1. Intrebarea nr. 1: Punctaj: 10
What profession does not include vibration disease risk?

a) [ ] Stone crusher
b) [ ] Mining - drill
c) [x] Installation - electric
d) [ ] Concrete
e) [ ] Rectifier - polishers

2. Intrebarea nr. 2: Punctaj: 10
Which acid is eliminated with urine in case of intoxication with plumbum:

a) [ ] Arachidonic acid
b) [x] Aminolevulinic acid
c) [ ] Etacrinic acid
d) [ ] Folic acid
e) [ ] Uric acid

3. Intrebarea nr. 3: Punctaj: 10
What is the initial link in the pathogenesis of vascular changes in vibration disease?

a) [ ] Sudden vasodilatation
b) [x] Angiospasm
c) [ ] Intima vascular necrosis
d) [ ] Vascular intima hypertrophy
e) [ ] Perforation of the vessel wall

4. Intrebarea nr. 4: Punctaj: 10
Trophic disorders arising in vibration disease caused by the action of local vibration are the following, except

a) [ ] Palmar hyperkeratosis
b) [x] Increase drawing
c) [ ] Thickened, deformed angles
d) [ ] Multiple palmary Cracks
e) [ ] Miofasciculite, tendomiozite

5. Intrebarea nr. 5: Punctaj: 10
Which is the main cause of professional neoplastic lesions in men:

a) [ ] Kidney cancer
b) [ ] Laryngeal cancer
c) [x] Bronchopulmonary cancer
d) [ ] Sinonasal cancer
e) [ ] Prostate cancer

6. Intrebarea nr. 6: Punctaj: 10
Which of the listed powders contributes to silicosis?

a) [ ] Plumbum
b) [ ] Phosphorus
c) [ ] Arsenic
d) [ ] The boron
e) [x] Free powder containing SiO2

7. Intrebarea nr. 7: Punctajul: 10Early clinical symptoms of silicosis are the following, except:

a) [x] Hemoptysis
b) [ ] Cough
c) [ ] Dyspnea
d) [ ] Toracalgile
e) [ ] Respiratory insufficiency

8. Intrebarea nr. 8: Punctajul: 10Name the syndromes which cannot be included lead poisoning

a) [x] Chronic obstructive bronchitis
b) [ ] Red blood cells with granular basophilic
c) [ ] motor Polyneuritis
d) [ ] Anemia
e) [ ] Colic Saturnine

9. Intrebarea nr. 9: Punctajul: 10Methaemoglobin formation occurs in the following poisoning

a) [ ] Fluoride
b) [ ] Mercury compounds
c) [x] The amino-and nitro-benzene compounds
d) [ ] The lead
e) [ ] Arsenic compounds

10. Intrebarea nr. 10: Punctajul: 10Name intoxication in which corpuscles Heinz have diagnostic value:

a) [ ] Mercury compounds
b) [ ] Fluoride
c) [ ] Plumbum
d) [ ] Plubum tetraethyl
e) [x] The amino-and nitro-benzene compounds

11. Intrebarea nr. 11: Punctajul: 10Clarify anemia pathogenesis in chronic intoxication with plumbum:

a) [ ] Iron-deficiency anemia
b) [ ] Aplastic anemia
c) [ ] Hemorrhagic anemia
d) [ ] B12 deficiency anemia  
e) [x] Blockade of hem formation

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12. Intrebarea nr. 12: Punctajul: 10 For the treatment of "saturnine colic" are used next medicine, with exception of:

a) [ ] Atropine  
b) [ ] Novocaine blockade  
c) [ ] Pentacine  
d) [ ] Tetacine  
e) [x] Laxative

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13. Intrebarea nr. 13: Punctajul: 10 Acute intoxication with chlorine is shown by:

a) [ ] Asthenic-vegetative syndrome, encephalopathy, polyneuropathy  
b) [x] Tearing, dry and burning in the nasal cavity and larynx, hoarseness, chest restraint, painful cough  
c) [ ] Icteric color of skin  
d) [ ] Dizziness, nausea, palpitations, loss of consciousness, convulsions  
e) [ ] Stomatitis and ulcerative gingivitis

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14. Intrebarea nr. 14: Punctajul: 10 Clarify which prescription are not included in the acute intoxication with chlorine treatment:

a) [ ] Patients evacuation from dangerous zone  
b) [ ] Work clothes taking of  
c) [x] Glucocorticosteroids administration  
d) [ ] Eyes rinsing with natrium bicarbonate solution  
e) [ ] Euphyllin, Ephedrin, Dimedrol administration

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15. Intrebarea nr. 15: Punctajul: 10 What is the toxic action of fosfor organic pesticides?

a) [x] Decreased cholinesterase activity  
b) [ ] Increase the activity of cholinesterase  
c) [ ] Decrease acetylcholine content  
d) [ ] Increase blood pH  
e) [ ] Decrease in blood O2 content

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16. Intrebarea nr. 16: Punctajul: 10 Indicate which medicine restores cholinesterase activity in acute fosfor organic pesticides intoxication:

a) [x] Dipiroxim  
b) [ ] Glucosa  
c) [ ] O2 inhalations  
d) [ ] Vitamin B1  
e) [ ] Cocarboxilase

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17. Intrebarea nr. 17: Punctajul: 10
Pesticides groups according to classification are the next, with exception of:

a) [ ] Insecticides
b) [ ] Bactericides
c) [ ] Fungicides
d) [ ] Herbicides
e) [x] Mixt

18. Intrebarea nr. 18: Punctajul: 10
Complications of silicosis are the next, with exception of:

a) [ ] TBC
b) [ ] Chronic bronchitis
c) [ ] Pulmonary emphysema
d) [ ] Spontaneous pneumothorax
e) [x] Cardiomyopathy

19. Intrebarea nr. 19: Punctajul: 10
The most informative instrumental investigations used in pneumoconiosis diagnostics are the next, with exception of:

a) [x] Pleural punction
b) [ ] Tomography
c) [ ] Bronchography
d) [ ] Spirography
e) [ ] X-Ray

20. Intrebarea nr. 20: Punctajul: 10
Prophylactic measures in vibration disease are the next, with exception of:

a) [ ] The use of shock absorbers
b) [ ] Periodic medical examination of workers
c) [ ] Breaks and gymnastics
d) [ ] Automation of the production process
e) [x] Avoidance of smoking

21. Intrebarea nr. 21: Punctajul: 10
Which is the first line antidote used in the treatment of plumbum intoxication:

a) [ ] Succimetr
b) [ ] Uniitol
c) [ ] Edtamin
d) [ ] Fenol
e) [x] Diproxim
22. Intrebarea nr. 22: Punctajul: 122 The substances with suffocating effect are the next, with exception of:

a) [ ] Chlorine
b) [ ] Sulfur oxide
c) [x] Plumbum acetate
d) [ ] Nitric oxide
e) [ ] Ammonia

23. Intrebarea nr. 23: Punctajul: 123 Name the activity and workplace with high risk of anthracosis development:

a) [ ] Coal mining
b) [ ] Coal charging in coaches
c) [ ] Coal grinding
d) [ ] Manufacture of coal electrodes and carbon black
e) [x] Manufacture of footwear

24. Intrebarea nr. 24: Punctajul: 124 Name the anthracosis pathogenesis, with the exception of:

a) [ ] Coal dust has not fibrogenous properties, it acts by agglomeration
b) [ ] Absorption of toxic gases (level of coal particles)
c) [ ] Reticular proliferation
d) [ ] Collagenous proliferation
e) [x] Anticholinergic effects

25. Intrebarea nr. 25: Punctajul: 125 Name basic complaints in anthracosis, with the exception of:

a) [ ] Frequently asymptomatic
b) [ ] Dyspnea on physical effort
c) [ ] Dry caught or with sputum
d) [x] Pain in the heart
e) [ ] On objective examination - bronchial rales, pulmonary stasis

26. Intrebarea nr. 26: Punctajul: 126 Collagenous pneumoconiosis may be induced by:

a) [x] Fibrogenous dusts with the induction of collagenous type reaction
b) [ ] Non-fibrogenous dusts with accumulation in one lung
c) [ ] Mix dusts
d) [ ] Non-fibrogenous dusts with reversed immunological reaction
e) [ ] Fibrogenous dusts with anterior specific infections

27. Intrebarea nr. 27: Punctajul: 127 Name the characteristic clinical signs of vibration disease caused by the combination of local and general vibration.

a) [x] Temporo-frontal headache
b) [ ] Pain, paraesthesia in legs  
c) [x] Progressive Asthenia  
d) [ ] Nosebleeds  
e) [x] "Autonomic crises"

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28. Intrebarea nr. 28: I28  Punctajul: 10 Investigations more informative tool used in the diagnosis of vibration disease are:

a) [x] Capilaroscopy  
b) [x] Thermometers  
c) [ ] Ultrasonography  
d) [x] Electromyography  
e) [x] Electromyo Tonometria

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29. Intrebarea nr. 29: I29  Punctajul: 10 Vibration disease differential diagnosis is made with the following:

a) [x] Raynald's disease  
b) [ ] Rheumatic fever  
c) [x] Syringomyelia  
d) [x] Vegetative polyneuritis  
e) [x] Bekhterev's disease (Ankylosing spondylitis)

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30. Intrebarea nr. 30: I30  Punctajul: 10 Name the basic complaints presented in vibration disease caused by the action of local vibration:

a) [ ] Fever 38 ° C  
b) [x] Accesses sudden whitening of the fingers of hands  
c) [x] pain, accompanied by numbness in the limbs  
d) [ ] Somnolence  
e) [ ] dyspeptic disorders

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31. Intrebarea nr. 31: I31  Punctajul: 10 Name the vascular changes presented in vibration disease caused by action of local vibration:

a) [x] Asymmetry of blood pressure  
b) [x] Positive Pal-syndrome  
c) [ ] Palmar flushing  
d) [x] "White spot" phenomenon  
e) [ ] Teleangiectasia

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32. Intrebarea nr. 32: I32  Punctajul: 10 The classification includes the following pathologies of pneumoconiosis:

a) [x] Metaloconiozis  
b) [x] Carboconiozis
c) [ ] Dust bronchitis  
d) [ ] Subject to the inhalation of dust pneumoconiosis Mixed  
e) [ ] Subject to the inhalation of dust pneumoconiosis containing SiO2

33. Intrebarea nr. 33: Punctajul: 10  Name syndromes, which may form in pneumoconiosis

a) [ ] Pericarditis  
b) [x] Shortness of breath  
c) [x] Emphysema  
d) [x] Pneumosclerosis  
e) [ ] Bronchitis

34. Intrebarea nr. 34: Punctajul: 10  The most common complications in pneumoconiosis pathologies:

a) [ ] Allergic alveolitis  
b) [x] Rheumatoid arthritis  
c) [x] Bronchiectasis disease  
d) [x] Pneumonia  
e) [x] Tuberculosis

35. Intrebarea nr. 35: Punctajul: 10  The main methods of diagnosis of pneumoconiosis are:

a) [ ] Pleural puncture  
b) [x] X-ray  
c) [x] Spirografia  
d) [x] Bronhografia  
e) [x] Tomography

36. Intrebarea nr. 36: Punctajul: 10  In what enumerated intoxications meets reticulocytosis and erythrocytosis with basophilic stippling

a) [ ] Fluorine intoxication  
b) [x] Acute intoxication with amino and nitro compounds of benzene  
c) [x] Chronic intoxication with plumbum  
d) [ ] Intoxications with mercury  
e) [ ] Intoxication with arsenic

37. Intrebarea nr. 37: Punctajul: 10  Name necessary investigation for silicosis diagnosis:

a) [x] occupational exposure to silicogenic dusts  
b) [ ] Chest X-Ray (standard and irreproachable technics)  
c) [x] Clinical picture  
d) [x] Sternal punction
e) [ ] Abdominal ultrasound result

38. Intrebarea nr. 38: I38 Punctajul: 10 What changes appear in blood in chronic benzene intoxications:

a) [x] Leucopenia
b) [x] Anemia
c) [x] Thrombocytopenia
d) [x] Pancytopenia
e) [ ] Eosinophilia

39. Intrebarea nr. 39: I39 Punctajul: 10 Chronic intoxication with plumbum includes next signs
a) [x] Paroxysms of abdominal pain
b) [x] Tension of abdominal wall
c) [x] Reducing pain with pressure on the abdomen
d) [ ] Constipation
e) [ ] Liquid stools

40. Intrebarea nr. 40: I40 Punctajul: 10 Name the antidotes used in the treatment of mercury intoxication
a) [x] Unitiol
b) [x] D-Penicilamin
c) [ ] Atropine
d) [ ] Proserin
e) [ ] Dibazolum

41. Intrebarea nr. 41: I41 Punctajul: 10 Name pesticides according to chemical structure classification:
a) [x] Chlor organic
b) [x] Phosphor organic
c) [x] Mercury organic
d) [ ] Sulfur preparations
e) [ ] Acid

42. Intrebarea nr. 42: I42 Punctajul: 10 Name silicogenic particles properties:
a) [x] Particles diameter is less than 5 mm
b) [x] Particles concentration in big in the working area air
c) [x] Allomorph variety is very fibrogenic
d) [ ] Particles diameter is more than 5 mm  
e) [ ] Particles concentration in small in the working area air

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43. Intrebarea nr. 43: Punctajul: 10  
Name systems affected in chronic benzene intoxication:  
a) [x] Hematopoietic system  
b) [ ] Renal system  
c) [x] Nervous system  
d) [x] Cardiovascular system  
e) [ ] Muscular system

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44. Intrebarea nr. 44: Punctajul: 10  
Name professional groups exposed to risk of silicosis development  
a) [x] physical factors  
b) [x] chemical factors  
c) [x] biological factors  
d) [x] ergonomic factors  
e) [ ] environmental factors

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45. Intrebarea nr. 45: Punctajul: 10  
Name systems and organs where preferential deposit harmful occupational factors  
a) [x] Subcutaneous adipose tissue  
b) [ ] Muscular system  
c) [x] Kidney  
d) [x] Gastrointestinal tract  
e) [x] Liver

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46. Intrebarea nr. 46: Punctajul: 10  
The main characteristics of phosphor organic intoxication pathogenesis are following  
a) [x] Blockage of certain enzymes related to esterase (cholinesterase)  
b) [x] Accumulating of mediator of the nervous system - acetylcholine  
c) [x] Disturbance of nerve impulse transmission through the nervous cells and ganglionic synapses  
d) [ ] Disturbance of capillary-toxic action  
e) [ ] Disturbance of enzyme systems activity

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47. Intrebarea nr. 47: Punctajul: 10  
Which are the clinical effects in phosphor organic pesticides intoxication  
a) [x] Muscarinic effect  
b) [x] Nicotinic effect  
c) [x] Effect of acetylcholine central action  
d) [ ] Specific hyposensitization effect  
e) [ ] Cholinesterase action effect
48. Intrebarea nr. 48: Punctajul: 10 The muscarinic effects in phosphor organic pesticides intoxication are the following
a) [x] Bradycardia
b) [x] Miosis
c) [x] Smooth muscles of the intestine contracture
d) [ ] Muscle tissue of the kidneys contracture
e) [ ] Decreased secretion of salivary glands

49. Intrebarea nr. 49: Punctajul: 10 The nicotinic effects in phosphor organic pesticides intoxication are the following
a) [x] Eyelids contracture
b) [x] Tongue contracture
c) [x] Neck contracture
d) [x] Arterial hypertension
e) [ ] Muscular contracture

50. Intrebarea nr. 50: Punctajul: 10 Name clinical manifestations in phosphor organic pesticides intoxication
a) [x] Nystagmus
b) [x] Swelling of the face
c) [x] Hyperhidrosis
d) [x] Breathing difficulty
e) [ ] Acrocyanosis

51. Intrebarea nr. 51: Punctajul: 10 Name the properties of the chlorine organic pesticides derivatives
a) [x] Stability in the environment
b) [x] High solubility in fats
c) [x] Ability to accumulate in body tissues
d) [x] Solubility in fats
e) [ ] Not stable in the environment

52. Intrebarea nr. 52: Punctajul: 10 Name the pathogenesis of chlorine organic pesticides intoxication
a) [x] disturbance of enzyme systems activity
b) [x] disturbance of tissue respiration
c) [x] fat-soluble non-electrolytes
d) [ ] changes of fat-soluble electrolytes
e) [ ] disturbances of salivary glands secretion

53. Intrebarea nr. 53: Punctajul: 10 Name the ways of the chlorine organic pesticides penetration in organism
a) [x] through respiratory ways
b) [x] through gastrointestinal tract
c) [x] through the skin
d) [ ] Hematogenous way
e) [ ] Limphogenous way

54. Intrebarea nr. 54: Punctajul: 10 Name the properties of the mercury organic pesticides
a) [x] This is the group of chemical substances with high toxic effect
b) [x] Have high resistance
c) [x] Have ability to accumulation
d) [x] Represent a danger for contacted people
e) [ ] They are not toxic chemical substances

55. Intrebarea nr. 55: Punctajul: 10 Name the pathogenesis of mercury organic pesticides intoxication
a) [x] The interaction of mercury with SH-groups of cell proteins
b) [x] Disturbance of the main enzyme systems activity
c) [x] No changes in the organism
d) [x] Capillary-toxic effect of the mercury organic pesticides
e) [ ] Cardiotonic action

56. Intrebarea nr. 56: Punctajul: 10 Name the peculiarities of the clinical picture in the acute mercury organic pesticides intoxication
a) [x] Gingivitis
b) [x] Gastroenterocolitis
c) [x] Asthenic vegetative syndrome
d) [ ] Pain in the heart
e) [ ] Arthralgia

57. Intrebarea nr. 57: Punctajul: 10 Name organs where preferential deposits plumbum
a) [ ] Brain
b) [x] Bones
c) [x] Liver
d) [ ] Lungs
e) [x] Kidneys

58. Intrebarea nr. 58: Punctajul: 10 What systems of the organism preferential acts plumbum on
a) [x] Nervous system
b) [ ] Respiratory system
c) [x] Cardiovascular system
d) [x] Hematopoietic system
e) [x] Enzyme system

59. Intrebarea nr. 59: 159  Punctajul: 10 Name the ways of the plumbum penetration in organism
a) [x] Respiratory
b) [x] Digestive
c) [ ] Cutaneous
d) [ ] Mucous membranes
e) [ ] Hematogenous

60. Intrebarea nr. 60: 160  Punctajul: 10 Name professional groups exposed to risk of silicosis development
a) [ ] Mining industry, gold mining
b) [ ] Machine building industry
c) [x] Glass industry
d) [x] Production of pottery and porcelain
e) [x] Tunnel building, mechanic processing of quartz rocks