytosis

A

38. What can be a cause of hyperacidity?

- ☐ A. Vagal predominance
- ☐ B. Increased gastrin secretion
- ☐ C. Zollinger–Ellison syndrome
- ☐ D. Increased GIP secretion

A

39. True about saliva composition:

- ☐ A. Contains amylase
- ☐ B. Contains IgA
- ☐ C. Contains a carbohydrate-digesting enzyme
- ☐ D. Contains IgG

A

40. Which increases gastric hydrochloric acid production:

- ☐ A. Gastrin
- ☐ B. Histamine
- ☐ C. Parasympathetic stimulation
- ☐ D. Somatostatin

A

41. Which laboratory finding is characteristic of obstructive jaundice?

- ☐ A. Bilirubin is detectable in the urine
- ☐ B. There is no urobilinogen in the urine
- ☐ C. The amount of direct bilirubin in the blood increases
- ☐ D. The amount of indirect bilirubin in the blood increases

A

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. TH cells carry the CD4 marker.

A

2. During terminal oxidation, 34 ATP molecules are synthesised from one glucose molecule.

A

3. The iron-containing HEM portion of haemoglobin is synthesised in the liver.

B

4. Oestrogens enhance the proliferation of acinar cells and inhibit milk production.

B

5. The myenteric (Auerbach) plexus decreases intestinal motility.

B

6. Under parasympathetic influence, gastrin and gastric juice production increase.

A

7. In addition to its sensory, motor and autonomic functions, the brainstem also participates in the regulation of the level of consciousness.	A
8. In the light reflex, illumination of one eye causes pupillary constriction in both eyes.	A
9. Two-thirds of cases of bronchial asthma are allergic reactions.	A
10. A symptom of Cushing's syndrome is striae appearing on the trunk.	A
11. In acute myocardial infarction, a wide and deep Q wave is a sign of necrosis.	A
12. In iron-deficiency anaemia, the number of microcytes in the blood increases.	A
13. One symptom of petit mal (PM) type epilepsy is loss of consciousness.	B
14. Acromegaly is hGH deficiency developing in childhood.	B
15. Acute anterior poliomyelitis is a disease of the β -motoneuron.	B
16. Multiple sclerosis is a bacterial disease that manifests in relapses.	B
17. Stress incontinence essentially means a sudden, urgent need to urinate that is followed by involuntary emptying of the bladder.	B
18. One symptom of petit mal (PM) type epilepsy is loss of consciousness.	B
19. Hypoglycaemic coma is generally prevented in time by the blood-glucose-increasing cortisol and adrenaline.	B
20. Untreated Addisonian crisis leads to death.	A
21. In pleuritis sicca, fluid accumulates between the pleural layers.	B

22. Histamine increases gastric hydrochloric acid production.

A

23. Intrinsic factor is required for the absorption of vitamin B12.

A

24. Oxytocin is produced in the pituitary gland.

B

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. In red blood cells only anaerobic glucose breakdown occurs because their cytoplasm does not contain mitochondria.

A

2. The basal ganglia are stations of loop pathways that originate from and return to the cerebral cortex, because in their function they open or close the thalamic gate.

B

3. Gestational diabetes may develop after childbirth because the altered hormonal milieu increases the cells' glucose tolerance.

E

4. In Cannon's emergency reaction adrenaline plays an important role because, as a result of its effect, blood glucose level decreases.

C

5. A prerequisite for iron absorption is that Fe³⁺ (ferric iron) be reduced to Fe²⁺ (ferrous iron), because only then can it pass from the gastrointestinal lumen into the interior of the intestinal epithelial cells.

A

6. Surfactant is essential for keeping the alveoli open because it reduces the surface tension within the alveoli.

A

7. During sensitisation the receptor's threshold rises because more neurotransmitter is released presynaptically.

D

8. Senescent red blood cells are selected out in the spleen based on their membrane structure because the aged RBCs, due to their spherical shape, cannot pass through the splenic sinusoids.

A

9. Correction of a hypermetropic eye is performed with a diverging lens, because the farsighted eye can be corrected with a +D lens.

D

10. In DIC numerous microthrombi form in the vessels because substances activating factor XII enter the circulation.

A

11. Rheumatic fever is an autoimmune condition following Streptococcus pyogenes infection because the antibodies produced against the pathogen's surface antigens cross-react with cardiac muscle cells and joint proteins.

A

12. Renal artery stenosis causes an increase in blood pressure because hypoxia in the kidney results in increased erythropoietin production.

B

13. In burn injury vasodilatory shock develops because the circulating blood volume decreases significantly.

D

14. In AIDS the function of T and B lymphocytes is also inadequate because a soluble suppressor factor is produced which inhibits lymphocyte function.

A

15. In haematuria casts are always formed because formed elements entering the tubules adopt the shape of the tubules.

D

16. A common symptom of left heart failure is cardiac asthma because the cardiac output decreases.

B

First Aid

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. Stroke symptoms, except: ☐ A. Slurred/unclear speech. ☐ B. Limb tremor. ☐ C. Deviated/crooked mouth corner. ☐ D. Limb paralysis.	B
2. In patient assessment the 'E' component, except: ☐ A. Clarification of events. ☐ B. Measurement of blood glucose level. ☐ C. Overview of the environment. ☐ D. Inquiry using the SAMPLE scale.	B
3. Signs of an airway foreign body (mild/severe) may include, except: ☐ A. Cough. ☐ B. Vomiting. ☐ C. Stridor. ☐ D. Inability to speak.	B
4. When assessing respiration, the triple sensory assessment includes, except: ☐ A. I see. ☐ B. I feel. ☐ C. I hear. ☐ D. I sense.	B
5. An adult semi-automatic defibrillator may be used from ... years of age. ☐ A. 6 ☐ B. 8 ☐ C. 10 ☐ D. 12	B
6. The correct sequence of resuscitation. ☐ A. Assessment of breathing and circulation, call for help, secure a patent airway, chest compressions, ventilation. ☐ B. Call for help, secure a patent airway, assessment of breathing and circulation, ventilation, chest compressions. ☐ C. Safe scene, call for help, check responsiveness, secure a patent airway, assess breathing and circulation, chest compressions, ventilation. ☐ D. Safe scene, check responsiveness, call for help, secure a patent airway, assess breathing and circulation, chest compressions, ventilation.	D
7. The chain of survival consists of ... elements. ☐ A. 4	A

- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 6
- ☐ D. 3

8. True for croup except:

- ☐ A. Barking cough.
- ☐ B. Cyanosis.
- ☐ C. Sitting position.
- ☐ D. Fever, rash.

D

9. Choose the incorrect statement. Immediate extrication from the car must be performed if:

- ☐ A. The car has caught fire.
- ☐ B. Fuel is leaking from the vehicle.
- ☐ C. The patient's circulation has stopped.
- ☐ D. We cannot ensure the patient's airway patency.

B

10. A choking patient is usually found in a _____ body position.

- ☐ A. lying
- ☐ B. sitting
- ☐ C. standing
- ☐ D. squatting

B

11. Signs of myocardial infarction, except:

- ☐ A. chest pain
- ☐ B. right shoulder pain
- ☐ C. ashen/pale skin
- ☐ D. sweating

B

12. The main symptoms of stage ____ of an allergic reaction: rash, itching, vomiting, diarrhoea.

- ☐ A. I.
- ☐ B. II.
- ☐ C. III.
- ☐ D. IV.

B

13. Which is not a breathing pattern?

- ☐ A. Cheyne-Stokes
- ☐ B. Kussmaul
- ☐ C. Bilotroth
- ☐ D. Gasping

C

14. Which instrumental examination belongs to 'D' in the ABCDE assessment scheme?

- ☐ A. blood pressure measurement
- ☐ B. pulse measurement
- ☐ C. blood oxygen level measurement
- ☐ D. body temperature measurement

D

15. Which is not part of the SAMPLE mnemonic?

- ☐ A. past medical history
- ☐ B. drug allergy
- ☐ C. assessment of reaction
- ☐ D. last meal

C

16. Select the incorrect statement! Chest compressions...

- ☐ A. are performed at a rate of 80-100 per minute in adults
- ☐ B. depth in children is one-third of the chest diameter
- ☐ C. are an element of the chain of survival
- ☐ D. depth in adults is 5-6 cm

A

17. Select the incorrect statement! During resuscitation, ventilation...

- ☐ A. its duration should interrupt compressions for a maximum of 5 seconds
- ☐ B. in infants is performed only into the mouth
- ☐ C. is not always mandatory
- ☐ D. in adults can be mouth-to-nose or mouth-to-mouth

B

18. The automatically set energy level of semi-automatic defibrillators

- ☐ A. 150 J
- ☐ B. 200J
- ☐ C. 300J
- ☐ D. 360J

B

19. Does NOT indicate severe blood loss.

- ☐ A. CRT >2 sec
- ☐ B. hypotension
- ☐ C. bradycardia
- ☐ D. pale skin

C

20. Select the incorrect statement! During resuscitation of a pregnant woman

- ☐ A. we must place our hands higher on the sternum than normal
- ☐ B. the pregnant abdomen should be displaced to the right due to vena cava compression
- ☐ C. stronger ventilations should be performed
- ☐ D. compressions are performed with two hands.

B

21. Alarm symptom in a newborn:

- ☐ A. crying
- ☐ B. born at term
- ☐ C. respiratory rate 40/min
- ☐ D. flaccid muscle tone

D

22. During neonatal resuscitation...

- ☐ A. we perform two-handed chest compressions
- ☐ B. we blow air into its nose, leaving the mouth open
- ☐ C. keep the head in a neutral position throughout
- ☐ D. the compression:ventilation ratio is 15:2

C

23. Not a symptom of croup

- ☐ A. urticaria
- ☐ B. stridor
- ☐ C. barking cough
- ☐ D. hoarse voice

A

24. In complete airway obstruction...

- ☐ A. the patient coughs
- ☐ B. the patient gurgles
- ☐ C. the patient's breathing is stridorous
- ☐ D. no breath sounds are heard

D

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Alarming signs in trauma to a pregnant woman:

- ☐ A. board-like abdomen
- ☐ B. vaginal bleeding
- ☐ C. amniotic fluid leakage
- ☐ D. very vigorous fetal movements

A

2. Do not move a conscious injured person if:

- ☐ A. spinal injury
- ☐ B. has an open abdominal wound
- ☐ C. is trapped
- ☐ D. has a femoral fracture

E

3. In adult resuscitation:

- ☐ A. The duration of ventilation should not exceed 5 seconds.
- ☐ B. The head is in a neutral position throughout.
- ☐ C. After the first ventilation, observe chest movement.
- ☐ D. Ventilation is mandatory in every case.

B

4. True for adult resuscitation.

- ☐ A. Chest compression rate is 100-120/min.
- ☐ B. If a defibrillator is available, it must always be used.
- ☐ C. It should be performed continuously until the ambulance arrives.
- ☐ D. If the patient does not respond even to painful stimuli, chest compressions should be started immediately.

A

5. Cannot be a cause of fainting, except:

- ☐ A. cardiac arrhythmia
- ☐ B. isovolaemia
- ☐ C. dehydration

B

☐ D. normal blood glucose level

E

6. In drug poisoning, it must be clarified whether the patient...

- ☐ A. what they took
- ☐ B. when they took it
- ☐ C. how much they took
- ☐ D. why they took it

A

7. True for care of an abdominally injured patient.

- ☐ A. disinfection
- ☐ B. covering dressing
- ☐ C. positioning
- ☐ D. removal of foreign body

A

8. On-scene tasks at an accident site

- ☐ A. stopping the vehicle
- ☐ B. applying the handbrake
- ☐ C. putting on a high-visibility vest
- ☐ D. dictating the registration number of a vehicle carrying hazardous materials to the ambulance

A

9. Applies to hypothermia

- ☐ A. It is defined as body temperature below 35 °C
- ☐ B. The patient should be moved carefully
- ☐ C. They should be given warm drinks
- ☐ D. The patient's clothing should not be removed

A

10. True for an epileptic seizure:

- ☐ A. The patient may pass urine.
- ☐ B. After the seizure the patient is confused.
- ☐ C. Do not restrain the patient's body, as this may cause injuries.
- ☐ D. The tongue that falls back then obstructs the airway, therefore the patient's tongue must be pulled out.

A

11. Symptoms of a drop in blood glucose include:

- ☐ A. confusion
- ☐ B. feeling hungry
- ☐ C. dizziness
- ☐ D. dry skin

A

12. During neonatal resuscitation...

- ☐ A. The compression/ventilation ratio is 3:1.
- ☐ B. The head is in a neutral position throughout.
- ☐ C. We cover both the child's nose and mouth during ventilation.
- ☐ D. Vital signs should be assessed every 2 minutes.

A

13. Contraindications to moving an injured person

- ☐ A. unstable chest
- ☐ B. spinal injury

- ☐ C. pelvic fracture
- ☐ D. airway burn

E

14. Preparations needed for childbirth

- ☐ A. clean linens
- ☐ B. disinfectant
- ☐ C. sterile gauze pads
- ☐ D. scissors

A

15. Physiological values for a 3-year-old child

- ☐ A. 25 breaths per minute
- ☐ B. pulse 120
- ☐ C. 14 kg
- ☐ D. 130/80 mmHg blood pressure

B

16. True for infant BLS

- ☐ A. two-finger technique for chest compressions
- ☐ B. compression-to-ventilation ratio 3:1
- ☐ C. we ventilate into both the nose and mouth
- ☐ D. compression depth approximately 5 cm

A

17. Management of collapse

- ☐ A. search for injuries
- ☐ B. elevate the legs
- ☐ C. call an ambulance in persistent confusion
- ☐ D. recovery position

C

18. Symptoms of hypoglycaemia

- ☐ A. acetone breath
- ☐ B. sweaty skin
- ☐ C. Kussmaul breathing
- ☐ D. altered consciousness

E

19. Airway securing techniques include

- ☐ A. Esmarch manoeuvre
- ☐ B. recovery position
- ☐ C. intubation
- ☐ D. cricothyrotomy

D

20. Treatment of corrosive poisoning:

- ☐ A. administer alcohol in oral poisoning
- ☐ B. induce vomiting in oral poisoning
- ☐ C. dilution in oral poisoning
- ☐ D. decontamination

B

21. Which is a haemostatic dressing?

- ☐ A. pressure dressing

- ☐ B. Desault dressing
- ☐ C. cap dressing
- ☐ D. moist dressing

B

22. Injured/patient-moving techniques.

- ☐ A. Rautek
- ☐ B. Heimlich
- ☐ C. HAINES
- ☐ D. Esmarch

C

23. When examining and treating a stroke patient, the following belongs to the 'FAST' components:

- ☐ A. assessment of consciousness
- ☐ B. facial asymmetry
- ☐ C. blood glucose measurement
- ☐ D. calling an ambulance

C

24. Differences between infant and child BLS

- ☐ A. number of compressions
- ☐ B. manner of performing compressions
- ☐ C. ventilation time
- ☐ D. manner of performing ventilation

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. During adult resuscitation the depth of chest compressions is 5-6 cm.

A

2. In management of an infant airway foreign body we perform 5 back blows followed by 5 abdominal thrusts.

B

3. A patient who does not respond to pain stimuli during a response assessment is unconscious.

B

4. During resuscitation, if the AED advises a shock, the chest must not be compressed during the charging period.

B

5. The breathing of an unconscious patient in the recovery position must be monitored continuously.

A

6. Stridorous breathing occurring in stage III of an allergic reaction indicates laryngeal oedema.

A

7. According to the single-rescuer paediatric resuscitation algorithm, an ambulance must be called immediately concomitantly with the start of chest compressions.

A

8. In the case of mains electric shock (230 V), if apart from limb numbness no other complaints are observed, there is no entrance wound and the patient's pulse is regular, then it is not necessary to call an ambulance.	A
9. In a child in good general condition, asymptomatic but febrile, antipyresis should be started.	B
10. In burn injury, apply cold running water cooling for 15-20 minutes followed by a dressing.	A
11. At a mass casualty scene during triage we distinguish 5 categories.	A
12. A 5-year-old child's body weight is normally 25 kg.	B
13. During the recovery position the rescuer turns the casualty towards themselves.	A
14. A pupillary difference observed during the examination of an injured person raises suspicion of a basal skull fracture.	A
15. In penetrating (stab) injuries the foreign body must be removed from the wound because it may cause infection.	B
16. An unconscious patient with a cervical spine injury should always be turned onto their side because the airway takes priority over spinal protection.	A
17. In a road traffic accident, if a vehicle is transporting hazardous materials, the vehicle's registration plate must be given to the ambulance.	B
18. In corrosive agent poisoning, the patient should be given alcohol to drink to neutralise the substance's effect.	B
19. In antifreeze poisoning it is forbidden to induce vomiting.	B
20. Do not move a conscious injured person.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.

- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. In the infant resuscitation algorithm, after opening the airway one must look into the infant's mouth, because in infant resuscitation, after assessing signs of life, 5 rescue breaths are performed.	E
2. In an unconscious casualty, instead of the recovery position, the high arm in endangered spine (HAINES) procedure is performed, because cervical spine protection is necessary in such cases.	A
3. After delivery, the umbilical cord need not be cut, because pulsation in the umbilical cord does not cease.	E
4. After ingestion of an acid corrosive the patient should be given an alkaline fluid, e.g. milk, because inducing vomiting is forbidden in corrosive poisonings.	D
5. In poisoning with a pesticide, ventilation should be avoided during resuscitation because it poses a risk to the first aider.	A
6. In carbon monoxide poisoning it is unnecessary to ventilate the room before removing the casualty, because the molecule's mass is greater than that of air and therefore fills the room from floor to ceiling.	E
7. In cardiac arrest chest compressions must be started immediately, because the defibrillator must be brought to the scene by a first aider.	B
8. A conscious patient has respiration and circulation, therefore they do not require resuscitation and should only be placed in the recovery position.	C
9. In a child with croup the stridor is caused by bronchospasm, therefore the child should be taken to a cold, humid environment to relieve the attack.	D
10. Hypothermic patients should not be moved or should be moved only very cautiously, because movement can cause cardiac arrest.	A
11. A penetrating chest wound should be covered with a three-sided taped valve dressing, because air escaping from the pleural space in a penetrating chest wound causes a pneumothorax.	C
12. An umbilical cord wrapped around the newborn's neck need not be removed, because it does not affect the fetal circulation.	E

Pharmacology

Question text and response options		Correct answer
Single Choice		
1. Which drug group most commonly causes thrombocyte function disturbance: ☐ A. Penicillins ☐ B. Heparin ☐ C. Acetylsalicylic acid-containing drugs		C
2. Which antidepressants have the narrowest therapeutic index? ☐ A. Tricyclic antidepressants ☐ B. MAO inhibitors ☐ C. Serotonin reuptake inhibitors ☐ D. Presynaptic receptor blockers		A
3. Which is not a therapeutic indication of ACE inhibitors? ☐ A. Hypertension ☐ B. Heart failure ☐ C. Treatment of heart failure following acute myocardial infarction ☐ D. Antiarrhythmic treatment		D
4. What does the term pharmacodynamics mean? ☐ A. Drug administration ☐ B. Drug side effect ☐ C. Drug effect on the body ☐ D. Drug contraindications		C
5. What do we call an anxiolytic effect? ☐ A. Antidepressant effect ☐ B. Anxiety-reducing effect ☐ C. Euphoric effect ☐ D. Hypnotic (sedative) effect		B
6. What is called a generic drug? ☐ A. Drugs protected by product patent ☐ B. Common, widely used drugs ☐ C. Preparations with genetic effect ☐ D. Preparations containing an existing active ingredient not protected by patent		D
7. Where is an orally taken acid-character drug absorbed most? ☐ A. Intestine ☐ B. Stomach ☐ C. Mouth ☐ D. Oesophagus		B

8. Select the calcium channel blocker used for cardiac rhythm control

- ☐ A. Verapamil (Verapamil)
- ☐ B. Nifedipine (Corinfar)
- ☐ C. Amlodipine (Norvasc, Normodipine)
- ☐ D. Lacidipine (Lacipil)

A

9. To which authority do doctors and pharmacists have a reporting obligation regarding drug adverse effects?

- ☐ A. NAV
- ☐ B. OGYÉI
- ☐ C. ORFK
- ☐ D. Pharmaceutical wholesaler

B

10. What is the definition of pharmacokinetics?

- ☐ A. The study of the drug's mechanism of action
- ☐ B. The study of the fate of drugs within the body
- ☐ C. The scientific name of Pharmacology
- ☐ D. Another name for pharmacoeconomics

B

11. Which of the following drugs should be chosen first in pregnancy-induced hypertension?

- ☐ A. Papaverine
- ☐ B. α -methyldopa (DOPEGYT tablets)
- ☐ C. Atropine
- ☐ D. Atorvastatin

B

12. What is the meaning of compliance?

- ☐ A. The patient's cooperation during drug therapy
- ☐ B. The patient's adherence to therapy, conscious lifestyle and desire to recover
- ☐ C. An analytical method of pharmacoeconomics
- ☐ D. The English equivalent of an unwanted side effect

A

13. What do we call a retard effect in a drug preparation?

- ☐ A. The most intense effect occurring after administration of a drug
- ☐ B. If the drug has fewer side effects
- ☐ C. If the active ingredient is released from the drug in a controlled and prolonged manner

C

14. What do we call adherence?

- ☐ A. The use of personalised, new drugs
- ☐ B. The patient's adherence to therapy, conscious lifestyle and desire to recover
- ☐ C. The correct use of widely used drugs
- ☐ D. Patients' cooperation during drug therapy
- ☐ E. The interaction of concurrently used drugs

B

15. Which of the following statements is not true?

- ☐ A. NSAIDs are widely used for analgesia and anti-inflammatory purposes.
- ☐ B. NSAIDs cannot be used for relief of rheumatoid arthritis, gout and migraine headaches.
- ☐ C. The synthetic and semi-synthetic derivatives of morphine are the so-called major analgesics.
- ☐ D. Long-term use of opiates can lead to tolerance and dependence.

B

16. The drug classification system is the ATC system, which is

- ☐ A. an anatomical, therapeutic, chemical-structure based classification system
- ☐ B. a pharmacokinetic classification system
- ☐ C. a drug safety system
- ☐ D. a pharmacovigilance-based classification system

A

17. Which active ingredient has Reye's syndrome as one of its harmful side effects?

- ☐ A. Papaverine
- ☐ B. Atropine
- ☐ C. Aspirin
- ☐ D. Cisplatin

C

18. Which pharmacological group is characterised by the concept of MDR (multidrug resistant)?

- ☐ A. Acetylsalicylic acid
- ☐ B. Antibiotics
- ☐ C. Antispasmodics (smooth muscle relaxants)
- ☐ D. Constipating agents

B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Which of these must definitely be present on the resuscitation tray?

- ☐ A. Sodium
- ☐ B. Atropine
- ☐ C. Ethacrynic acid
- ☐ D. Adrenaline
- ☐ E. Pilocarpine

C

2. Select which is an intravenous anaesthetic

- ☐ A. Sevoflurane
- ☐ B. Thiopental
- ☐ C. Halothane
- ☐ D. Propofol
- ☐ E. Isoflurane

C

3. Select which active substance is a sympathomimetic?

- ☐ A. Isoprenaline
- ☐ B. Atropine
- ☐ C. Adrenaline
- ☐ D. Doxazosin

B

4. Which of the listed substances does not cause constipation as a side effect?

- ☐ A. Opioids

C

- ☐ B. Mannitol
- ☐ C. Potassium-wasting diuretics
- ☐ D. Paraffinum liquidum
- ☐ E. Levodopa (Parkinson's disease) F. Calcium-, aluminium- and iron-containing preparations

5. Which of the listed active substances belongs to the NSAIDs?

C

- ☐ A. Clindamycin
- ☐ B. Ibuprofen
- ☐ C. Papaverine
- ☐ D. Metamizole
- ☐ E. Metronidazole

6. Which substance is not a proton pump inhibitor used in ulcer disease?

C

- ☐ A. Omeprazole
- ☐ B. Ranitidine
- ☐ C. Pantoprazole
- ☐ D. Metronidazole
- ☐ E. Lansoprazole

7. Not a lipid-lowering drug group!

D

- ☐ A. Statins
- ☐ B. Fibrates
- ☐ C. Bile acid sequestrants
- ☐ D. Resonium powder

8. Which of the following statements about insulin therapy are true:

A

- ☐ A. Can be combined with oral antidiabetic therapy
- ☐ B. Generally administered by subcutaneous injection
- ☐ C. When given orally it is degraded in the gastrointestinal tract and loses its effect
- ☐ D. Insulin cannot be overdosed
- ☐ E. Hyperglycaemia due to overdose is the most common complication of insulin therapy

9. Not a characteristic effect of morphine

B

- ☐ A. Diarrhoea
- ☐ B. Euphoric effect
- ☐ C. Tachycardia
- ☐ D. Respiratory depression
- ☐ E. Nausea

10. Not a potassium-wasting diuretic

C

- ☐ A. Furosemide
- ☐ B. Spironolactone
- ☐ C. Hydrochlorothiazide
- ☐ D. ACE inhibitors
- ☐ E. Clopamide

11. Which does not belong to the properties of digitalis preparations?

B

- ☐ A. Therapeutic index is large

- ☐ B. Positive inotropic effect
- ☐ C. Rapidly eliminated from the body
- ☐ D. They restore baroreceptor sensitivity
- ☐ E. Increase vagal tone on the heart

B

12. Select which active substance is a parasympatholytic?

- ☐ A. Atropine
- ☐ B. Physostigmine
- ☐ C. Scopolamine
- ☐ D. Isoprenaline
- ☐ E. Dopamine

B

13. Drug class not used in the treatment of heart failure

- ☐ A. Alpha receptor blockers
- ☐ B. ACE inhibitors
- ☐ C. Papaverine
- ☐ D. Diuretics
- ☐ E. Digoxin

C

14. The following drug class is not used in the treatment of angina

- ☐ A. Nitrates
- ☐ B. ACE inhibitors
- ☐ C. Calcium channel blockers
- ☐ D. Papaverine
- ☐ E. Beta blockers

C

15. Which is NOT among the major side effects of nitrates?

- ☐ A. Reflex tachycardia
- ☐ B. Hearing impairment
- ☐ C. Facial flushing
- ☐ D. Hypertension
- ☐ E. Orthostatic hypotension

B

16. Which symptom is NOT a side effect of steroid therapy?

- ☐ A. Hypotension
- ☐ B. Cushingoid-type obesity
- ☐ C. Enlargement of the acral parts
- ☐ D. Osteoporosis
- ☐ E. Hypertension

C

17. Which of the following statements about therapeutic index is correct?

- ☐ A. The smaller it is, the safer the drug
- ☐ B. The larger it is, the safer the drug
- ☐ C. The larger it is, the more caution is required in its use
- ☐ D. The smaller it is, the more caution is required in its use

A

18. Which of the following statements is NOT true? Therapeutic applications of botulinum A toxin:

- ☐ A. Treatment of torticollis due to spasm of a neck muscle

- ☐ B. Treatment of post-stroke upper limb spasticity
- ☐ C. Filling wrinkles (cosmetic)
- ☐ D. Facilitating mechanical ventilation

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The use of osmotic laxatives (lactulose, lactilol), as well as stool softeners, may be indicated during pregnancy. **A**
2. Secretion-enhancing, drastic laxatives (Oleum ricini) may be indicated during pregnancy. **B**
3. Immunosuppressive therapy (inhibiting immune system function) is suitable for the treatment of autoimmune diseases and also in organ transplantation. **A**
4. Immunomodulatory therapy (enhancing immune system function) is suitable for the treatment of congenital and acquired immunodeficiency disorders, for the treatment of infectious diseases preventable by vaccination, and also for the treatment of neoplastic diseases. **A**
5. Vitamin K, which is used in the neonatal period to replace vitamin K deficiency, belongs to the water-soluble vitamins. **B**
6. Dextran, gelatin and hydroxyethyl starch belong to the class of tocolytics. **B**
7. Codeine-containing medications used for the treatment of cough and the common cold must not be used in children under 12 years of age, and are not recommended in adolescents aged 12 to 18 years with respiratory problems. **A**
8. Calcium plays a role in bone formation, muscle contraction, blood coagulation and membrane permeability, and has a positive inotropic effect on the heart. **A**
9. The metabolism of Ca and P is regulated by vitamin B and parathyroid hormone. **B**
10. The fundamental cause of type 1 diabetes mellitus is increased insulin production. **B**
11. Morphine has an anxiety-increasing effect; one of its side effects is diarrhoea. **B**

12. The larger the therapeutic index (the ratio of LD50 to ED50), the safer the drug.	A
13. Dantrolene is used as a tocolytic.	B
14. In the treatment of COPD, in addition to a bronchodilator, inhaled corticosteroid administration is necessary, which, since it is not systemic therapy, does not cause significant side effects.	A
15. Statins reduce mortality in coronary patients even if their cholesterol level is not high.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Participation in a drug trial is voluntary because a person participating in the experiment can suspend their participation in it at any time.	A
2. The use of drug combinations is always advantageous, because when the drug specialties are used at lower doses we can expect fewer side effects.	D
3. Digitalis glycosides are drugs with a wide therapeutic index used in heart failure, because the difference between their therapeutic and lethal doses is large.	E
4. Aspirin effectively reduces fever, rheumatic arthritis, myalgia and headache, because aspirin has a platelet aggregation inhibitory effect at a 100 mg dose.	B
5. Heparin belongs to the parenteral anticoagulants; it can be given to pregnant women because the antidote to heparin is protamine.	B
6. If the therapeutic index is small, a slight increase in dose already produces toxic effects, because the therapeutic index is LD50/EC50.	C
7. NSAIDs have anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic effects; as haematological side effects, NSAIDs can cause agranulocytosis and aplastic anaemia.	B
8. Coumarin belongs to the haemopoietic agents because coumarin is a vitamin K antagonist.	D

9. For a drug with a narrow therapeutic index, a slight increase in dose can already cause toxic effects; therefore their dosing requires greater caution.

A

Preclinical Studies and Nursing

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. In impetigo contagiosa... ☐ A. The patient should be placed in isolation on an inpatient ward. ☐ B. The child must not attend communal settings. ☐ C. After removal of crusts, the patient may return to communal settings. ☐ D. It is most commonly caused by Enterococcus.	B
2. Characteristic of necrotising fasciitis ☐ A. A banal disease, well treated with targeted antibiotics ☐ B. The process progresses slowly ☐ C. Rapid progression; nursing observation can even save lives ☐ D. Surgical exploration is not necessary; local treatment is sufficient	C
3. Characteristics of erysipelas ☐ A. Flame-like spread, fever, leukocytosis ☐ B. Fistula formation, may be bilateral, elevated ESR ☐ C. Treated with penicillin; not transmissible by direct contact ☐ D. Conventional wet compresses are recommended; the inflamed surface is tender to pressure	A
4. Electrical potentials can be recorded from the brainstem in response to sound in which of the following tests ☐ A. Tympanometry ☐ B. BERA test ☐ C. Audiometry ☐ D. Rinne test	B
5. Choanal atresia ☐ A. Congenital or acquired obstruction of the nasal inlet ☐ B. Congenital bony occlusion of the nasal cavity ☐ C. Adhesions between the nasal septum and the turbinates ☐ D. Deviation of the nasal septum	B
6. If the tumour is located in the supraglottic region of the larynx, the surgical solution also involves removal of the supraglottic part of the larynx; if it extends to the base of tongue, that is removed as well ☐ A. Supracricoid horizontal laryngectomy ☐ B. Hemilaryngectomy ☐ C. Total laryngectomy ☐ D. Horizontal laryngectomy	D
7. Main symptoms of bacterial conjunctivitis (conjunctivitis) ☐ A. Periocular pain, nausea, vomiting, congestive conjunctival hyperaemia, corneal oedema, dilated and non-reactive pupil	B

- ☐ B. Conjunctival redness, purulent discharge
- ☐ C. Visual field defects
- ☐ D. Lacrimation, redness of the inner aspect of the eye, swelling of the gland around the ear

D

8. Main symptoms of cataract?

- ☐ A. Periocular pain, nausea, vomiting, congestive conjunctival hyperaemia, corneal oedema, dilated and non-reactive pupil
- ☐ B. Conjunctival redness, purulent discharge
- ☐ C. Lacrimation, redness of the inner aspect of the eye, swelling of the gland around the ear
- ☐ D. Opacification of the lens cortex and subsequently of the lens centre

C

9. What is tonometry

- ☐ A. Tonometry is the examination of visual acuity
- ☐ B. Tonometry is a visual field test
- ☐ C. Tonometry is the method for measuring intraocular pressure
- ☐ D. None of the above

D

10. Which type of incontinence is characteristic of benign prostatic enlargement?

- ☐ A. Stress incontinence
- ☐ B. Urge incontinence
- ☐ C. Functional incontinence
- ☐ D. Overflow incontinence

D

11. Hospitalisation is NOT necessary in urolithiasis if

- ☐ A. Medical therapy is ineffective
- ☐ B. The patient has fever and colicky pain.
- ☐ C. The colic is associated with anuria.
- ☐ D. The stone measures less than 5 mm and the renal colic resolves with administration of an antispasmodic.

C

12. How much is the ultrafiltrate?

- ☐ A. Approximately 1.8 litres per day
- ☐ B. Approximately 18 litres per day
- ☐ C. Approximately 180 litres per day
- ☐ D. Approximately 1800 millilitres per day

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

A

1. Interdigital mycosis

- ☐ A. Caused by filamentous fungi and budding yeasts; a common disease
- ☐ B. Can be an entry point for erysipelas
- ☐ C. Predisposing factors may include sweating, diabetes mellitus, tight footwear
- ☐ D. It is sufficient to treat only the skin symptoms and the complaints will resolve

2. Speech rehabilitation options in patients who have undergone total laryngectomy

- ☐ A. Oesophageal speech
- ☐ B. Voice prosthesis
- ☐ C. Laryngeal microphone
- ☐ D. 'Polite yawn' manoeuvre

A

3. Herpes zoster

- ☐ A. A non-painful skin disease; the symptoms resolve with local treatment
- ☐ B. The virus reactivates in the ganglia
- ☐ C. Its herpetiform vesicles are not infectious
- ☐ D. The process can be triggered by stress, immunodeficiency, tumour

C

4. Therapy of stomatitis ulcerosa

- ☐ A. Enhanced oral hygiene
- ☐ B. Mucosa-sparing diet
- ☐ C. Topical swabbing/application
- ☐ D. Targeted antibiotics

B

5. In Lyme borreliosis

- ☐ A. In the absence of a clinical picture, the diagnosis cannot be established based solely on serology
- ☐ B. Preventive antibiotic treatment is recommended for camping in the woods
- ☐ C. History and clinical presentation are decisive in establishing the diagnosis
- ☐ D. In uncertain diagnosis, serological testing alone is sufficient

B

6. Indications for FESS (Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery)

- ☐ A. Nasal polyposis
- ☐ B. Benign tumours
- ☐ C. Chronic paranasal sinusitis
- ☐ D. CSF leak

E

7. Main symptoms of an acute glaucoma attack

- ☐ A. Periorbital bone pain
- ☐ B. Nausea, vomiting
- ☐ C. Congestive conjunctival hyperaemia
- ☐ D. Corneal oedema

E

8. The main symptoms of viral conjunctivitis (conjunctivitis)

- ☐ A. Tearing
- ☐ B. Redness of the eye
- ☐ C. It affects one eye
- ☐ D. Opacification of the lens cortex and then of the lens nucleus

A

9. Typical risk factors in the development of cataract

- ☐ A. Diabetes mellitus
- ☐ B. Smoking
- ☐ C. Excessive alcohol consumption
- ☐ D. Prolonged exposure to sunlight

E

10. Which diseases may indicate an upper urinary tract infection?

- ☐ A. Acute pyelonephritis
- ☐ B. Chronic pyelonephritis
- ☐ C. Renal abscess
- ☐ D. Cystitis

A

11. Which diseases may indicate a lower urinary tract infection?

- ☐ A. Acute pyelonephritis
- ☐ B. Prostatitis
- ☐ C. Renal abscess
- ☐ D. Cystitis

C

12. Which can be urgent cases (when medical assessment is required) following ESWL treatment?

- ☐ A. High fever (>38 C°)
- ☐ B. Pain not relieved by analgesics
- ☐ C. The patient cannot consume fluids or eat
- ☐ D. Excessive blood in the urine

E

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. In eczema, nickel, chromium and formaldehyde are very common environmental allergens.

A

2. Stevens-Johnson syndrome is a simple allergic reaction that presents with widespread skin symptoms and can be easily treated with oral antihistamines.

B

3. Rhinophyma always develops due to alcohol abuse and can only be treated surgically.

B

4. A transport medium swab is used if the sample cannot be delivered to the laboratory within 2 hours; so I can ensure that the sample remains suitable for culture.

A

5. All noise louder than 85 decibels damages the ear.

A

6. In peritonsillar abscess, as a complication of tonsillitis, the inflammation spreads to the connective tissue surrounding the tonsil and the abscess is located either above or behind the tonsil.

B

7. In cataract surgery an intraocular lens is implanted into the eye.

A

8. If the lens is clouded by cataract, the perceived image becomes blurred and colours may fade.

A

9. Effective glomerular filtration depends on adequate blood flow.

A

10. In ESWL treatment, high-energy shock waves delivered from outside the body destroy the stones.

A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. In epistaxis, blood drains forwards through one or both nostrils, but it may also occur that the patient swallows the blood; therefore Bellocq tamponade is always the best.

C

2. Scabies mite infection can be easily acquired, for example in a theatre, because the mites remain viable on all surfaces for several weeks.

C

3. We store the collected sample in a refrigerator until transport, because this is how we can preserve the bacteria awaiting culture.

E

4. In Meniere's disease, endolymph pressure damages the nerve endings of the vestibular organ, therefore bed rest is necessary during attacks.

A

5. A cataract forms deep in the central zone (nucleus) of the lens, and cataract generally accompanies ageing.

B

6. Cataract most commonly results from ageing and can cause problems with driving, reading or recognising faces.

B

7. Effective glomerular filtration depends on adequate blood flow, and this maintains a constant pressure across the glomerulus.

A

8. The main methods for diagnosing kidney stones are X-ray or ultrasound examinations (A), and if large stones still remain after the first ESWL, the treatment can be repeated.

B

Clinical Simulation

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. Which is not a normal value in an adult? ☐ A. Pulse: 48/min ☐ B. Blood pressure: 135/80 Hgmm ☐ C. Respiratory rate: 12/min ☐ D. Blood glucose: 5,4 mmol/l	A
2. Typical symptoms of pulmonary embolism include: ☐ A. Bradycardia, headache ☐ B. Bradypnoea, visual disturbance ☐ C. Chest pain, dyspnoea ☐ D. Nausea, diarrhoea	C
3. Which is not an oxygen therapy device? ☐ A. Nasal cannula ☐ B. Venturi mask ☐ C. Spirometry ☐ D. Reservoir mask	C
4. What is the characteristic auscultatory finding in pneumonia? ☐ A. Wheezing ☐ B. Absent breath sounds ☐ C. Soft-cell basal breath sounds ☐ D. Crepitations	D
5. When do we speak of essential hypertension? ☐ A. If coarctation of the aorta is the underlying cause ☐ B. If accompanied by left ventricular aneurysm ☐ C. If no primary disease can be demonstrated in the background ☐ D. If the disease has been present for several years	C
6. Thrombolytic therapy: ☐ A. Fraxiparine ☐ B. Clexan ☐ C. Streptokinase ☐ D. Syncumar	C
7. What condition can cause Cusmaul respiration? ☐ A. Hyperpirexia ☐ B. Acidosis ☐ C. Alkalosys ☐ D. Hypertonia	B

8. What breath sound is characteristic of asthma bronchiale?

- ☐ A. Crepitations
- ☐ B. Expiratory stridor
- ☐ C. Tympanic
- ☐ D. Rhonchus

B

9. What characterises the pain of an acute coronary syndrome patient?

- ☐ A. Lumbar cramp-like
- ☐ B. Epigastric, stabbing
- ☐ C. Retrosternal, pressure-like
- ☐ D. Occipital, pounding

C

10. What characterises the vomit of a patient with mild gastrointestinal bleeding?

- ☐ A. Brown, coffee-with-milk-like
- ☐ B. Black, coffee-ground-like
- ☐ C. Mucous, green
- ☐ D. White, foamy

B

11. What is the pulse of a bleeding patient like?

- ☐ A. Full, slow
- ☐ B. Easily compressible, slow
- ☐ C. Full, rapid
- ☐ D. Easily compressible, rapid

D

12. Which body position is optimal for a patient with breathing difficulty?

- ☐ A. Lying flat on the back
- ☐ B. Lying on the side
- ☐ C. Semi-upright / sitting
- ☐ D. Lying prone

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Parameters indicating inflammation:

- ☐ A. CRP
- ☐ B. PCT
- ☐ C. WBC
- ☐ D. INR

A

2. Coagulation parameters:

- ☐ A. Fibrinogen
- ☐ B. Uric acid
- ☐ C. APTI
- ☐ D. ALP

B

3. Types of shock:

- ☐ A. Hypovolaemic
- ☐ B. Distributive
- ☐ C. Cardiogenic
- ☐ D. Obstructive

E

4. At point "D" of the ABCDE assessment we check:

- ☐ A. the patient's blood glucose level
- ☐ B. the respiratory rate
- ☐ C. the elicitable reflexes, pathological reflexes
- ☐ D. the location of oedema

B

5. During the care of a patient with pneumonia we can prevent nosocomial infections by:

- ☐ A. using sterile instruments
- ☐ B. isolation
- ☐ C. using protective equipment
- ☐ D. using a nebuliser

A

6. In the postoperative period, with early mobilisation we can prevent:

- ☐ A. pneumonia
- ☐ B. muscle atrophy
- ☐ C. thrombosis
- ☐ D. joint contracture

E

7. Cardinal symptom:

- ☐ A. Pulse
- ☐ B. GCS
- ☐ C. Body temperature
- ☐ D. Pain

E

8. Cardinal symptom:

- ☐ A. Blood pressure
- ☐ B. Respiratory rate
- ☐ C. Spo2
- ☐ D. Urine output

E

9. Which are suitable for assessing level of consciousness?

- ☐ A. AVPU
- ☐ B. ABCDE
- ☐ C. GCS
- ☐ D. CRT

B

10. Symptoms of hyperglycaemia:

- ☐ A. Pallor
- ☐ B. Dry skin
- ☐ C. Moist skin
- ☐ D. Flushed

C

11. In which ways can an LMWH preparation be administered?

- ☐ A. I.V.
- ☐ B. I.M.
- ☐ C. I.O.
- ☐ D. S.C.

D

12. Which are signs of choking?

- ☐ A. Rapid breathing
- ☐ B. Protruding eyes
- ☐ C. Low Spo2
- ☐ D. Apnoea

B

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The main symptoms of hypoglycaemia are pallor, cold sweats and impaired coordination.

A

2. In asthma bronchiale we hear inspiratory dyspnoea.

B

3. With the ABCDE scheme we quickly assess the patient's level of consciousness.

B

4. Using the (I)SBAR communication schema, we can easily make ourselves understood to the patient.

B

5. The antidote for heparins is flumazenil (Anexate).

B

6. The pulse oximeter counts respiratory rate.

B

7. The main symptom of hyperglycaemia is pallor, cold sweating and disturbed coordination.

B

8. In deep vein thrombosis the affected limb is swollen.

A

9. In cases of chest pain a 12-lead ECG is mandatory.

A

10. Pain can be objectified using OPQRST.

A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. We recommend that a patient receiving Syncumar therapy reduce the amount of foods rich in vitamin K, because a high level of vitamin K may decrease the drug's effect.

A

2. Pain is a subjective symptom, because it is important to objectify it with the GCS scale.

C

3. Measuring oxygen saturation is an important invasive examination, because it plays a role in recognising hypoxia.

D

4. The ECG measures electrical activity, therefore the peripheral pulse is also measurable.

C

5. The pulse oximeter counts respiratory rate, therefore it also displays the respiration curve.

E

6. The cause of hypoglycaemia is low blood glucose, therefore the condition is corrected by administration of sugar.

A

Public Health and Epidemiology – Fundamentals of Microbiology – Infection Control

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. Characteristic of viruses: ☐ A. Visible only with a light microscope ☐ B. They are micrometre-sized ☐ C. They are nanometre-sized ☐ D. Occur only in vegetative form	C
2. Which of the following is an accessory cell structure? ☐ A. Nuclear material ☐ B. Cytoplasm ☐ C. Capsule ☐ D. Cytoplasmic membrane	C
3. Which of the following bacteria forms spores ☐ A. Staphylococcus aureus ☐ B. Listeria monocytogenes ☐ C. Bacillus anthracis ☐ D. Corynebacterium diphtheriae	C
4. Which antibiotic inhibits protein biosynthesis? ☐ A. Penicillin ☐ B. Cephalosporin ☐ C. Streptomycin ☐ D. Polymyxin-B	C
5. What is communicability? ☐ A. The microbe's penetration of the body's external defence system ☐ B. A pathogenic factor equivalent to invasiveness ☐ C. A characteristic of a microbe that it spreads from organism to organism ☐ D. The degree of pathogenic capability	C
6. What is mutualism? ☐ A. A coexistence in which the host is always harmed ☐ B. From the coexistence the host and the parasite profit equally, although they can also live independently of each other ☐ C. The host and the parasite are mutually dependent, the host is not harmed ☐ D. The parasite lives on the host's waste products	B
7. Which vitamin is necessary for fungal metabolism? ☐ A. Vitamin B ☐ B. Vitamin K ☐ C. Vitamin C ☐ D. Vitamin A	A

8. What characteristic arrangement do Streptococci have?

- ☐ A. Resembling a bunch of grapes
- ☐ B. Arranged in chains
- ☐ C. Thick rod
- ☐ D. Spiral form

B

9. Indicate which activity is last (5th) in the hierarchy of importance in waste management, i.e. the one to be most avoided!

- ☐ A. Landfilling
- ☐ B. Prevention
- ☐ C. Reuse
- ☐ D. Energy recovery

A

10. How many kJ of energy are released by burning 1 gram of fat?

- ☐ A. 37 kJ
- ☐ B. 17 kJ
- ☐ C. 22 kJ
- ☐ D. 20 kJ

A

11. Indicate which of the following is NOT a water-soluble vitamin!

- ☐ A. Thiamine (vitamin B1)
- ☐ B. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)
- ☐ C. Vitamin K
- ☐ D. Cobalamin (vitamin B12)

C

12. Disposal of infectious waste among healthcare hazardous waste can be carried out by:

- ☐ A. By burial in the ground
- ☐ B. By direct transport to a landfill immediately after generation
- ☐ C. By incineration
- ☐ D. By placing in municipal waste

C

13. Indicate which statement is NOT true?

- ☐ A. The air temperature is formed from solar radiation, terrestrial radiation, chemical reactions occurring on the soil surface and the effects of airflows
- ☐ B. The absolute humidity of the air is the amount of water in 1 m³ of air, expressed in grams
- ☐ C. Relative humidity is the vapour saturation of the air, expressed as a percentage
- ☐ D. Air pressure at sea level is 4030 g/cm²

D

14. Which of the following is NOT considered an anthropogenic source of air pollution?

- ☐ A. Industrial emissions
- ☐ B. Soil dust
- ☐ C. Transport emissions
- ☐ D. Incineration of household waste

B

15. At what volume percentage does oxygen occur in the air under natural conditions?

- ☐ A. 78 vol%

C

- ☐ B. 87 vol%
- ☐ C. 21 vol%
- ☐ D. 1 vol%

D

16. What characterises London-type smog?

- ☐ A. Pollutant concentrations are usually highest in the midday hours
- ☐ B. Occurs in cold and windy weather
- ☐ C. Oxidising type
- ☐ D. Reducing type

D

17. Select the correct statement!

- ☐ A. The ecosystem is a physically and biologically separate unit of the biosphere, with plant and animal species characteristic of the given units
- ☐ B. The biotope is the plant and animal populations living in the non-living units, i.e. the community
- ☐ C. Within the noosphere the biosphere is found (a subset)
- ☐ D. The biocenosis is the non-living units of ecosystems where organisms live, i.e. the habitat

C

18. Indicate which of the following are ionising radiation!

- ☐ A. Infrared radiation
- ☐ B. Radiofrequency radiation
- ☐ C. Beta radiation
- ☐ D. UV radiation

A

19. Select the INCORRECT statement!

- ☐ A. Free radical scavengers belong to factors that enhance radiation effects
- ☐ B. Because of potential nuclear accidents it is important to know the factors that can reduce the effect of radiation
- ☐ C. Cells and tissues with higher oxygen saturation are more radiosensitive
- ☐ D. Oxygen is classified among radiation-enhancing factors, due to increased free radical generation

D

20. Which wavelength range is called ultraviolet radiation?

- ☐ A. 400 - 800 nm
- ☐ B. 800 nm - 1 mm
- ☐ C. 1 mm - 1000 mm
- ☐ D. 100 - 400 nm

D

21. Select the unit of dose equivalent!

- ☐ A. Gray (Gy)
- ☐ B. Becquerel (Bq)
- ☐ C. Röntgen (r)
- ☐ D. Sievert (Sv)

C

22. Select which statement is true!

- ☐ A. Accident frequency is not higher in cities
- ☐ B. In urban development the qualitative aspect is generally dominant first
- ☐ C. Urbanisation is the quantitative aspect of urban growth
- ☐ D. Concentration of the population into some form of settlement is called urbanisation

23. Causes methemoglobinaemia

- ☐ A. Arsenic
- ☐ B. Nitrite
- ☐ C. Boron
- ☐ D. Chromium(VI)

B

24. Indicate the correct statement!

- ☐ A. Arsenic in drinking water is primarily of geological origin
- ☐ B. In Hungary the arsenic concentration in raw waters even reaches the acutely toxic level
- ☐ C. Arsenic has no significant health risk, it is not toxic.
- ☐ D. Arsenic cannot be removed even with appropriate water treatment technology

A

25. Indicate the correct statement!

- ☐ A. Occurrence of fluoride in drinking water is primarily anthropogenic
- ☐ B. Drinking water is not a significant source of fluoride intake
- ☐ C. Fluoride is primarily an essential element required for nervous system function
- ☐ D. High fluoride concentration in drinking water exceeding 4.0 mg/l may also cause damage to the skeletal system

D

26. Indicate which disease is NOT associated with dietary fibre deficiency!

- ☐ A. Kwashiorkor
- ☐ B. Malignant colon tumour
- ☐ C. Obesity
- ☐ D. Diverticulosis

A

27. What are vectors?

- ☐ A. Inanimate materials containing pathogens
- ☐ B. Arthropods, rodents that indirectly transmit the pathogens of infectious diseases
- ☐ C. The transmission routes of pathogens
- ☐ D. Factors influencing the transmission dynamics of infection

B

28. What is the infective dose?

- ☐ A. The smallest quantity of the pathogen that can cause exposure.
- ☐ B. The smallest quantity of a pathogen that, when shed from a susceptible organism, is capable of spreading.
- ☐ C. The smallest quantity of a pathogen that can still be detected in the body of an infected person.
- ☐ D. The smallest quantity of a pathogen that can cause disease in a susceptible organism.

D

29. What is the incubation period?

- ☐ A. The time that elapses until the start of pathogen shedding
- ☐ B. The duration of pathogen carriage
- ☐ C. The time required for the pathogen to multiply
- ☐ D. The time that elapses between infection and the appearance of clinical symptoms

D

30. What is the most effective method of preventing infectious diseases?

- ☐ A. Use of vaccinations
- ☐ B. Extensive microbiological screening tests
- ☐ C. Prevention of contacts (isolation)

A

☐ D. Disinfection and sterilisation

C

31. Which statement is true for gastrointestinal infections?

- ☐ A. Only a part of the population is susceptible to the infections
- ☐ B. They have autumn-winter seasonality
- ☐ C. They typically cause local symptoms
- ☐ D. They occur exclusively as foodborne toxico-infections

B

32. Which statement is not true for infectious diseases transmitted via the respiratory tract?

- ☐ A. They spread extremely easily
- ☐ B. They cause exclusively local symptoms
- ☐ C. They cause explosive epidemics
- ☐ D. In epidemics virtually every person may become ill

A

33. Immunisation with a vaccine containing inactivated or live, attenuated pathogen or its attenuated metabolic product is...

- ☐ A. ...active immunisation.
- ☐ B. ...passive immunisation.
- ☐ C. ...a booster vaccination.
- ☐ D. ...an adaptive immune response.

A

34. In active inpatient care in the European region, what is the estimated rate of healthcare-associated infections?

- ☐ A. approx. 7%
- ☐ B. approx. 15%
- ☐ C. approx. 30%
- ☐ D. approx. 45%

B

35. What is true about disinfection?

- ☐ A. It must only be performed prior to sterilisation
- ☐ B. Its aim is the destruction of pathogenic microorganisms
- ☐ C. It can only be performed with a disinfectant chemical
- ☐ D. It always results in a completely sterile state

B

36. How long does a correctly performed hygienic hand disinfection last?

- ☐ A. 10 sec
- ☐ B. 30 sec
- ☐ C. 1 min
- ☐ D. 3 min or 5 min

C

37. Regarding skin disinfection required before routinely performed inoculation procedures (inj., punct., transf. etc.), correct statement:

- ☐ A. The disinfectant applied to the skin must be wiped off immediately with sterile paper wool
- ☐ B. With a surface disinfectant performed by spray method
- ☐ C. Disinfection mainly with an alcohol-based disinfectant, with an exposure time of approx. 20-30 sec
- ☐ D. Can be carried out with any disinfectant agent

38. Bloodstream infection...

- ☐ A. ...is always associated with an intravenous device.
- ☐ B. ...is a condition caused exclusively by bacteria; other pathogens cannot cause it.
- ☐ C. ...is a healthcare-associated infection of low mortality risk.
- ☐ D. ...is the leading type of infection among healthcare-associated infections.

D

39. Which principle should be observed during the storage and use of sterile, single-use devices?

- ☐ A. FIFO principle
- ☐ B. the newest device must always be used
- ☐ C. the package of an accidentally opened device can be reclosed
- ☐ D. they may be stored in bulk, irregularly

A

40. Cannulation of which vein carries the highest risk for the development of a bloodstream infection?

- ☐ A. Cannulation of all veins carries the same risk
- ☐ B. vena subclavia
- ☐ C. vena jugularis
- ☐ D. vena femoralis

D

41. In which process is phage activity not required?

- ☐ A. Specialised transduction
- ☐ B. Transformation
- ☐ C. Lysogenic conversion
- ☐ D. Generalised transduction

B

42. What is the generation time?

- ☐ A. The growth rate of bacteria
- ☐ B. The time during which the colony count increases tenfold
- ☐ C. The time between two consecutive divisions
- ☐ D. The time after which a bacterium transferred into a new medium begins to divide

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. The possible modes of transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV):

- ☐ A. Sexual intercourse
- ☐ B. Blood inoculation
- ☐ C. Perinatal transmission
- ☐ D. Transmission by insects

A

2. The nutritional types of pathogenic bacteria include:

- ☐ A. Chemoautotrophs
- ☐ B. Heterotrophs
- ☐ C. Photoautotrophs

C

- ☐ D. Paratrophs

A

3. Characteristics of yeast colonies:

- ☐ A. Similar to bacterial colonies
☐ B. Relatively large, round, with smooth or lobed surface
☐ C. Waxy sheen, readily emulsifiable
☐ D. Spreading, fluffy, irregular in shape

B

4. Main characteristics of *Escherichia coli*:

- ☐ A. Commensal and mutualistic in the colon
☐ B. Gram-positive spore-forming bacterium
☐ C. Can be classified on the basis of cell-wall O and surface K antigens
☐ D. Urease positive

B

5. Characteristics of exotoxins:

- ☐ A. The most potent toxins
☐ B. Heat-stable, enzyme-resistant
☐ C. Their effect manifests after an incubation period
☐ D. Chemically phospholipids

A

6. The intensity of the immune response depends on several factors:

- ☐ A. Antigen dose
☐ B. The route of antigen administration
☐ C. Adjuvants
☐ D. Genetic predisposition

A

7. Which disease is prevented by age-related active immunisation?

- ☐ A. Diphtheria
☐ B. Pertussis (whooping cough)
☐ C. Tetanus
☐ D. Cholera

A

8. Direct damages caused by parasites include:

- ☐ A. Nutrient deprivation
☐ B. Mechanical injury
☐ C. Toxic effect
☐ D. Inflammatory lesions

E

9. Conditions for the establishment of a parasitic infection include:

- ☐ A. An infective-stage form must enter the host
☐ B. Host specificity
☐ C. Predisposing factors
☐ D. Entry through a suitable portal of entry

A

10. What characterises an antigen?

- ☐ A. They can also enter parenterally
☐ B. Immunoglobulins are produced in response to them

- ☐ C. They are protein and polysaccharide in nature
- ☐ D. They only combine with the antibody in vivo

A

11. What characterises the antibody?

- ☐ A. Specific (immunoglobulin)
- ☐ B. Produced in response to an antigenic stimulus
- ☐ C. Found in serum and other body fluids
- ☐ D. Only capable of a visible reaction with the antigen

B

12. Primary prevention of infectious diseases includes:

- ☐ A. Pre-exposure immunization
- ☐ B. Post-exposure immunization
- ☐ C. Food safety
- ☐ D. Chemoprophylaxis

A

13. On what does the possibility of pathogen spread depend?

- ☐ A. The mode of exit from the infected organism
- ☐ B. The pathogen's environmental survival
- ☐ C. The site and timing of entry into a susceptible host
- ☐ D. The current epidemiological situation
- ☐ E. The pathogen's virulence

B

14. Direct modes of transmission of infectious diseases include:

- ☐ A. Faecal–oral transmission
- ☐ B. Water-borne transmission
- ☐ C. Droplet transmission
- ☐ D. Vector-borne transmission

E

15. An infectious patient can be isolated:

- ☐ A. In their home
- ☐ B. On a hospital ward
- ☐ C. On an infectious diseases (infektology) ward
- ☐ D. In an epidemic ward or epidemic hospital

B

16. Which statements are true about the incubation period of infectious diseases?

- ☐ A. Characteristic duration for individual infectious diseases
- ☐ B. Significant only in the spread of epidemics
- ☐ C. Influenced by the number of pathogens entering the body
- ☐ D. Independent of the pathogen, identical for all infectious diseases

E

17. What forms of asymptomatic pathogen carriage exist?

- ☐ A. Incubatory carriage
- ☐ B. Convalescent carriage
- ☐ C. Chronic carriage
- ☐ D. Pathogen–host state

18. Which elements are part of the secondary driving forces of the epidemic process?

- ☐ A. Changing environment
- ☐ B. Infectious source
- ☐ C. Social factors
- ☐ D. Possibility and mode of spread

B

19. In the spread of which infectious diseases does water play a role?

- ☐ A. Respiratory infections
- ☐ B. Gastrointestinal infections
- ☐ C. Haematogenous infections
- ☐ D. Dermatomycoses

C

20. Which infectious diseases can be prevented by vaccination?

- ☐ A. Pertussis (whooping cough)
- ☐ B. Measles
- ☐ C. Diphtheria
- ☐ D. Erysipelas
- ☐ E. Salmonellosis

A

21. Which environmental factors promote the spread of infectious diseases?

- ☐ A. Air pollution
- ☐ B. Climate change
- ☐ C. Migration
- ☐ D. Population growth

A

22. Which infectious diseases belong to those transmitted via the integument?

- ☐ A. Scabies
- ☐ B. Varicella
- ☐ C. Tetanus
- ☐ D. Botulism

B

23. The aims of vaccination are:

- ☐ A. To achieve herd immunity
- ☐ B. To reduce individual susceptibility
- ☐ C. To interrupt the epidemic process
- ☐ D. To increase individual susceptibility

A

24. Indicate the food industry additive(s)!

- ☐ A. %100%antibiotics
- ☐ B. %50%preservatives
- ☐ C. %100%pesticides
- ☐ D. %50%dyes

C

25. Indicate the correct statement(s)!

- ☐ A. %50%Iron deficiency causes anaemia
- ☐ B. %100%Zinc is primarily necessary for proper tooth development
- ☐ C. %50%Iodine is the precursor of the thyroid hormone thyroxine
- ☐ D. %100%Chromium is necessary for the proper functioning of the immune system

B

26. Indicate the correct statement(s)!

- ☐ A. ~50% Galactose is one component of milk sugar
- ☐ B. 100% Maltose consists of four molecules of glucose
- ☐ C. 50% Sucrose consists of one glucose and one fructose molecule
- ☐ D. 100% Milk sugar consists of two glucose molecules

B

27. Indicate the correct statement(s)!

- ☐ A. Smoking increases cadmium exposure
- ☐ B. Cadmium has toxic effects on the kidney, liver, bones and testes
- ☐ C. The use of cadmium-containing cookware is prohibited!
- ☐ D. Cadmium has no proven carcinogenic effect

A

28. Indicate the correct statement(s)!

- ☐ A. Iodine is primarily necessary for proper tooth development
- ☐ B. Iron deficiency causes anaemia
- ☐ C. Selenium is carcinogenic
- ☐ D. Zinc is necessary for the normal functioning of the immune system

C

29. Select one or more characteristics of food poisoning!

- ☐ A. Caused by organic or inorganic poisonous substances present in the food
- ☐ B. Occurs due to individual hypersensitivity
- ☐ C. Can be triggered by a toxin of a microorganism
- ☐ D. An acute health impairment caused by consumption of food contaminated with live pathogens

B

30. Which bacterium/bacteria among the listed may be behind food poisoning?

- ☐ A. Clostridium botulinum
- ☐ B. Clostridium perfringens
- ☐ C. Staphylococcus aureus
- ☐ D. Streptococcus faecalis

A

31. Which belong to food additives:

- ☐ A. Acidity regulators
- ☐ B. Bulking agents
- ☐ C. Antioxidants
- ☐ D. Fungicides

A

32. Indicate the disciplines of occupational health!

- ☐ A. Occupational medicine
- ☐ B. Occupational safety
- ☐ C. Occupational hygiene
- ☐ D. Workplace safety

B

33. Indicate which statement(s) are true regarding strain (work-related load)!

- ☐ A. The same load results in a similar physiological strain in everyone
- ☐ B. Strain is always in some way proportional to the load
- ☐ C. Strain can be broken down into components
- ☐ D. Strain is the sum of functional changes occurring in the organism as a result of loads

C

34. Indicate which chemical agents among occupationally significant chemical causal factors are of greatest concern!

A

- ☐ A. Carcinogenic, mutagenic chemical substances
- ☐ B. Chemicals damaging the reproductive system
- ☐ C. Those chemicals that do not degrade in nature and may bioaccumulate in human and animal organisms
- ☐ D. Those chemicals that primarily cause mild poisoning when entering the gastrointestinal tract

35. Indicate which statements are true regarding the physical characteristics of soil!

A

- ☐ A. Soil consists of three phases
- ☐ B. The soil phases interact with each other
- ☐ C. Soil can be regarded as an aggregate of particles of different diameters
- ☐ D. The smaller the particles composing the soil, the more permeable it is to water

36. Select the correct statements concerning ammonium content of drinking water!

C

- ☐ A. An exclusively anthropogenic drinking water pollutant
- ☐ B. In shallower waters it can be of agricultural or sewage origin
- ☐ C. Human carcinogen
- ☐ D. During water treatment or in the distribution network it can be oxidized to nitrite

37. What are the consequences of healthcare-associated infections?

E

- ☐ A. High morbidity
- ☐ B. More severe illness
- ☐ C. Increased mortality and lethality
- ☐ D. High costs

38. By which routes can healthcare-associated pneumonias arise?

C

- ☐ A. Direct contact
- ☐ B. Oropharyngeal colonization
- ☐ C. Via foods/meals
- ☐ D. Gastric (retrograde) colonization

39. Which preventive methods are key to the prevention of bloodstream infections?

E

- ☐ A. Regular review of the indication for the vascular catheter
- ☐ B. Shortening the duration of vascular catheter use
- ☐ C. Careful selection of the vascular catheter insertion site
- ☐ D. Hygiene of catheter manipulation

40. Which of the following must be provided in the isolation room?

E

- ☐ A. Individual nursing equipment
- ☐ B. Facilities for hand hygiene
- ☐ C. Infectious hazardous waste container
- ☐ D. Personal protective equipment required for individual protection

41. Which diseases increase susceptibility to healthcare-associated infections?

A

- ☐ A. Diabetes
- ☐ B. Chronic kidney disease

- ☐ C. Malignant diseases
- ☐ D. Pre-existing infections

A

42. What may be the source of healthcare-associated infections?

- ☐ A. Endogenous microbiome
- ☐ B. Reactivation of latent infections
- ☐ C. Exogenous microbiome
- ☐ D. Soil

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Dermatomycoses cause disease of the skin and its appendages, and can spread from person to person.

A

2. Serum sickness is a hypersensitivity that can be caused by animal sera, considered as foreign proteins.

A

3. Virulence denotes the pathogenic capacity of bacteria.

B

4. Ectoparasites are parasites that parasitise only in the host organism.

B

5. Entamoeba histolytica is an extremely heat-sensitive amoeba species.

A

6. Bacterial fimbriae assist the active motility of bacteria.

B

7. A persistent infection is one in which the virus is detectable, but the host organism does not produce virus-neutralising antibodies against it.

B

8. Piemia is said to occur when pus-forming bacteria invade the lymphatic or bloodstream.

A

9. In the definitive host the parasite always exists in its fully developed, sexually mature form.

A

10. The bacterial capsule has diagnostic significance: e.g. Pneumococcus.

B

11. The primary driving forces of epidemic processes cannot be influenced.

B

12. Environmental health and food safety are nonspecific methods of preventing infectious diseases.	A
13. An infected person can never shed the pathogen during the incubation period.	B
14. In an abortive infection there are no clinical symptoms or they are insignificantly mild.	A
15. The spread of respiratory infectious diseases is facilitated by crowded environments, the pathogen concentration in the air, and cold weather.	A
16. The MMR vaccine is to be given at 15 months of age and at 11 years of age within the compulsory vaccination schedule.	A
17. Inactivated vaccines may be administered simultaneously with one another.	A
18. In our country children receive vaccination against varicella under the compulsory vaccination schedule.	A
19. A significant portion of the secondary driving forces of epidemic processes are of anthropogenic origin.	A
20. The infectious period generally begins before the onset of clinical symptoms.	A
21. With correct infection-control practice, more than 50% of healthcare-associated infections can be prevented.	B
22. After the shift, every healthcare worker must undergo a disinfectant bath (complete personal disinfection).	B
23. Among healthcare-associated infections, urinary tract infections hold a leading position.	A
24. The development of postoperative wound infections is multicausal in every case.	A
25. In the occurrence of an infection transmitted by contact, the patient should be isolated according to the rules of contact isolation.	A

26. Laser radiations are classified according to their hazard—taking into account the laser beams' intensity, wavelength and the duration of laser exposure—and are assigned to classes 1-4.	A
27. Microwave radiation is ionising radiation.	B
28. During a vasomotor zone reaction venous circulation shifts into the superficial veins and the skin temperature rises.	A
29. During a sudomotor zone reaction venous circulation shifts into the superficial veins and the skin temperature rises.	B
30. Ionising radiations include the entire spectrum of light (ultraviolet, visible and infrared radiation).	B
31. According to the CLP Regulation, P-phrases are the precautionary statements.	A
32. At low-temperature workplaces, workers are more likely to develop rheumatism compared with the general population.	A
33. Increased noise exposure may underlie sleep disorders.	A
34. Room ventilation can be provided by natural and mechanical ventilation as well.	A
35. The main source of workplace air pollution is the number of people working in the given room.	B

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. From food arriving at a distribution kitchen located at a different site than the main cooking kitchen, a food sample does not have to be retained before issuing the first portion, BECAUSE that is no longer the responsibility of the distribution kitchen, only of the main cooking kitchen. (both false).	E
2. The HACCP system includes food microbiological safety, BECAUSE the essence of the HACCP system is that greater emphasis should be placed on the inspection of finished products.	C

3. One possible outcome of exposure to a pathogen is an asymptomatic (symptom-free) infection, BECAUSE pathogens do not always elicit symptomatic disease.	A
4. The spread of pathogens in the environment can be inhibited by disinfection and by insect and rodent control, BECAUSE these activities can achieve complete sterility of the environment.	C
5. Hematogenous-lymphogenous infections never spread from person to person, BECAUSE blood-sucking arthropods play a role in the transmission of pathogens.	A
6. A vaccine is necessary for active immunisation, BECAUSE during active immunisation a pathogen-containing, immune-response-inducing substance is introduced into the organism.	A
7. Most gastrointestinal infectious diseases can be prevented by vaccination, BECAUSE vaccines against gastrointestinal infections can be used within the compulsory vaccination schedule.	E
8. Mechanical vectors can easily transmit hematogenous infection, BECAUSE mechanical vectors carry pathogenic microorganisms on their body surfaces.	D
9. Members of the genus Campylobacter are bacteria that multiply anaerobically, BECAUSE Campylobacters require only reduced O ₂ tension for their growth.	E
10. Chlamydiae are small, obligate intracellular parasites BECAUSE they are dependent on host cells for their replication.	A
11. Dermatophytes do not cause generalized disease, BECAUSE the infection is always of exogenous origin.	B
12. Active immunisation with gamma-globulin is important, BECAUSE this stimulates the organism to produce antibodies.	E
13. Giardia lamblia also causes malabsorption, BECAUSE G. lamblia adheres to the intestinal epithelial cells and covers the surface of the small intestinal wall.	A
14. The coagulase test is a determinative biochemical reaction, BECAUSE with the coagulase test we can differentiate pathogenic and apathogenic Staphylococcus strains.	A
15. The occurrence of THM compounds in drinking water poses a risk to public health, because carcinogenic components may also occur among THM compounds.	A
16. Infection control is an important element of patient safety, BECAUSE with effective infection control, together with a decreasing number of infection cases, patients' safe care increases.	A

17. Bloodstream infections are common healthcare-associated infections, BECAUSE bloodstream infections can only arise through hematogenous dissemination.	C
18. Before starting patient care, hygienic hand disinfection must always be performed, BECAUSE this method prevents pathogens from being transferred from the environment or from another patient to the cared-for patient.	A
19. The risk of Legionella infection is higher in recreational warm-water pools because Legionella bacteria are transmitted via aerosols.	A
20. Infectious healthcare waste generated during patient care must be removed within 24 hours because the regulation does not permit either longer-term storage or storage under refrigerated conditions.	E
21. The most important air pollution source in our country is industry because it emits a very significant amount of SO ₂ pollutants.	E

Care and Nursing of the Critically Ill Patient I–II

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Indicates a completely obstructed airway

- ☐ A. absence of respiratory movements
- ☐ B. hoarse voice when speaking
- ☐ C. stridorous breathing
- ☐ D. laboured respiratory effort without air movement

D

2. Key points of bag-mask ventilation, except

- ☐ A. 100% inspired oxygen concentration
- ☐ B. use of a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal tube
- ☐ C. assisted or controlled
- ☐ D. use of a one-person, two-handed technique

D

3. Which type of arrhythmia can cause immediate life threat?

- ☐ A. pulseless electrical activity
- ☐ B. atrial fibrillation
- ☐ C. second-degree AV block
- ☐ D. bigeminal extrasystole

A

4. Part of confirming endotracheal tube position, except

- ☐ A. insertion with visual guidance
- ☐ B. capnometry (EtCO₂)
- ☐ C. monitoring saturation (spO₂)
- ☐ D. auscultation

C

5. In a shockable arrhythmia, after which shock do we give adrenaline to the patient?

- ☐ A. first
- ☐ B. second
- ☐ C. third
- ☐ D. as a nurse, forbidden to administer

C

6. How do you begin to maintain a target oxygen saturation in a patient with COPD if intubation is not indicated?

- ☐ A. with a nasal cannula, high flow
- ☐ B. with a nasal cannula, low flow
- ☐ C. with a non-rebreathing reservoir mask, high flow
- ☐ D. with a non-rebreathing reservoir mask, low flow

B

7. Phase III of the capnometry curve demonstrates:

- ☐ A. the CO₂ content of inspired air
- ☐ B. the gas pressure in the dead space between the trachea and the main bronchi
- ☐ C. the CO₂ content of the alveolar gas mixture
- ☐ D. the partial pressure of CO₂ in the gas mixture measurable at the end of exhalation

D

8. Key points of RSI, except:

- ☐ A. premedication
- ☐ B. appropriate preparations
- ☐ C. preoxygenation
- ☐ D. avoidance of bag-mask ventilation

D

9. The starting dose of adrenaline (Tonogén) in an adult patient

- ☐ A. in resuscitation 0.5 mg IV, in anaphylaxis 0.5 mg IV
- ☐ B. in resuscitation 1 mg IV, in anaphylaxis 0.5 mg IM
- ☐ C. in resuscitation 1 mg IV, in anaphylaxis 0.5 mg IV
- ☐ D. in resuscitation 1 mg IM, in anaphylaxis 1 mg IM

B

10. Based on the description below, which is the correct GCS components? The patient opens their eyes to verbal command, answers questions confusedly, localises pain

- ☐ A. eye opening: 2, verbal response: 3, motor response: 5
- ☐ B. eye opening: 3, verbal response: 3, motor response: 4
- ☐ C. eye opening: 3, verbal response: 4, motor response: 5

C

11. If on ABP measurement the systolic value is lower than the diastolic value, a possible cause is

- ☐ A. kinking or thrombosis of the arterial cannula
- ☐ B. marked, sudden vasodilatation
- ☐ C. reduced myocardial contractility
- ☐ D. reduced pressure in an overpressurised assembly

A

12. Consequences of ET tube–carina irritation

- ☐ A. one-sided ventilation
- ☐ B. increased sympathetic tone
- ☐ C. increased parasympathetic effect
- ☐ D. tachycardia, hypertension

B

13. We may measure elevated CVP

- ☐ A. in deteriorating myocardial function
- ☐ B. in decreased intrathoracic pressure
- ☐ C. in septic shock
- ☐ D. during inspiration

A

14. Consequences of ET tube–carina irritation

- ☐ A. tachycardia, hypertension
- ☐ B. one-sided ventilation
- ☐ C. increased sympathetic tone
- ☐ D. increased parasympathetic effect

C

15. In AVGA, if no factory-heparinized syringe is available, into the syringe we draw up

- ☐ A. 20 IU/ml Na Heparin
- ☐ B. 100 IU/ml Na Heparin
- ☐ C. 200 IU/ml Na Heparin

B

☐ D. 500 IU/ml Na Heparin	
16. Which is NOT part of the qSOFA scoring system ☐ A. change in mental status - GCS ☐ B. body temperature ☐ C. systolic blood pressure ☐ D. respiratory rate	B
17. Which of the following statements is true? ☐ A. in spinal anaesthesia the local anaesthetic is administered into the liquor space ☐ B. during spinal anaesthesia a minimum of 20 ml of local anaesthetic must be introduced into the liquor space ☐ C. a test dose is required in every spinal anaesthesia ☐ D. spinal anaesthesia is suitable for anaesthesia of upper limb surgery as well	A
18. In which position should a patient receiving non-invasive ventilation be placed? ☐ A. semi-upright position ☐ B. with an elevated tilt ☐ C. with a lowered tilt ☐ D. flat supine	A
19. Which is NOT true regarding suctioning of airway secretions in an adult patient: ☐ A. not infection hazardous ☐ B. the patient must be preoxygenated before the procedure ☐ C. use of a closed suction system is recommended ☐ D. the suction catheter cannot cause injury	D
20. Error in monitoring a sedated, ventilated patient: ☐ A. observation of skin and mucous membranes ☐ B. not attributing significance to tearing ☐ C. detection of the cardinal symptoms ☐ D. observation of secretions	B
21. In which situation should the breathing-circuit active humidifier not be used? ☐ A. if the patient is being ventilated on pressure support ☐ B. if an HME filter is inserted into the breathing circuit ☐ C. if the patient has increased airway secretions ☐ D. if the patient is breathing spontaneously	B
22. Which of the following is NOT a shockable arrhythmia? ☐ A. ventricular tachycardia ☐ B. ventricular fibrillation ☐ C. torsade de ponte ☐ D. asystole	D
23. For a conventional diagnostic ECG, which should be recorded? ☐ A. 3-lead	C

- ☐ B. 6-lead
- ☐ C. 12-lead
- ☐ D. 15-lead

A

24. Insertion of a peripheral arterial cannula is not recommended:

- ☐ A. in planned thrombolytic therapy
- ☐ B. when administering circulatory support agents
- ☐ C. when close acid–base balance monitoring is required
- ☐ D. in various forms of shock

D

25. The ampoule strength of epinephrine (adrenaline)?

- ☐ A. 10 mg = 1 ml
- ☐ B. 5 mg = 1 ml
- ☐ C. 2 mg = 1 ml
- ☐ D. 1 mg = 1 ml

D

26. In which case is GCS assessment limited?

- ☐ A. if the patient has paralysis
- ☐ B. if the patient has periorbital oedema
- ☐ C. if the patient is mute
- ☐ D. all of the above

C

27. Required for calculation of MAP:

- ☐ A. diastole
- ☐ B. systole
- ☐ C. both
- ☐ D. neither

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

B

1. True regarding the application of the ABCDE algorithm

- ☐ A. we assess the need for immediate intervention
- ☐ B. intervention may only be performed after completing the full examination sequence
- ☐ C. if we have intervened, we start the examination again from the beginning
- ☐ D. examination and intervention cannot occur simultaneously

C

2. During the ABCDE algorithm, under C the circulation assessment may include

- ☐ A. 12-lead ECG
- ☐ B. pulse (rate, volume, rhythm)
- ☐ C. invasive blood pressure measurement
- ☐ D. assessment of signs of pulmonary congestion

3. When cervical spine injury is suspected, airway assessment is true

- ☐ A. always performed with a Stifneck
- ☐ B. performed without head extension
- ☐ C. performed without jaw lift
- ☐ D. performed with MILS (manual in-line stabilization)

C

4. Breathing is abnormal if

- ☐ A. breathing is laboured
- ☐ B. the patient uses accessory respiratory muscles
- ☐ C. expiration is prolonged
- ☐ D. the work of breathing is pathologically decreased (exhaustion)

E

5. Simple methods for airway protection

- ☐ A. if consciousness is preserved, the patient, by positioning, maintains their own airway
- ☐ B. chin lift and head tilt
- ☐ C. insertion of 2 nasopharyngeal and 1 oropharyngeal tube
- ☐ D. insertion of a percutaneous mini-tracheostomy

A

6. True statement regarding airway management within nursing competence

- ☐ A. the use of an oropharyngeal tube is recommended in VPU according to AVPU
- ☐ B. the use of a nasopharyngeal tube is recommended in VPU according to AVPU
- ☐ C. the use of a laryngeal mask is recommended in U according to AVPU
- ☐ D. the combitube cannot be used in case of pharyngeal bleeding

A

7. During ALS we consider reversible causes to include

- ☐ A. hypervolaemia
- ☐ B. hypo- or hyperkalaemia
- ☐ C. hypertensive crisis
- ☐ D. thrombo-embolism

C

8. A sign of light sedation in a relaxed patient

- ☐ A. signs of spontaneous breathing on the EtCO₂ waveform
- ☐ B. difficulty ventilating
- ☐ C. lacrimation
- ☐ D. rise in EtCO₂

E

9. Device applicable in management of massive gastrointestinal bleeding

- ☐ A. Sengstaken Blackmore tube
- ☐ B. Minnesota tube
- ☐ C. Linton tube
- ☐ D. Boas tube

A

10. Purpose of ECG monitoring

- ☐ A. detection of repolarisation abnormalities
- ☐ B. monitoring changes in QRS configurations
- ☐ C. early detection of ischaemia
- ☐ D. detection of electrolyte disturbances

E

11. True regarding performing the Allen test

- ☐ A. cannot be performed in an unconscious patient
- ☐ B. its aim is to check the collateral circulation of the hand to be cannulated
- ☐ C. the limb is elevated to the level of the right atrium
- ☐ D. when cannulating the brachial artery the test need not be performed

C

12. Characteristics of a good tube position in an adult patient

- ☐ A. tube 18–20 cm at the lip line
- ☐ B. the tube ends 5 ± 2 cm above the carina
- ☐ C. cuff pressure 10–15 mbar
- ☐ D. cuff pressure 20–30 mbar

C

13. True regarding suctioning airway secretions in an adult patient

- ☐ A. always preoxygenate beforehand with 100% FiO₂
- ☐ B. should not be longer than 10–12 seconds
- ☐ C. suction pressure should not exceed 120 mmHg
- ☐ D. tube–oral cavity–nasal cavity is the correct order of suctioning

A

14. Consequences of inadequate (insufficient or excessive) humidification

- ☐ A. reduced barrier function
- ☐ B. airway irritation
- ☐ C. increased infection
- ☐ D. may increase functional dead space

E

15. The monitor suddenly alarms and shows an ABP value of 65/20 mmHg. What are your first actions?

- ☐ A. level the transducer, zero it, recalibrate the monitor
- ☐ B. immediate CPR according to the applicable BLS/IHLS algorithm
- ☐ C. check the blood pressure with a manual sphygmomanometer
- ☐ D. administer a test dose of Tonogén (1 ml in 1:100 dilution)

B

16. Effects of PEEP on the organism

- ☐ A. increases FRC
- ☐ B. increases pO₂
- ☐ C. increases lung compliance
- ☐ D. increases EtCO₂

A

17. Cause of gastric retention resulting from tube feeding

- ☐ A. administration of feed that is too cold
- ☐ B. administration of too large a volume
- ☐ C. high osmolarity feed
- ☐ D. reduced gastro-intestinal motility

C

18. True regarding mechanical ventilation:

- ☐ A. increasing mean airway pressure can cause barotrauma
- ☐ B. it worsens right ventricular filling
- ☐ C. it increases the risk of nosocomial infections
- ☐ D. it increases intrathoracic blood volume

A

19. Possible consequence of haemolysis in a blood sample aspirated from a central venous catheter (CVK)

- ☐ A. decreased K level
- ☐ B. elevated LDH
- ☐ C. decreased ATPI
- ☐ D. prolonged prothrombin time

C

20. Forced carbohydrate administration is not recommended

- ☐ A. in prone ventilation
- ☐ B. with serum lactate level above 3 mmol/l
- ☐ C. during assisted mechanical ventilation
- ☐ D. in severe acidosis

C

21. Which of the following is true regarding NIV

- ☐ A. the risk of aspiration is high
- ☐ B. removal of airway secretions is problematic
- ☐ C. can only be performed with limited positive pressure
- ☐ D. in an unconscious patient ventilation can be initiated rapidly in this way

A

22. What are the indications for intracranial pressure monitoring?

- ☐ A. head trauma
- ☐ B. intracranial pressure monitoring with therapeutic consequences
- ☐ C. neurosurgical postoperative monitoring
- ☐ D. intracranial pressure monitoring solely for documentation purposes

A

23. Regarding adrenaline administration, which are true

- ☐ A. can be given in cardiac arrest with a shockable rhythm
- ☐ B. can be given in cardiac arrest with a non-shockable rhythm
- ☐ C. dose during resuscitation 1 mg i.v./i.o. repeated every 3–5 minutes
- ☐ D. in VF/pnVT it should be administered after the 3rd shock

E

24. If a drug is accidentally injected into an artery, the following should be done:

- ☐ A. leave the cannula/needle in place
- ☐ B. thrombosis prevention
- ☐ C. prevention of arterial spasm
- ☐ D. immediate removal of the cannula/needle

A

25. Which symptoms indicate circulatory overload?

- ☐ A. dyspnoea
- ☐ B. coughing
- ☐ C. elevated venous pressure
- ☐ D. diarrhoea

A

26. Assessed in the Glasgow Coma Scale:

- ☐ A. eye opening
- ☐ B. motor response

A

- ☐ C. verbal response
- ☐ D. reflexes

E

27. Determined by blood gas analysis:

- ☐ A. blood O2 content
- ☐ B. blood pH value
- ☐ C. base excess
- ☐ D. blood CO2 content

E

28. Pre-use checks for ventilators include:

- ☐ A. pre-use calibration
- ☐ B. inspection of gas connections
- ☐ C. testing the breathing circuit's seal
- ☐ D. checking battery charge

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. In pressure-controlled mode I set the VT, which the ventilator delivers into the patient's lungs until it is reached.

B

2. Symptoms of hypertensive crisis may be focal neurological deficits appearing as a consequence of activation of cerebrovascular 'preformed' foci.

A

3. The flexible connector increases the ventilatory dead space by 200 ml, therefore the respiratory rate and FiO2 must be increased by 20%.

B

4. CVP is a combined indicator of circulating volume, cardiac pump function and peripheral resistance, therefore it must be interpreted together with the mean arterial pressure!

A

5. Eye care for an unconscious patient is performed every 2 hours because the eye's physiological self-cleaning is absent, therefore drying and inflammatory reaction may occur.

A

6. In arterial blood pressure measurement, the pulse wave pressure curve does not distort as it travels towards the periphery, therefore the measurement can be performed accurately on any limb.

B

7. MAP value can only be determined by invasive measurement.

B

8. CVP can only be measured by electronic methods.

B

9. Therapeutic hypothermia improves oxygen supply to ischaemic areas, decreases cerebral blood flow, and reduces intracranial pressure.	A
10. Volume-controlled ventilation mode means that we set the VT, the respiratory rate, and the frequency.	A
11. Colloid solutions do not remain within the vasculature, therefore their distribution occurs in the extracellular space.	B
12. PCA is patient-controlled analgesia, continuous drug administration via intravenous or epidural delivery.	A
13. Ventilation can cause pneumonia.	A
14. Suctioning the patient's airway secretions from the tube is performed with a plain glove.	B
15. The pulse oximeter displays the patient's saturation curve.	B
16. The ECG module in the patient monitor is generally capable of monitoring respiratory rate and breathing pattern as well.	A
17. An arterial cannula can also be used for blood gas analysis sampling.	A
18. Hyperosmolar solutions given peripherally do not cause phlebitis.	B
19. In NIV the risk of aspiration is small.	B
20. In blood gas analysis the amount of heparin drawn into the syringe does not affect the accuracy of the measurement.	B
21. Excessively high cuff pressure can cause tracheal decubitus.	A
22. Changes in level of consciousness of a ventilated patient need not be attributed significance.	B

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. During advanced resuscitation, intubation improves the rate of successful resuscitations, but the patient should be intubated only if a practitioner skilled in this is present at the scene.	D
2. The arterial blood sample must be taken to the Astrup machine as soon as possible after collection, because the device cannot in any way analyse a cooled sample!	C
3. The oxygen utilisation capacity of a critically ill patient deteriorates, therefore O2 supply should always be kept at a lower level.	C
4. Parenteral nutrition should be preferred over enteral tube feeding because, in intensive care unit settings, the risks of parenteral nutrition are negligible.	E
5. In respiratory failure RSI intubation and mechanical ventilation are common because severe hypoxia causes brain damage.	B
6. During post-resuscitation care apnoeic patients cannot receive thrombosis prophylaxis because low-molecular-weight heparins cause respiratory depression.	E
7. The advantage of endotracheal intubation is the reduction of anatomical dead space, because the airway secretions of the intubated patient can be suctioned using a closed system.	B
8. The use of a video laryngoscope is advantageous when viral infection is suspected, because the device allows a safer distance to be maintained from the patient during the procedure.	A
9. The bougie is advantageous in difficult intubation because it facilitates introduction of the tube into the trachea.	A
10. When administering noradrenaline blood pressure should be measured non-invasively because the drug does not cause extreme blood pressure fluctuations.	E
11. Mechanical ventilation is not infection-prone, since the breathing circuit is closed.	D
12. Blood gas analysis is possible from a venous sample as well, because it also shows the body's oxygenation.	C

Fundamentals of Preventive Medicine

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect:

- ☐ A. Population-level breast cancer screening takes place among women aged 45 and 65 years
- ☐ B. Breast cancer screening is performed using ultrasound examination
- ☐ C. Population-level breast cancer screening is required every 2 years
- ☐ D. Breast cancer mortality belongs to the category of preventable mortality

B

2. Sensitivity:

- ☐ A. Indicates whether the test detects all patients
- ☐ B. Indicates whether a person who screened positive is definitely diseased
- ☐ C. This is not important, because specificity is more important
- ☐ D. The ratio of detected patients and healthy individuals

A

3. Select the incorrect statement:

- ☐ A. The case-control study is also called a retrospective study
- ☐ B. The cohort study is also called a prospective study
- ☐ C. The cohort study is also called an incidence study
- ☐ D. The cohort study is also called a prevalence study

D

4. Select the incorrect statement:

- ☐ A. The biggest problem in developed countries is population ageing
- ☐ B. Overpopulation is mainly characteristic of developing countries
- ☐ C. Based on a pyramid-shaped population pyramid, a low life expectancy at birth is likely
- ☐ D. A pyramid-shaped population age structure is characteristic of developing societies

B

5. The retrospective study

- ☐ A. Also known as a cohort study
- ☐ B. Also known as a prevalence study
- ☐ C. Also known as a case-control study
- ☐ D. Also known as an incidence study

C

6. Which would you choose to investigate risk factors of rare diseases?

- ☐ A. A case-control study
- ☐ B. Any analytic study
- ☐ C. A cohort study
- ☐ D. A cross-sectional study

A

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Which belong among the implementation criteria for a public health screening programme?

A

- ☐ A. Diagnostic services should be widely available at scale.
- ☐ B. The applied method should be harmless to health.
- ☐ C. Epidemiological studies should demonstrate that screening results in a reduction in the number of deaths from the specific disease in the target population.
- ☐ D. It should provide a definitive diagnosis.

2. Which of the following statements is correct:

A

- ☐ A. Cervical cancer mortality can be reduced by mass application of HPV vaccination
- ☐ B. Lung cancer mortality can be reduced by reducing smoking
- ☐ C. Breast carcinoma mortality can be reduced by application of breast screening
- ☐ D. Lung cancer mortality can be reduced by lung screening

3. Among Hill's criteria the following are not included:

C

- ☐ A. Consistency
- ☐ B. Simultaneity
- ☐ C. Coherence
- ☐ D. Covariation
- ☐ E. Temporal relationship

4. The following are true for a case-control study:

B

- ☐ A. Ideal for investigating risk factors of rare diseases
- ☐ B. Provides an accurate picture of the disease's population prevalence
- ☐ C. Ideal for preparing a cohort study
- ☐ D. Does not demonstrate temporality

5. True for case-control studies:

C

- ☐ A. Prospective study
- ☐ B. Retrospective study
- ☐ C. Relative risk can be calculated
- ☐ D. Odds ratio can be calculated

6. True for cohort studies:

B

- ☐ A. Prospective study
- ☐ B. Retrospective study
- ☐ C. Relative risk can be calculated
- ☐ D. Odds ratio can be calculated

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Age-based mandatory vaccinations belong to secondary prevention.

B

2. The category of premature mortality was created in order to determine the age above which very expensive interventions no longer have to be performed.

B

3. There is no association between avoidable mortality and economic status.	B
4. In countries with high social inequality, the Preston curve relationship is fulfilled only to a limited extent.	A
5. Our health is influenced to the greatest extent by the level of development of healthcare.	B

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Lung cancer screening is performed by chest fluoroscopy, therefore lung cancer mortality is included among preventable causes of death.	D
2. Chest X-ray fluoroscopy is unsuitable for lung cancer screening because lung cancers detected by this examination are in most cases no longer curable.	A
3. In Hungary, healthcare is provided as a citizen's right because in Hungary the health insurance fund finances healthcare.	D

Fundamentals of Exercise Therapy

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. When muscle balance is disturbed our aim is

- ☐ A. stretching weakened muscles and establishing correct posture
- ☐ B. muscle strengthening and improving endurance
- ☐ C. muscle relaxation and improvement of circulation
- ☐ D. stretching shortened muscles and soft tissues and strengthening the weakened muscles

D

2. A passive physiotherapy technique

- ☐ A. free movement
- ☐ B. gait training
- ☐ C. rotation
- ☐ D. balance exercises

C

3. Prenatal exercise is recommended

- ☐ A. from the beginning of pregnancy
- ☐ B. from the 12th week of pregnancy
- ☐ C. only at the end of pregnancy
- ☐ D. from the 16th week of pregnancy

B

4. What does physiotherapy treatment include

- ☐ A. only treatment and rehabilitation
- ☐ B. only rehabilitation
- ☐ C. only prevention and rehabilitation, treatment being exclusively a medical competence
- ☐ D. prevention, treatment and rehabilitation alike

D

5. The aims of positioned positioning may include:

- ☐ A. impeding venous return
- ☐ B. removal of bronchial secretions
- ☐ C. improving coordination
- ☐ D. maintaining chest mobility

B

6. In order to prevent deformities in paralysed patients

- ☐ A. it is important to observe the rules of positioning and posture
- ☐ B. does not consider it important to keep this in mind
- ☐ C. deformities can be prevented solely by passive mobilisations
- ☐ D. in your opinion, disregarding positioning rules does not change the condition of joints and muscles

A

7. From the aspect of preserving the integrity of the locomotor system (with special regard to the spine)

- ☐ A. you consider teaching joint protection important, preventively, before symptoms appear
- ☐ B. you consider teaching joint protection important, but it is significant only after pain appears
- ☐ C. in your opinion joint protection has no significance in any respect
- ☐ D. joint protection is important only during post-damage rehabilitation to prevent further harm

A

8. In what do you see the significance of prevention

- ☐ A. prevention of disease complications
- ☐ B. important for preventing diseases
- ☐ C. important for preventing further deterioration of already established diseases
- ☐ D. important in all three of the above aspects

D

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. The aims of perioperative physiotherapy

- ☐ A. Pressure ulcer prevention
- ☐ B. Contracture prevention
- ☐ C. Pneumonia and thrombosis prevention
- ☐ D. Improving endurance

A

2. Neurological symptoms that can be effectively treated with physiotherapy:

- ☐ A. Paralysis
- ☐ B. Nystagmus
- ☐ C. Balance disorder
- ☐ D. Abnormal reflexes

B

3. Belongs to physiotherapy:

- ☐ A. Electrotherapy
- ☐ B. Thermotherapy
- ☐ C. Hydrotherapy
- ☐ D. Kinesiology

A

4. Characteristic of restrictive pulmonary diseases

- ☐ A. Decreased chest expansion
- ☐ B. Decreased vital capacity
- ☐ C. Reduced respiratory surface
- ☐ D. Bechterew's disease is included here

E

5. Effects of physiotherapy may be:

- ☐ A. Decrease in pain
- ☐ B. Increased blood flow
- ☐ C. Muscle strengthening
- ☐ D. Decrease in movement limitations

A

6. Typical sites of arthrosis:

- ☐ A. Temporomandibular joint
- ☐ B. Hip joint
- ☐ C. Sternoclavicular joint

C

☐ D. Knee joint

E

7. Belongs to physiotherapy:

- ☐ A. Electrotherapy
- ☐ B. Thermotherapy
- ☐ C. Phototherapy
- ☐ D. Hydrotherapy

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Is this statement correct: after hospital care, upon the request indicated in the discharge summary, the patient has the right to receive institutional, outpatient or home physiotherapy appropriate to their condition?

A

2. Is it true that a postural defect can be corrected by active muscle strength?

A

3. Is it correct to recommend the following forms of exercise to a pregnant woman: hiking, running, swimming, because they maintain cardiopulmonary endurance during pregnancy?

B

4. Can we state that the goals of oncological physiotherapy are facilitating acceptance of the altered body image, complex management of lymphoedema and improvement of quality of life?

A

5. Is it true that in obstructive pulmonary diseases airway narrowing develops, therefore airway resistance decreases and ventilation deteriorates?

B

Epidemiology of Non-communicable Diseases

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. From the following, choose the incorrect statement:

- ☐ A. Pulmonary embolism can be held responsible for 5–10% of in-hospital deaths
- ☐ B. Pulmonary embolism accounts for 25% of sudden deaths
- ☐ C. 6% of patients with lower limb deep vein thrombosis die within one month after diagnosis
- ☐ D. Ventilation provides 80% survival for pulmonary embolism patients who require it

D

2. Not included in secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases is

- ☐ A. Administration of aspirin
- ☐ B. Administration of ACE inhibitors
- ☐ C. Treatment of diabetes
- ☐ D. Helicobacter pylori eradication
- ☐ E. Rosuvastatin treatment

D

3. Choose the correct statement:

- ☐ A. Intoxication is generally considered a mitigating circumstance legally
- ☐ B. Regular alcohol consumption inevitably causes dependence
- ☐ C. In Southern Europe they drink more spirits than in the North
- ☐ D. Daily regular alcohol consumption can also have harmful effects on health

D

4. Which of the following is not a risk factor for smoking:

- ☐ A. Old age or middle age
- ☐ B. High workload
- ☐ C. Lack of social support
- ☐ D. Male sex

A

5. Choose the incorrect statement:

- ☐ A. The prevalence of liver cirrhosis is decreasing
- ☐ B. The majority of cirrhotic patients are male
- ☐ C. Currently Hepatitis B is the main cause of liver cirrhosis
- ☐ D. Estimates suggest that by 2030 the main cause of liver cirrhosis will be alcohol-related

A

6. Which of the following is not among risk factors for COPD:

- ☐ A. Alkaptonuria
- ☐ B. Smoking
- ☐ C. Occupational exposure.
- ☐ D. Infection
- ☐ E. alpha1-antitrypsin deficiency

A

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true

- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect:

- ☐ A. Population-level colorectal cancer screening is recommended over age 50
- ☐ B. Colorectal cancer screening is performed by ultrasound examination
- ☐ C. Colorectal cancer screening can be performed by endoscopic examination
- ☐ D. Colorectal cancer screening can be performed by radiographic examination
- ☐ E. Colorectal cancer screening is performed by faecal blood testing.

C

2. I. Which of the following statements is incorrect:

- ☐ A. Population-level cervical cancer screening takes place among women aged 45 to 65 years
- ☐ B. Population-level cervical cancer screening takes place among women aged 25 to 65 years
- ☐ C. Population-level cervical cancer screening is required every 10 years
- ☐ D. Cervical cancer mortality belongs to the category of preventable deaths

B

3. From the following choose the incorrect statement:

- ☐ A. Maternal smoking affects the child's smoking habits the least
- ☐ B. Smoking trend among women is increasing
- ☐ C. Passive smoking does not increase the risk of lung cancer
- ☐ D. In Hungary 30–35% of the population smokes

B

4. Among the world's top 10 leading causes of death the following is not included:

- ☐ A. Colorectal cancer
- ☐ B. Diarrhoeal diseases
- ☐ C. Cervical cancer
- ☐ D. Lower respiratory infections
- ☐ E. Road traffic accidents F. Dementia G. Stroke H. Lung cancer

B

5. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

- ☐ A. Sudden weight loss counts as a risk factor for thromboembolic diseases
- ☐ B. Pregnancy is an important risk factor in thrombophilia
- ☐ C. Haemophilia is an important risk factor for pulmonary embolism
- ☐ D. The risk of recurrence is high in pulmonary embolism
- ☐ E. Recurrence of pulmonary embolism is preventable

B

6. Not part of the atopic march is:

- ☐ A. Eczema
- ☐ B. Erysipelas
- ☐ C. Rhinoconjunctivitis
- ☐ D. Multiple sclerosis
- ☐ E. Asthma bronchiale

C

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Diabetes mellitus is one of the main causes of lower limb amputations.

A

2. Diabetes mellitus is the most common cause of the development of renal failure.

A

3. Primary prevention of spinal diseases caused by postural defects is not known.

B

4. Smoking is not a risk factor for dementia.

B

5. In global major mortality statistics, cancer mortality ranks first.

B

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Spinal diseases caused by postural defects affect two-thirds of children because tertiary prevention of spinal diseases caused by postural defects is very costly and time-consuming, moreover not very effective.

B

2. Daily regular alcohol consumption can also have harmful effects on health, because alcohol consumption is higher in the Southern European population than in the Northern European population.

C

3. The significance of psychiatric disorders related to alcohol consumption is more severe in Hungary than in the EU, because the significance of psychiatric disorders related to alcohol consumption is more severe in Hungary than in the EU.

A

Neurology and Nursing – Specialist Nursing

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. In which disease is the so-called EEG examination characteristic?

- ☐ A. epilepsy
- ☐ B. Parkinson's disease
- ☐ C. dementia
- ☐ D. stroke

A

2. In which disease is the process of demyelination characteristic?

- ☐ A. polyneuropathy
- ☐ B. multiple sclerosis
- ☐ C. myasthenia gravis
- ☐ D. Guillain-Barré syndrome

B

3. Which disease is the so-called Charcot triad characteristic of?

- ☐ A. stroke
- ☐ B. meningitis
- ☐ C. multiple sclerosis
- ☐ D. Parkinson's disease

C

4. What is the most important action in the event of an epileptic seizure?

- ☐ A. to restrain the patient's limbs during the seizure
- ☐ B. to give oxygen to the patient
- ☐ C. to protect from injury and the risk of aspiration
- ☐ D. to administer an anticonvulsant and an antiepileptic drug

C

5. The worsening degrees of consciousness vigilance, the correct order is the following:

- ☐ A. – stupor, somnolence, coma, confusion
- ☐ B. – confusion, stupor, somnolence, coma
- ☐ C. – confusion, somnolence, stupor, , coma
- ☐ D. – coma, stupor, somnolence, confusion

C

6. Characteristics of neuropathic pain include:

- ☐ A. stabbing, burning, tingling sensation
- ☐ B. itching sensation
- ☐ C. caused by tissue injury
- ☐ D. has a protective role

A

7. Which disease may not be accompanied by delirium?

- ☐ A. alcohol withdrawal
- ☐ B. meningitis
- ☐ C. subarachnoid haemorrhage
- ☐ D. locked-in syndrome

D

8. In suspected subarachnoid haemorrhage which investigation should be chosen first?

- ☐ A. cranial MRI
- ☐ B. angiography (DSA)
- ☐ C. cranial CT
- ☐ D. cerebrospinal fluid examination

C

9. If there is suspicion that your neighbour has developed a stroke, whom do you call first?

- ☐ A. the patient's general practitioner
- ☐ B. the patient's next of kin
- ☐ C. the ambulance services
- ☐ D. the out-of-hours GP service

C

10. In the Glasgow Coma Scale we examine

- ☐ A. eye opening
- ☐ B. motor response
- ☐ C. verbal response
- ☐ D. all of them

D

11. Which condition can cause an isolated epileptic seizure?

- ☐ A. severe liver dysfunction
- ☐ B. alcohol and drug withdrawal
- ☐ C. hyponatraemia
- ☐ D. all of them

D

12. Which investigation is indispensable for the diagnosis of meningitis?

- ☐ A. cranial CT
- ☐ B. cranial MRI
- ☐ C. EEG
- ☐ D. lumbar puncture, cerebrospinal fluid examination

D

13. A characteristic symptom of meningitis:

- ☐ A. hemiparesis
- ☐ B. hemianopia
- ☐ C. neck stiffness
- ☐ D. ataxia

C

14. NOT characteristic of migraine:

- ☐ A. unilateral pain
- ☐ B. pulsating or cramping pain
- ☐ C. tearing and nasal discharge during the attack
- ☐ D. sensitivity to light and sound

C

15. Important in the investigation of myasthenia gravis:

- ☐ A. MRI examination
- ☐ B. EMG examination
- ☐ C. ENT examination
- ☐ D. all of the above

B

16. Characteristic of peripheral nerve damage:

- ☐ A. brisk deep tendon reflexes
- ☐ B. Babinski sign
- ☐ C. muscle atrophy
- ☐ D. muscle hypertrophy

C

17. One of the most common initial symptoms of multiple sclerosis:

- ☐ A. headache
- ☐ B. optic neuritis
- ☐ C. epileptic seizure
- ☐ D. hand tremor

B

18. Within what time interval can thrombolysis be started in an ischaemic stroke with known onset?

- ☐ A. within 12 hours
- ☐ B. within 6 hours
- ☐ C. within 3 hours
- ☐ D. within 4.5 hours

D

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Most common side effects of levodopa treatment!

- ☐ A. vomiting, nausea
- ☐ B. orthostatic hypotension
- ☐ C. psychiatric disorders
- ☐ D. on-off phenomenon

D

2. What are the indications for intracranial pressure monitoring?

- ☐ A. Intracranial pressure monitoring with therapeutic consequences.
- ☐ B. head trauma
- ☐ C. neurosurgical postoperative monitoring
- ☐ D. Intracranial pressure monitoring for documentation purposes.

A

3. Symptoms of migraine include:

- ☐ A. Usually unilateral, cramping or pulsating pain that interferes with activity
- ☐ B. Usually bilateral, mild, pressing pain that does not interfere with activity
- ☐ C. sensitivity to light and sound, nausea
- ☐ D. tearing and nasal discharge on both sides

B

4. In the Glasgow Coma Scale we examine

- ☐ A. eye opening
- ☐ B. motor response
- ☐ C. verbal response

A

☐ D. the reflexes

B

5. Which instrumental investigations primarily help in the diagnosis of epilepsy?

- ☐ A. EEG
- ☐ B. carotid artery ultrasound
- ☐ C. cranial MRI
- ☐ D. skull X-ray

A

6. What are the symptoms of increased intracranial pressure?

- ☐ A. headache
- ☐ B. vomiting
- ☐ C. diplopia
- ☐ D. non-hypnoid disturbance of consciousness

B

7. Which statement is true of herpes encephalitis?

- ☐ A. often causes epileptic seizures
- ☐ B. because of the possible side effects an antiviral treatment is applied if the herpes virus can be cultured from the CSF
- ☐ C. in establishing the diagnosis, in addition to CSF examination, cranial MRI also helps
- ☐ D. recovers without residual symptoms

C

8. Which statement is true of cerebral venous circulation disorders?

- ☐ A. Always a disease of middle-aged women.
- ☐ B. Occurs primarily in young women.
- ☐ C. In all cases a consequence of inflammatory processes in the ear.
- ☐ D. Occurs more frequently during pregnancy and the puerperium.

A

9. Non-hypnoid disorders of consciousness

- ☐ A. akinetic mutism
- ☐ B. confusion
- ☐ C. vegetative state
- ☐ D. coma

C

10. The two most common causes underlying dementia:

- ☐ A. depression
- ☐ B. Pick atrophy
- ☐ C. Jakob-Creutzfeld disease
- ☐ D. Alzheimer's disease

E

11. Symptoms of a minor stroke

- ☐ A. speech disturbance
- ☐ B. loss of consciousness
- ☐ C. transient lateralising symptoms
- ☐ D. nausea, vomiting

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hyporeflexia is characteristic when the spinal anterior horn alpha-motoneurons are injured. | A |
| 2. To establish the aetiological diagnosis of a convulsion it can help if the nurse observes the patient's facial colour. | B |
| 3. In acute stroke the therapeutic window for systemic thrombolysis is 6 hours. | B |
| 4. In acute stroke the general practitioner should be consulted. | A |
| 5. A GM seizure can be a symptom of multiple sclerosis. | A |
| 6. In elevated ICP performing a lumbar puncture is recommended. | B |
| 7. In hemiplegia the patient's lower limbs are paralysed. | B |
| 8. In a patient with neglect syndrome the risk of accidents is increased. | A |
| 9. A symptom of increased ICP is tachycardia, low blood pressure. | B |
| 10. In Parkinson's disease an intention tremor poses a significant nursing problem. | B |

Relation Analysis

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. | |
| B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. | |
| C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. | |
| D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. | |
| E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. | |
| 2. In a GM seizure the patient should be protected from injury, because during the seizure the patient may strike their body parts. | A |
| 3. In the investigation of headache a CT can also be performed, because the cause of headache may be a space-occupying lesion. | A |

4. In polyneuropathy administration of vitamin B1 is beneficial, because the agent has a neuroprotective effect.

A

5. The neurology patient should be positioned with the upper body elevated at 60 degrees, because thus cerebral perfusion is best.

E

Neurology and Nursing – Clinical Practice

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. A 25-year-old female patient over the past year on three occasions saw sparks before both eyes for 5–10 minutes, and on each occasion subsequently developed an increasingly severe, pulsating headache in the right temporal region with nausea. After vomiting her complaints were slightly alleviated; they resolved with sleep and a non-steroidal analgesic and lasted about 3 hours. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. tension-type headache
- ☐ B. migraine with aura
- ☐ C. stroke
- ☐ D. brain tumour

B

2. The pharyngeal muscles are innervated by:

- ☐ A. n. glossopharyngeus
- ☐ B. n. hypoglossus
- ☐ C. n. accessorius
- ☐ D. n. abducens

A

3. Which of the listed symptoms are characteristic of fulminant bacterial meningitis?

- ☐ A. fever, dyspnoea, headache
- ☐ B. unilateral palsy, headache, visual hallucinations
- ☐ C. fever, impaired consciousness, headache
- ☐ D. numbness, fever, visual disturbance

C

4. From which artery does the A. cerebri media originate?

- ☐ A. A. basilaris
- ☐ B. A. cerebri anterior
- ☐ C. A. vertebralis
- ☐ D. A. carotis interna

D

5. Intravenous thrombolysis can be performed within ... from symptom onset:

- ☐ A. within 3 hours
- ☐ B. within 6 hours
- ☐ C. within 4.5 hours
- ☐ D. within 12 hours

C

6. Which of the following is a disorder of level of consciousness?

- ☐ A. Sopor
- ☐ B. Tenebrosity
- ☐ C. Delirium
- ☐ D. Amentia

A

7. In suspected intracranial space-occupying lesion, the imaging modality of first choice is:

D

- ☐ A. Non-contrast cranial CT
- ☐ B. Contrast-enhanced cranial CT
- ☐ C. Cranial MRI
- ☐ D. Contrast-enhanced cranial MRI

A

8. A disorder of consciousness that develops within seconds can be caused by:

- ☐ A. Hypoglycaemia
- ☐ B. Brain tumour
- ☐ C. Poisoning
- ☐ D. Epileptic seizure

B

9. When exploring the causes of disorders of consciousness in a sequential manner, we follow the following scheme:

- ☐ A. Instrumental diagnostics, physical examination, clarification of history
- ☐ B. Clarification of history, physical examination, instrumental diagnostics
- ☐ C. Physical examination, instrumental diagnostics, clarification of history
- ☐ D. Clarification of history, instrumental diagnostics, physical examination

C

10. Which of the listed signs indicates a central/upper motor neuron lesion (which is a pyramidal sign)?

- ☐ A. Kernig sign
- ☐ B. Lasegue sign
- ☐ C. Babinski sign
- ☐ D. Brudzinski sign

B

11. Which of the following cranial nerves is primarily responsible for sensory innervation of the face?

- ☐ A. n. trochlearis (IV)
- ☐ B. n. trigeminus (V)
- ☐ C. n. abducens (VI)
- ☐ D. n. facialis (VII)

B

12. Possible courses of multiple sclerosis:

- ☐ A. Chronic undulating
- ☐ B. Relapsing-remitting
- ☐ C. Latent intermittent
- ☐ D. Relapsing-progressive

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

A

1. A symptom of intervertebral disc disease may be:

- ☐ A. Radicular pain in the dermatome
- ☐ B. Sensory disturbance

- ☐ C. Weakness, muscle atrophy in the muscle supplied by the root
- ☐ D. Discoloration of the limb

A

2. The oculomotor nerve innervates:

- ☐ A. m. rectus superior
- ☐ B. m. rectus medialis
- ☐ C. m. sphincter pupillae
- ☐ D. m. dilatator pupillae

C

3. In which of the following conditions is an antibiotic not a therapeutic tool?

- ☐ A. Bacterial meningitis
- ☐ B. Encephalitis
- ☐ C. Brain abscess
- ☐ D. Non-fulminant meningitis

B

4. Which of the following are extracranial arteries supplying the brain under physiological conditions?

- ☐ A. A. vertebralis
- ☐ B. A. carotis externa
- ☐ C. A. carotis interna
- ☐ D. A. subclavia

A

5. Symptoms of a left middle cerebral artery territorial infarct:

- ☐ A. Right-sided visual field defect
- ☐ B. Right-sided hemiparesis
- ☐ C. Language disturbance (aphasia)
- ☐ D. Left-sided lower limb paresis

E

6. Which of the following symptoms may indicate herniation?

- ☐ A. III nerve paresis
- ☐ B. Progressive hypnoid disturbance of consciousness
- ☐ C. Vomiting
- ☐ D. Arrhythmia

A

7. In intracranial tumour, which of the following can cause acutely worsening neurological symptoms:

- ☐ A. Intratumoral haemorrhage
- ☐ B. Increase in perifocal oedema
- ☐ C. Herniation
- ☐ D. Rhinitis

A

8. The following condition represents a neurological emergency:

- ☐ A. Ischaemic stroke within 24 hours
- ☐ B. Bacterial meningitis
- ☐ C. Status epilepticus
- ☐ D. Carpal tunnel syndrome

9. Characteristics of peripheral motor system lesion include:

- ☐ A. Muscle wasting, atrophy
- ☐ B. Reduced muscle tone
- ☐ C. Reduced deep tendon reflexes
- ☐ D. Pyramidal signs i.e. pathological reflexes

A

10. Polyneuropathy may be caused by:

- ☐ A. Intracerebral haemorrhage
- ☐ B. Alcohol
- ☐ C. Transverse spinal cord lesion
- ☐ D. Diabetes mellitus

C

11. A treatment method for multiple sclerosis relapse:

- ☐ A. Generation cephalosporins
- ☐ B. Plasmapheresis
- ☐ C. Autologous haemopoietic stem cell transplantation
- ☐ D. High-dose parenteral corticosteroid

C

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The motor speech centre is always located in the left cerebral hemisphere.

B

2. Unilateral lesion of the abducens nerve causes anisocoria.

B

3. Lumbar puncture can be performed with the patient in either the sitting or the supine position.

A

4. Normal-pressure hydrocephalus is treated with antibiotics.

B

5. The Monroe-Kelly principle describes the direction of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) circulation.

B

6. The most common side effect of lumbar puncture is post-puncture headache.

A

7. A patient with sinus thrombosis should be treated with Aspirin.

B

8. In a patient suspected of stroke, detailed physical examination and history are sufficient to establish the diagnosis of stroke and to determine whether it is ischaemic or haemorrhagic in origin.

B

9. One of the most important treatment options for haemorrhagic stroke is mechanical thrombectomy.	B
10. Therapeutic options for central nervous system tumours depend on the histological diagnosis.	B
11. The motor system is divided into central and peripheral levels.	A
12. In adulthood the most common brain tumour is metastasis.	A
13. MRI is an imaging modality suitable for detecting the characteristic demyelinating lesions in multiple sclerosis.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. The middle and anterior cerebral arteries originate from the internal carotid artery, therefore occlusion of the middle cerebral artery causes a contralateral hemiparesis with predominance in the lower limb.	C
2. In peripheral facial paresis the forehead wrinkling is also affected, because these muscles receive bilateral supranuclear innervation.	B
3. Non-fulminant meningitis is generally of bacterial origin, therefore the treatment of meningitis is urgent and requires immediate antibiotic therapy.	D
4. A leading symptom of sinus thrombosis is headache, therefore venous cerebral infarctions often develop as well.	B
5. The most common cause of subarachnoid haemorrhage is rupture of a cerebral aneurysm, in which case conservative treatment and close observation in an intensive care unit are indicated, and surgical or interventional procedures are not considered.	C
6. Rapidly progressive neurological symptoms are life-threatening, for example dizziness, which may be due to Menière disease.	B
7. Intracranial space-occupying lesions are most commonly metastases, because the abundant blood supply of the meninges facilitates the arrival of tumour cells.	C

8. When scoring the Glasgow Coma Scale we assess the patient's eye opening, motor and verbal responses, for which the minimum possible score is 0.

C

9. Hemiparesis means unilateral weakness, therefore monoparesis indicates weakness of a single limb.

B

10. Damage to the right hemispheric primary motor cortex leads to paralysis of the right-sided limbs, because the corticospinal tract decussates in the medulla oblongata.

D

11. Multiple sclerosis is more prevalent in regions distant from the equator than near the equator, because it occurs more frequently in women.

C

Oncology and Nursing of the Chronically Ill Patient – Clinical Practice

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Select the incorrect statement:

- ☐ A. In the USA lung cancer mortality shows a decreasing trend due to reduced smoking
- ☐ B. In the USA gastric cancer incidence is decreasing due to reduced H. pylori infection
- ☐ C. In the USA colorectal cancer mortality is decreasing because of screening
- ☐ D. In the USA cervical cancer mortality is increasing due to spread of HPV infection C

D

2. Drugs used in cancer treatment, except:

- ☐ A. Vincristine
- ☐ B. Mitomycin
- ☐ C. Vancomycin
- ☐ D. Methotrexate

C

3. Among the side effects of cytostatics, which is not included:

- ☐ A. Carcinogenic effect
- ☐ B. Cholesterol-raising effect
- ☐ C. Renal failure
- ☐ D. Bone marrow suppression
- ☐ E. Allergic reaction

B

4. Therapeutic options for cancer-related anaemia include, except

- ☐ A. Dialysis
- ☐ B. Transfusion
- ☐ C. Iron supplementation
- ☐ D. Administration of erythropoietin

A

5. An indicator of staging of malignant tumours:

- ☐ A. TNM
- ☐ B. RECIST
- ☐ C. ABC
- ☐ D. HCC

A

6. According to the ECOG performance status scale, which stage corresponds to a patient who attends outpatient treatment but cannot work and spends more than 50% of the day in bed.

- ☐ A. ECOG 0
- ☐ B. ECOG 1
- ☐ C. ECOG 2
- ☐ D. ECOG 3
- ☐ E. ECOG 4 F. ECOG 5

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true

- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Select those cancer types whose incidence shows an increasing trend:

- ☐ A. Lung cancer
- ☐ B. Kidney cancer
- ☐ C. Cervical cancer
- ☐ D. Malignant melanoma
- ☐ E. Gastric cancer

C

2. J. Not characteristic of cancer cells:

- ☐ A. Maintenance of proliferative signalling
- ☐ B. Inhibition of angiogenesis
- ☐ C. Replicative immortality
- ☐ D. Rapid cell death
- ☐ E. Invasive and metastatic motility

C

3. Which characteristic is typical of cancers?

- ☐ A. Inhibition of angiogenesis
- ☐ B. Genomic instability
- ☐ C. Cell death
- ☐ D. Tumour-promoting inflammation
- ☐ E. Apoptosis

C

4. Required to start treatment of a tumour:

- ☐ A. PET CT
- ☐ B. The patient's informed consent
- ☐ C. Whole-body CT
- ☐ D. Histopathological diagnosis
- ☐ E. Genetic testing

C

5. Examination that does not involve ionising radiation:

- ☐ A. Ultrasound
- ☐ B. SPECT CT
- ☐ C. MRI
- ☐ D. CT
- ☐ E. PET CT / PET MR

B

6. Hormone treatment not used in tumour therapy:

- ☐ A. Aromatase inhibitors
- ☐ B. Oestrogens
- ☐ C. Antiandrogens
- ☐ D. Androgens
- ☐ E. Anti-oestrogens

C

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Anaemia caused by cancer and chemotherapy is not common; it occurs in less than 10% of patients with cancer. | B |
| 2. Febrile neutropenia is one of the most severe complications of cytostatic treatment. | A |
| 3. The tumour recurrence risk can be inferred from the gene expression profile. | A |
| 4. With an optimal prevention strategy, tumour mortality can be reduced by only approximately 10%. | B |
| 5. Salvage treatment - in the case of tumour recurrence - denotes a further curative-intent treatment. | A |

Relation Analysis

- | | |
|---|----------|
| <p>A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.</p> <p>B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.</p> <p>C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.</p> <p>D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.</p> <p>E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.</p> | |
| 1. Tumour therapy can only be initiated in possession of a histopathology report, because the histopathological diagnosis determines the treatment protocol. | A |
| 2. The gene expression profile is determined by RNA sequencing, because it can be assumed that RNA expression correlates with protein expression. | A |
| 3. The onco-team is a multidisciplinary activity, because the patient's optimal therapeutic plan is determined by representatives of several specialties. | A |

Oncology and Nursing of Chronic Illness

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. Which belongs to the tasks of primary prevention for neoplastic diseases?

- ☐ A. Screening examinations
- ☐ B. Early detection of diseases
- ☐ C. Avoidance of carcinogenic agents
- ☐ D. Prevention of complications

C

2. How is prostate cancer screening performed?

- ☐ A. CT and plain X-ray
- ☐ B. PSA and transrectal ultrasound
- ☐ C. PSA and urine
- ☐ D. PSA and CT

B

3. The term tumour marker refers to any substance in the body that is

- ☐ A. present in decreased amounts in the body fluids of a cancer patient
- ☐ B. can only be detected in already advanced cancer
- ☐ C. can never be detected even in small amounts in a non-cancerous person
- ☐ D. present at high levels in the body fluids of a cancer patient

D

4. Which statement is not true for a transversal X-ray image?

- ☐ A. MRI examination
- ☐ B. Emits ionising radiation
- ☐ C. Depicts in matrix form
- ☐ D. CT examination

A

5. What is meant by extravasation?

- ☐ A. An extraordinary ventricular contraction
- ☐ B. Fluid leaks into the surrounding tissues causing injury
- ☐ C. Spontaneous dilation of veins
- ☐ D. Chronic inflammatory dilatation of vessels

B

6. Which examination cannot be performed in the presence of metal implants?

- ☐ A. MRI
- ☐ B. CT
- ☐ C. Ultrasound
- ☐ D. PET CT

A

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Condition for absolute surgical indication

- ☐ A. The tumour is inoperable
- ☐ B. The patient is curable
- ☐ C. The patient is debilitated
- ☐ D. The tumour is operable

C

2. True for positron emission tomography

- ☐ A. Suitable for detection of an 'occult tumour'.
- ☐ B. Biologically active tracer molecules are introduced into the living organism (iv).
- ☐ C. Imaging diagnostic examination method.
- ☐ D. From the measured information, 3- or 4D quantitative distribution maps are produced.

E

3. Mortality

- ☐ A. expresses the frequency of a disease.
- ☐ B. expresses the incidence rate of a disease.
- ☐ C. expresses the severity of a disease.
- ☐ D. expresses the frequency of deaths due to a disease.

D

4. Disadvantage(s) of MRI

- ☐ A. involves high radiation exposure
- ☐ B. less well depicts calcifications and bones without marrow
- ☐ C. invasive procedure
- ☐ D. causes severe claustrophobia in 4–6% of patients

C

5. Characteristics of tumour markers

- ☐ A. are present at elevated levels in the body fluids of patients with tumours
- ☐ B. their testing is a primary prevention screening possibility
- ☐ C. may appear in small concentrations in the body fluids of healthy persons or non-tumour patients
- ☐ D. cannot be present at all in the body fluids of healthy persons or non-tumour patients

B

6. True for PET CT examination

- ☐ A. Magnetisable metal implants may contraindicate the examination
- ☐ B. Suitable for detection of small, unknown ('occult') tumours.
- ☐ C. does not involve radiation exposure
- ☐ D. involves radiation exposure

C

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Prophylactic surgery is always performed for therapeutic purposes.

B

2. The use of ionising radiation in radiotherapy is based on their cell-destructive effect.

A

3. Malignant neoplasms are the second leading cause of death in our country after cardiovascular disease.	A
4. With anatomical imaging methods (X-ray, ultrasound, CT, MRI) generally only the advanced tumour process can be detected.	A
5. With the exception of bone and the air-filled lung, almost every organ can be examined by ultrasound.	A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Breast cancer screening in our country is carried out by teaching self-examination and by mammography from age 30, because this disease leads the mortality indicators in our country.	E
2. Prostate cancer screening is performed with the PSA tumour marker and transrectal ultrasound because prostate carcinoma is the most common neoplastic disease in men.	C
3. In radiotherapy, acute side effects develop during treatment or in the subsequent weeks because they mostly heal completely but sometimes transform into chronic complications.	B

Medical Technology

Question text and response options		Correct answer
Single Choice		
1. Who decides what a medical device may be used for? ☐ A. Specialist physician ☐ B. Regulatory authority ☐ C. Manufacturer ☐ D. Clinical engineer		C
2. What does the four-digit number alongside the CE mark on medical device labelling indicate? ☐ A. The European type number ☐ B. The identifier of the European body certifying the conformity of the device ☐ C. The device's European serial number ☐ D. Identifier of the device's risk factor		B
3. What magnitude of directly applied electric current can stop the heart? ☐ A. 1 A (ampere) ☐ B. 1 mA (milliampere) ☐ C. 20 μ A (20 microampere) ☐ D. 1 pA (1 picoampere)		C
4. What is the endoscopic video capsule? ☐ A. The optical unit of flexible endoscopes ☐ B. A swallowable capsule endoscope ☐ C. The digital storage of the film of the examination ☐ D. The monitored workstation of a remotely operated endoscope		B
5. What characterizes an X-ray examination? ☐ A. The patient is irradiated with ionising radiation ☐ B. The patient emits radiation themselves from the administered contrast agent ☐ C. The patient is irradiated with non-ionising radio waves ☐ D. The patient is in a magnetic field		A
6. What property does MRI demonstrate? ☐ A. X-ray attenuation capability ☐ B. The body's infrared radiation ☐ C. The emission of the radiopharmaceutical from the body ☐ D. Small magnetic differences originating from the body		D
7. What property does nuclear diagnostics demonstrate? ☐ A. X-ray attenuation capability ☐ B. Makes the organism's metabolism and blood circulation visible ☐ C. Infrared emission ☐ D. Small magnetic differences originating from the body		B

8. On what acoustic property is the ultrasound echo generated?

- ☐ A. Through resonance of human tissues
- ☐ B. Due to acoustic differences between human tissues
- ☐ C. Due to acoustic absorption of human tissues
- ☐ D. Due to temperature differences of human tissues

B

9. What is the principle of oscillometric (automated) blood pressure measurement?

- ☐ A. Observation of Korotkoff sounds
- ☐ B. Monitoring small pressure oscillations in the cuff
- ☐ C. Characterisation of arterial age
- ☐ D. Detection of Doppler sounds

B

10. Why can infrared ear temperature measurement be inaccurate?

- ☐ A. Weak battery
- ☐ B. It does not visualise the deepest part of the ear well
- ☐ C. We did not add 1°C to it
- ☐ D. We did not subtract 1°C from it

B

11. What is the essence of invasive (direct) blood pressure measurement?

- ☐ A. Observation of Korotkoff sounds
- ☐ B. Monitoring small pressure oscillations of the cuff
- ☐ C. Intravascularly placed sensor
- ☐ D. Characterisation of arterial age

C

12. What does the non-contact forehead thermometer indicate?

- ☐ A. An estimated core temperature assigned to a skin surface temperature
- ☐ B. The skin surface temperature
- ☐ C. The peripheral temperature
- ☐ D. The temperature of the brain

A

13. From which points are Einthoven's ECG leads recorded?

- ☐ A. Right arm, left arm, left leg
- ☐ B. Any body point may be chosen
- ☐ C. From the chest near the sternum
- ☐ D. The cranial vertex and the two earlobes

A

14. What is a scalp electrode in EEG technique?

- ☐ A. An electrode placed after removal of the scalp
- ☐ B. An electrode beneath the scalp
- ☐ C. An electrode placed close to the brain tissue
- ☐ D. An electrode placed on the external surface of the scalp

D

15. What is BTPS correction in spirometry?

- ☐ A. Bipolar Transmitted Permitabilis Sequence
- ☐ B. Makes differing constitutional properties comparable
- ☐ C. Corrects volume values to body temperature and 100% humidity
- ☐ D. Converts litre parameters into airflow parameters

C

16. On patient monitors what is the capnograph, what does it measure?

- ☐ A. Measures the CO₂ content of inhaled and exhaled air
- ☐ B. Measures exhaled oxygen content
- ☐ C. Plots the respiratory capacity curve
- ☐ D. Measures the concentration of anaesthetic gas

A

17. What is called blue-light therapy?

- ☐ A. Radiation that produces a sensation of cold
- ☐ B. One therapy for neonatal jaundice
- ☐ C. Stimulation of the eye's photopic rods
- ☐ D. Induction of intercellular luminescence

B

18. To which interferences is SpO₂ measurement on patient monitors sensitive?

- ☐ A. Displays increased values during environmental electromagnetic interference
- ☐ B. Gives erroneous readings with nail polish, dark skin or CO poisoning
- ☐ C. Gives erroneous readings in the presence of dissolved gases in the ambient air
- ☐ D. Gives erroneous readings with room lights switched on

B

19. What is the significance of the automated external defibrillator?

- ☐ A. More versatile than the clinical defibrillator
- ☐ B. Also contains a pacemaker
- ☐ C. Can be used by laypersons
- ☐ D. Can be remotely controlled

C

20. What is a defibrillator used for?

- ☐ A. For asystole
- ☐ B. For bradycardia
- ☐ C. To stop a fibrillating or tachycardic heart
- ☐ D. In respiratory arrest

C

21. Which effect do we utilise during high-frequency surgical cutting?

- ☐ A. Rapid mechanical vibrations
- ☐ B. High-energy photons
- ☐ C. Elevated temperature
- ☐ D. Concentrated X-ray beams

C

22. Why should an infant incubator not be placed in a sunny location?

- ☐ A. Strong light disturbs the infant
- ☐ B. There is a risk from UV radiation
- ☐ C. It may overheat due to a greenhouse effect
- ☐ D. Sunlight ionises oxygen atoms

C

23. How does a baby-controlled incubator operate?

- ☐ A. A thermometer attached to the infant's skin controls the heating
- ☐ B. The infant's respiratory rate controls the heating
- ☐ C. The infant's SpO₂ value controls the heating
- ☐ D. The infant's heart rate controls the heating

A

24. What is the significance of telemedicine?

- ☐ A. Lengthy medical examinations can be avoided.
- ☐ B. It makes in-person medical examinations unnecessary.
- ☐ C. The patient can evaluate the parameters themselves.
- ☐ D. Monitoring the patient's condition at home becomes simpler.

D

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. What must be reported to the authority during the use of medical devices?

- ☐ A. An accident that occurred
- ☐ B. The device's malfunction
- ☐ C. A hazardous situation
- ☐ D. The decommissioning of the device

B

2. To whom can an accident involving a medical device, or a near-miss, be reported?

- ☐ A. The immediate superior
- ☐ B. The incident reporting officer
- ☐ C. The authority
- ☐ D. The technical director

A

3. Where can the CF (cardiac floating) type of patient-side electrical protection be used?

- ☐ A. On patient parts close to the heart and in contact with large vessels
- ☐ B. On moist skin and internal patient parts
- ☐ C. On patient parts contacting dry skin surfaces
- ☐ D. Via electrically insulating materials

A

4. What is the function of the working channel in an endoscope?

- ☐ A. To check seal integrity
- ☐ B. Insertion of therapeutic instruments
- ☐ C. Movement of the distal tip
- ☐ D. Insertion of diagnostic instruments

C

5. What distortions occur in conventional X-ray imaging?

- ☐ A. Magnification
- ☐ B. Superimposition of shadows
- ☐ C. Loss of spatial information
- ☐ D. Reflection

A

6. What do metals in the patient cause in MRI machines?

- ☐ A. Attraction of magnetisable metals
- ☐ B. Heating
- ☐ C. Artifacts
- ☐ D. Reflection

A

7. What is a radiopharmaceutical's characteristic?

- ☐ A. Emits electromagnetic radiation
- ☐ B. Participates in biochemical processes
- ☐ C. Its localisation can be detected by a specialised camera
- ☐ D. Is absorbed only in bones

A

8. Which cannot be well examined with diagnostic ultrasound imaging?

- ☐ A. Regions covered by bone
- ☐ B. Soft tissues
- ☐ C. Gas-containing organs
- ☐ D. Fluid-filled organs

B

9. What is the essence of Riva-Rocci – Korotkoff blood pressure measurement?

- ☐ A. A cuff placed over an arterial vessel
- ☐ B. Slow deflation
- ☐ C. Monitoring of Korotkoff sounds
- ☐ D. Oscillation of the pressure gauge needle

A

10. What is an advantage of rectal temperature measurement?

- ☐ A. True core temperature
- ☐ B. Relatively rapid results
- ☐ C. Accurate
- ☐ D. Hygienic

A

11. What characterises liquid-column thermometry?

- ☐ A. Accurate
- ☐ B. Inaccurate
- ☐ C. Slow
- ☐ D. Fast

B

12. Where should the electrodes be placed in an Einthoven ECG lead?

- ☐ A. Right arm
- ☐ B. Left arm
- ☐ C. Left leg
- ☐ D. Chest

A

13. How do Holter ECG devices operate?

- ☐ A. Long-term recording
- ☐ B. Recording during daily activities
- ☐ C. Computerised analysis
- ☐ D. Implanted in the body

A

14. What characteristics should a room have for EEG recording?

- ☐ A. Electrically shielded
- ☐ B. Quiet
- ☐ C. Able to be darkened
- ☐ D. On an isolated electrical supply

A

15. According to which characteristics is the 'predicted' value established in spirometry?

- ☐ A. Body height
- ☐ B. Age
- ☐ C. Sex
- ☐ D. Place of residence

A

16. What are the characteristics of alarm signals on patient monitors?

- ☐ A. Alerts in life-threatening conditions
- ☐ B. Indicates with a red light
- ☐ C. Signals an alert with an audible alarm
- ☐ D. Alerts for two minutes

A

17. What are the properties of infrared phototherapy?

- ☐ A. Contactless
- ☐ B. Active in tissues near the skin
- ☐ C. Has a warming effect
- ☐ D. Has a tanning effect

A

18. What determines the effect of light therapy?

- ☐ A. Colour
- ☐ B. Light intensity
- ☐ C. Exposure time
- ☐ D. Type of light source

A

19. By placement, what types of pacemakers are available?

- ☐ A. External
- ☐ B. Hospital
- ☐ C. Implanted
- ☐ D. Uses household power waveform

B

20. When is the synchronisation function of defibrillators used?

- ☐ A. In the presence of ventricular activity
- ☐ B. In atrial fibrillation
- ☐ C. In tachycardia
- ☐ D. In asystole

A

21. Why is high-frequency current used in electrosurgical cutting devices?

- ☐ A. It does not stimulate muscles
- ☐ B. It does not stimulate nerves
- ☐ C. There is no chemical effect
- ☐ D. There is a thermal effect

E

22. What are the functions of an infant incubator?

- ☐ A. Maintaining temperature
- ☐ B. Ensuring cleanliness
- ☐ C. Maintaining humidity
- ☐ D. Maintaining air composition

E

23. What electrodes are used in monopolar high-frequency cutting devices?

- ☐ A. Neutral
- ☐ B. Knife
- ☐ C. Ball
- ☐ D. Forceps

A

24. What are the characteristics of home care ECG devices?

- ☐ A. No special preparation is required
- ☐ B. No cables are required
- ☐ C. Analyses the trace
- ☐ D. Suitable for transmitting the trace

E

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Every technical device usable in medicine is a medical device.

B

2. The EPH touch protection prevents the creation of potential differences by equalising the potentials around the patient, thereby preventing dangerous currents.

A

3. The purpose of the glass fibre in endoscopes is primarily to transmit the illuminating light from the external light source.

A

4. The CT (computed tomograph) uses harmless light rays for imaging humans.

B

5. The gamma camera displays the map of tissue accumulation of the radiating radiopharmaceutical injected into the body.

A

6. The MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to align the magnetic orientations of atoms in one direction.

A

7. The colour Doppler mode of diagnostic ultrasound visualises the flow within the examined imaging plane.

A

8. The width of the blood pressure cuff does not affect the accuracy of blood pressure measurement.

B

9. In the compressed axilla, a temperature indicative of core temperature reliably develops in approximately 3 minutes.

A

10. In Wilson's chest ECG examination, electrodes can be placed anywhere near the heart.	B
11. Lead II of the Einthoven ECG can be obtained as the sum of leads I and III.	A
12. In routine spirometry, to ensure accurate measurement the nose must be clipped.	A
13. The SpO2 (peripheral oxygen saturation) sensor of intensive care monitors measures using light.	A
14. The primary indication for polarised light therapy is as an adjunctive treatment for superficial skin and tissue lesions.	A
15. A homecare device should only be purchased on medical prescription.	A
16. Chest compressions must be performed continuously even during delivery of the defibrillatory impulse.	B
17. With high-frequency electrosurgical cutting devices, bloodless tissue dissection can be achieved.	A
18. A home care device does not require special preparations and contains few controls.	A
19. One of the tasks of infant incubators is to set the Apgar scores.	B
20. In case the battery of an implanted pacemaker is depleted, a new device is usually implanted.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. In spirometry, the resting breath designated TV has an average value between 0.5 and 1 litre, which value also includes the residual capacity.	C
2. The EEG device examines the electrical signals accompanying brain activity while the patient performs specified mental activities.	A

3. The EMG device examines the heart's electrical signals while the skeletal musculature performs specified activity.	D
4. Patient monitors examine at-risk patients, and for this a short-term observation of a single designated parameter is sufficient.	C
5. Phototherapy is realised only by the photons absorbed in the body, and in this case the wavelength of the light does not matter.	C
6. The safety and efficacy of medical devices must be demonstrated, and the standards valid in the Union must be used for this purpose.	A
7. Touch-protection EPH cables make the metal objects around the patient have the same potential, but it is not necessary to involve every device in the equalisation.	C
8. The robotic endoscope operates completely autonomously, and in that case is in online connection with an intelligent server centre.	E
9. Conventional Rtg imaging operates on the principle of shadow formation, for which the beam is directed by a strong magnetic field.	C
10. The MRI device forms an image on the principle of shadow formation, which is realised by UV photons generated in the body.	E
11. PET (positron emissziós tomográfia) does not use radiopharmaceuticals because the body's heat emits infrared photons.	D
12. Invasive (blood) blood pressure measurement also allows the plotting of the blood pressure curve, because it senses the Korotkov sounds more finely.	C

Prevention and Health Education

Question text and response options		Correct answer
Single Choice		
1. Which branch of the science of pedagogy does health education belong to? ☐ A. general ☐ B. special - other ☐ C. special - age-related ☐ D. does not belong to any		B
2. How many levels does preventive health education have? ☐ A. one ☐ B. two ☐ C. three ☐ D. four		D
3. Which disease model is the most modern today? ☐ A. biomedical ☐ B. naturalistic ☐ C. risk-personality ☐ D. holistic		D
4. Which health promotion model is closest to pedagogy? ☐ A. medical ☐ B. behaviour-shaping ☐ C. client-centred ☐ D. environment-shaping		B
5. Which source of communication disturbance represents the health educator's lack of credibility? ☐ A. incongruence ☐ B. empathy ☐ C. assertiveness ☐ D. bipolarity		A
6. Which educational method cannot be used in health education? ☐ A. persuasion ☐ B. practice ☐ C. punishment ☐ D. metacommunication		C
7. According to the epigenetic approach to health education: ☐ A. Disease predispositions are learned ☐ B. Health depends on personality type ☐ C. Socialisation shapes diseases ☐ D. Certain elements of health behaviour are inherited across generations		D

8. Patient education means that:

- ☐ A. complex education, instruction, development, counselling
- ☐ B. education and training
- ☐ C. primary socialisation
- ☐ D. institutional patient care

A

9. The main tool of primary prevention is:

- ☐ A. rehabilitation
- ☐ B. segregation
- ☐ C. vaccinations and education
- ☐ D. psychotherapy

C

10. Individuals with a higher level of coherence:

- ☐ A. fall ill more often
- ☐ B. suffer only from somatic diseases
- ☐ C. fall ill less often
- ☐ D. have low empathic capacity

C

11. One element of health behaviour:

- ☐ A. verbal skill
- ☐ B. primordial prevention
- ☐ C. coping ability
- ☐ D. attention

C

12. Among the most modern school health education procedures is:

- ☐ A. large-group lecture
- ☐ B. poster
- ☐ C. living library
- ☐ D. educational film

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. The pedagogical characteristics of patient-management practice:

- ☐ A. bipolarity
- ☐ B. differentiation
- ☐ C. empathetic attention
- ☐ D. incongruence

A

2. Characteristics of risk behaviour

- ☐ A. tendency to addiction
- ☐ B. presence of chronic disease
- ☐ C. incorrect stress management

B

- ☐ D. awareness

E

3. Factors influencing health

- ☐ A. value system
☐ B. social environment
☐ C. lifestyle
☐ D. needs

A

4. Factors determining individual development:

- ☐ A. upbringing
☐ B. environment
☐ C. socialisation
☐ D. internalisation

A

5. Elements of the 4 P health-education principle:

- ☐ A. prevention
☐ B. predictivity
☐ C. personality
☐ D. power

E

6. The aim of health education

- ☐ A. the development of health behaviour
☐ B. learning to preserve health
☐ C. creating ideal compliance
☐ D. introducing stress-relieving coping techniques

A

7. The competent health educator

- ☐ A. empathetic
☐ B. congruent
☐ C. assertive
☐ D. extroverted

E

8. Factors determining health behaviour:

- ☐ A. environment
☐ B. personality traits
☐ C. age
☐ D. socialisation pattern

C

9. Optimal health-educator communication

- ☐ A. passive
☐ B. direct or indirect persuasive
☐ C. authoritarian
☐ D. supportive

C

10. Among the symptoms of burnout is

- ☐ A. capacity for innovation
☐ B. fatigue

- ☐ C. activity
- ☐ D. concentration disorders

A

11. Factors in choosing health-education methods:

- ☐ A. characteristics of the target group
- ☐ B. personality of the health educator
- ☐ C. pedagogical objectives
- ☐ D. metacommunication

E

12. Participating in the shaping of health behaviour are:

- ☐ A. educational institutions
- ☐ B. family environment
- ☐ C. individual responsibility and decisions
- ☐ D. genetic endowments

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Health education is always a bipolar activity.

A

2. Punishment is among the methods of patient education.

B

3. The four levels of prevention are interconnected.

A

4. In health-promoting communication, passive attention is the correct strategy.

B

5. Among the elements of correct health behaviour is timely consultation of a professional.

A

6. The lecture is the most effective health education method.

B

7. The individual's responsibility is a negligible aspect in health preservation.

B

8. The family pattern becomes ingrained in the formation of health behaviour during socialisation.

A

9. The principle of differentiation encompasses the characteristics of group effect.

B

10. The measurable individual coherence level influences health behaviour.

A

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Pedagogy belongs to the social sciences because in Hungarian the word denotes the science of education.

B

2. Individual responsibility plays a major role in health behaviour because the quality of health preservation depends only on the individual's decisions.

C

3. The secondary level of prevention also includes rehabilitation because the prevention levels are in close relation to each other.

D

4. Congruent health-promoting communication is the most effective because the helping professional's verbal and nonverbal signals must be in harmony.

A

5. Empathy cannot be part of patient education, because prevention of caregiver burnout also depends on the degree of empathic involvement.

D

6. The selection of the most optimal health education method depends on multiple factors, because the choice of method depends on the target group, the infrastructure and the objectives.

A

Psychiatric Nursing – Specialist Nursing

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. A fundamental right that cannot be restricted under any circumstances during psychiatric care ☐ A. the right to maintain contact ☐ B. the right to human dignity ☐ C. the right to access documentation ☐ D. the right to leave the institution	B
2. He is credited with the liberation of 49 chained people, an event that represented a turning point in the care of psychiatric patients ☐ A. Vincenzo Chiarugi ☐ B. Emil Kraepelin ☐ C. Philippe Pinel ☐ D. Paracelsus	C
3. The condition of a patient with an anxiety disorder may be favourably influenced by ☐ A. regular consumption of caffeinated drinks ☐ B. reading ☐ C. frequent oral hygiene ☐ D. teaching and practising relaxation techniques	D
4. Incorrect nursing behaviour regarding the rituals of a compulsive (OCD) patient ☐ A. rewarding ☐ B. urging the suspension of rituals ☐ C. informing fellow patients about the rituals ☐ D. collaboration in behaviour therapy	B
5. A symptom of schizophrenia, except ☐ A. impaired short-term memory ☐ B. hallucination ☐ C. delusion ☐ D. bizarre behaviour	A
6. A daily nursing task when caring for a patient suffering from anorexia is ☐ A. use of a paraffin enema to facilitate defaecation ☐ B. introducing the patient to others with similar problems ☐ C. weighing after the first void following awakening ☐ D. art therapy activities	C
7. Side effects and complications of ECT include ☐ A. tachycardia ☐ B. amnesia ☐ C. pneumonia ☐ D. frequent urge to urinate	B

8. In case of risk of the patient's aggressive behaviour the nurse should

- ☐ A. apply physical restraint
- ☐ B. demonstrate a calm, understanding manner
- ☐ C. not attempt to distract the patient's attention
- ☐ D. measure the patient's vital signs

B

9. The risk of committing suicide in a patient with depression is greatest

- ☐ A. in the evening hours
- ☐ B. at any time during the day
- ☐ C. at dawn
- ☐ D. in the morning

C

10. To prevent somatic exhaustion in a patient in a manic phase

- ☐ A. consume at least 4000 Kcal of food
- ☐ B. eat at least twice daily
- ☐ C. consume at least 2500 Kcal of food
- ☐ D. consume a 6000 Kcal diet in consultation with a dietitian

A

11. Does not help reduce feelings of shame following delirium

- ☐ A. discussing the causes of the pathological behaviour
- ☐ B. ensuring an accepting atmosphere
- ☐ C. verbal reassurance
- ☐ D. reprimanding for previous behaviour

D

12. One fundamental aim of community psychiatry is

- ☐ A. reducing costs
- ☐ B. achieving and maintaining social integration
- ☐ C. symptom remission
- ☐ D. achieving hospitalization

B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. To prevent a suicide attempt, the nursing care plan should include:

- ☐ A. recognition of pre-suicidal signs
- ☐ B. increased monitoring of mood changes
- ☐ C. ensuring the patient is not left alone
- ☐ D. not leaving the ward without an escort

E

2. Helps avoid conflicts arising from the delusions of a patient with schizophrenia

- ☐ A. the nurse not opposing the delusions
- ☐ B. a low-dose neuroleptic
- ☐ C. avoiding ambiguous situations in paranoid delusions

B

☐ D. reward	
3. In case of reversal of the sleep–wake cycle in a psychiatric patient, the nurse's tasks include ☐ A. preparing the environment and the patient for night-time rest ☐ B. frequent changing of bed linen ☐ C. reducing daytime naps ☐ D. use of restraints	B
4. Characteristics of appropriate nursing communication with a patient with dementia ☐ A. repeating information several times, loudly ☐ B. simple sentence construction ☐ C. a 'childlike' communication style ☐ D. communication adapted to the patient's abilities	C
5. Nursing competencies related to improving the personal hygiene of a neglected-looking drug-dependent patient ☐ A. monitoring hygiene ☐ B. advising the patient to maintain daily regular hygiene ☐ C. applying sanctions in case of inadequate cooperation ☐ D. exploring the causes during psychotherapeutic conversation	A
6. Due to recurrent self-harm in a borderline patient, the nurse's tasks ☐ A. ensure the patient is not left without nursing supervision during states of tension ☐ B. review the patient's belongings for objects that could cause harm ☐ C. ensure the patient does not have access to objects that can cause harm ☐ D. provide appropriate care if injury has occurred	E
7. If a psychiatric patient refuses to take their medication due to lack of insight into their illness ☐ A. take their medication in front of the nurse during medication administration ☐ B. the nurse must check whether the medication has been swallowed ☐ C. the doctor must be notified ☐ D. physical restraint must be applied	A
8. In case of motor restlessness due to intoxication ☐ A. constant nursing supervision is necessary ☐ B. CRP laboratory test is necessary ☐ C. use of restraints may be justified ☐ D. the patient must consume at least 3 litres of fluid	B
9. In a delirious, confused patient, after securing a peripheral intravenous line for long-term use it is necessary ☐ A. careful, multiple taping of the cannula ☐ B. use of restraints ☐ C. continuous nursing supervision ☐ D. a laboratory test to determine bleeding and coagulation time	A

10. Regulates the rules for institutional admission of psychiatric patients and the restrictive measures applicable during their care

D

- ☐ A. 1/2000. (I.7.) SzCsM rendelet
- ☐ B. 1997. évi CLIV törvény
- ☐ C. 1993. évi III. törvény
- ☐ D. 60/2004. (VII. 6.) ESzCsM rendelet

11. A nursing problem related to motor inactivity in a patient with depression may be

E

- ☐ A. disturbance of sleep rhythm
- ☐ B. total incontinence
- ☐ C. increased risk of developing fluid deficit
- ☐ D. risk of developing pressure ulcers

12. To enable early detection of withdrawal symptoms in a drug-dependent patient, it is necessary

B

- ☐ A. regular monitoring and documentation of vital signs
- ☐ B. laboratory tests
- ☐ C. verifying the authenticity of the complaints
- ☐ D. involvement of a physiotherapist

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Community psychiatry is a centralized form of healthcare provision.

B

2. In most cases, the physiological sleep pattern is disrupted in drug-dependent patients.

A

3. When caring for patients with dementia, the stages of the disease must be taken into account.

A

4. When caring for a borderline patient, unity and consistency among team members are important.

A

5. For a paranoid patient, one must, by any means, ensure that they consume their daily food.

B

6. A panic attack reaches its maximal intensity within 3 minutes.

B

7. For an agoraphobic patient, the greatest difficulty is leaving home and using public transport.

A

8. A nursing need of patients with anxiety disorders is to have frequent conversations with them.

A

9. For a confused patient, restrictive measures may be ordered to maintain or protect a nasogastric tube.	A
10. The most professional way to calm a psychotic patient is when the nurse explains that their delusions are not real problems.	B

Relation Analysis

- A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them.
- B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them.
- C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.
- D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them.
- E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.

1. Patients with depression have shallow night-time sleep; they even lack the urge and energy to go and wash themselves.	B
2. In a manic state, fluid deficit may arise due to altered sodium excretion resulting from lithium therapy, because the patient consumes copious amounts of fluid.	C
3. After a suicide attempt with a hypnotic drug, the patient requires constant supervision, because the intoxication can cause motor restlessness, accidents and injury.	A
4. The patient may develop somatic deterioration because an increased sense of hunger may occur as a side effect of antipsychotic medications.	D
5. In a catatonic state, the risk of developing immobilisation syndrome is small, because the nurse assists the patient with frequent daytime sleep.	E
6. In somatoform disorders, nursing observations and documentation are of great importance because they help uncover organic causes underlying the physical complaints.	A

Psychiatry and Nursing – Clinical Practice

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. What is the most valuable factor in the psychological relationship between nurse and patient?

A

- ☐ A. listening to the patient
- ☐ B. the nurse's calming words
- ☐ C. reassuring the relatives
- ☐ D. accurate administration of medications

2. What characterises a typical grief reaction?

C

- ☐ A. it may predispose to psychosis
- ☐ B. it may be accompanied by suppression or absence of emotions
- ☐ C. it can last up to 3–6 months
- ☐ D. identification with the lost object and hypochondriacal manifestations are common

3. Who is credited with having 'cast off the patients' chains' (the expression 'the first revolution of psychiatry')?

B

- ☐ A. Freud
- ☐ B. Pinel
- ☐ C. Schwartzer
- ☐ D. Jung

4. When is the suicide risk greatest in depressed patients?

A

- ☐ A. at dawn
- ☐ B. in the morning
- ☐ C. in the afternoon
- ☐ D. in the evening

5. What does depersonalisation mean?

D

- ☐ A. pain occurring in an amputated limb
- ☐ B. the patient experiences themselves as twofold at the same time
- ☐ C. the patient is governed by pathological experiences
- ☐ D. the unity of the body schema is disturbed

6. Among the symptoms of the depressive syndrome, except:

B

- ☐ A. inactivity
- ☐ B. reduced need for sleep
- ☐ C. loss of perspective
- ☐ D. holitim micromaniacal overvalued thoughts

7. Indications for mood-improving drugs (antidepressants) may include, except:

D

- ☐ A. major depression
- ☐ B. social phobia
- ☐ C. obsessive-compulsive disorder
- ☐ D. narcolepsy

8. According to current diagnostic systems, which does not belong among personality disorders?

- ☐ A. Antisocial personality disorder
- ☐ B. Borderline personality disorder
- ☐ C. Psychopathic personality disorder
- ☐ D. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder

A

9. Symptoms of a panic attack, except:

- ☐ A. rapid heart rate
- ☐ B. derealisation
- ☐ C. auditory hallucinations
- ☐ D. fear of losing self-control

C

10. Belongs to the anxiety disorders, except:

- ☐ A. generalised anxiety disorder
- ☐ B. hypochondriasis
- ☐ C. agoraphobia
- ☐ D. panic disorder

B

11. Included among sleep disorders, except:

- ☐ A. insomnia
- ☐ B. parasomnia
- ☐ C. somnolence
- ☐ D. sleep-wake rhythm disorder

C

12. If the intelligence quotient (IQ) is between 51 and 70, which type of oligophrenia are we talking about?

- ☐ A. idiocy
- ☐ B. imbecility
- ☐ C. debility

C

13. Who originated the term 'positive and negative' symptom schizophrenia

- ☐ A. Eugen Bleuler
- ☐ B. Kurt Schneider
- ☐ C. Emil Kraepelin
- ☐ D. Crow

D

14. Which of the following is a projective test:

- ☐ A. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- ☐ B. Rorschach test
- ☐ C. Wechsler intelligence test
- ☐ D. Spielberger anxiety inventory

B

15. Submissive communication

- ☐ A. is a self-subordinating, passive behavioural pattern.
- ☐ B. is a positive form of self-assertion.
- ☐ C. an aggressive communication strategy.

A

☐ D. is when messages arriving via different channels contradict each other.

A

16. Reframing is a communication strategy when

- ☐ A. we give the given situation a different context or interpretative frame.
- ☐ B. we consciously distort the information available to us.
- ☐ C. we steer the communication in a different direction with questions.
- ☐ D. we ask successive questions to which we receive "yes" answers

C

17. The 'Type C' personality according to the original concept

- ☐ A. predisposes to cardiovascular diseases
- ☐ B. is fundamentally balanced and calm
- ☐ C. is considered a personality predisposed to cancer
- ☐ D. predisposes to depression

D

18. The biomedical model is characterised by

- ☐ A. circular causality
- ☐ B. a systems approach
- ☐ C. multicausality.
- ☐ D. considers only biological/physiological factors

C

19. Characteristic of depression

- ☐ A. repeated reliving of a traumatic event
- ☐ B. elevated heart rate
- ☐ C. the cognitive triad
- ☐ D. high-level coping

C

20. Belongs among mood disorders

- ☐ A. panic disorder
- ☐ B. PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder)
- ☐ C. depression
- ☐ D. phobia

C

21. The WHO definition of health does not include the person's

- ☐ A. physical health
- ☐ B. social well-being
- ☐ C. good communication skills
- ☐ D. mental health

D

22. The General Adaptation Syndrome was

- ☐ A. described by Walter B. Cannon.
- ☐ B. described by Claude Bernard.
- ☐ C. described by Lazarus.
- ☐ D. described by Selye János

B

23. Who is associated with the concept of coherence

- ☐ A. Sigmund Freud
- ☐ B. Aaron Antonovsky

- ☐ C. Selye János
- ☐ D. Aaron T. Beck

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. In patients with which of the following conditions should an increased risk of suicide be particularly expected?

- ☐ A. a patient with depression
- ☐ B. a schizophrenic patient who is anxious and hallucinating
- ☐ C. a patient with hysterical neurosis
- ☐ D. in senile dementia

A

2. What behaviour characterises the nurse during psychiatric admission?

- ☐ A. Empathy
- ☐ B. Unconditional acceptance
- ☐ C. Reassurance, calmness
- ☐ D. Congruence

E

3. A sign of resistance may be

- ☐ A. forgetting agreements
- ☐ B. making light of the topic
- ☐ C. anger, criticism
- ☐ D. withdrawal, silence

E

4. Signs of negative emotions in body language:

- ☐ A. clenched teeth, nervousness
- ☐ B. sweating
- ☐ C. avoidance of eye contact
- ☐ D. turning away, evasive posture

E

5. Autonomic non-verbal codes:

- ☐ A. sweating
- ☐ B. laughter
- ☐ C. hand tremor
- ☐ D. personal space maintenance

B

6. The biopsychosocial model in the conceptualisation of disease is characterised by:

- ☐ A. consideration of biological, psychological and social factors.
- ☐ B. multicausality.
- ☐ C. application of a systems perspective.
- ☐ D. use of circular causality.

E

7. Characteristics of medieval and early modern medicine are that the physician

- ☐ A. wants to conquer nature.
- ☐ B. focuses equally on bodily and mental factors
- ☐ C. relies on his knowledge
- ☐ D. focuses on mental factors

B

8. The WHO definition of health emphasizes that health is present if the person is characterised by

- ☐ A. physical health.
- ☐ B. mental health.
- ☐ C. social well-being.
- ☐ D. good communication ability.

A

9. The following reasons underlay the emergence of health psychology

- ☐ A. the role of addressing quality of life increased.
- ☐ B. shortcomings of the biomedical model.
- ☐ C. rising healthcare costs.
- ☐ D. development of the behavioural sciences

E

10. Most common psychological symptoms between ages 3 and 6

- ☐ A. slowing of psychomotor development
- ☐ B. encopresis
- ☐ C. separation anxiety
- ☐ D. difficulty with social integration

C

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The essence of suggestive messages is that they act involuntarily on the recipient.

A

2. In situations of fear, vulnerability, increased emotional strain, or unusual circumstances, almost everyone's susceptibility to suggestive messages increases.

A

3. A suggestive question is a question that does not suggest the answer expected by the questioner.

B

4. Perceived control related to the illness affects disease outcome

A

5. A decrease in illness-related perceived control reduces the increased stress during illness.

B

6. According to the theory of learned helplessness, uncontrollable negative events can lead to apathy and depression.

A

7. Placebo means that an improvement occurs in the patient's condition that cannot be attributed to the treatment.

A

8. What we know, think and feel about our illness have no effect on the success of the therapy.

B

9. The quality of the doctor–patient relationship, the nature of interactions, does not influence symptom progression or treatment success.

B

Fundamentals of Psychology

Question text and response options		Correct answer
Single Choice		
1. Which of the following is a projective test: ☐ A. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory ☐ B. Rorschach test ☐ C. Wechsler intelligence test ☐ D. Spielberger anxiety inventory		B
2. To whom is the social learning theory of aggression attributed? ☐ A. Sigmund Freud ☐ B. Abraham Maslow ☐ C. Albert Bandura ☐ D. Erik Erikson		C
3. Which of the following statements is false? ☐ A. Psychoanalytic theory regards aggression as a fundamental drive. ☐ B. Children's aggressiveness fundamentally increases if reinforced and decreases if they are punished for their aggressive behaviour. ☐ C. Expression of aggression reduces further aggressive manifestations. ☐ D. According to social learning theory, aggressive responses can be learned by imitation.		C
4. Which statement does not characterise developmental stages? ☐ A. Children are unique; they do not pass through the same stages in their development ☐ B. Behaviour within a given period is organised around a particular thing or coherent set of characteristics. ☐ C. The characteristic behaviour of a given period differs qualitatively from that of earlier stages. ☐ D. The characteristic behaviour of a given period differs qualitatively from the characteristic behaviour of later stages.		A
5. Schemas ☐ A. symbolise group belonging. ☐ B. are mental representations of people, objects, situations. ☐ C. increase the power of cohesion. ☐ D. primarily convey emotional content.		B
6. Which of the following statements is false? ☐ A. Self-schemas not only guide our perceptions and information-processing processes, but also participate in their organisation and storage. ☐ B. Self-schemas operate on the pleasure principle. ☐ C. The self-schema contains the elements of a person's behaviour most important to themselves. ☐ D. We perceive and recall better the information that is important from the point of view of the self-schema.		B
7. Which of the following statements is false? ☐ A. We all possess an ideal self, certain ideas about how we would like to be.		D

- ☐ B. The real self contains all conceptions, perceptions and values characteristic of the 'I', including the awareness of 'who am I' and 'what I am capable of'.
- ☐ C. The closer our ideal self is to our real self, the more fulfilled and happier we become.
- ☐ D. A mismatch between the real self and the ideal self never occurs.

8. Which of the following concepts is not associated with Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

C

- ☐ A. Accommodation
- ☐ B. Assimilation
- ☐ C. separation anxiety
- ☐ D. schema

9. Which of the following crises characterises adolescence according to Erik Erikson's theory?

A

- ☐ A. Identity vs role confusion
- ☐ B. Autonomy vs doubt
- ☐ C. Initiative vs guilt
- ☐ D. Intimacy vs isolation

10. Which of the following is not an emotion?

D

- ☐ A. Sadness
- ☐ B. Disgust
- ☐ C. Anger
- ☐ D. Thirst

11. Erik Erikson's theory:

B

- ☐ A. The theory of cognitive development
- ☐ B. The theory of psychosocial development
- ☐ C. The theory of psychosexual development
- ☐ D. Object relations theory

12. Who is associated with early closure?

D

- ☐ A. Bowlby
- ☐ B. Thomas and Chess
- ☐ C. Harlow
- ☐ D. James Marcia

13. Who is associated with the hierarchy of needs?

C

- ☐ A. Albert Bandura
- ☐ B. Carl Rogers
- ☐ C. Abraham Maslow
- ☐ D. Erik Erikson

14. Which statement is not true of developmental psychology?

B

- ☐ A. Developmental psychology examines how human functioning changes across the lifespan.
- ☐ B. Developmental psychology deals with the characteristics of cognitive functioning.
- ☐ C. Developmental psychology is concerned with physical development, cognitive development, and the development of social skills
- ☐ D. It presents lifelong psychological development

15. Which statement is not true of aggression?

- ☐ A. There is a positive association between received media aggression and children's violent behaviour.
- ☐ B. Aggressive responses can be acquired through observation and imitation.
- ☐ C. Expression of aggression reduces aggressive manifestations.
- ☐ D. Positive reinforcement increases the occurrence of aggressive behaviour.

C

16. What do we mean by the personality introversion–extraversion dimension?

- ☐ A. The extent to which a person's attention is directed inward toward themselves or outward toward the external world.
- ☐ B. The extent to which a person is mood-driven, anxious, maladaptive versus calm and well-adapted.
- ☐ C. The extent to which a person is careless, unreliable versus conscientious and reliable.
- ☐ D. The extent to which a person is conventional and timid versus original and bold.

A

17. What does the principle of conservation mean in the process of cognitive development?

- ☐ A. The discovery that objects continue to exist even when they are not currently present.
- ☐ B. The understanding that certain properties of objects remain the same even when their appearance changes.
- ☐ C. The recognition that words represent objects or entire classes of objects.
- ☐ D. The ability to think in symbolic concepts.

B

18. What is meant by a proactive interaction between personality and environment?

- ☐ A. An individual's personality elicits a specific response from another.
- ☐ B. Individuals select or create the environment that suits them.
- ☐ C. Different individuals perceive, interpret and respond to the same environment in different ways.
- ☐ D. Different individuals perceive, interpret and respond to the same environment in similar ways.

B

19. What does Mary Ainsworth's "Strange Situation" test examine?

- ☐ A. The development of the child's cognitive abilities.
- ☐ B. Temperament differences that are evident from birth.
- ☐ C. Children's language development.
- ☐ D. The attachment of 12- to 18-month-old children to their primary caregiver.

D

20. According to Thomas and Chess's temperament study, into which groups can infants be classified?

- ☐ A. Easy temperament, avoidant temperament
- ☐ B. Easy temperament, difficult temperament, slow-to-warm-up temperament
- ☐ C. Difficult temperament, ambivalent temperament
- ☐ D. Easy temperament, difficult temperament, insecure temperament

B

21. Who is associated with the topographic model?

- ☐ A. Jean Piaget
- ☐ B. John Bowlby
- ☐ C. Sigmund Freud
- ☐ D. Erik Erikson

C

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true

- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Based on attachment studies analysing a mother's departure from and return to the child, the child may be:

E

- ☐ A. disorganized
- ☐ B. insecurely attached, avoidant
- ☐ C. securely attached
- ☐ D. insecurely attached, ambivalent

2. Characteristics of achieved identity:

B

- ☐ A. The individual has committed to an ideological position developed by themselves.
- ☐ B. The individual has committed to an occupation.
- ☐ C. The individual has undergone an identity crisis, a period of questioning and self-definition.
- ☐ D. The individual does not yet possess a consistent self-image.

3. Which of the following are theories of emotion?

A

- ☐ A. Schachter- Singer two-factor theory
- ☐ B. Facial feedback hypothesis
- ☐ C. James-Lange theory
- ☐ D. Maslow's theory

4. Which of the following characteristics are true of the preoperational stage of cognitive development?

C

- ☐ A. Characteristic between 7 and 11 years of age.
- ☐ B. Learns to use language and to represent objects with pictures or words.
- ☐ C. Its development is attributed to Albert Bandura.
- ☐ D. Thinking is still egocentric: unable to take others' perspectives into account.

5. Which of the following abilities are characteristic of a newborn?

A

- ☐ A. Can distinguish between different tastes and smells.
- ☐ B. Sensitive to the characteristics of human speech.
- ☐ C. Attention to sounds.
- ☐ D. Has the same visual acuity as an adult.

6. Which of the following are emotions?

B

- ☐ A. Anger
- ☐ B. Thirst
- ☐ C. Disgust
- ☐ D. Hunger

7. Which of the following can be considered components of emotions?

E

- ☐ A. Cognitive appraisal
- ☐ B. Physiological changes
- ☐ C. Facial expression
- ☐ D. Reactions to emotions

8. Attitude

- ☐ A. an evaluative stance
- ☐ B. cannot be measured by psychometric methods
- ☐ C. has affective (emotional), cognitive and behavioural components
- ☐ D. the basis of group formation

B**9. Characteristic of maturation:**

- ☐ A. an innately determined process.
- ☐ B. relatively independent of the environment.
- ☐ C. Examples include growth and bodily changes.
- ☐ D. If the environment is severely compromised, it may be halted.

E**10. The following statuses are possible in identity development**

- ☐ A. Identity achievement
- ☐ B. Foreclosure
- ☐ C. Moratorium
- ☐ D. Identity diffusion

E**11. Which statements are true about facial expressions accompanying emotions?**

- ☐ A. They facilitate the communication of emotions.
- ☐ B. They contribute to the subjective experience of emotion, just like arousal or appraisal.
- ☐ C. They are one of the components of emotion.
- ☐ D. Although facial expression innately reflects emotions, there are learned elements as well that may vary between cultures.

E**12. Which statements characterise the social learning theory approach to aggression?**

- ☐ A. Views aggression as a learned response.
- ☐ B. Aggression is acquired through observation and learning.
- ☐ C. Aggressive behaviour will occur more frequently the more reinforcement it receives.
- ☐ D. Aggression is a drive originating from frustration.

A**13. What characterises the superego?**

- ☐ A. Encompasses the most basic biological impulses or drives.
- ☐ B. Develops through parental rewards and punishments.
- ☐ C. Is governed by the pleasure principle.
- ☐ D. The internalised representative of society's values and moral norms.

C**True/False Questions**

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. The all-or-nothing type cognitive distortion is the evaluation of every situation in black-and-white categories.

A

2. Overgeneralisation is a cognitive distortion in which an individual derives a general rule or conclusion from a single or a few isolated events and applies it to all similar situations.

A

3. Cognitive distortions are easily changeable.	B
4. An emotion is a complex, multi-component episode that motivates action.	A
5. Emotions are the same as moods.	B
6. Facial expressions accompanying emotions also influence the subjective experience of the emotions.	A
7. Gender conformity is the acquisition of behaviours and traits that society regards as appropriate for a given gender.	A
8. Social learning theory emphasises the role of rewards and punishments received for gender-appropriate and gender-incongruent behaviour.	A
9. Gender identity indicates the extent to which an individual considers themselves male or female.	A
10. According to social learning theory, aggressive behavioural responses can be acquired through imitation and positive reinforcement increases their occurrence.	A
11. Aggressive models seen in films do not increase the likelihood of aggression appearing in the children who watch them.	B
12. The occurrence of aggressive behaviour is not influenced by different forms of reinforcement.	B

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Facial expressions accompanying basic emotions can be considered universal — because people from even very remote cultures interpret the emotions of faces seen in photographs in the same way.	A
2. In development we can speak of critical or sensitive periods — because during these critical or sensitive periods certain events must occur in order for the developmental process not to be harmed.	A

3. According to Piaget, the child forms schemas about how the world works — therefore they attempt to understand new information using their existing schemas.

A

4. Stereotypes are self-perpetuating — because they derive from schema-based processing and schemas are difficult to change.

A

5. According to Thomas and Chess's temperament study, infants can be classified into four groups — because these are: easy temperament, difficult temperament, slow-to-warm-up temperament, insecure temperament.

E

6. Mary Ainsworth demonstrated with the 'Strange Situation' method the temperament differences already evident at birth — she, using the Strange Situation method, observed four attachment patterns in 12- to 18-month-old children toward the primary caregiver.

D

Surgery and Nursing – Specialist Nursing

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. The nurse must report to the physician immediately if:

- ☐ A. On the 3rd postoperative day a small amount of bloody-serous discharge was drained via the abdominal drain.
- ☐ B. Bile was drained through the Kehr drain.
- ☐ C. On the day of surgery 100 ml of bloody discharge was drained via the suction drain.
- ☐ D. The abdominal drain has slipped out.

D

2. What is the patient's bowel evacuation and stool like in the case of an ileostomy?

- ☐ A. The stool is semi-formed.
- ☐ B. Similar to normal bowel movements.
- ☐ C. Intermittent bowel movements, loose stool.
- ☐ D. Continuous bowel evacuation; the stool is watery and loose.

D

3. After thyroid surgery which nerve may be injured that the nurse must check?

- ☐ A. nervus reccurens
- ☐ B. nervus opticus
- ☐ C. nervus olfactoricus
- ☐ D. nervus abducens

A

4. Which investigation is not necessary for performing surgery?

- ☐ A. EKG
- ☐ B. mRTG
- ☐ C. full laboratory tests + blood group
- ☐ D. pulmonary function test

D

5. What is the patient's bowel evacuation and stool like in the case of a colostomy?

- ☐ A. The stool is semi-formed.
- ☐ B. Similar to normal bowel movements.
- ☐ C. Intermittent bowel movements, loose stool.
- ☐ D. Continuous bowel evacuation; the stool is watery and loose.

A

6. During a thyrotoxic crisis the following parameters can be observed, except:

- ☐ A. high pulse rate (200/min)
- ☐ B. fever, restlessness, sweating
- ☐ C. ventricular fibrillation
- ☐ D. bleeding

D

7. The most common area in the breast where carcinoma develops:

- ☐ A. upper outer quadrant
- ☐ B. nipple
- ☐ C. lower outer quadrant
- ☐ D. axilla (sentinel)

A

8. What do we call the formation of an orifice?

- ☐ A. tomia
- ☐ B. lavage-drainage
- ☐ C. exploratio
- ☐ D. stoma

D

9. What do we call an anastomosis?

- ☐ A. hemostasis
- ☐ B. the establishment of a new connection
- ☐ C. the insertion of a drain during surgery
- ☐ D. an incision in the surgical area

B

10. Which model do we apply in surgery?

- ☐ A. D. Orem
- ☐ B. V. Henderson
- ☐ C. N. Roper
- ☐ D. F. Adelbach

A

11. Which of the listed conditions does not belong among acute abdominal catastrophe conditions?

- ☐ A. ileus
- ☐ B. mesenteric thromboembolism
- ☐ C. appendicitis acuta
- ☐ D. struma nodosa

D

12. In the suspicion of which disease should McBurney's point be examined?

- ☐ A. ileus
- ☐ B. varicositas
- ☐ C. appendicitis acuta
- ☐ D. struma nodosa

C

13. Which is not a structural element of a hernia?

- ☐ A. hernial orifice
- ☐ B. hernial fluid
- ☐ C. hernial sac
- ☐ D. hernial contents

B

14. In which organ disease do we apply Kehr drainage?

- ☐ A. Intestine
- ☐ B. Bile
- ☐ C. Pancreas
- ☐ D. Liver

B

15. Which Drain type does not exist?

- ☐ A. Active
- ☐ B. Rotational

B

- ☐ C. Passive
- ☐ D. Irrigating

A

16. On which days do we perform breast self-examination?

- ☐ A. 7th day after the cycle
- ☐ B. 7th day before the cycle
- ☐ C. Any time
- ☐ D. During menstruation

B

17. After operation for which disease can a thyrotoxic crisis occur as a complication?

- ☐ A. cholecystectomy
- ☐ B. struma nodosa
- ☐ C. appendicitis acuta
- ☐ D. hernioplastica

D

18. Which is not a nursing competence while the patient is in the operating theatre?

- ☐ A. Preparing the patient's bed
- ☐ B. Preparing to receive the patient
- ☐ C. Checking the oxygen and suction systems
- ☐ D. Entering the operating theatre to inquire about the patient's condition and communicating the surgical developments to the family

A

19. What does ERCP mean?

- ☐ A. endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
- ☐ B. enteral retrograde cholangiopancreatography
- ☐ C. endoscopic retencios cholangiopancreatography
- ☐ D. enteral retecios cholangiopancreatography

D

20. What does PTD mean?

- ☐ A. Percutaneous transjejunal drainage
- ☐ B. Percutaneous trans drainage
- ☐ C. Percutaneous transdermal drainage
- ☐ D. Percutaneous transhepatic drainage

A

21. Most common cause of postoperative anuria after kidney transplantation

- ☐ A. A coagulum obstructs the bladder catheter
- ☐ B. High fluid intake
- ☐ C. Accumulation of renin
- ☐ D. Infection

B

22. The most frequently transplanted organ in Hungary:

- ☐ A. Liver
- ☐ B. Kidney
- ☐ C. Lung
- ☐ D. Pancreas

23. Which food is forbidden when taking tacrolimus:

- ☐ A. Red meats
- ☐ B. Apple
- ☐ C. Cantaloupe
- ☐ D. Citrus fruits

D

24. Which is not classified among the late complications of a stoma?

- ☐ A. Peristomal dermatitis
- ☐ B. Prolapse
- ☐ C. Bleeding
- ☐ D. Parastomal hernia

C

25. Which is not classified among the early complications of a stoma?

- ☐ A. Peristomal skin erosion
- ☐ B. Stenosis
- ☐ C. Necrosis
- ☐ D. Stoma retraction

B

26. In which case can primary wound suturing be applied?

- ☐ A. in incised wounds
- ☐ B. in bitten wounds
- ☐ C. in gunshot wounds
- ☐ D. in crushed wounds

A

27. Until when can a primary suture be performed?

- ☐ A. within 6 hours after injury
- ☐ B. never
- ☐ C. within 4 hours after injury
- ☐ D. always

A

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. Biliary drains can be:

- ☐ A. Kehr
- ☐ B. Völker
- ☐ C. Cattell
- ☐ D. Baily

E

2. What complications may develop after kidney transplantation:

- ☐ A. Bleeding
- ☐ B. Thrombosis
- ☐ C. Infection
- ☐ D. Circulatory disturbance of the lower limb on the graft side

E

3. In bile duct obstruction the following may be observed in the patient, except:

- ☐ A. Moderate colicky pain
- ☐ B. Icterus (sclera, skin)
- ☐ C. Clay-coloured (acholic) stool
- ☐ D. Bloody urine

D

4. Nursing tasks after strumectomy surgery are the following:

- ☐ A. Ensuring a semi-upright position
- ☐ B. Observation of an active drain
- ☐ C. Close monitoring (for bleeding)
- ☐ D. Observation of a passive drain

A

5. Postoperative nursing tasks after mastectomy are the following:

- ☐ A. Positioning of the arm on the affected side
- ☐ B. Close monitoring for bleeding
- ☐ C. Early arm mobilisation and exercises
- ☐ D. Psychological support

E

6. The following statements are true regarding varicectomy:

- ☐ A. It requires one-day surgical care (day surgery)
- ☐ B. Adherence to diet is very important
- ☐ C. Use of an elastic bandage is necessary after surgery; it requires special preparation
- ☐ D. Strict bed rest for 3 days is required

B

7. Possible complications after carotid surgery:

- ☐ A. Transient or permanent unilateral paralysis
- ☐ B. Speech disturbance
- ☐ C. Unilateral visual disturbance
- ☐ D. Swallowing disorder, numbness of one side of the face

E

8. In a patient who has undergone amputation the involvement of the following team members is necessary:

- ☐ A. Physiotherapist
- ☐ B. Dietitian
- ☐ C. Psychologist
- ☐ D. Stoma therapy nurse

A

9. Postoperative nursing tasks after lung surgery are the following:

- ☐ A. Involvement of a physiotherapist
- ☐ B. Observation of chest suction
- ☐ C. Analgesia
- ☐ D. Administration of oxygen

E

10. In which case can the planned surgery not be performed under general anaesthesia?

- ☐ A. In case of herpes manifestation
- ☐ B. In case of fever

E

- ☐ C. In case of anaemia
- ☐ D. In case of elevated blood glucose level

A

11. After gastrectomy surgery the patient:

- ☐ A. cannot be fed orally for 5–7 days
- ☐ B. may be fed orally if the swallow X-ray does not show leakage
- ☐ C. the patient is fed into the jejunum
- ☐ D. the patient is fed into the stomach

E

12. Which are the types of mechanical ileus?

- ☐ A. Strangulation
- ☐ B. Obstruction
- ☐ C. Intussusception
- ☐ D. Volvulus

E

13. Which symptom is characteristic of acute appendicitis?

- ☐ A. Rovsing's sign
- ☐ B. Psoas sign
- ☐ C. Blumberg's sign
- ☐ D. McBurney's sign

D

14. What do you suspect in case of abdominal distension, miserere, decreased peristalsis, fluid and electrolyte loss?

- ☐ A. cholecystitis acuta
- ☐ B. appendicitis acuta
- ☐ C. ulcus duodeni
- ☐ D. ileus mechanicus

E

15. Important nursing tasks in acute abdominal conditions:

- ☐ A. Observation of pain
- ☐ B. Observation of vomiting
- ☐ C. Relief of the patient's anxiety
- ☐ D. Close monitoring of vital parameters

E

16. Postoperative nursing tasks after breast surgery:

- ☐ A. Arm and shoulder exercises
- ☐ B. Blood pressure measurement should always be performed on the side opposite to the operated side
- ☐ C. Psychological support
- ☐ D. Thrombosis prophylaxis as per medical orders

A

17. True for laparoscopic surgeries:

- ☐ A. The hospital stay is generally shorter than after laparotomy
- ☐ B. The operation takes less time than laparotomy
- ☐ C. Shoulder pain may occur
- ☐ D. Drain is not necessary

18. True for postoperative care after lung surgery:

- ☐ A. After all chest-opening surgeries we use a pleural drain
- ☐ B. Checking the chest suction is a nursing task
- ☐ C. The patient is placed in a semi-Fowler position to facilitate breathing
- ☐ D. Respiratory physiotherapy is used only in the postoperative period

A

19. The patient receives tetanus prophylaxis:

- ☐ A. in case of burn injury
- ☐ B. in bitten wounds
- ☐ C. in case of frostbite
- ☐ D. in case of a soil-contaminated wound

E

20. Supports the diagnosis of breast cancer:

- ☐ A. Palpation
- ☐ B. Mammography
- ☐ C. Ultrasound examination
- ☐ D. Biopsy (FNAB)

E

21. After cholecystectomy the nursing tasks are the following:

- ☐ A. Checking and care of the drain
- ☐ B. Monitoring cardinal signs
- ☐ C. Early mobilisation
- ☐ D. Observation and care of the Kehr tube

A

22. Signs indicative of internal bleeding after surgery:

- ☐ A. Filiform pulse
- ☐ B. Cold, pale, clammy skin
- ☐ C. Restlessness, confusion, sensation of thirst
- ☐ D. Pain

E

23. Special preoperative nursing tasks with the patient for small bowel surgery:

- ☐ A. Administration of an enema
- ☐ B. Insertion of an indwelling catheter
- ☐ C. Placement of a nasogastric tube for drainage
- ☐ D. Oral care

A

24. Characteristics of postoperative pain:

- ☐ A. Unpleasant for the patient
- ☐ B. Associated with surgical stress, it increases the characteristic alterations of postoperative disease
- ☐ C. It can promote the development of postoperative complications
- ☐ D. Abnormal reflexes are activated via the peripheral nervous system

A

25. After liver resection:

- ☐ A. the patient requires intensive care
- ☐ B. the patient may not take oral nutrition for 5 days
- ☐ C. close observation is necessary for bleeding
- ☐ D. bile pigment is discharged through the drain tubes

B

26. Signs suggestive of organ rejection:

- ☐ A. Fever, elevated temperature
- ☐ B. Altered consciousness
- ☐ C. Oliguria
- ☐ D. Polyuria

A

27. Early stoma complication

- ☐ A. Peristomal skin erosion
- ☐ B. Bleeding
- ☐ C. Para- and peristomal bowel prolapse
- ☐ D. Necrosis

E

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. In the postoperative period it is recommended to use a transparent, drainable bag during stoma care.

A

2. During acute appendicitis, if the patient receives antibiotics, perforation can be prevented.

B

3. Stoma irrigation can be performed in both ileostomy and colostomy.

B

4. After thyroid surgery it is necessary to check the patient's voice.

A

5. During Kehr drainage bile cannot be discharged into the drain bag.

B

6. In a patient who has undergone mastectomy, it is forbidden to measure blood pressure or take blood on the affected side.

A

7. Among the symptoms of hiatal hernia is increased gastric acid content.

A

8. After gastrectomy, 24 hours later the patient can consume a pureed diet orally.

B

9. A strangulated hernia can be classified as an acute abdominal catastrophe.

A

10. The surgical treatment of ileus can only be stoma formation.

B

11. Every septic wound should be considered chronic.	B
12. After rectal resection, if necessary a Redon drain is placed, through which faeces cannot pass.	A
13. Day-case surgical care may be accessed by anyone regardless of age.	B
14. The Orem nursing model centres on self-care (self-care).	A
15. No self-care deficit develops during the Orem nursing model.	B
16. When using an irrigation drain, it is forbidden to administer antibiotics through the drain.	B
17. A high heart rate may indicate that the patient is in pain.	A
18. If a patient is diagnosed with ileus, in this case administering an enema is contraindicated.	A
19. In suspicion of an acute abdominal condition, the nurse must immediately alleviate the patient's pain.	B
20. Anaesthesia was discovered in 1846; this marked a new era in the history of surgery.	A
21. In the case of varicectomy, hospital stay may be as long as 5-7 days.	B
22. In any pancreatic disease, the nurse must monitor the blood glucose.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. In a patient who has undergone surgery, a high protein intake is essential because a high protein level promotes the most rapid possible wound healing.	A

2. During surgical treatment of peritonitis, samples for microbiological culture must be taken from the abdominal cavity, and targeted antibiotics should be given to the patient based on the culture results.	A
3. Before a nodotomia operation, the patient needs to be given an enema because the surgical site, the colon, must be clean.	C
4. A varicectomy can be performed under spinal anaesthesia; the patient must lie flat for 6 hours postoperatively.	B
5. For laparoscopic surgeries it is not necessary to ensure fasting, because with this technique patients always receive a laxative.	E
6. Postoperative nursing care following hip prosthesis surgery includes supporting the operated limb; this prevents external rotation of the leg and dislocation of the prosthesis.	A
7. Osteomyelitis can be a complication of a fracture, which can be prevented if mobilisation of the patient is begun in time.	C
8. The most important guideline in the diet of burn patients is low protein intake, because it is important to provide pain relief for these patients.	D
9. When an irrigation drain is used, it is important to measure the volume of fluid instilled and drained through the drains; if this is not done, the patient may become dehydrated.	C
10. After surgery, if the patient develops fever it must be reported to the treating physician because fever may indicate a surgical complication.	A
11. Changing a stoma bag is an independent nursing competence; therefore the condition of the stoma does not need to be reported to the doctor.	C
12. For a patient awaiting amputation, preoperative physiotherapy is important because involvement of the physiotherapist plays a role in stump shaping after surgery.	B
13. Administration of LMWH into the abdominal wall is contraindicated in abdominal surgeries because it is not possible to determine whether a resulting haematoma is due to a surgical complication or the injection.	A
14. Before surgery the patient must be informed about what to expect during postoperative nursing care, because this can greatly reduce the patient's anxiety.	A

Surgery and Nursing – Clinical Practice

Question text and response options	Correct answer
Single Choice	
1. Which statement about asepsis is true? ☐ A. Its importance was recognised in the 20th century. ☐ B. An activity by which pathogens are removed from an infected surgical wound. ☐ C. It is less important today because there are antibiotics. ☐ D. A state we strive to achieve so that the surgical wound does not become infected.	D
2. Which is not part of the operating theatre? ☐ A. Operating room ☐ B. Transfer area ☐ C. Patient bathing area ☐ D. Scrub area	C
3. Which of the following are the listed properties characteristic of? Stainless, wear-resistant, smooth surface, matte, lightweight, sharp, pointed: ☐ A. Operating table ☐ B. Surgical hand instrument ☐ C. Anaesthetic machine ☐ D. All of the above	B
4. Which injury's treatment includes the following: Heparin, Novocain + Papaverine by infusion, local warming, tetanus prophylaxis, antibiotic? ☐ A. Hypothermia ☐ B. Burn ☐ C. Acid chemical burn ☐ D. Frostbite	D
5. Which of the following is not a sterilisation method? ☐ A. Iodine ☐ B. Dry heat ☐ C. Gas (ethylene oxide) ☐ D. Ionising radiation	A
6. The following denote tissue necrosis, except one: ☐ A. Gangrenous ☐ B. Sclerotic ☐ C. Necrotic ☐ D. Decubitus	B
7. If the patient presents within 8 hours of injury, the surgeon performs delayed primary wound closure, except in which case: ☐ A. Gunshot wound ☐ B. Bite wound	C

- ☐ C. Incised wound
- ☐ D. Puncture wound

A

8. The following adversely affect wound healing, except one:

- ☐ A. Movement
- ☐ B. Diabetes mellitus
- ☐ C. Anaemia
- ☐ D. Wound infection

C

9. Which statement is not true? The development of wound infection is also influenced by local factors such as:

- ☐ A. Impaired blood supply
- ☐ B. Foreign body
- ☐ C. Age
- ☐ D. Incorrect wound care

B

10. In the treatment of tumours of which organ has surgical radicality decreased?

- ☐ A. Stomach
- ☐ B. Breast
- ☐ C. Liver
- ☐ D. Pancreas

D

11. Local signs of inflammation include the following, except one:

- ☐ A. Swelling
- ☐ B. Redness
- ☐ C. Warm skin on palpation
- ☐ D. Slowed hair growth

B

12. Which statement is not true?

- ☐ A. A carbuncle is a purulent inflammation of hair follicles.
- ☐ B. A carbuncle most frequently occurs at the anus.
- ☐ C. Diabetes predisposes to carbuncle formation.
- ☐ D. Treatment of a carbuncle is surgical + antibiotic

D

13. Which statement is true?

- ☐ A. Erysipelas or furuncle is a purulent inflammation.
- ☐ B. Erysipelas is caused by Staphylococci.
- ☐ C. Erysipelas is most common on the nape of the neck.
- ☐ D. High fever is characteristic of erysipelas.

D

14. Which statement is not true?

- ☐ A. Panaritium is a purulent inflammation of the palmar surface of the fingers.
- ☐ B. Panaritium arises from a puncture injury.
- ☐ C. Panaritium is characterised by throbbing pain.
- ☐ D. Early incision of panaritium is not effective; the later it is incised, the

15. Gas gangrene is characterised by the following, except one:

- ☐ A. The area around the wound is extremely oedematous.
- ☐ B. Gas is produced beneath the skin
- ☐ C. Gas gangrene causes sepsis more rapidly than tetanus.
- ☐ D. A high white blood cell count is characteristic of gas gangrene.

D

16. What is TETIG?

- ☐ A. An antibiotic effective against tetanus
- ☐ B. Tetanus antiserum (antibody) produced in horses
- ☐ C. Human immunoglobulin
- ☐ D. A muscle relaxant usable in tetanus disease.

C

17. Which disease is characterised by the following? The pathogen multiplies under anaerobic conditions, produces a toxin that causes convulsions; high fever is typical; the cause of early death is respiratory failure.

- ☐ A. Colitis caused by Clostridium difficile
- ☐ B. Gas gangrene
- ☐ C. Tetanus
- ☐ D. Ingrown toenail

C

18. Which is the most common abdominal hernia?

- ☐ A. Inguinal hernia
- ☐ B. Femoral hernia
- ☐ C. Umbilical hernia
- ☐ D. Postoperative hernia

A

19. Which statement is true?

- ☐ A. An acute operation can also be radical.
- ☐ B. A palliative operation can never be performed at an optimal time for the patient.
- ☐ C. A radical operation is always elective.
- ☐ D. An acute operation is characterised by eliminating the life-threatening condition, but the disease remains

A

20. Which statement is true

- ☐ A. Postoperative intra-abdominal bleeding can be detected in the form of melaena.
- ☐ B. Gastrointestinal bleeding can be diagnosed by ultrasound examination.
- ☐ C. A symptom of postoperative bleeding is hypovolaemia.
- ☐ D. The purpose of a drain placed to the surgical site is to stop the bleeding

C

21. Which statement regarding postoperative complications is not true?

- ☐ A. The first sign of postoperative complications may be hypoxia.
- ☐ B. Hypovolaemia may also indicate a complication.
- ☐ C. On detection of hypoxia symptomatic treatment must be started immediately (O2 cannula)
- ☐ D. In hypovolaemia, measuring urine output is not of significance.

D

22. Postoperative gastric atony is characterised by the following, except one:

- ☐ A. Nausea
- ☐ B. Hiccup

C

- ☐ C. Hypertension
- ☐ D. Tachycardia

C

23. Which of the listed mechanical injuries is characterised by: pain, deformity, joint is elastically fixed:

- ☐ A. Contusion
- ☐ B. Distorsio (sprain)
- ☐ C. Luxation (dislocation)
- ☐ D. Rupture

B

24. What mechanism causes an open, comminuted fracture of the lower leg?

- ☐ A. Compression fracture
- ☐ B. Resulting from direct force impact
- ☐ C. Torsional (rotational) fracture
- ☐ D. Avulsion fracture

C

25. Which is considered early gastric cancer? That which:

- ☐ A. Causes no symptoms
- ☐ B. Smaller than 1 cm
- ☐ C. Does not extend beyond the submucosa in the stomach wall
- ☐ D. Is 1 cm but has no lymph node metastasis

B

26. Which statement is true regarding septic shock?

- ☐ A. There is no tissue hypoperfusion
- ☐ B. Despite fluid administration, arterial hypotension does not resolve.
- ☐ C. Consciousness is preserved
- ☐ D. Unlike hypovolaemic shock, renal function is preserved here.

A

27. The treatment of anaphylactic shock includes, except for one:

- ☐ A. Administration of vasodilators
- ☐ B. Fluid administration
- ☐ C. Intubation, ventilation
- ☐ D. Administration of corticosteroids

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

C

1. Which statement is true regarding burn disease?

- ☐ A. The first stage of burn disease is toxemia.
- ☐ B. A complication of the inflammatory response (SIRS) to burns is burn shock.
- ☐ C. Burn shock does not resemble septic shock at all.
- ☐ D. In burn disease the patient's fluid and protein loss is large
- ☐ E. Sepsis is not significant in burn mortality.

2. Which of the following are possible complications of burn disease, except:

- ☐ A. Venous thrombosis
- ☐ B. Cushing's disease
- ☐ C. Tetanus
- ☐ D. Nephrolithiasis
- ☐ E. Peptic (gastric/duodenal) ulcer

C

3. Which statement is true regarding chemical burns?

- ☐ A. An alkali causes deeper injury than an acid.
- ☐ B. Removing clothing during first aid is not important.
- ☐ C. To wash off the corrosive we do not use a neutralising alkali or acid.
- ☐ D. Washing the injured body part with cold water is not recommended.
- ☐ E. In the case of an acid, the duration of exposure does not affect the severity of injury.

B

4. Which statement is true?

- ☐ A. Surgical scrubbing is not necessary because the operation is performed with sterile gloves.
- ☐ B. A damaged glove must be replaced immediately
- ☐ C. Surgical scrubbing means sterilisation.
- ☐ D. The surgeon's paronychia cannot be an obstacle to scrubbing.
- ☐ E. Surgical scrubbing means disinfection.

C

5. Which statement is true about tumours?

- ☐ A. Genetics plays no role in their development
- ☐ B. Their development and growth do not bring benefit to the organism.
- ☐ C. Their occurrence is not related to age.
- ☐ D. Their development is multicausal
- ☐ E. Surgery no longer has a significant role in their treatment.

C

6. Characteristics of benign tumours, except:

- ☐ A. Growth: expansive
- ☐ B. Borders are ill-defined
- ☐ C. Does not produce metastases
- ☐ D. Usually undergoes necrosis
- ☐ E. Growth rate: slow

C

7. Which statement is NOT true?

- ☐ A. The stage of a tumour is generally determined using the TNM system.
- ☐ B. T1, T2, T3, T4 denote the diameter of the tumour in the wall of a hollow organ.
- ☐ C. There is clinical and pathological TNM.
- ☐ D. T4 is better than T1
- ☐ E. M1 stage means that the tumour has distant metastasis.

C

8. Which statement is true?

- ☐ A. A histological examination can be performed from a fine-needle biopsy specimen.
- ☐ B. An undifferentiated tumour metastasises more readily.
- ☐ C. The more the tumour tissue structure differs from its tissue of origin, the more effectively it can be treated.
- ☐ D. A grade 3 tumour is more malignant than a grade 1 tumour.

C

9. Which statement is NOT true?

- ☐ A. There are tumours in which the treatment protocol is refined by molecular biological information.
- ☐ B. There are tumours for which surgery alone is sufficient.
- ☐ C. In combined therapy, the order of treatment is decided by the onco-team by drawing lots.
- ☐ D. If the application of other treatments can improve surgical outcomes, surgery is not first.
- ☐ E. Targeted therapy means that always the most optimal option among possibilities is used.

B

10. Which statement is true?

- ☐ A. Streptococcus haemolyticus typically causes well-circumscribed inflammation.
- ☐ B. A phlegmon is an inflammation spreading in tissue planes.
- ☐ C. Staphylococci primarily cause phlegmon.
- ☐ D. An abscess is a localized inflammation

C

11. In malignant neoplastic disease, which of the following does NOT constitute a surgical contraindication?

- ☐ A. The patient is already over 70 years old
- ☐ B. The patient is unfit for surgery
- ☐ C. The tumour may recur
- ☐ D. The tumour is not resectable
- ☐ E. The tumour has metastases in multiple organs.

B

12. Which statement is not true? The advantages of laparoscopic technique compared with conventional surgery:

- ☐ A. It can be performed even if the conventional technique fails
- ☐ B. Postoperative pain is less
- ☐ C. It can be performed in places where the conditions for open surgery are not available
- ☐ D. There are fewer wound healing complications
- ☐ E. Shorter hospital stay

B

13. Which is the correct answer? The definition of an abdominal hernia:

- ☐ A. A protrusion on the abdominal wall
- ☐ B. May contain bowel segments
- ☐ C. A hernia is that which is palpable in front of the muscular abdominal wall, under the skin
- ☐ D. Peritoneum protrudes through a weak point of the abdominal wall
- ☐ E. Weakening of the abdominal wall

C

14. Which of the following indicates strangulated hernia?

- ☐ A. The hernial sac and its contents are not palpable even when the abdominal wall is tensed
- ☐ B. The hernial contents cannot be reduced and have no circulation
- ☐ C. The hernial sac cannot be returned to the abdominal cavity even with manual manoeuvres
- ☐ D. The patient has a mechanical ileus
- ☐ E. The hernial sac and its contents cannot be held within the abdominal cavity

C

15. The following serve to prevent nosocomial infection, except:

- ☐ A. Outpatient evaluation
- ☐ B. Hand disinfection before catheterisation
- ☐ C. The patient should spend as little time as possible in hospital
- ☐ D. As frequent dressing changes after surgery

D

☐ E. Routine antibiotic treatment

B

16. Which statement is not true? (regarding open surgical treatment of abdominal hernias)

- ☐ A. In postoperative (incisional) hernias the hernia defect must always be closed with a mesh.
- ☐ B. In incisional hernias the mesh can also be used for abdominal wall replacement.
- ☐ C. Only one surgical technique exists
- ☐ D. The Lichtenstein operation means a tension-free abdominal wall reconstruction.
- ☐ E. Recurrence of inguinal hernia is more common if the abdominal wall is reconstructed under tension.

C

17. Characteristics of gastroduodenal ulcers, except:

- ☐ A. The most common complication is bleeding
- ☐ B. Malignancy is suspected in every case
- ☐ C. Ulcer perforation can occur without prior symptoms.
- ☐ D. They must be operated on in every case
- ☐ E. They can cause pyloric stenosis.

C

18. Which of the following is a gastric resection (resective) operation?

- ☐ A. Gastrotomy
- ☐ B. Billroth operation
- ☐ C. Gastroenteroanastomosis
- ☐ D. Gastrectomy
- ☐ E. Proximal selective vagotomy

C

19. Which of the listed conditions should be treated with gastric resection?

- ☐ A. Duodenal perforation
- ☐ B. Early gastric carcinoma
- ☐ C. Newly diagnosed gastric ulcer
- ☐ D. Gastric ulcer not healing with conservative treatment
- ☐ E. Acute gastric ulcer

B

20. Common characteristics of shock of different origins, except:

- ☐ A. Consciousness is initially preserved
- ☐ B. Beyond a certain threshold it is irreversible
- ☐ C. Urine output decreases
- ☐ D. The circulating blood volume is less than the capacity of the vessels.
- ☐ E. Severe, acute, global oxygen transport insufficiency

B

21. Which is true regarding the spread of gastric cancer?

- ☐ A. By penetrating the stomach wall it can spread to the colon
- ☐ B. It spreads to the peritoneum via lymphatic vessels
- ☐ C. Symptoms are encountered only in already advanced spread
- ☐ D. It spreads within the stomach wall to the duodenum
- ☐ E. It spreads directly to the regional lymph nodes

C

22. Treatment of gastric cancer is surgical. In a previously non-resected stomach the type of surgery is determined by, except:

- ☐ A. The tumour stage
- ☐ B. The size of the stomach

- ☐ C. The tumour location in the stomach
- ☐ D. The patient's age
- ☐ E. The type of growth: diffuse or intestinal

A

23. Which statement is NOT true?

- ☐ A. In cancer reaching the muscular layer of the stomach wall one must choose between vagotomy and resection.
- ☐ B. In intestinal-type cancer a total gastrectomy must always be performed.
- ☐ C. In tumour-related pyloric stenosis endoscopic dilatation is always indicated.
- ☐ D. In diffuse-type cancer, in some rare and specific cases subtotal gastrectomy is also permissible.

B

24. In small bowel Crohn's disease surgery is absolutely indicated, except:

- ☐ A. Bloody diarrhoea
- ☐ B. Internal fistula (bowel-bladder)
- ☐ C. Malabsorption
- ☐ D. Chronic intestinal obstruction
- ☐ E. Conglomerate tumour

C

25. Which statement is true regarding small bowel tumours?

- ☐ A. Their complications are also paucisymptomatic
- ☐ B. Benign ones can cause not only ileus but also massive bleeding
- ☐ C. Benign tumours never become malignant
- ☐ D. There is also a hormone-producing type
- ☐ E. They are more common in the jejunum than in the ileum

B

26. Characteristics of colonic diverticulosis, except:

- ☐ A. A disease of thin, diarrhoeic people.
- ☐ B. Generally multiple
- ☐ C. Can cause bloody stools
- ☐ D. A congenital true diverticulum is rare
- ☐ E. The acquired pseudo-diverticulum (only mucosa protrudes through the bowel wall) is common.

A

27. Which can be a complication of colonic diverticulitis?

- ☐ A. Perforation
- ☐ B. Bleeding
- ☐ C. Internal fistula (colon-bladder)
- ☐ D. Toxic megacolon

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

B

1. Gastrointestinal tract haemorrhages are of lower gastrointestinal origin in 70–75%.

B

2. Mortality from lower gastrointestinal bleeding is higher than that of upper gastrointestinal bleeding.

3. Mucosal atrophy is a common cause of gastrointestinal bleeding.	B
4. The treatment of reflux oesophagitis is usually surgical.	B
5. Treatment of perianal fistula in Crohn's disease is Seton drainage.	A
6. A bypass cannot be created at the sigmoid-rectal junction if the tumour is unresectable.	A
7. Colonic diverticulosis is a precancerous condition.	B
8. Adenomatous polyps in the colon represent a precancerous condition.	A
9. Ulcerative colitis in the colon can be a precancerous condition.	A
10. The treatment of rectal cancer is complex. For a T3N1M0 stage lower-third tumour the approach is radiotherapy, then surgery, then chemotherapy.	A
11. Fibrocystic mastopathy is an indication for surgery.	B
12. Hormone-active adrenal tumours are detected by investigations performed because of the symptoms they cause.	A
13. Adrenal tumours incidentally discovered on ultrasound or CT examinations are incidentalomas.	A
14. An incidentaloma larger than 3 cm constitutes a surgical indication (adrenalectomy).	A
15. The majority of incidentalomas are hormonally active.	B
16. Of the complications after lung surgery that require reoperation, the most significant is bronchial stump suture failure.	A
17. After lung surgery, the most common complication requiring repeat surgery is atelectasis (resulting from secretion retention).	B

18. Lung cancer surgery is contraindicated if the pleural fluid shows positive tumour cytology.	A
19. Lung cancer surgery is contraindicated if the patient is hoarse due to n. recurrens paralysis.	A
20. Crohn's disease often causes strangulation ileus.	B
21. Mesenteric lymphadenitis is a life-threatening complication of acute appendicitis.	B
22. Early-stage gallbladder cancer is revealed only by the histological examination of the removed gallbladder.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. For recurrent sigmoid diverticulitis or its complications a sigmoid resection is generally performed. In the case of mechanical ileus an immediate anastomosis is not created after resection (Hartmann's procedure).	A
2. Among gastrointestinal haemorrhages the highest mortality is after rupture of oesophageal varices, because it causes liver failure.	C
3. In subtotal oesophagectomy the anastomosis is performed above the diaphragm, in the thorax, because wound healing is better there.	E
4. In hiatus hernia the function of the lower oesophageal sphincter is preserved, therefore surgical treatment can be fundoplication.	D
5. An enterostomy can be created to relieve an anastomosis, because the enterostoma can also be double-barrelled.	B
6. In breast augmentation surgery, if there is a severe postoperative wound infection the breast implant must be removed, because the prosthesis, as a foreign body, can maintain the infectious state and severe sepsis may be the consequence.	A

7. A large thyroid nodule is an absolute indication for surgery even if it does not cause compressive symptoms, because the nodule can change and its course must be observed.	D
8. Without thromboprophylaxis deep vein thrombosis is among the most common complications in general surgery, therefore for operations lasting longer than half an hour it is definitely recommended to initiate vitamin K antagonist therapy.	C
9. An aneurysm is a circumscribed vascular dilatation formed as a consequence of deficiency of the vessel wall, because the most common causes of aneurysm formation are arteriosclerosis and hypertension.	D
10. Thrombectomy is well applicable in chronic arterial occlusion, because thrombendarterectomy is not sufficiently effective.	E
11. In lung cancer superior vena cava syndrome represents a contraindication, because when comparing the surgical risk with the expected survival prospects the patient cannot hope that the operation will prolong quality of life.	A
12. During an open appendectomy the appendix must be removed even if it is not inflamed, because the scar may later cause diagnostic difficulty which may even endanger the patient.	A
13. Cystic lesions are often benign because cystic lesions of the pancreas are most often of inflammatory origin.	A

Social Psychology

Question text and response options		Correct answer
Single Choice		
1. We call communication congruent ☐ A. when the verbal channel dominates the communication. ☐ B. when non-verbal elements determine the meaning as opposed to the verbal. ☐ C. when the verbal and non-verbal messages are in harmony. ☐ D. when the messages of the verbal and non-verbal channels contradict each other.		C
2. Reframing is a communication strategy when ☐ A. we give the situation a different context or frame of interpretation. ☐ B. we deliberately distort the information available to us. ☐ C. we redirect the communication with questions. ☐ D. we consecutively ask questions to which the answer is "yes".		A
3. Which source of communication disorder causes the professional's loss of credibility? ☐ A. Incongruence ☐ B. Empathy ☐ C. Assertiveness ☐ D. Overexcitement		A
4. The social learning theory of aggression is associated with whom? ☐ A. Sigmund Freud ☐ B. Abraham Maslow ☐ C. Albert Bandura ☐ D. Erik Erikson		C
5. Attribution ☐ A. denotes the distribution of preference choices within a community. ☐ B. is a type of stereotype. ☐ C. is the attribution of causes regarding others' behaviour. ☐ D. means the balance between the self and the other.		C
6. The fundamental attribution error ☐ A. occurs because of cognitive dissonance. ☐ B. is when, in a person's behaviour, we ascribe greater weight to internal characteristics than to situational factors. ☐ C. reflects the symmetry principle. ☐ D. is when, in a person's behaviour, we attribute more weight to external (situational) causes than is warranted.		B

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true

- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. The phenomenon of postural mirroring in body language

C

- ☐ A. describes an overly loose, open posture.
- ☐ B. expresses synchrony of posture.
- ☐ C. means involuntary nervous movements of the body showing internal tension.
- ☐ D. means the involuntary imitation of each other's postures and movements.

2. Paraphrasing

B

- ☐ A. is the reformulation of what the interlocutor has said.
- ☐ B. H – denotes questioning within the orientation framework.
- ☐ C. means repetitive phrasing with similar content.
- ☐ D. denotes culturally different word usage.

3. Submissive communication

B

- ☐ A. is a self-subordinating behavioural pattern.
- ☐ B. is a positive form of self-assertion.
- ☐ C. is a passive communication pattern.
- ☐ D. is when messages arriving via different channels contradict each other.

4. Which statements are true about aggression?

A

- ☐ A. There is a positive relationship between media-delivered aggression and children's violent behaviour.
- ☐ B. Aggressive responses can be learned by observation and imitation.
- ☐ C. Expression of aggression reduces aggressive manifestations.
- ☐ D. Negative reinforcement increases the occurrence of aggressive behaviour.

5. The minimal group paradigm

B

- ☐ A. examines the formation of a group as the smallest unit.
- ☐ B. examines the smallest tension detectable in a group.
- ☐ C. holds that minimal similarity may be sufficient for a group to form.
- ☐ D. holds that even the smallest group has a norm or paradigm.

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

1. Self-schemas not only guide our perceptions and information-processing processes, but also participate in the organisation and storage of information.

A

2. It cannot be considered healthy if there is complete congruence between the real self and the ideal self.

A

3. The fundamental attribution error is when, in a person's behaviour, we attribute greater weight to external (situational) causes than is warranted.

B

4. Milgram's obedience experiment studies the success of leadership functions in a group with strong norms.	B
5. Milgram's obedience experiment demonstrates the conditionability of animals.	B
6. Milgram's obedience experiment shows that, under the influence of an authority figure, a high degree of obedience is characteristic of a large proportion of people.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Different individuals interpret the same situation in different ways because the personality of the observed people has a different effect on the observing people.	A
2. Attributional bias increases the strength of preference choices within a group because attribution elicits identification.	E
3. In impression formation the primacy effect could not be demonstrated in the development of opinions about others, because we also draw conclusions about others based on stereotypes.	B

Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Nursing

Question text and response options

Correct
answer

Single Choice

1. What does the "H" in the abbreviation HELLP syndrome stand for?

- ☐ A. hypertension
- ☐ B. haemolysis
- ☐ C. hyperthermia
- ☐ D. hyperuricaemia

B

2. With which Leopold manoeuvre do we determine whether the fetal head is prominent?

- ☐ A. Leopold I.
- ☐ B. Leopold II.
- ☐ C. Leopold IV.
- ☐ D. Leopold V. (Zangemeister)

D

3. In what proportion does chronic hypertension transform into preeclampsia?

- ☐ A. under 5%
- ☐ B. in 75%
- ☐ C. in 25%
- ☐ D. in 1–2%

C

4. To prevent preeclampsia, when should aspirin intake be started?

- ☐ A. after the 20th week
- ☐ B. after the 16th week
- ☐ C. between the 11th and 16th week
- ☐ D. in the 5th–6th week

C

5. Which statement is true?

- ☐ A. Following preeclampsia, the risk of cardiovascular disease increases.
- ☐ B. There is no association between preeclampsia and the later frequency of cardiovascular diseases.
- ☐ C. After preeclampsia pancreatitis occurs more frequently.
- ☐ D. Following preeclampsia the risk of occurrence of cardiovascular diseases increases fifteenfold.

A

6. Which of the CTG parameters is not an abnormal sign?

- ☐ A. reduced variability
- ☐ B. DIP-II
- ☐ C. tachycardia
- ☐ D. acceleration

D

7. Which four symptoms are the subjective symptoms of preeclampsia?

- ☐ A. dizziness, dyspnoea, epigastric pain, abdominal cramping
- ☐ B. lumbar pain, headache, visual disturbance, epigastric pain
- ☐ C. epigastric pain, visual disturbance, headache, dyspnoea
- ☐ D. epigastric pain, visual disturbance, near-syncope, generalised weakness

C

8. Which screening test is recommended at 18–20 weeks' gestation?

- ☐ A. toxoplasma screening
- ☐ B. OGTT
- ☐ C. second ultrasound screening
- ☐ D. HBsAg screening

C

9. According to Naegele's rule when is the expected date of delivery if the first day of the last menstrual period was 22 October 2019? The woman has 28-day cycles.

- ☐ A. 27 July 2020
- ☐ B. 15 July 2020
- ☐ C. 29 August 2020
- ☐ D. 29 July 2020

D

10. Which drug belongs to the tocolytics?

- ☐ A. methyldopa
- ☐ B. dexamethasone
- ☐ C. nitrofurantoin
- ☐ D. nifedipine

D

11. Is there a test that can predict every case of praeeclampsia in advance?

- ☐ A. yes, but it is very expensive
- ☐ B. no
- ☐ C. yes, but it is very complicated to use
- ☐ D. yes, but it has not become widely used

B

12. In Hungary what percentage does preterm birth occur at?

- ☐ A. under 5%
- ☐ B. over 15%
- ☐ C. 5–6%
- ☐ D. between 8–9%

D

13. Which therapy do we use to prevent preterm birth?

- ☐ A. prostaglandin use + cerclage
- ☐ B. progesterone + potassium supplementation
- ☐ C. steroid + spironolactone use
- ☐ D. progesterone use + cerclage

D

14. Which diagnostic method is suitable for diagnosing rupture of membranes?

- ☐ A. colour Doppler ultrasonography
- ☐ B. serum fibronectin determination
- ☐ C. tocography
- ☐ D. arborisation

D

15. Preterm birth may be caused by, except:

- ☐ A. overdistension of the uterine wall
- ☐ B. infection
- ☐ C. premature activation of the physiological factors that trigger labour contractions
- ☐ D. increased serum prolactin level

D

16. When should the pregnant woman be referred for genetic counselling?

- ☐ A. if older than 30 years
- ☐ B. if older than 35 years
- ☐ C. if older than 37 years
- ☐ D. if younger than 18 years and older than 35 years

C

17. What may underlie oligohydramnios?

- ☐ A. oesophageal atresia
- ☐ B. duodenum atresia
- ☐ C. renal anomaly
- ☐ D. a developmental abnormality of the lung

C

18. Which condition is not characteristic of polyhydramnios?

- ☐ A. diabetes mellitus
- ☐ B. chorioangioma
- ☐ C. maternal iron-deficiency anaemia
- ☐ D. twin-to-twin transfusion

C

19. Which definition expresses the Pearl index?

- ☐ A. for a given contraceptive method, with regular sexual activity how many women do not become pregnant in one year
- ☐ B. what is the probability of becoming pregnant in one year if someone has regular sexual intercourse and does not use contraception
- ☐ C. for a given contraceptive method, in one year how many out of 100 women become pregnant (with regular sexual activity)
- ☐ D. for a given contraceptive method, in one year with regular sexual activity what is the probability of pregnancy compared to those taking contraceptive pills

C

20. What does dysmenorrhoea mean?

- ☐ A. irregular bleeding not related to the menstrual cycle
- ☐ B. intermittent heavy menstrual bleeding
- ☐ C. intermittent lower abdominal pain without bleeding
- ☐ D. pain during menstruation

D

21. How frequently does endometriosis occur?

- ☐ A. endometriosis occurs in 25% of chronic pelvic pain cases, in 30% of women, and in 10% of infertile women
- ☐ B. occurs in 30% of infertile women, in 50% of chronic pelvic pain cases, otherwise in 10% of women
- ☐ C. occurs in 5% of women, in 30% with pelvic pain, in 15% in infertility
- ☐ D. occurs in 10% of women, in 20% of infertile women, in 30% of chronic pelvic pain cases

B

22. Which 3 symptoms are characteristic of endometriosis?

- ☐ A. pelvic pain, dizziness, weakness
- ☐ B. fever during menstruation, infertility, headache
- ☐ C. pain during menstruation, infertility, clear-content vesicles on the peritoneum
- ☐ D. pain during menstruation, painful intercourse, migraine

C

23. Which is not characteristic of endometriosis?

- ☐ A. oestrogen-dependent disease
- ☐ B. its main symptoms are pain and infertility
- ☐ C. bloody stool
- ☐ D. breast engorgement during menstruation

D

24. Select the correct statement!

- ☐ A. in endometriosis it is forbidden to take contraceptives because their oestrogen content may produce endometrial hyperplasia, which increases the pain
- ☐ B. use of a dienogest-containing agent is contraindicated in endometriosis
- ☐ C. a GnRH agonist is the first-choice agent in endometriosis
- ☐ D. the MIRENA IUD may be advantageous in adenomyosis

D

25. Which statement is true for bacterial vaginosis?

- ☐ A. vaginal pH > 4.5, the most common vaginal inflammation
- ☐ B. cottage-cheese-like discharge, high aerobic bacterial count
- ☐ C. malodorous discharge, inclusion bodies may be detectable in vaginal epithelial cells
- ☐ D. occurs only in sexually active women, and is well treated with ampicillin

A

26. Which symptom is not characteristic of bacterial vaginosis?

- ☐ A. clue cells are seen in the vaginal smear
- ☐ B. homogeneous, greyish-white discharge
- ☐ C. vaginal discharge pH value below 4.5
- ☐ D. when KOH is dropped onto the vaginal smear a foul fishy odour is perceived

C

27. Which of the following is not true?

- ☐ A. in bacterial vaginosis the count of Gardnerella vaginalis increases
- ☐ B. bacterial vaginosis can be treated with metronidazole and clindamycin
- ☐ C. the number of lactobacillus species decreases
- ☐ D. fluconazole must be given to prevent recurrence of bacterial vaginosis

D

28. Which factor does not increase the risk of myoma?

- ☐ A. multiparity
- ☐ B. obesity
- ☐ C. PCO syndrome
- ☐ D. family history of myoma

A

29. Select the incorrect answers!

- ☐ A. a myoma can cause miscarriage
- ☐ B. a myoma can cause a sensation of discomfort
- ☐ C. necrosis of a myoma nodule may be accompanied by pain
- ☐ D. bleeding disorder does not occur in myoma

D

30. PCO syndrome is characterised by the following symptoms, except:

- ☐ A. infertility
- ☐ B. acne
- ☐ C. hirsutism
- ☐ D. lower abdominal pain

D

31. What type of discharge characterises Trichomonas infection?

- ☐ A. yellowish discharge
- ☐ B. greenish-frothy discharge
- ☐ C. greyish-white discharge
- ☐ D. thin white discharge

B

32. Which statement is not true?

- ☐ A. in bacterial vaginosis the vaginal pH is above 4.5
- ☐ B. bacterial vaginosis is characterised by the presence of clue cells
- ☐ C. bacterial vaginosis occurs only in sexually active women
- ☐ D. in bacterial vaginosis aerobic bacteria proliferate, therefore it can be effectively treated with penicillin

D

33. Which statement is not characteristic of gonococcal infection?

- ☐ A. a possible complication is pyosalpinx
- ☐ B. it is characterised by mucopurulent cervicitis
- ☐ C. it is rarely asymptomatic
- ☐ D. it may be accompanied by painful urination

C

34. What is the definition of menopause? Mark the correct answer!

- ☐ A. the time when a woman begins a new life stage, which is accompanied by high serum FSH, LH, and oestrogen levels
- ☐ B. the last regular menstruation after which no further bleeding occurs for 12 months
- ☐ C. the period after the last menstruation
- ☐ D. all three statements are true

B

35. Select the correct sequence of the stages of labour!

- ☐ A. prodromal contractions - dilatation stage - placental stage - postplacental stage
- ☐ B. dilatation stage – placental stage – postplacental stage - expulsive stage
- ☐ C. dilatation stage – expulsive stage – placental stage – postplacental stage
- ☐ D. dilatation stage – expulsive stage – postplacental stage – stage of postpartum haemorrhage

C

36. What is a prodromal contraction?

- ☐ A. regular 5-minute contraction activity without cervical dilatation
- ☐ B. short uterine contractions occurring at irregular intervals
- ☐ C. irregular contractions lasting at least 30–40 seconds at the onset of labour
- ☐ D. 5-minute regular contraction activity beginning before rupture of membranes

B

37. What is the definition of birth?

- ☐ A. the birth of the fetus and its appendages after completion of the 24th week of gestation
- ☐ B. the birth of the fetus irrespective of gestational age
- ☐ C. the birth of the fetus and its appendages after the 28th week
- ☐ D. the birth of the fetus without the fetal appendages before the 24th week of gestation

A

38. What characterises afterpains?

- ☐ A. they occur after the birth of the fetus and as a result the placenta is born
- ☐ B. they are another name for placental pains

C

- ☐ C. they occur during the first days of the puerperium, especially during breastfeeding and in multiparas, as uterine contractions
- ☐ D. the afterpains cause the placenta to detach

D

39. Which statement is not true?

- ☐ A. in the expulsive stage the perineum bulges
- ☐ B. in the expulsive stage the head may retract between two bearing-down efforts
- ☐ C. in the expulsive stage an urge to defaecate appears
- ☐ D. in the expulsive stage it is no longer necessary to detect the fetal heart rate because it has no significance

A

40. Indicate the contraindications to vacuum extraction!

- ☐ A. fetal skull at the inlet, cervix in the process of effacement, deflexed attitude
- ☐ B. fetal asphyxia, weak uterine contractions
- ☐ C. anomalies of fetal cardiac activity
- ☐ D. fetal skull at the outlet, accompanied by poor contraction activity

Multiple-Response Coding

- A. if statements A, B and C are true
- B. if statements A and C are true
- C. if statements B and D are true
- D. if statement D is true
- E. if all statements are true

1. The advantages of laparoscopic intervention compared with other abdominal surgery:

- ☐ A. small incision on the abdomen
- ☐ B. the recovery time, the number of days in hospital, and the total time to full recovery are significantly reduced
- ☐ C. the incidence of postoperative adhesive complications is lower
- ☐ D. aesthetic result

A

2. Laparoscopic intervention can be performed:

- ☐ A. to clarify the causes of infertility
- ☐ B. for testing fallopian tube patency
- ☐ C. to take samples from abdominal organs or the peritoneal cavity in suspected tumour
- ☐ D. to clarify the background of chronic pelvic pain

E

3. During nursing care of a patient who has undergone laparoscopy one must always pay attention to:

- ☐ A. the amount of fluid administered and excreted
- ☐ B. the secretions draining through the drain
- ☐ C. vital functions
- ☐ D. the patient's level of consciousness

E

4. During nursing care of a patient after abdominal surgery the doctor must be notified immediately if the patient develops:

- ☐ A. severe retrosternal pain
- ☐ B. haemoptysis, bloody vomiting

E

- ☐ C. sudden onset cyanosis
- ☐ D. elevated temperature, fever

5. In paediatric-gynaecological examinations it is important to calm the child, which can be assisted by:

E

- ☐ A. ensuring the presence of the parent
- ☐ B. distracting the child by giving a toy to hold
- ☐ C. the doctor and the midwife being patient
- ☐ D. welcoming the child in the examination room in a friendly manner

6. Which of the following contraceptive methods belong to natural family planning:

A

- ☐ A. calendar method
- ☐ B. examination of cervical mucus
- ☐ C. measurement of waking (basal) temperature
- ☐ D. cervical cap

7. What are the advantages of applying the nursing process:

E

- ☐ A. it ensures specialised planning
- ☐ B. it perfects the continuity of care provided to the patient
- ☐ C. the necessary information about the patient is available to all team members
- ☐ D. it enables person-centred nursing
- ☐ E. it ensures and encourages the patient to participate in their own care

8. Which symptoms belong to the presumptive signs of pregnancy:

A

- ☐ A. nausea
- ☐ B. vomiting
- ☐ C. mood changes
- ☐ D. the absence of menstruation

9. The definitive signs of the onset of labour:

B

- ☐ A. rupture of the amniotic membranes
- ☐ B. breast engorgement
- ☐ C. regular contraction of the uterine musculature, labour pains
- ☐ D. the pregnant woman complains of increased nausea and vomiting

10. During the puerperium the mother should especially pay attention to:

E

- ☐ A. increased personal hygiene
- ☐ B. wash the perineal area several times a day
- ☐ C. prepare and wash the breast before breastfeeding as well
- ☐ D. frequent urination is important
- ☐ E. abundant fluid intake

11. What are the advantages of using the birthing chair:

A

- ☐ A. simple, easy to clean
- ☐ B. the expulsive stage is shortened
- ☐ C. the birth becomes easier
- ☐ D. it represents less physical strain for the midwife in supervising the birth

12. Within antenatal care the examinations that the midwife may perform independently according to professional guideline:

E

- ☐ A. external palpation of the pregnancy
- ☐ B. chemical or dipstick examination of the urine
- ☐ C. measurement of blood pressure and pulse
- ☐ D. observation and examination of the lower limb

13. Out-of-institution birth is not possible in the following cases:

E

- ☐ A. a fourth-degree perineal injury occurred at the previous birth
- ☐ B. if the mother has hypertension
- ☐ C. the pregnant woman is febrile
- ☐ D. in case of maternal heart disease
- ☐ E. if the pregnancy is the result of in vitro fertilisation

14. Indications for hospital transfer in out-of-institution birth:

B

- ☐ A. pathological fetal heart rate changes
- ☐ B. the newborn is lethargic
- ☐ C. prolapsed umbilical cord
- ☐ D. abnormalities of milk secretion

15. Meconium may indicate fetal jeopardy in the case that together with it:

E

- ☐ A. the CTG trace is non-reassuring
- ☐ B. there is a febrile state, or any sign of infection
- ☐ C. if oligohydramnios is also present
- ☐ D. meconium-stained amniotic fluid alone also indicates jeopardy.

16. What are the midwife's tasks in the expulsive stage?

E

- ☐ A. monitoring the mother's condition
- ☐ B. detecting the fetus
- ☐ C. directing the bearing-down efforts
- ☐ D. checking the fullness of the bladder
- ☐ E. assisting the delivery of the skull, shoulders, trunk

17. Indications for episiotomy include:

A

- ☐ A. in the case of a large fetus
- ☐ B. in cranial rotation abnormalities
- ☐ C. in a poorly dilating, scarred, rigid perineum
- ☐ D. in all cases, immediately after disappearance of the cervix

18. What are the most important principles of nursing care for gynaecological patients:

E

- ☐ A. individualised, needs-based nursing care
- ☐ B. creating a safe environment
- ☐ C. helping prevention and rehabilitation
- ☐ D. consideration of female age-related characteristics and age-appropriate gynaecological features

19. What are the most common surgery-related complications?

A

- ☐ A. haemorrhages
- ☐ B. circulatory and respiratory complications

- ☐ C. disturbances of urine formation and micturition
- ☐ D. postoperative good mood
- ☐ E. shock

A

20. Causes of DIC in obstetrics may include:

- ☐ A. preeclampsia
- ☐ B. septic shock
- ☐ C. premature placental separation
- ☐ D. IUGR

A

21. Signs of placental separation include:

- ☐ A. Küstner sign
- ☐ B. the uterine ridge formation
- ☐ C. bleeding accompanying the separation
- ☐ D. Schultze sign

A

22. Fetal cardiac activity may be examined by the midwife/nurse with:

- ☐ A. a fetoscope ("wooden ear")
- ☐ B. CTG
- ☐ C. a Doppler device
- ☐ D. ultrasound

E

23. Possible complications of epidural anaesthesia:

- ☐ A. accidental dural puncture
- ☐ B. hypotension
- ☐ C. infection
- ☐ D. epidural vascular injury

A

24. The most important aims of the first visit in antenatal care:

- ☐ A. determination of the expected date of delivery
- ☐ B. risk classification
- ☐ C. counselling
- ☐ D. selection of the mode of delivery

C

25. Certain signs of pregnancy include:

- ☐ A. elevated β -HCG value
- ☐ B. fetal heart activity
- ☐ C. changes of the genital organs
- ☐ D. perception of fetal movements

E

26. Antenatal care is based on the cooperation of the following persons:

- ☐ A. health visitor
- ☐ B. obstetrician-gynecologist specialist
- ☐ C. pregnant woman
- ☐ D. general practitioner

27. The signs suggestive of pregnancy include:

- ☐ A. elevated β -HCG value
- ☐ B. nausea
- ☐ C. fetal heart activity
- ☐ D. change in taste sensation

C

28. Fetal heart activity can be examined by:

- ☐ A. with a stethoscope
- ☐ B. with CTG
- ☐ C. with a Doppler device
- ☐ D. with ultrasound

E

29. During antenatal care it is mandatory to perform at every visit:

- ☐ A. urine protein test with sulfosalicylic acid or dipstick
- ☐ B. full urinalysis in the laboratory
- ☐ C. blood pressure measurement
- ☐ D. cervical examination

B

30. Important in the treatment/care of hyperemesis gravidarum:

- ☐ A. hospitalization
- ☐ B. i.v. fluid and electrolyte replacement
- ☐ C. administration of antiemetics
- ☐ D. steroid prophylaxis

A

31. Causes of spontaneous abortion may include:

- ☐ A. chromosomal abnormality
- ☐ B. low progesterone level
- ☐ C. septum uteri
- ☐ D. smoking

E

32. Causes of infertility may include:

- ☐ A. PCOS
- ☐ B. endometriosis
- ☐ C. hyperthyroidism
- ☐ D. azoospermia

E

33. When analysing a CTG trace we must consider the following variables:

- ☐ A. baseline fetal heart rate
- ☐ B. baseline variability
- ☐ C. presence or absence of accelerations
- ☐ D. presence or absence of decelerations

E

34. The purpose of prenatal consultation:

- ☐ A. reduce fear and anxiety
- ☐ B. improve quality of life during pregnancy
- ☐ C. avoid fetal developmental anomalies
- ☐ D. psychological support for the parents

E

35. Phenomenon resulting from nutrient deprivation during labour:

- ☐ A. ketosis
- ☐ B. hypoglycaemia
- ☐ C. sensation of hunger and thirst
- ☐ D. weakness

E

36. Causes of prolonged active labour may include:

- ☐ A. uterine factors (uterine inertia)
- ☐ B. cervical factors (rigid cervix)
- ☐ C. emotional factors (fear, pain, tension)
- ☐ D. maternal factors (dehydration, EDA)

E

37. For a midwife assisting an out-of-hospital birth, transfer of the labouring woman to hospital is indicated in the following cases:

- ☐ A. alarming FHR values
- ☐ B. gestational age less than 37 weeks
- ☐ C. gestational age greater than 41 weeks
- ☐ D. significant amount of dark, thick, particulate meconium in the amniotic fluid

E

38. Characteristics of uterine contractions:

- ☐ A. frequency
- ☐ B. duration
- ☐ C. intensity
- ☐ D. resting time

E

39. The neonatal examination (searching for anomalies) after birth includes:

- ☐ A. fontanelles, sutures, head
- ☐ B. body weight, body length, head circumference
- ☐ C. skin colour, pigmentation, rashes
- ☐ D. mouth, palate, nose, ear, eye

E

40. Possible consequences of puerperal infection include:

- ☐ A. endometritis
- ☐ B. peritonitis
- ☐ C. abscess
- ☐ D. fever

E

True/False Questions

The statement is true: A

The statement is false: B

7. By Leopold's manoeuvres we obtain information about the fetus's position, and we can determine the fetal lie, attitude, the presenting part and its relation to the pelvic inlet.

A

8. In Leopold's first position the fetus's back faces the mother's right side, whereas in the second position the fetus's back faces the mother's left side.

B

9. Antenatal care begins when the obstetrician-gynecologist specialist confirms an intrauterine pregnancy and simultaneously performs the risk classification.	A
10. According to Decree 26/2014 (IV.8.) EMMI regulating antenatal care, the number of ultrasound examinations during pregnancy was set at 4 occasions.	B
11. The second stage of labour is the expulsive stage, which is the period from the birth of the fetus to the delivery of the placenta.	B
12. By second-degree perineal tear we mean when, in addition to the perineal musculature, the musculus sphincter ani externus is also injured.	B
13. The aim of perineal protection is to guide the emergence of the skull and regulate its birth so as to protect the perineum from injury.	A
14. During management of preterm birth always ensure that a generous episiotomy is performed and aim for gentle delivery management.	A
15. Self-examination of the breasts in menstruating women is recommended monthly, always on days 8–10 after menstruation.	B
16. A proper diet, especially protein and calcium intake, and regular physical activity play an important role in the prevention of osteoporosis.	A
17. Gynecological screening is part of secondary prevention; its aim is to detect the disease in a still curable, complication-free stage.	A
18. Breast palpation is also part of the gynecological screening examination.	A
19. The condom is the only contraceptive method that also protects against certain sexually transmitted infections and is a recommended option for all age groups.	A
20. Insertion of an intrauterine device is optimal, in the presence of a negative cytology result, between days 5–7 following menstruation.	B
21. The dilation phase begins when the membranes rupture.	B
22. A full bladder can lead to prolongation of the expulsive stage.	A

23. When performing an episiotomy it is not necessary to protect the perineum.	B
24. In polyhydramnios the uterus is larger than expected and the fetal parts are difficult to palpate.	A
25. In active labour fetal heart sounds should be checked every 30 minutes.	B
26. During labour, rhythmic movements, by influencing the relationship between the fetus, the pelvis and gravity, have a favourable effect on the progress of labour.	A
27. Pregnancy increases the risk of venous thromboembolism, which is greater after caesarean section than after vaginal birth.	A
28. The newborn's lip and gum compress the areola.	A
29. The newborn is feeding adequately if the stool is loose and yellow.	A
30. Mastitis most commonly occurs in the 2nd–3rd week postpartum.	A

Relation Analysis

A. The statement is true, the reason is true, and there is a causal relationship between them. B. The statement is true, the reason is true, but there is no relationship between them. C. The statement is true, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them. D. The statement is false, the reason is true, and there is no relationship between them. E. The statement is false, the reason is false, and there is no relationship between them.	
1. Transient bradycardia is most commonly due to vena cava compression syndrome; therefore it is advisable first to turn the pregnant woman onto her left side, which resolves the problem.	A
2. At the first antenatal visit place great emphasis on taking an accurate medical history, because this may, in certain cases, facilitate establishing the correct diagnosis.	A
3. At the onset of the dilation phase the fetal skull performs the first rotation — the flexion — i.e. the fetal head moves away from the sternum.	C
4. In the placental stage a full bladder should not inhibit uterine contractions; unnecessary catheterisation is not recommended.	D

5. During the placental stage it is important to examine the placenta and the membranes, because thereby severe complications may develop in the puerperium.	C
6. The puerperium is understood as the one week following delivery, during which the reproductive organs regress to the pre-pregnancy state.	D
7. Uterine involution after delivery is slow, because after delivery the uterine fundus is palpable at the level of the umbilicus.	B
8. Uterine rupture is understood as a full-thickness tear of the uterine wall in the area above the vaginal vault, that is, uterine rupture is among the most severe obstetric complications.	B
9. When inserting a urethral catheter strict operating-theatre sterility must be observed, because the risk of nosocomial infection is very high.	A
10. In some high-risk pregnant women the requirement for vitamins and minerals is greater than usual, and this is most easily met with a multivitamin preparation, taking into account WHO recommendations.	A
11. In obesity the occurrence of macrosomia is more frequent, because gestational diabetes is usually present in the background.	A
12. The nipple also contains unmyelinated nerve endings, therefore a newborn suckling in an incorrect position can cause extreme pain.	A
13. Some types of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) have high and others low oncogenic potential, because in children who have completed their 13th year they can prevent the development process by vaccination.	B
14. In atonic haemorrhage it is important to empty the bladder, because the use of a catheter can prevent the development of infection.	C
15. During breastfeeding it is important to fully empty the breasts, because in the absence of this mastitis may develop.	A
16. The short stature characteristic of Turner syndrome is noticeable already in early childhood, because normal ovarian tissue cannot be demonstrated.	D
17. The most severe complication of every vaginal infection is ascensio, therefore they require immediate antibiotic treatment.	E

18. Currently the most effectively screenable gynaecological tumour is cervical cancer, because CA-125 is not sufficiently specific in the case of ovarian cancer.

B

19. HPV plays a role in the etiology of vulvar cancer, because vulvar cancer is primarily a disease of older age.

B

20. HPV plays a fundamental role in the etiology of cervical cancer, because it develops in all women who carry HPV.

C