

Тестовые задания
по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для специальности 34.02.01 Сестринское дело

1. When did the concept of "nursing process" first appear?
 - a) In the first half of the 50s of the XX century.
 - b) In the first half of the 70s of the XX century.
 - c) In the second half of the 80s of the XX century.
 - d) In the first half of the 90s of the XX century.

2. Goals of the nursing process
 - a) Ensuring an acceptable quality of life for the patient, depending on his condition.
 - b) Prevention, relief, minimization of the patient's problems.
 - c) Assistance to the patient and his family for maladjustment related to illness or injury.
 - d) all of the above

3. The advantage of using the nursing process
 - a) Individuality, taking into account the clinical, personal and social needs of the patient.
 - b) The possibility of widespread use of nursing standards.
 - c) Participation of the patient and his / her family in the planning and provision of care.
 - d) all of the above

4. What is the nursing examination at the 1st stage of the nursing process?
 - a) At this stage, the nurse identifies the real and potential problems of the patient.
 - b) At this stage, the nurse collects and forms data about the patient
 - c) The nurse draws up a nursing care plan with the motivation for her actions.
 - d) The purpose of the nurse at this stage is to provide appropriate care for the patient, to provide training and advice on the necessary issues.

5. Performance evaluation and correction
 - a) The nurse determines the factors that contribute to or cause the development of problems
 - b) The nurse is required to be able to flexibly apply the standard in a real situation.
 - c) This stage includes the patient's response to the intervention, the patient's opinion, the achievement of goals, and the quality of care provided in accordance with the standards.
 - d) During the examination, a psychological contact should be established between the nurse and the patient.

6. Body temperature-an indicator of the thermal state of the body, regulated by a thermoregulation system consisting of the following elements:
 - a) centers of thermoregulation (brain)
 - b) peripheral thermoreceptors (skin, blood vessels)
 - c) central thermoreceptors (hypothalamus)
 - d) all of the above

7. The purposes of taking swabs from the pharynx and nose are as follows:
 - a) identification of the causative agent of the disease
 - b) anatomical defect of the skull bones
 - c) injuries, burns of the face
 - d) severe hemorrhagic diathesis

8. PUTTING OINTMENT IN THE EAR
 - a) provide a local therapeutic effect on the nasal mucosa.
 - b) inflammatory diseases and other pathological processes in the cavity of the outer ear and the auditory canal.
 - c) ensuring the local therapeutic effect of the medicinal substance on the conjunctiva.
 - d) Lower the upper eyelid, ask the patient to completely close the eye.

9. Subcutaneous administration of drugs
 - a) Taking a swab from the pharynx and nose
 - b) suspected diphtheria
 - c) the introduction of the drug into the subcutaneous fat layer of tissues.
 - d) Intramuscular injections are performed in the hospital and in the outpatient medical service

10. Nursing interventions should be based on:

- a) An individual approach
- b) safety for patients and nurses
- c) ensuring confidentiality, respect for the patient's identity
- d) all of the above

11. How many categories of nursing intervention are there

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

12. The nurse's activities are guided by:

- a) the order of the Minister of Health
- b) Job description
- c) regulations
- d) oral orders of the chief physician

13. How many professional standards for nurses currently exist?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

14. Functions of a district nurse in a polyclinic

- a) works in conjunction with a surgeon, assists in the operating room.
- b) works with patients who are placed in the hospital, monitors compliance with the prescribed recommendations
- c) performs procedures for blood collection and intravenous administration of medicines;
- d) helps the doctor in the polyclinic to receive patients

15. Heart contractility

- a) the force of contraction of the heart muscle is directly proportional to the initial length of the muscle fibers.
- b) it is the ability of the heart to contract rhythmically under the influence of impulses originating in itself.
- c) this is the ability of the heart muscle to be excited by various stimuli of a physical or chemical nature, accompanied by changes in the physical and chemical properties of the tissue.
- d) is carried out in the heart by electrical means due to the formation of an action potential in the pace-maker cells.

16. Which human organ reacts to light?

- a) Heart
- b) eye
- c) Lungs
- d) Stomach

17. How many lungs does a human have?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

18. What human organ has a reserve of blood?

- a) lungs
- b) large intestine
- c) kidneys
- d) spleen

19. Where does the most part of digestion take place?

- a) large intestine
- b) small intestine
- c) stomach
- d) liver

20. The blood returns to the heart through
- a) veins
 - b) arteries
 - c) vessels
 - d) tissues
21. Heart is divided into.....
- a) 2 chambers
 - b) 3 chambers
 - c) 4 chambers
 - d) 6 chambers
22. Veins carry blood
- a) to the heart
 - b) from the heart
23. Arteries carry blood ... ,
- a) to the heart
 - b) from the heart
24. Tell me the name of the person who discovered tuberculosis.
- a) Bergman
 - b) Koch
 - c) Pasteur
 - d) Schliemann
25. Programmed cell death is called ...
- a) tumors
 - b) benign
 - c) apoptosis
 - d) headache
26. What controls the work of the lungs?
- a) brain
 - b) heart
 - c) muscles
 - d) pancreas
27. The left lung is divided into.....
- a) three lobes
 - b) two lobes
 - c) four lobes
28. The right lung is divided into.....
- a) three lobes
 - b) two lobes
 - c) four lobes
29. The blood of the donor and the recipient must be compatible:
- a) by blood type
 - b) by rh factor.
 - c) all of the above
30. Vesalius became the founder of ...
- a) scientific anatomy
 - b) biology
 - c) chemistry

31. Who developed the world's first vaccine against " God's terrible punishment " – smallpox.
- a) Thomas Morton
 - b) Karl Landsteiner
 - c) Alexander Fleming
 - d) Edward Jenner
32. His pioneering work, an anatomical essay on the workings of the heart and blood circulation in animals, published in 1628, formed the basis for modern physiology.
- a) Karl Landsteiner
 - b) Louis Pasteur
 - c) William Harvey
 - d) Frederick Bunting
33. Scientists Robert Gallo and Luc Montagnier separately discovered a new retrovirus, named later
- a) ebola
 - b) HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
 - c) west Nile virus
 - d) rabies
34. The first experiments with anesthetics-nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and sulfur ether-began to be used in the 19th century, mainly by... .
- a) dentists
 - b) surgeons
 - c) therapists
 - d) urologist
35. Surgeon and anatomist, naturalist and teacher, creator of the first atlas of topographic anatomy, founder of military field surgery, founder of anesthesia. One of the founders of surgery as a scientific medical discipline.
- a) N. V. Sklifosovsky
 - b) S. P. Botkin
 - c) N. I. Pirogov
 - d) I. P. Pavlov
36. Chronic disease of the arteries of elastic and muscle-elastic type, which occurs due to a violation of lipid and protein metabolism and is accompanied by the deposition of cholesterol and some lipoprotein fractions in the lumen of the vessels
- a) Gastritis
 - b) Atherosclerosis
 - c) Heart attack
 - d) appendicitis
37. Inflammation of the appendix of the caecum of varying degrees of severity
- a) appendicitis
 - b) cancer
 - c) infant's diseases
 - d) pneumonia
38. The first influenza virus was isolated from birds (chickens) in
- a) 1891
 - b) 1901
 - c) 1905
 - d) 1910
39. The cornerstone of treating pneumonia is
- a) Cardiovascular medication
 - b) Medicine of the digestive system
 - c) Drugs of the endocrine system
 - d) antibiotics

40. Antihypertensive agents
- Products that prevent allergic reactions
 - Drugs to fight depression
 - Drugs that reduce blood pressure
 - Drugs that neutralize the acidity of gastric juice
41. Desmurgy is a branch of medicine that studies
- the technique of applying bandages and splints
 - allergology
 - dermatology
 - surgery
42. Damage, when the wound surface remains uncovered by the skin.
- Laceration
 - Deep wound
 - Incised wound
 - Open wound
43. Trophic ulcers of the lower extremities.
- Purulent wound
 - Wet wound
 - The wound on the arm
 - The wound after the removal of the mole
44. The mole is excised with a scalpel under local anesthesia
- Surgical method.
 - Laser method.
 - Radio wave method.
 - Cryodestruction method.
45. Malignant lesion of bone marrow tissue, leading to impaired maturation and differentiation of hematopoietic cells-precursors of white blood cells, their uncontrolled growth and dissemination throughout the body in the form of leukemic infiltrates
- neuroendocrine and carcinoid tumors
 - melanoma
 - lymphomas
 - leukemia
46. A set of emergency medical measures carried out by a suddenly ill or injured person at the scene of the accident and during the period of his delivery to a medical institution.
- routine medical check-up
 - first aid
 - medical examination
 - inspection
47. A set of urgent measures aimed at restoring the vital activity of the body and removing it from the state of clinical death.
- stopping the bleeding
 - indirect heart massage
 - cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - artificial respiration
48. The proximal part of the human lower limb between the hip and knee joints.
- hip
 - knee
 - stop
 - neck

49. The department of the vertebrate brain responsible for the coordination of movements, the regulation of balance and muscle tone.

- a) medulla oblongata
- b) hypothalamus
- c) the thalamic brain
- d) the cerebellum

50. Regulation of the activity of all organs and behavior of the body

- a) The endocrine system
- b) Nervous system
- c) Respiratory system
- d) Circulatory system