1. What diseases does involve urinary tract infection?
2. Cystitis
3. Urethritis
4. Pyelonephritis
5. asymptomatic bacteriuria
6. Endometritis
7. Right A - D
8. All the above is true
9. Factors contributing to urinary tract infection
10. Pregnancy
11. Menopause
12. doubling of the kidneys
13. diabetes mellitus
14. alcohol
15. Right A - D
16. All the above is true
17. The main etiological factors of urinary tract infection?
18. E. coli
19. Streptococcus
20. Staphylococcus
21. Enterococcus
22. Klebsiella
23. Enterobacter
24. Proteus spp
25. Right A , D, E, F, G
26. Right A , B, C, E, G
27. The pathogenesis of urinary tract infection includes
28. Infection
29. violations of urodynamics
30. violation of immunity
31. disorders of lipid metabolism
32. Right A , B, C
33. Right A , C, D
34. All the above is true
35. What are the main clinical signs of urinary tract infection?
36. Dysuria
37. Fever
38. pain in the lumbosacral region
39. abdominal pain
40. Right A , B, C
41. Right A , B, D
42. All the above is true
43. Laboratory criteria of urinary tract infection
44. Hematuria
45. Leukocyturia
46. Bacteriuria
47. Glycosuria
48. Right A - C
49. Right B - D
50. Right A - B
51. The main criteria of acute pyelonephritis
52. fever
53. Hematuria
54. Leukocyturia
55. bacteriuria 105 per ml
56. bacteriuria 102 per ml
57. Right A , B, C
58. Right A , C, D
59. Right A , B, E
60. Asymptomatic bacteriuria in adults includes
61. bacterial growth >105 cfu/ml in two consecutive samples in women
62. bacterial growth >105 cfu/ml in one single sample in men
63. without symptoms from the urinary tract
64. Isostenuria
65. Hematuria
66. Right A , B, C
67. Right B, C, D
68. Right C, D, E
69. The main medications used to treat urinary tract infection

a) Trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole

b) Levofloxacin

c) ciprofloxacin

d) Co-amoxiclav

e) Cefotaxime

f) furadonin

g) Right A - E

h) All the above is true

1. It is necessary for a patient with chronic pyelonephritis:
2. restriction of table salt
3. liquid restriction
4. the alternating of courses of uroseptics
5. protein restriction in diet
6. use uroseptic herbs during the year
7. It is necessary to carry out the following tests to confirm the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis
8. urine test
9. urine culture
10. intravenous urography
11. retrograde pyelography
12. kidney biopsy
13. Right A – C
14. All the above is true
15. Clinical symptoms of acute cystitis
16. edema, hypertension
17. pain in the lumbar region, fever
18. pain in the lumbar region, gross hematuria
19. fever, cramping during urination
20. What is the first line treatment for acute cystitis?
21. Analgesics
22. Aminopenicillins
23. Diuretics
24. trometamol
25. pivmecillinam
26. nitrofurantoin macrocrystal
27. All the above is true
28. Right D – F
29. Right A - C
30. What does not apply to potential factors complicating the course of UTI
31. The presence of an indwelling catheter, stent or splint (urethral, ureteral, renal)
32. Post-void residual urine of > 100 mL.
33. Constant stress
34. An obstructive uropathy of any aetiology
35. Vesicoureteric reflux or other functional abnormalities
36. Chemical or radiation injuries of the uroepithelium
37. The duration of antibiotic therapy of acute uncomplicated cystitis in healthy women is
38. 1-5 days
39. 3-7 days
40. 5-7 days
41. 7-10 days

Ответы:

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| --- | --- |
| 1 | F |
| 2 | G |
| 3 | H |
| 4 | E |
| 5 | F |
| 6 | E |
| 7 | G |
| 8 | F |
| 9 | G |
| 10 | C, E |
| 11 | F |
| 12 | D |
| 13 | H |
| 14 | C |
| 15 | A |