1. **Punctajul: 10**  
**Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. What is the blood group?  
a) [ ] A complex of leukocyte's antigens  
b) [ ] A complex of immunoglobulins  
c) [x] A complex of erythrocyte's antigens  
d) [ ] A complex of platelet's antigens  
e) [ ] Antigens of transplantation  

2. **Punctajul: 10**  
**Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. During the determination of blood group with monoclonal antibodies (Tsolidon-test), agglutination was obtained with Tsolidon Anti-B and no agglutination was registered with Tsolidon Anti-A. Indicate the correct blood group.  
a) [ ] 0(I)  
b) [ ] A(II)  
c) [x] B(III)  
d) [ ] AB(IV)  
e) [ ] Error in blood group determination  

3. **Punctajul: 10**  
**Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. The most frequent way of blood transfusion is:  
a) [x] Intravenous way  
b) [ ] Intraarterial way  
c) [ ] Intraosseous way  
d) [ ] Intraaortic way  
e) [ ] Intracardiac way  

4. **Punctajul: 10**  
**Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. What temperature is required for RBC (red blood cells) concentrate preservation?  
a) [ ] 0°C  
b) [ ] -2-4°C  
c) [x] +4-6°C  
d) [ ] +8+10°C  
e) [ ] 0+1°C  

5. **Punctajul: 10**  
**Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. Select the correct method of blood transfusion for biological test?  
a) [ ] Bolus transfusion of 25 ml of blood, repeated twice with interval of 3-5 minutes  
b) [x] Bolus transfusion of 25 ml of blood, repeated thrice with interval of 3-5 minutes  
c) [ ] Slow transfusion of blood during 15 minutes, followed by 3-5 minutes of expectation  
d) [ ] Single bolus transfusion of 25 ml of blood  
e) [ ] Biological test is performed only in case of plasma transfusion  

6. **Punctajul: 10**  
**Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. What complications of blood transfusion do not refer to the infectious?  
a) [ ] Syphilis  
b) [ ] Viral hepatitis B,C,D  
c) [ ] HIV infection  
d) [x] Hemolytic shock  
e) [x] Acute heart dilatation  

7. **Punctajul: 10**  
**Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify which of the listed conditions are related to surgical infection.

a) [ ] Acute pneumonia
b) [x] Acute hydradenitis
c) [x] Liver abscess
d) [x] Postoperative wound suppuration
e) [ ] Chronic pyelonephritis

---

8. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. What infectious processes are related to acute specific surgical infection?

a) [x] Anthrax
b) [ ] Syphilis
c) [x] Tetanus
d) [ ] Actinomycosis
e) [ ] Tuberculosis

---

9. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. What does suggest the symptom of fluctuations in the surgical soft tissue infection?

a) [x] Formation of the cavity filled with pus
b) [ ] Presence of inflammatory process in the phase of infiltration
c) [ ] Presence of gas in the tissues
d) [ ] Anaerobic non-clostridial nature of infection
e) [ ] Involvement in the pathological process of deeper lying organs

---

10. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the typical changes in blood analysis during acute surgical infection.

a) [x] Leukocytosis
b) [ ] Thrombocytosis
c) [x] Shift of leukocyte formula to the left
d) [x] Increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate
e) [ ] Eosinophilia

---

11. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. In case of furuncle a purulent inflammation develops in:

a) [ ] Subcutaneous adipose tissue
b) [ ] Sebaceous gland
c) [ ] Skin
d) [x] Hair follicle
e) [ ] Sweat gland

---

12. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. In which cases are required hospitalizations of patients with furuncle?

a) [ ] With furuncle of hip in a child 7 years
b) [x] With furuncle in phase of abscess formation in a patient with severe diabetes
c) [ ] With the localization of furuncle on the foot and inability to support the limb
d) [x] With the localization of furuncle in the nasolabial triangle
e) [ ] With history of furuncle disease

---

13. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. A purulent inflammation of sweat glands is called:

a) [ ] Carbuncle
b) [ ] Hydrosalpinx

c) [ ] Furuncle

d) [x] Hydradenitis

e) [ ] Axillary streptococcal dermatitis

--------------------

14. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Which of the statements relating to the phlegmon are correct?
a) [x] Suppurative process spreads along fascial and adipose spaces
b) [ ] An accumulation of pus is limited by pyogenic capsule
c) [ ] Symptoms of intoxication are usually not expressed
d) [ ] Condition of patients remains satisfactory
e) [x] Patients require hospitalization and emergency surgery under general or regional anesthesia

--------------------

15. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Carbuncle is characterized by the following features:
a) [x] Usually develops in the occipital and interscapular areas
b) [ ] Does not develop in diabetic patients
c) [ ] Skin over the focus of inflammation is not altered
d) [x] An abscess has the form of "honeycomb"
e) [x] Symptom of fluctuation is not typical

--------------------

16. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. A typical causative microbial agent of erysipelas is a:
a) [x] Streptococcus pyogenes
b) [ ] Staphylococcus aureus
c) [ ] Escherichia coli
d) [ ] Pneumococcus
e) [ ] Pseudomonas aeruginosa

--------------------

17. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the clinical forms of erysipelas.
a) [x] Phlegmonous form
b) [ ] Abscess formation form
c) [x] Bullous form
d) [x] Necrotic form
e) [x] Erythematous form

--------------------

18. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the typical symptoms of acute mastitis.
a) [x] Increased body temperature
b) [ ] Nipple retraction on the side of inflammation
c) [x] Pain and bloating in the mammary gland
d) [ ] Skin in the form of "orange peel"
e) [ ] Serous and hemorrhagic discharge from the nipple

--------------------

19. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. According to classification of surgical infection by clinical evolution, tetanus refers to:
a) [ ] Chronic non-specific infection
b) [ ] Chronic specific infection
c) [x] Acute specific infection
d) [ ] Acute putrid infection
e) [ ] Acute anaerobic infection

20. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. What characterizes lymphangitis?

a) [x] Without treatment leads to bacteremia
b) [ ] Is a purulent inflammation of lymph nodes
c) [ ] Is a primary disease
d) [x] Is a complication of another infectious process
e) [ ] Requires surgical drainage

21. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. What differentiates the abscess from the phlegmon?

a) [ ] Need in urgent surgery
b) [ ] Severe pain in the lesion area
c) [ ] Leukocytosis
d) [x] Collection of pus is limited from surrounded tissues
e) [ ] High fever

22. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. On what basis bleeding are classified into "per diabrosis", "per rexin" and "per diapedesis"?

a) [ ] In accordance to the anatomical principles
b) [x] In accordance to the mechanism of occurring
c) [ ] In accordance to the external environment
d) [ ] In accordance to the evaluation
e) [ ] In accordance to the time of occurring

23. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Which of these bleeding refers to the internal?

a) [x] Bleeding from gastric ulcer
b) [x] Intramuscular hematoma
c) [ ] Bleeding from the cutting leg wound
d) [x] Pulmonary bleeding
e) [x] Bleeding into the joint cavity

24. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Which of these bleeding refers to the internal intracavitary?

a) [ ] Bleeding from gastric ulcer
b) [x] Bleeding in to the pleural cavity
c) [ ] Uterine bleeding
d) [x] Bleeding into the joint cavity
e) [x] Cardiac tamponade

25. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the possible causes of bleeding.

a) [x] Trauma
b) [x] Destruction of vessel wall in a purulent process
c) [x] Disturbances of permeability of the vascular wall
d) [ ] Myocardial infarction
e) [ ] Anaerobic clostridial gangrene

26. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the consequences of bleeding?
a) [ ] Hypostatic pneumonia
b) [ ] Blood concentration
c) [x] Decreasing of circulating blood volume
d) [x] Acute anemia
e) [ ] Hemophilia

27. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the reaction of organism to hemorrhage, which refers to the phase of compensation.
a) [x] Blood dilution (hemodilution)
b) [x] Centralization of the blood circulation
c) [ ] Decentralization of the blood circulation
d) [x] Hyperventilation
e) [x] Inclusion of renal compensation mechanism

28. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the pathological phenomena of organism, which develop in the terminal phase of hemorrhage.
a) [x] Acidosis
b) [ ] Centralization of the blood circulation
c) [x] Toxemia
d) [x] Decentralization of the blood circulation
e) [x] Blood dilution (hemodilution)

29. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the local symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding?
a) [x] Hematemesis
b) [ ] Epistaxis
c) [ ] Hemoperitoneum
d) [ ] Hemoptysis
e) [x] Melena

30. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. A "coffee-grounds" vomiting is characteristic for:
a) [ ] Intestinal obstruction
b) [ ] Acute pancreatitis
c) [x] Gastroduodenal hemorrhage
d) [ ] Injury of spleen
e) [ ] Bacterial pulmonary destruction

31. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the general symptoms of hemorrhage.
a) [x] Tachycardia
b) [ ] Melena
c) [x] Paleness
d) [ ] Blood vomiting
32. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. Which laboratory parameters reflect the severity of blood loss?  
a) [x] Red blood cells  
b) [] Leukocytes  
c) [x] Hemoglobin  
d) [x] Hematocrit  
e) [] Serum protein  

33. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. What methods of hemostasis refer to temporary?  
a) [] Vessel ligation in the wound  
b) [x] Digital compression of vessel  
c) [x] Application of tourniquet  
d) [] Application of compressive bandage  
e) [x] Maximal flexion of extremity in the joint  

34. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. The penetration of pathogenic organisms in the soft tissues of hands most often occurs:  
a) [] By hematogenous route  
b) [x] Through the callus, cracks of the skin  
c) [] By lymphogenous route  
d) [x] With small foreign bodies (splinters, pieces of metal)  
e) [] From infected phalangeal and wrist bones  

35. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. Specify the superficial forms of felon.  
a) [x] Subcutaneous  
b) [] Tenosynovitis  
c) [] Pandaktylitis  
d) [x] Paronychia  
e) [x] Cutaneous  

36. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. The term "pandaktylitis" refers to:  
a) [] Purulent inflammation of all fingers of hand  
b) [] Purulent inflammation of all digits of foot  
c) [x] Purulent inflammation of all tissues of one finger of hand  
d) [] Purulent inflammation of all tissues of one digit of foot  
e) [] Fusion of all fingers of hand or foot  

37. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. Edema of the dorsal surface of hand in phlegmon of the palmar surface:  
a) [] Is noted extremely rare  
b) [] Is due exceptionally to rupture of pus on the dorsal surface of hand  
c) [x] Is noted in most cases  
d) [x] Is due to features of lymph drainage  
e) [x] Appears early as a result of friable structure of the subcutaneous tissue
38. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. What location of abscess is defined as a felon?

a) [x] Palmar surface of nail phalanx of hand finger  
b) [ ] Plantar surface of nail phalanx of feet finger  
c) [ ] Pirogov-Parona's cellular space of forearm  
d) [x] Nail area of hand finger  
e) [ ] Dorsal surface of proximal phalanx of hand finger  
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

39. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. What characterizes the paronychia?

a) [x] Process can become chronic  
b) [x] On pressing from under nail fold is released a drop of pus  
c) [x] Infection results from trauma to the eponychial or paronychial region  
d) [x] In the nail fold appear mild pain, swelling and redness  
e) [ ] Abscess can spread to the palmar surface of nail phalanx in the form of "hourglass"  
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

40. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. What characterizes the bone felon?

a) [x] Process can become chronic  
b) [ ] Bone felon of I and V fingers can spread to the deep cellular spaces of forearm  
c) [x] As a rule, this is an outcome of untreated subcutaneous felon  
d) [ ] Infection penetrates in the bone through the cracks of skin  
e) [x] Typical localization is the nail phalanx  
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

41. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CS. Radiographic changes at bone felon appear:

a) [ ] On the next day after the onset of disease  
b) [ ] After 3-5 days after the onset of disease  
c) [ ] After 5-7 days after the onset of disease  
d) [x] After 10-12 days after the onset of disease  
e) [ ] After 1.5-2 months after the onset of disease  
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

42. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. Specify the anatomical forms of phlegmon of the dorsal hand surface.

a) [ ] Skin abscess  
b) [ ] Phlegmon of midpalmar space  
c) [ ] Interdigital (commissural) phlegmon  
d) [x] Subcutaneous phlegmon  
e) [x] Subaponeurotic phlegmon  
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

43. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. What are the main causes of malnutrition in surgical patients?

a) [x] Interruption of normal food intake during the preoperative diagnostic tests  
b) [x] A pathological process itself, that affects the patient  
c) [ ] Administration of antibiotics, which reduce nutrient absorption  
d) [ ] Depressed state and loss of appetite in patients, who are awaiting surgery
e) [x] Restriction of food intake after majority of the surgical procedures

44. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. Which from laboratory parameters is most closely correlates with the body protein deficiency?

a) [x] Serum albumin  
b) [ ] Serum prothrombin  
c) [ ] Serum globulin  
d) [ ] Blood protein  
e) [ ] Lymphocyte count in blood

45. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. The calculation of the body mass index is done using following formula:

a) [ ] % lymphocytes x WBC / 100  
b) [x] Weight (kg) / height (m^2)  
c) [ ] Actual weight (100) / ideal weight  
d) [ ] 48.1 kg for height 152 cm plus 1.1 kg for every 1 cm over 152 cm  
e) [ ] Weight (g) / height (cm^2)

46. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. What values of the body mass index are corresponding to morbid obesity?

a) [ ] 18.5-24.9  
b) [ ] 25.0-29.9  
c) [ ] 30.0-34.9  
d) [ ] 35.0-39.9  
e) [x] 40 and more

47. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. For what patients the enteral feeding is indicated?

a) [x] Who have functional digestive tract, but unable sustain an adequate oral intake  
b) [ ] Who have upper entero-cutaneous fistulas  
c) [ ] Who have intestinal obstruction  
d) [ ] Who have upper gastrointestinal bleeding  
e) [ ] Who have severe diarrhea

48. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CM. For what patients the parenteral nutrition is indicated?

a) [x] After a massive bowel resection  
b) [ ] With diabetes mellitus  
c) [x] In early postoperative period after partial gastrectomy  
d) [ ] In early postoperative period after hemorrhoidectomy  
e) [ ] In neurological coma

49. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CM. What complications are typical for morbid obesity?

a) [x] Systemic hypertension  
b) [x] Type II diabetes  
c) [ ] Osteomyelitis  
d) [x] Joint diseases  
e) [x] Cholelithiasis

50. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. What complications are characteristics for morbid obesity?

a) [x] Fat induced liver diseases
b) [x] Thromboembolic disorders
c) [x] Psychosocial problems
d) [x] Endocrine dysfunction
e) [ ] Peptic ulcer disease

51. Punctajul: 10  Autor: catedra
CM. What ways are used for enteral feedings administration?

a) [x] Via nasogastric tube
b) [x] Via gastrostomy
c) [ ] Via Sengstaken-Blakemore esophagogastric tube
d) [ ] Via rectal tube
e) [ ] Via subclavian venous catheter

52. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. The local manifestations of wounds are following:

a) [x] Bleeding
b) [x] Pain
c) [ ] Damage of inner organs
d) [x] Dehiscence
e) [ ] Shock

53. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. Severity of pain in wound depends on the following factors:

a) [x] Duration of injure
b) [ ] Intensity of bleeding
c) [x] Number of nerve endings in the tissues of damaged zone
d) [x] Acuteness of traumatic agent
e) [ ] Power of immune response

54. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. Intensity of bleeding from a wound is determined by:

a) [x] Status of systemic hemodynamics
b) [ ] Speed of damage
c) [ ] Depth of wound
d) [x] Status of coagulation system
e) [x] Diameter and type (arterial or venous) of damaged vessel

55. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. What wounds are distinguished depending on the nature of traumatic agent?

a) [x] Chopped
b) [x] Lacerated
c) [x] Cut
d) [x] Gunshot
e) [ ] Accidental

56. Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. To what type of wounds according to the nature of traumatic agent should be attributed a surgical incision?
a) [ ] Industrial wound  
b) [ ] Stub wound  
c) [ ] Compound wound  
d) [x] Cut wound  
e) [ ] Accidental wound

57. **Punctajul**: 10  **Autor**: Dn Iacub  
CM. Specify the clinical features of stab wounds.  
a) [ ] Dehiscence of wound borders is significant  
b) [x] High risk of injury of inner structures  
c) [x] Dehiscence of wound borders is not significant  
d) [x] External bleeding is not major  
e) [ ] Occurs in animal bites

58. **Punctajul**: 10  **Autor**: Dn Iacub  
CS. Specify the type of wounds, which is the most contaminated.  
a) [ ] Chopped wound  
b) [ ] Stab wound  
c) [ ] Contusioned wound  
d) [ ] Cut wound  
e) [x] Bite wound

59. **Punctajul**: 10  **Autor**: Dn Iacub  
CM. According to classification by grade of contamination, wounds are divided into:  
a) [x] Contaminated  
b) [x] Aseptic  
c) [ ] Necrotic  
d) [ ] Putrid  
e) [x] Purulent

60. **Punctajul**: 10  **Autor**: Dn Iacub  
CS. It is known that purulent process in the wound develops when the concentration of microorganisms more than:  
a) [x] $10^5$ (100,000) of microorganisms on 1 gram of tissue  
b) [ ] $10^4$ (10,000) of microorganisms on 1 gram of tissue  
c) [ ] $10^3$ (1,000) of microorganisms on 1 gram of tissue  
d) [ ] $10^2$ (100) of microorganisms on 1 gram of tissue  
e) [ ] $10^1$ (10) of microorganisms on 1 gram of tissue

61. **Punctajul**: 10  **Autor**: Dn Iacub  
CM. What wounds of the abdomen should be considered as penetrating?  
a) [x] Wounds, associated with injury of skin, subcutaneous adipose tissues, aponeurosis, parietal peritoneum, and bowel  
b) [ ] Wounds, associated with injury of skin and subcutaneous adipose tissues  
c) [ ] Wounds, associated with injury of skin, subcutaneous adipose tissues, and aponeurosis  
d) [ ] Wounds, associated with injury of skin, subcutaneous adipose tissues, aponeurosis, and muscles of the anterior abdominal wall  
e) [x] Wounds, associated with injury of skin, subcutaneous adipose tissues, aponeurosis, muscles of the anterior abdominal wall, and parietal peritoneum

62. **Punctajul**: 10  **Autor**: Dn Iacub
CM. What zones of tissue alteration are distinguished in gunshot wounds?

a) [x] Zone of primary traumatic necrosis
b) [ ] Zone of traumatic edema
c) [x] Wound channel
d) [x] Zone of molecular concussion
e) [ ] Zone of tertiary necrosis

63. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub

CM. What features differentiate the gunshot wound?

a) [x] Presence of three zones of tissue alteration
b) [ ] Heals by primary wound healing
c) [x] Complicated anatomical character of wound channel
d) [x] High grade of contamination
e) [ ] Primary surgical processing of wound is finished by placement of sutures

64. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub

CM. The following phases of wound healing process are distinguished:

a) [ ] Secondary wound healing
b) [x] Epithelization and reorganization of scar
c) [x] Proliferation
d) [ ] Primary wound healing
e) [x] Inflammation

65. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub

CS. What cells possess a main role in the second phase of wound healing process (phase of proliferation)?

a) [ ] Lymphocytes
b) [x] Fibroblasts
c) [ ] Macrophages
d) [ ] Neutrophils
e) [ ] Platelets

66. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub

CS. What is granulation tissue?

a) [ ] Epithelial tissue, which covers wound defect
b) [ ] Firm scar tissue
c) [ ] Necrotic tissue with high contents of microorganisms
d) [x] Gentle connective tissue with newly formed capillaries
e) [ ] Dense clot in the wound, which is formed as a result of adhesion and aggregation of platelets and thrombosis of capillaries and small veins

67. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub

CS. Wound epithelization begins:

a) [ ] From the middle of wound
b) [ ] From the depth of wound
c) [x] From the edges of wound
d) [ ] From the area of wound with the best blood supply
e) [ ] Simultaneously from the entire surface of wound

68. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub

CM. Types of wound healing include:
a) [x] Healing under scab  
b) [ ] Primary deferred wound healing  
c) [x] Secondary wound healing  
d) [x] Primary wound healing  
e) [ ] Early secondary wound healing

69. **Punctajul:** 10 **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. How, as usual, heal superficial wounds?  
a) [ ] By secondary wound healing  
b) [ ] By primary deferred wound healing  
c) [x] By healing under scab  
d) [ ] By primary wound healing  
e) [ ] By early secondary wound healing

70. **Punctajul:** 10 **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. To local complication of wounds refers:  
a) [ ] Hemorrhagic shock  
b) [ ] Traumatic shock  
c) [ ] Sepsis  
d) [x] Suppuration of wound  
e) [ ] Syndrome of intoxication

71. **Punctajul:** 10 **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. What complications occur in the third phase of wound healing process (phase of epithelization and reorganization of scar)?  
a) [ ] Hemothorax  
b) [x] Eventration  
c) [ ] Wound cachexy  
d) [ ] Wound sepsis  
e) [x] Keloid scar

72. **Punctajul:** 10 **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. What refers to the measures of first medical aid for wounds?  
a) [x] Immobilization of injured extremity  
b) [ ] Primary surgical processing of the wound  
c) [x] Application of aseptic bandage on the wound  
d) [ ] Administration of antibiotics  
e) [x] Application of hemostatic tourniquet

73. **Punctajul:** 10 **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CM. A primary surgical processing of contaminated wound include:  
a) [ ] Radiation of wound with ultra-violet rays  
b) [x] Drainage of wound  
c) [x] Excision of necrotic tissues  
d) [x] Removal of foreign bodies from the wound  
e) [x] Exploration of wound channel

74. **Punctajul:** 10 **Autor:** Dnl Iacub  
CS. What type of suture is applied after primary surgical processing of the gunshot wound?  
a) [ ] Primary suture  
b) [ ] Primary deferred suture
c) [ ] Early secondary suture
d) [ ] Late secondary suture
e) [x] Sutures are not placed

75. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. For the early lysis and removal of necrotic tissue from the wound is used:
a) [ ] Antibiotics  
b) [ ] Solution of hydrogen peroxide  
c) [ ] Water-soluble ointments (Levosin, Levomikol)  
d) [x] Proteolytic enzymes  
e) [ ] Boric acid

76. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CM. In what circumstances the injury, even small-caliber vessels may be accompanied by severe bleeding, and to be life-threatening for patient?
a) [x] In patients with liver cirrhosis  
b) [ ] In patients with low blood pressure  
c) [x] In patients with hemophilia  
d) [x] In patients, receiving anticoagulants  
e) [ ] In severe drunken patients

77. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. In case of a large wound of the anterior abdomen with evisceration of inner organs, the first medical aid consists in:
a) [ ] Antibiotics administration  
b) [x] Large aseptic dressing  
c) [ ] Clean the skin surrounding the wound with any antiseptic  
d) [ ] Immediate suturing of the abdominal wound  
e) [ ] Clean the eviscerated inner organs with any antiseptic

78. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. Primary deferred sutures on the wound are placed:
a) [x] On 5-6 days after primary surgical processing of the wound, prior to the growth of granulation tissue  
b) [ ] Immediately after primary surgical processing of the wound  
c) [ ] After development of granulation, but prior to formation of scar tissue  
d) [ ] After excision of granulation tissue in the wound  
e) [ ] After development of scar tissue and phenomenon of wound contraction

79. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CM. Specify medications that are recommended for the treatment of purulent wounds in the second phase of wound healing process.
a) [ ] Proteolytic enzymes  
b) [ ] Hydrophilic water-soluble ointments  
c) [x] Fat-soluble ointments  
d) [ ] Alcohol  
e) [x] Solcoseril and Actoveghin ointments
80. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. Select the possible causes for development of acute limb ischemia.

a) [x] Arterial trauma
b) [ ] Stenosis of the vessel lumen with an atherosclerotic plaque
c) [x] Arterial embolism
d) [x] Arterial thrombosis
e) [ ] Thrombophlebitis

81. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CS. Sensorial disorders (paresthesia, hypo- or anesthesia) and motor deficit (paresis, paralysis) are characteristic for:

a) [x] Syndrome of acute ischemia
b) [ ] Syndrome of chronic ischemia
c) [ ] Acute venous thrombosis
d) [ ] Chronic venous insufficiency
e) [ ] Lymphedema

82. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. Specify clinical signs, which are characteristic for the final stage of acute limb ischemia:

a) [ ] Significant dilatation of subcutaneous veins
b) [ ] Severe hip edema and foot hyperemia
c) [x] Evident paleness and hypothermia of the foot
d) [x] Moderate calf edema
e) [x] Foot paralysis and flexion knee contracture

83. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CS. The group of symptoms known as "6P" is characteristic for:

a) [x] Acute limb ischemia
b) [ ] Chronic limb ischemia
c) [ ] Arterial aneurysm
d) [ ] Acute vein thrombosis
e) [ ] Chronic venous insufficiency

84. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. Indicate the signs that are not refer to the "6P" group of symptoms.

a) [ ] Paresthesia
b) [ ] Pallor
c) [x] Polyuria
d) [x] Poikilocytosis
e) [ ] Pain

85. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CS. Peripheral arterial embolism is manifested with syndrome of:

a) [ ] Chronic venous insufficiency
b) [ ] Chronic ischemia
c) [x] Acute ischemia
d) [ ] Disseminated intravascular coagulation
e) [ ] Aneurysmal dilatation of artery

86. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**
CM. What comorbidities (concomitant diseases) are typical for patients with acute limb ischemia caused by arterial embolism?

a) [ ] Type II diabetes mellitus
b) [x] Atrial fibrillation
c) [ ] Varicose veins of lower limbs
d) [x] Myocardial infarction
e) [x] Abdominal aortic aneurysm

---

87. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CM. Indicate the typical symptoms of acute ischemia of lower limb.

a) [x] Sensory deficit (lack of sensation) at the level of the foot
b) [ ] Intermittent claudication
c) [ ] Significant thigh edema
d) [x] Motor deficit (limitation or lack of movements) at the level of the foot
e) [ ] Systolic bruit over the arteries of the foot

---

88. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. What is the sepsis?

a) [ ] Presence of bacteria in the bloodstream with purulent metastasis into the tissues and organs
b) [ ] A microbial phenomenon characterized by a local inflammatory response to the presence of microorganisms
c) [ ] Presence and active multiplication of bacteria in the bloodstream
d) [ ] Presence of bacteria in the bloodstream
e) [x] An infectious process accompanied by an acute inflammatory reaction with systemic manifestations

---

89. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CS. What is the septicemia?

a) [ ] An infectious process accompanied by an acute inflammatory reaction with systemic manifestations
b) [ ] A microbial phenomenon characterized by a local inflammatory response to the presence of microorganisms
c) [x] Presence and active multiplication of bacteria in the bloodstream
d) [ ] Presence of bacteria in the bloodstream
e) [ ] Presence of bacteria in the bloodstream with purulent metastasis into the tissues and organs

---

90. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CM. For diagnosis of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) the following criteria are used:

a) [x] White blood cell (WBC) count
b) [ ] Systolic blood pressure
c) [x] Temperature
d) [x] Respiratory rate
e) [x] Heart rate

---

91. **Punctajul:** 10  **Autor:** Dnl Iacub

CM. What confirms the presence of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)?

a) [x] White blood cell (WBC) count > 12,000/mm3
b) [x] White blood cell (WBC) count < 4,000/mm3
c) Systolic blood pressure < 90 mm Hg

d) Respiratory rate < 14 breaths/min

e) Respiratory rate > 20 breaths/min

92. **Punctajul: 10 Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. Which of the following results of investigations is crucial to confirm the diagnosis of sepsis?

a) [x] Positive blood culture
b) [ ] Leukocytosis with a left shift
c) [ ] High level of serum cytokines (TNF)
d) [ ] Increased level of C-reactive protein
e) [ ] High contents of procalcitonin in the blood

93. **Punctajul: 10 Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. The most frequent causative bacterial agent of gas gangrene is:

a) [ ] Clostridium histolyticum
b) [ ] Clostridium oedematiens
c) [ ] Clostridium tetani
d) [x] Clostridium perfringens
e) [ ] Clostridium septicum

94. **Punctajul: 10 Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the wounds with a high risk of anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene) development.

a) [x] With heavy soil contamination
b) [x] With massive damage of muscles and bones
c) [x] With profound and narrow wound channel (gunshot wound)
d) [x] With ischemia of tissue caused by vessel injury, or a tourniquet placed for a long time
e) [ ] Cut wounds, closed tightly with primary sutures

95. **Punctajul: 10 Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CS. Crepitus defined on palpation in anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissue is associated with:

a) [ ] Penetration of air from the gastrointestinal tract into the wound in postoperative form of infection
b) [ ] Friction of bone fragments in the wounds received in open fractures
c) [ ] Production a lot of exotoxines
d) [x] Production of gas in tissue
e) [ ] Penetration of air from the external environment through the wound channel

96. **Punctajul: 10 Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. What is the aim of longitudinal incisions (fasciotomy) in anaerobic clostridial infection (gas gangrene) of extremity?

a) [ ] To simplify the excision of necrotized and visual devitalized tissues
b) [ ] To accelerate the wound healing
c) [x] To decrease the compartment syndrome and tissue ischemia
d) [x] To improve the access of air to wound channel
e) [ ] To prevent the multiplication of clostridia spores

97. **Punctajul: 10 Autor:** Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify methods, which may be helpful for diagnosis of anaerobic non-clostridial infection of soft tissue.

a) [x] Cultures and incubation of microorganisms under anaerobic conditions
b) [x] Gram stain of the infected tissues or exudates

c) [ ] Biochemical tests for determination of the serum cytokines level

d) [ ] Detection of toxins in infected tissues through enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

e) [x] Gas-liquid chromatography of the infected tissues or exudates

98. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**

CM. What is correctly characterizes tetanus?

a) [x] Although rare, the tetanus can not been eradicated

b) [ ] Infection caused by anaerobic microorganisms with preferential affection of fat and conjunctive tissues

c) [x] Neonatal tetanus accounts for 50% of the tetanus-related deaths in developing countries

d) [x] The disease is not passed from one person to the next

e) [x] Mortality rate for severe tetanus may be as high as 60%

99. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**

CS. What form of tetanus is less dangerous?

a) [ ] Generalized

b) [ ] Postinjection (after vaccine administration)

c) [x] Local

d) [ ] Neonatal

e) [ ] Cephalic

100. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**

CM. Specify the measures for tetanus prevention.

a) [ ] Administration of pharmacologic agents that treat muscle spasms

b) [x] Administration of tetanus toxoid in combination with diphtheria toxoid and pertussis vaccine (DTP) to children

c) [x] Revaccination is performed each 10 years

d) [ ] Passive immunization with human tetanus immune globulin

e) [ ] Administration of broad-spectrum antibiotics

101. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**

CM. The increased risk of sepsis have:

a) [x] Patients with diabetes mellitus

b) [x] Patients with systemic lupus erythematosus

c) [ ] Men

d) [ ] Women

e) [ ] Patients with atherosclerosis

102. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**

CS. Specify the microbial agent, which is least likely to cause sepsis.

a) [ ] Bacteroides fragilis

b) [ ] Escherichia Coli

c) [ ] Klebsiella

d) [x] Candida

e) [ ] Staphylococcus

103. **Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub**

CM. What pathophysiological mechanisms contribute to the development of ischemia and create
anaerobic conditions in anaerobic clostridial infection of soft tissues (gas gangrene)?

a) [ ] Spread of gas along the fascial planes
b) [x] Increased pressure in the fascial spaces due to edema
c) [x] Disturbance of circulation due to thrombosis of peripheral blood vessels
d) [ ] Spontaneous thrombosis of large arteries
e) [ ] Rapid multiplication of microorganisms

104.  Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. Non-clostridial anaerobic infection can clinically manifest as phlegmon with extensive damage of the following tissues:

a) [ ] Skin (dermatitis)
b) [x] Subcutaneous adipose tissue (cellulitis)
c) [x] Connective tissue (fasciitis)
d) [x] Muscles (myositis)
e) [ ] Bone tissue (osteomyelitis)

105.  Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify clinical situations which correspond to diabetic foot syndrome definition provided by WHO.

a) [ ] Diabetic neuropathy without foot ulcer, gangrene or infection
b) [ ] Infected plantar wound in diabetic patient without neuro- and angiopathy
c) [x] Foot ulcer associated with diabetic neuropathy
d) [x] Toe gangrene associated with angiopathy in diabetic patient
e) [ ] Foot ulcer in non-diabetic patient with atherosclerosis

106.  Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. Foot ulcer develops in:

a) [ ] Less than 1% of patients with diabetes mellitus
b) [ ] Less than 5% of patients with diabetes mellitus
c) [x] 10-15% of patients with diabetes mellitus
d) [ ] More than 50% of patients with diabetes mellitus
e) [ ] More than 90% of patients with diabetes mellitus

107.  Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. Specify the most frequent form of diabetic foot.

a) [ ] Ischemic
b) [ ] Osteoarthropathic
c) [x] Neuropathic
d) [ ] Neuroischemic
e) [ ] Osteomyelitic

108.  Punctajul: 10  Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. Specify the form of diabetic foot which most frequently results in major amputation

a) [ ] Ischemic
b) [ ] Osteoarthropathic
c) [ ] Neuropathic
d) [x] Neuroischemic
e) [ ] Osteomyelitic
CM. Screening for diabetic foot syndrome includes the following tests:

- a) [x] Foot inspection for ulcers, gangrene, infection
- b) [ ] Determination of endogenous insulin level
- c) [x] Palpation of plantar pulses
- d) [x] Semmes-Weinstein test
- e) [ ] Duplex ultrasound of arteries of lower limbs

CM. For neuropathic form of diabetic foot are characteristic:

- a) [x] Presence of painless plantar ulcers with hyperkeratosis
- b) [ ] Presence of very painful necrosis at the toes
- c) [ ] Absence of foot pulses
- d) [x] Warm and dry foot skin
- e) [x] Evident foot deformation

CM. For ischemic form of diabetic foot are characteristic:

- a) [ ] Presence of painless plantar ulcers with hyperkeratosis
- b) [x] Presence of very painful necrosis at the toes
- c) [x] Absence of foot pulses
- d) [ ] Warm and dry foot skin
- e) [x] Systolic bruit at the femoral artery

CM. The following methods are used for confirmation of circulatory disturb in ischemic form of diabetic foot:

- a) [x] Determination of ankle-brachial index
- b) [ ] Semmes-Weinstein test
- c) [x] Transcutaneous determination of O\textsubscript{2} pressure on the foot (TcpO\textsubscript{2})
- d) [x] Determination of toe systolic pressure by photoplethysmography
- e) [ ] Foot X-ray

CM. Superficial infection of diabetic foot involves:

- a) [x] Skin
- b) [x] Adipose tissue
- c) [ ] Muscles
- d) [ ] Tendons
- e) [ ] Bones

CM. Deep infection of diabetic foot involves:

- a) [ ] Blood vessels
- b) [ ] Nerves
- c) [x] Muscles
- d) [x] Tendons
- e) [x] Bones

CS. According to Wagner classification, localized gangrene of toes or the forefoot is classified as:
116. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub
CS. According to Wagner classification, foot with extensive gangrene is classified as:
a) [ ] Grade 1
b) [ ] Grade 2
c) [ ] Grade 3
d) [x] Grade 4
e) [ ] Grade 5

117. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. According to Wagner classification, grade 0 diabetic foot means:
a) [ ] Superficial full-thickness ulcer (not extending through the subcutis)
b) [ ] Foot with extensive gangrene
c) [ ] Deep ulcer with osteomyelitis / abscess formation
d) [x] Completely epithelialized ulcer
e) [x] Absence of tissue defect

118. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. Choose the drugs which are used for treatment and prevention of vascular complications in patients with diabetic foot syndrome:
a) [ ] Antispastic (papaverin, no-spa)
b) [x] Antithrombotic (aspirin, clopidogrel, ticlid)
c) [ ] Group B vitamins
d) [x] E1 prostanoids
e) [x] Statine (Simvastatin, Atorvastatin)

119. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. Specify the abnormal changes in the laboratory tests, characteristic for diabetic foot infection.
a) [x] Leukocytosis
b) [ ] Monocytosis
c) [x] Hyperglycemia
d) [ ] Hypoglycemia
e) [ ] Eosinophilia

120. Punctajul: 10 Autor: Dnl Iacub
CM. The complex treatment of ischemic form of the diabetic foot Wagner grade IV should include:
a) [ ] Skin grafting of the foot ulcer
b) [x] Surgical revascularization of affected limb
c) [x] Necrectomy
d) [ ] Primary leg amputation at the level above the ankles
e) [ ] Remove of plantar callus