Hi	History of medicine as a science and academic discipline is		
a		An integral part of general historical science	
b		The science of the origin, formation, development and modern state of medicine	
с		The science of the development of medicine in the historical past	
d		This is theoretical medical science	
e	*	All options are correct	
W	hat a	are the groups of sources for studying the history of medicine?	
a		Ethnographic sources	
b		Audio documents	
c		Written sources	
d		Material sources	
e e	*	All options are correct	
	ime	examples of ethnographic sources of studying the history of medicine:	
a		Superstitions	
b		Rituals	
		Customs	
c d	1	folklore	
	*	All of the above	
e W			
	nat a	are the examples of folklore sources?	
a 1		Songs	
b		Legends	
C 1		Proverbs	
d		Epos	
e	*	All of the above	
Ide	entif	y the primitive beliefs that influenced primitive medicine:	
a		Totemism	
b		Fetishism	
С		Animism	
d		Magic	
e	*	All of the above	
W	hat v	was the basis for the treatment of diseases from the point of view of animism?	
a		Expelling the spirits of disease through conspiracies, ritual actions	
b		Expulsion of the spirits of the disease by means of narcotic drugs	
с		Expulsion of the spirits of the disease by means of bitterness	
d		Expelling the spirits of the disease through ritual dances and masks	
e	*	All of the above	
Na	ime	the sources of study of the history of medicine of ancient Egypt:	
a		Descriptions of historians and writers of antiquity	
b		Pyramids	
с		Mummies, tombs, sarcophagi	
d		Papyrus	
e	*	All of the above	
-	hat i	s the basis of mythology and religion in ancient Egypt?	
a		Cult of animals: Anubis	
b	-	Cult of animals: Isis	
c		A funeral cult, faith in the afterlife	
d		Cult of animals: Toth	
e e	*	All of the above	
		way did the ancient Egyptians see the main cause of disease, and how did they try to warn them?	
	nat V	They were convinced that all diseases stem from food	
a b		Used emetics	
b			
С		Purified the stomach with enemas	

d		Used laxatives
e	*	All of the above
W	hat r	medicines are borrowed by scientific medicine from traditional Chinese medicine?
а		Ginseng
b		Lymonel Chinese
с		Jasmine
d		Camphor
e	*	All of the above
W	hat v	was the basis for the art of diagnosis in ancient China?
а		Listening to sounds in the human body
b		Detailed interview of the patient
с		Determination of pulse, pressure and active points
d		Determination of body odors
e	*	All of the above
Na	me	the sources of study of the history of medicine of ancient India:
a		Ayrveda
b		Veda
c		Charaka Samhita
d		"Sushruta-samhita"
e	*	All of the above
-	me	the main characteristics of treatment of diseases from the positions of Ayurveda:
a		Much attention for to diets and nutrition
b		Using pulse diagnostics
c		Only natural remedies are used: herbs, spices, minerals, oils, etc.
d		Dosh system for determining the nature and causes of the disease
e e	*	All of the above
-	me	the most famous children of the ancient Greek god of medicine Asclepius:
a		Hygia
b		Podaliriy
c		Panakeika
d		Machaon
e	*	All of the above
	me	the works of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates:
a		"Aphorisms"
b		"Epidemics"
c		"On Air, Water, Locations"
d		"About fractures"
e e	*	All of the above
		e the name of the temperament (according to the teachings of Hippocrates):
		Choleric
a b		Sanguine
c		Melancholic
d d		phlegmatic
e e	*	All of the above
		the main achievements of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates and his school:
		The principle of "do no harm"
a b		The Oath of Hippocrates
c d		The principle of allopathy The doctrine of 4 juices and 4 temperaments
	*	All of the above
e W		
	uat V	was typical for medicine in ancient Rome?
a		Development of military medicine

b		The doctor was on public service		
с		Archiatrs - paid positions of doctors		
d		Doctors are slaves, mostly of Greek origin		
e	*	All of the above		
Na	me	the hygienic achievements of Ancient Rome:		
a		Cloaca Maxima		
b		Aqueducts		
С		Thermae		
d		Sewage system		
e	*	All of the above		
Na	me	the most famous doctors of ancient Rome:		
a		Asklepiade		
b		Celsius		
С		Galen		
d		Ruf of Ephesus		
e	*	All of the above		
W	hat a	are the main achievements of the ancient Roman physician K. Galen?		
а		The founder of experimental anatomy and physiology		
b		Therapist and Surgeon		
с		Doctor-philosopher, who knows nature		
d		"The father of pharmacy"		
e	*	All of the above		
Ide	entif	y the mistakes in the works of the ancient Roman physician K. Galena on anatomy and physiology:		
a		Blood can flow unhindered from the right heart to the left, bypassing the peripheral vessels		
b		There is a "soul pneuma" - in the brain		
С		"Vital pneumonia" - in the heart and "natural pneuma" - in the liver		
d		Nerves carry "mental strength", the liver gives blood "natural strength", the pulse arises under the action		
		of "pulsating force"		
e	*	All of the above		
W	hat a	re the main achievements of pharmacy in the Arab Caliphate?		
а		The first pharmacy in the world was opened in Baghdad In 754		
b		We prepared alcohol extracts from medicinal plants		
с		To improve the taste of drugs to use cane sugar		
d		Application of chemical drugs		
e	*	All of the above		
	hat a	are the main achievements of the alchemists of the Arab Caliphate?		
a		Water bath		
b		Distillation cube		
с		Nitric and hydrochloric acid		
d		Alcohol from sugar		
e	*	All of the above		
W	hat	was the positive impact of the Catholic Church on the development of medicine in Western Europe		
		the Middle Ages?		
a		The Bible as a source of medical and hygienic knowledge		
b		The opening of the armies, pharmacies, shelters		
С		Opening of medical faculties at universities		
d		The rewriting of books by monks		
e	*	All of the above		
-	hat	was the negative impact of the Catholic Church on the development of medicine and pharmacy in		
	Western Europe during the Middle Ages?			
a		Scholasticism and the domination of church dogmas		
b		The Inquisition (the struggle against heresy, persecution of the gentiles, witches, etc.)		
L				

с		Prohibition of autopsy
d		Spreading false knowledge and superstition
e	*	All of the above
W	ho w	vas persecuted by the Inquisition?
a		Scientists and doctors who sought to comprehend human nature through their own observations and
		conclusions
b		Jews, among whom were healers, apothecaries, alchemists
с		Witches, among whom were women who knew the midwifery, the medicinal properties of plants
d		Muslims, among whom were healers, apothecaries, alchemists
e	*	All of the above
Ho	ow t	aught medicine in a medieval university?
a		In progressive universities, the corpse was opened once in 5 years
b		The lecturer literally read the book from the department, without changing anything from the written
		text
С		By heart memorized the texts of Galen, Hippocrates, Avicenna
d		The principle of learning "listening and seeing"
e	*	All of the above
W	hat f	functions did the medieval doctor combine in one person?
a		Doctor
b		Alchemist
с		Astrologer
d		Philosopher
e	*	All of the above
W	hat c	contributed to the spread of mass epidemics of infectious diseases in medieval Europe?
a		The censure of the cult of the purity of the body from the side of the church (asceticism)
b		The lack of sewerage and water pipes in the cities
с		Lack of effective medicines
d		Crusades
e	*	All of the above
W	hat i	nfectious diseases was widely disseminated in medieval Western Europe?
a		Plague
b		Lues
с		Leprosy
d		Cholera
e	*	All of the above
"B	lack	Death" is
a		Poisonous powder of black color
b	*	The epidemic of plague in Western Europe in the XIV century
с		The executioners in the Inquisition, who wore black clothes
d		Leprosy
e		Flu
W	hat c	lid the medieval barbers do?
a		Brili and cut her hair
b		Simple medicines were prepared
с		Extract a teeth
d		Surgical operations were performed
e	*	All of the above
W	hat c	lid the medieval alchemists seek?
a		Method for producing gold from base metals
b		"Philosopher's Stone"
с		"The Elixir of eternal life»
d		New drag

e	*	All of the above		
W	What is the historical and scientific significance of medieval alchemy?			
a		Medieval alchemists received new medicines		
b		Medieval alchemists have developed new chemical devices		
c		Alchemy is an intermediate stage in the development of modern scientific chemistry		
d		Medieval alchemists have developed new chemical methods		
e e	*	All of the above		
		are the main features of the development of science in the Renaissance?		
-		Humanism		
a		Anthropocentrism		
b				
C		Metaphysical Thinking		
d	*	Development of the experimental method		
e		All of the above		
W	hat a	are the outstanding representatives of Renaissance Medicine?		
a		T. Paracelsus		
b		A. Pare		
С		J. Fracastoro		
d		A. Vezalius		
e	*	All of the above		
		nine the positive aspects of the influence of great geographical discoveries on the development of		
me	edici	ne in the Renaissance:		
a		There was a mutual enrichment of medical knowledge between different peoples		
b		New medicines were imported to Europe		
c		New devaces were imported to Europe		
d		Active study and description of new medicinal plants began		
e	*	All of the above		
W	hat c	loes the Polish astronomer and mathematician N. Kopernik have to do with medicine?		
a		Was a personal doctor of the Pope		
b		He was the medical officer of the Polish king		
с		Was a surgeon		
d	*	He was the initiator of the construction of a water pipe in the towns of Rech Pospolita		
e		He was professor of medicine at Cracow University		
W	hat v	were the main goals of medicine formulated in his works by the English philosopher and politician F.		
Ba	con	?		
a		Preservation of health		
b		Treatment of diseases		
с		Prolongation of life		
d		Build on experience		
e	*	All of the above		
W	hat v	ways of development of medicine did the English philosopher and politician F. Bacon define?		
а		Studying the anatomy of a sick person		
b		The invention of an esthesia methods		
с		Use of natural factors		
d		Development of balneology		
e	*	All of the above		
	hat a	are the founders of yatrophysics and yatromechanics in the Renaissance:		
a		D. Baglivi		
b		J. Borelli		
c		R. Decart		
d		S. Santorio		
e e	*	All of the above		
De	Define the contribution of the French philosopher of the Renaissance R. Decarth in medicine:			

a		The founder of yatrophysics
b		Described the simplest scheme of a reflex arc
с		Developed optical vision theory
d		Studied the structure of various organs of animals, as well as the structure of their embryos at various
		stages of development
e	*	All of the above
De	tern	nine the contribution of the Italian anatomist and physiologist of the Renaissance J. Borrelli in medicine:
a	*	All the answers below are true
b		Determined the center of gravity of the body
с		The founder of iatromechanics
d		He showed that bones act like physical levers, and muscles act as driving forces
e		The idea of the dependence of pressure in the vessels on the area of their cross section and remoteness
		from the heart
De	fine	the contribution of the Italian doctor of the Renaissance D. Baglivi in medicine
а		Studied the membranes of the brain
b		He considered medicine as a science based on observations and experiments
с		Described typhoid fever
d		He spoke about the possibility of surgical treatment of tuberculosis
e	*	All of the above
	tern	nine the contribution of S. Santoro in the development of medicine:
a		He studied the metabolism by weighing himself, food and excreta
b		He created a thermoscope (a device for measuring body heat)
С		Invented scales to monitor changes in the mass of a person
d		Invented a sphygmometer (a device for measuring the pulse)
e	*	All of the above
-	tern	nine the contribution of the Italian artist and naturalist Leonardo da Vinci to the development of medicine
		atomy:
a		Highlighted in the heart 4 chambers
b		Correctly described and sketched many muscles, bones, nerves and internal organs
С		One of the founders of scientific anatomy
d		Method of washing the organs with running water
e	*	All of the above
		nine the contribution of the Italian anatomist A. Vesalius in the development of scientific anatomy:
a		Corrected more than 200 errors Galen
b		Work "Anatomical tables", "On the structure of the human body"
c		Work of A. Vesalius open the "golden age" in the history of anatomy
d		The founder of scientific anatomy
e	*	All of the above
-	me	the scientists-anatomists of the Renaissance, whose works constituted the "golden age" in the history of
	aton	
a		R. Colombo
b		F. Glisson
c		G. Fallopio
d		B. Evstahi
e	*	All of the above
	tern	nine the contribution of the Italian anatomist R. Colombo to the development of scientific anatomy:
a		A disciple and follower of A. Vesalius
b		He believed that the blood from the right atrium of the heart falls into the left atrium
c		Described the contractions of the heart and the structure of the clitoris
d		The work Dereanatomica
e e	*	All of the above
-	tern	nine the contribution of the Italian anatomist B. Eustachi to the development of scientific anatomy:
20		in the second of the realist matching by Euclidean to the development of belowing undoing.

_		There descends a descent bildered
a 1		First described the thoracic duct, kidney
b		Carried out pathoanatomical autopsy
C		Conducted research on comparative anatomy of human organs and human embryo
d		First described the larynx, organ of hearing, including the aural tube
e	*	All of the above is true
	tern ton	nine the contribution of the Italian anatomist and physician G. Fallopio to the development of scientific ny:
a		The author of the works "Anatomical research", "On the French disease", etc.
b		Described wedge-shaped sinuses, a tympanic string in the middle ear, a channel of the facial nerve
c		Described the structure and functions of the fallopian tubes
d		Introduced a medical practice mirror for diagnosis of ear diseases
e	*	All of the above is true
De	tern	nine the contribution of the English physician and anatomist N. Highmore to the development of
		fic anatomy:
a		Described the maxillary sinus
b		Described the anatomical structure of the testicles
с		Wrote "The History of Generation"
d		Described mediastinum testis
e	*	All of the above is true
Na	me	the scientist, who in his theological book "Restoration of Christianity" for the first time in Europe
		bed a small circle of blood circulation:
а		A. Vezalius
b		Santorio
с		N. Pirogov
d		I. Zemmeweis
е	*	All of the above is not true
De	tern	nine the contribution of the Spanish philosopher-theologian and doctor M. Servetus in the development of
		ne and physiology:
a		He calculated and experimentally substantiated the theory of blood circulation
b		He created the doctrine of higher nervous activity
c		For the first time in Europe, I described reflexes
d		For the first time in Europe, described the mechanism of the gastrointestinal tract
e	*	For the first time in Europe, described the small circle of blood circulation
	tern	nine the contribution of the Italian physician M. Malpighi to the development of medicine:
a		Opened the capillaries
b		The first of the anatomists used a microscope
c		One of the founders of histology and embryology
d		Described cells of the cortex of the brain
e e	*	All of the above is true
	nich	statements correctly characterize iatrochemistry?
a	nen	Jatrochemistry is an intermediate stage in the development of chemical science in the Renaissance, man
a		was considered as a set of chemical processes
b		Paracelsus treatment system was based on three elements: sulfur, mercury and antimony, and their
0		compounds
c		The founder of jatrochemistry is Paracelsus
d		The main goal of chemistry is the study of chemical processes in the human body and the search for
u		effective medicines
e	*	All of the above is true
-		nine the contribution of the French surgeon A. Paré to the development of medicine:
a b		For the first time in Europe, he organized a midwifery department and an obstetric school New operations and instruments in obstetrics
С		The founder of humane surgery

d		Constructed new surgical instruments, constructed new orthopedic devices		
e	*	All of the above is true		
W	hat a	are the main achievements of the Dutch doctor, chemist and botanist Herman Boerhaave:		
a		Pulled out the postulate that "clinical is called medicine, which observes patients at their bed"		
b		The first in the clinic used a thermometer Fahrenheit		
с		"Pioneer" of instrumental survey methods		
d		The textbook "Elements of Chemistry", in which the preparation and analysis of plant, animal and		
		mineral preparations		
e	*	All of the above is true		
De	etern	nine the contribution of R. Huck to the development of medicine and biology:		
a		Described plant cells on the cork slice		
b		Introduced the term "cell"		
с		Work "Micrography, or the physiological description of the smallest bodies studied with magnifying		
		glasses"		
d		He constructed a microscope		
e	*	All of the above is true		
W	hat a	are the main achievements of the Dutch researcher A. Levenguk?		
a		Made lenses that magnified 270 times		
b		For the first time sketched spermatozoa, bacteria, protozoa		
С		Observed blood microcirculation		
d		For the first time sketched red blood cells		
e	*	All of the above is true		
W	hat a	are the representatives of the experimental physiological direction in medicine?		
a		K. Bernard		
b		G. Helmholtz		
c		E. Dyubua-Reymond		
d	*	K. Ludwig		
e D		All of the above is true		
	etern	nine the contribution of the French physiologist François Magendie to the development of medicine:		
a h		Proved the separate existence of sensitive and motor nerve fibers		
b		Showed in the experiment the correspondence between structure and function		
C d		Described an experiment first illustrating the concept of empty calories		
d	*	Studied the effects of strychnine All of the above is true		
e De		nine the contribution of the French physiologist C. Bernard to the development of medicine and		
		logy:		
-	y 510	Has opened in a liver a glycogen		
a b	\vdash	He laid the foundations of experimental pathology		
c		Created a theory of diabetes mellitus		
d		Put forward the concept of the importance of the constancy of the internal environment of the body		
e e	*	All of the above is true		
	tern	nine the contribution of the German scientist E.Dyubua-Reymond to the development of physiology:		
a		The founder of neuromuscular physiology		
b	\vdash	Developed new methods of electrophysiological experiment		
c		I discovered the laws of irritation		
d		I discovered the phenomena of the electroton		
e e	*	All of the above is true		
	etern	nine the contribution of the German physiologist, physicist and mathematician H. Helmholtz to the		
	development of physiology:			
a		Discovered the phenomenon of the tetanus		
b		Made discoveries in the field of physiology of vision		
c		He laid the foundations of the physiology of excitable tissues		
	1			

d		Measured the rate of excitation on the frog's nerve
e	*	All of the above is true
Na	me	the main achievements of the Italian anatomist and physician Giovanni Battista Morgagni:
a		The work "On the location and causes of diseases discovered through dissection" based on 700
		autopsies
b		Ancestor of pathological anatomy
с		Defined the body as the location of the painful process
d		The founder of organopathology
e	*	All of the above is true
W	hat a	are the main achievements of the Austrian pathologist K. Rokitansky?
а		Described several anomalies, incl. Congenital heart disease
b		Developed humoral direction in pathology
с		Conducted more than 20,000 autopsies using macro- and microscopic methods
d		Created the first in Europe department of pathological anatomy
e	*	All of the above is true
-	hat a	are the three main problems that hindered the development of surgery before the XIX century?
a	lut t	Infection of wounds
b		Blood loss
c		Pain during operations
d		There is no adequate anesthesia
e e	*	All of the above is true
-		e doctors who are involved in the introduction of etheric anesthesia in the official medicine:
	n ui	D. Warren
a h		U. Morton
b		J. Jackson
C d		
d	*	R. Lullius
e D		All of the above is true
	tern	nine the effect of the introduction of narcosis and anesthesia on the further development of medicine:
a 1		The degree of complexity of operations increased
b		It became possible to conduct many hours of operations
C		It became possible to perform operations on internal organs
d		Isolation of narrow specialties in surgery - cardiosurgery, neurosurgery
e	*	All of the above is true
WI	hat v	vas the antiseptic method of the English surgeon D. Lister?
a		A solution of carbolic acid handled instruments, dressings and sutures
b		A solution of carbolic acid surgeons handled
С		Carbolic acid was sprayed in the air before and during operations
d		After the operation, the wound was closed with an airtight bandage impregnated with a solution of
		carbolic acid
e	*	All of the above is true
De	tern	nine the effect of the introduction of aseptic and antiseptic on the further development of medicine and
pha	arma	acy:
a		Clean, sterile operating rooms were
b		Steel sterilized instruments, medicines, dressings and sutures
c		Developed a special system for washing hands of surgeons
d		The complex of sanitary-hygienic and organizational measures in the department and operational
e	*	All of the above is true
De	tern	nine the effect of the introduction of aseptic and antiseptic on surgery and obstetrics
a		The frequency of postoperative complications in surgery decreased
b		Death rate decreased after surgical operations
с		They began to perform operations on internal organs
d		Maternal and infant mortality after childbirth decreased

	*	
e	*	All of the above is true
	nat	are the main achievements of the French scientist L. Paster: Established the causes of alcohol, oil and lactic acid fermentation
a b		Created vaccines against rabies, anthrax and other infectious diseases
c		He proposed pasteurization for the thermal treatment of thermolabile substances
d		The founder of scientific microbiology and immunology
e	*	All of the above is true
_	at a	re the sources of the study of the history of primitive medicine and pharmacology?
a		Works of scientists who lived in this era
b	*	Data of paleopathology: traces of traumas, trepanation of the skull
c		Papyri, mummies of the pharaohs
d		Memories of eyewitnesses
e e		Works of scientists who lived in this era
	v fr	from the positions of animism were explained the causes of the disease?
a	*	The disease is the result of the introduction into the body of the spirit of the deceased ancestor
1		Disease is the result of the action of poisons
b		Disease is the result of the action of microorganisms
c d		Disease is the result of irrational nutrition
d		
e Ma	1	None of the above
Me	lnoc	ds of cult healing, accessible to primitive people?
a		Application of eucalyptus, castor oil and orchid bulbs for the treatment of food disorders, urine washing,
h		clay application
b		Steam bath, massage, bowel lavage, cold and hot compresses
с		Trepanation of the skull, tire application, bloodletting, stitching, application of narcotic properties of natural remedies for anesthesia
d	*	Rituals, amulets, the reception of bitter or unpleasant substances, fumigation
e e		None of the above
_	ant	thropines are characterized by:
-		Permanent camps, hunting for large predators using fire, making clothes, burial of the dead
u b		Hunting, gathering, the arrangement of dwellings, the collective of equals, matriarchy, fantastic beliefs
c		Farming, cattle breeding, patriarchy, cult practice of healing
d		Nomadic way of life, gathering, hunted hunting, rudiments of language, lack of burial
e e		None of the above
	ho	ds of surgical treatment, accessible to primitive people:
IVICI		Application of eucalyptus, castor oil and orchid bulbs for the treatment of food disorders, urine washing,
a		clay application
b		Steam bath, massage, bowel lavage, cold and hot compresses
-		Trepanation of the skull, tire application, bloodletting, stitching, application of narcotic properties of
с	*	natural remedies for anesthesia
d		Rituals, amulets, the reception of bitter or unpleasant substances, fumigation
e		None of the above
Wh	at d	listinguished the medicine of Ancient China and India from the medicine of Ancient Egypt?
a		Active use of surgical methods of treatment
b		Faith of the spirits that cause disease
с	*	Spread of variolation
d		Rational nature
e		None of the above
Wh	at a	ncient civilization is considered the birthplace of cosmetics?
L		*

9		Ancient China	
a b		Ancient Babylon	
c		Ancient Egypt	
d		Ancient India	
e e		None of the above	
_		is of rational treatment in ancient Egypt was lying:	
		Refusal of food, prayer to the gods, about purification	
a b		Cleansing of the stomach with enemas, laxatives and emetics	
0		Pasteurization of food	
d		Soared in the bath to cleanse the body	
		None of the above	
e Ma		nes borrowed scientific medicine of traditional Chinese medicine:	
		Plantain common	
a h			
b		Camphor Cocaine	
c d		Valerian	
d		None of the above	
e Nor		amous doctors of ancient India:	
a 1.		Rajkapur	
b		Maharaja	
		Sushruta	
d		Chakraborty	
e		None of the above	
	The theory of doctors of Hellenistic Greece, according to which, the cause of the disease is the violation of the movement of solid particles through the channels of the body:		
		Humoral theory	
a h		Joint theory	
0			
C d		Theurgic theory	
d		Physiological theory None of the above	
e Wit			
		hat medical school of Ancient Greece was associated the activity of Hippocrates?	
a 1.		With the Sicilian School in Syracuse in Sicily	
b	*	With the Croton School in Greater Greece	
C	*	With the school on Koh in the Aegean Sea	
d		With the temple of Asclepius in Epidaurus	
e		None of the above	
Wh		escribed the four signs of inflammation (pain, redness, swelling, fever)?	
a		Galen	
b		Celsius	
С		Hippocrates	
d		Dioscoride	
e		None of the above	
What		re the main achievements of the ancient Roman physician K. Galen	
a		Creator of medical ethics	
b		The founder of experimental anatomy and physiology	
с		Developed the doctrine of physics	
d		The founder of iatrochemistry	

٩		None of the above
e Wh	 at h	as been inherited from the Byzantine Empire of Ancient Rome?
a a	1	Literacy
a b		Aqueducts, thermal baths, gardens
c		I tongue
d		All of the above
u e		None of the above
_	at m	nethods of medical training does not exist in the Arab Caliphate?
a		Self-education
u b		Training with well-known doctors: at home, in mosque, at the hospital
c	*	Medical school education
d		Family education
e e		None of the above
	at u	nited the civilizations of Byzantium, the Arab Caliphates and Medieval Western Europe?
a	ui u	Development of encyclopedic knowledge
u b		Level of development of sanitary and hygienic knowledge
c	*	Religious traditions that forbade autopsy
d		Development of experimental medicine
e		None of the above
_	at is	s the negative impact of the Catholic Church on the development of medicine in Western Europe during
		Idle Ages?
a		Scholasticism and the domination of church dogmas
b		Bible as a source of medical and hygienic knowledge
с		The opening of pharmacies, shelters, almshouses
d		Clergymen practiced alchemy
e		None of the above
Wh	at fi	unctions did not perform the medieval doctor?
a		The doctors
b		Alchemist
с		Astrologer
d	*	Surgeon
e		None of the above
Nar	ne c	outstanding representatives of medicine of the Renaissance:
a	*	Paracelsus, Couple
b		Pasteur, Koch
c		Celsus, Galen
d		Oribasius, Aetius
e		None of the above
		ormulated the first scientifically grounded concept of the spread of infectious diseases - the "doctrine of on"?
a		Vezaliy
b		Paster
c	*	Fracastreau
d		Da Vinci
e		None of the above
Ider	ntify	common points in the theory of the circulation of Galen and Harvey:
a		The whole body is absorbed by the organs
L	1	

h	*	Dlood arreads through the tissues of arrang
b		Blood spreads through the tissues of organs Blood moves through the veins centripetally, and along the arteries centrifugally
C d		Blood noves through the vents centripetarry, and along the arteries centrifugarry Blood returns to the heart from the organs
d a		None of the above
e Wh		
		vas justified by the use of hot oil for the treatment of gunshot wounds?
a L	-1-	Destruction of the poisonous beginning of the particles of gunpowder, wounded Antiseptic treatment of a wound
b		
с а		Prevention of putrefaction and gangrene Wounds healed better
d a		None of the above
e On		
		at are the methods of anatomical research, proposed by Da Vinci: On arithmetic calculations
a 1.		
b		On the study of chemical processes in the body
C J	~~	On washing, injecting with wax and sawing organs
d		At carrying out intravital autopsies
e		None of the above
		re the main achievements of the French anatomist, physiologist and physician M. Bysch?
a		Defined the body as the location of the painful process
b	*	The founder of the doctrine of the tissues
c		The founder of organopathology
d		Created the first classification of body tissues without a microscope
e		None of the above
		onfirmed the hypothesis of the digestive action of gastric juice, feeding to predatory birds perforated cases eat?
a		Jenner
u b		Levenguk
c		Reemur
d		Lavoisier
e e		None of the above
		s the contribution of J. Morgani to the development of medical knowledge of the 18th century?
** 11		Proved that as a result of the disease, first appear lesions of organs and parts of the body, and as a
а		consequence, external symptoms
b		He studied the processes of fertilization
c		He established that all organs and parts of the human body consist of the same tissues
d		Developed a theory on the cellular structure of organs and parts of the human body
e		None of the above
Wh		eated the vaccine against rabies?
a		Jenner
u b		Paster
c		Erisman
d		Mechnikov
e e		None of the above
Wh		re the main achievements R. Virhova?
	at ai	re the main achievements R.Virhova? Formulated the postulate that all pathology is the pathology of the cell
a	at ai	Formulated the postulate that all pathology is the pathology of the cell
	at aı *	Formulated the postulate that all pathology is the pathology of the cell Introduced the principles of antiseptics in medicine
a	at aı *	Formulated the postulate that all pathology is the pathology of the cell

-		
e		None of the above
	ne t	he Russian physiologist of the XX century, the author of "Letter to Youth":
a	. 1.	Mudrov
b	*	Pavlov
С		Botkin
d		Filatov
e		None of the above
Wh		of the following definitions apply to medicine?
a	*	System of scientific knowledge and practical activities aimed at preserving and improving people's health, and disease prevention
b		System study the behavior of people in the process of production, distributionand consumption of goods and services
с		System of scientific knowledge, which studies the size, composition of the population, its structure, the movement of the population
d		System of scientific knowledge about the health of the individual to formii
e		All of the above
_	at a	rchaeological data can serve as sources for the study of the history of medicine?
a		Tools
u b		Household items
c		Drugs
d		Works of art
e e	*	All of the above
-	at is	s the importance of the history of medicine in the training of physicians?
a		Promote specialized medical knowledge
a b		To promote education of the historical medical thinking
-		Extends the overall health outlook
c d		It promotes the education of patriotism
	*	All of the above
e Dec		be the main periods for the study of the history of General Medicine:
a L		Primitive society
b		The Middle Ages
C J		New Era
d	*	Contemporary
e D		All of the above
	crit	be the main Sources of studying the history of General Medicine:
a 1		Material
b		Written sources
c		Ethnographic
d		Linguistic
e	*	All of the above
Wh		orm the basis of the periodization of the history of medicine?
a	*	Stages of development of mankind
b		Advances in science
с		Advances in the field of culture
d		Advances in science
e		All of the above
Wh	at a	re the main tasks of teaching general course of the history of medicine?
a		Understanding of basic evidence of past medical science
		14

b		Understanding of basic evidence from the past practice of medicine
c		Education of historical thinking and understanding of the process of development of medicine
d		The study of the basic laws of the world of medicine
	*	And all of the above listed
-	at ty	ypes of medical practice existed in primitive society?
a	ut tj	Caring for children, especially newborns
u b		Treatment of childhood diseases and their prevention
c		Treatment of wounds, fractures, sprains
d		Basics of food hygiene and housing
	*	All of the above
	tre	atment methods used in China during the era of slavery:
a		Much attention was paid to restorative treatment: diet, massage, water treatments, sun treatment, gym
u b		Application for pharmaceuticals les substances of plant, animal and mineral origin
c		Acupuncture and moxibustion
d		Operation in the thoracic and abdominal cavity
e e	*	All of the above
-	at ir	formation about the medicine of ancient India contain written monument Ayurveda?
	at 11	Description features 150 of acute and chronic, general and local diseases of the brain, heart, stomach,
a		urinary organs, joints, etc. body parts
b		Description 760 herbs agents of animal origin and mineral materials
с		Methods of wound treatment dressings impregnated with oils, boiling liquids
d		Acupuncture treatment
e	*	All of the above
Nan	ne t	he monument to the first law of medicine:
	*	The Code of Hammurabi king
b		"Canon of Medicine n Auki" Avicenna
с		Russian Pravda Yaroslava Mudrogo
d		The Tale of Igor's Campaign
e		All of the above
Wha	at E	gyptian papyrus deals with the diseases of children, and is the oldestdocument in pediatrics?
a		Papyrus E. Smith.
b	*	Papyrus Brugsch (1450-1350 gg. bc. e.)
с		"Canon of Medicine" Avicenna
d		Russian Pravda Yaroslava Mudrogo
e		All of the above
Whe	o It	can be considered rodonacha lnikom humoral theory of copper Ch'ing?
a		Rammatsini
b	*	Hippocrates
с		Wisely
d		Zabolotny
e		Pair
Whe	o in	the IV-V centuries bc. e. first proposed the "Oath of a doctor?"
a		Al Razi
b	*	Hippocrates
c		Yaroslav Mudry
d		Herodotus
e		All of the above
L		t.

Wh	0 in	Medicine introduced the principle of "treat safely, quickly and pleasantly?"
a	1	Harvey
u b		Asclepiades
c		Hippocrates
d		Charles Darwin
e		Herodotus
		rst introduced the experiment in an acute physiology and initiated the study of the physiology of various
		stems?
a		Harvey
b		Samoylovich
с	*	Galen
d		Darwin
e		Hippocrates
What	at a	re the main works of Galen in medicine?
А		In anatomy
В		In physiology
С		In pharmacology
D		In therapy
L		All of the above
Wh		oposed a method for mediocre auscultation auscultation of the chest?
a		Bush
b		Hippocrates
c		Harvey
d		Laenek
e		Buyal'sky
In w		year Laenek proposed a method for mediocre auscultation auscultation of the chest?
а		1800
b		845
с	*	1819
d		1700
e		1851
Thr	. U	h whom percussion method was put into practice doctor work?
a		Zakhar'in
b		Buyalsky
с		Botkin
d		Darwin
e		Corvisart
The		sic medicine theory in the II half of the XIX century:
a		Cellular pathology
b		Neurogenic
с		Humoral
d		None of the above
e		All of the above
Ider	ntify	the main provisions of the theory of cellular pathology:
a		Violation of the composition of body fluids
b	*	The life of the body is from the Ummah lives of individual cells that are connected to it
с		Transgression neural regulation of bodily functions is the cause of the disease

e All of the above What are the outstanding physiologists I half of XIX century? a Magendie b Bell c Muller d Bernard c * All of the above Who owns the words "Cellular Pathology, which is based on the physiological independence cells as a principle is faise. Teaching is nothing more than the extreme step of the anatomical direction in physiology "? a Harvey b Pavlow c * Scehenov d Buyalsky e Botkin What are the first bacteria discovered in pus boils and secretions in puerperal fever? a Rabies virus b Polio virus c * Staphylococcus and Streptococcus d None of the above Who offered vaccination against anthrax and rabies? a * Pasteur b Virchow c Rokitansky d None of Your e listed e All of the above What are the first bacteria billo obtain pure cultures of microbes? a Liguid medium b Aga ga	d		None of the above
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d None of the above e All of the above	b		
e All of the above	с		
	d		
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that are no prominent trest European surgeons in the fillnan of the ATA century:	What	at a	re the prominent West European surgeons in the II half of the XIX century?
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b * 1707	
c 1725	
d 1723	
e 1800	
	e main works V.M. University, which played an important role inhealth care?
	the preservation of good health
	the reproduction and preservation of all people
	ivaniya art or science of the Babic case
	ne of the above
	of the above
	r of a science in Russia is H.M. Maksimovic-Ambodik?
	stetrics and Gynecology
	atomy
	rsiological Gia
	ne of the above
	of the above
	founded the Russian Academy of Sciences?
1700	
a 1730 b * 1725	
1/25	
c 1820 d 1800	
1000	
Sciences?	g Russian physicians of the XVIII century, was elected an Honorary Member of Overseas Akademy
a Maks	ksimovic-Ambodik
b Shyn	mlanskaya
c * Samo	noylovich
d Voro	obiev
e None	ne of the above

a	at a	re the distinctive features of the VIV contury medicine?
	at a	The growing differentiation of modical knowledge
		The growing differentiation of medical knowledge
b		The close relationship anatomi and surgery
C		The discovery of a number of universities
d .	*	Isolation of clinical medicine
C		All of the above
		under of a branch of medicine was C.F. Hotovitsky?
a 1	~	Obstetrics and Pediatrics
b		Therapy Obstation and here is not
C		Obstetrics and hygiene
d		Surgery
e N/I		Endocrinology
	at a	re the main provisions of labor M.I. Mudrova?
a 1		Treat not a disease, and the patient
b		He has developed a system of questioning
C 1		Proposed a scheme medical history
d	Ne	He recognized the unity of the body
C	*	All of the above
Wha	at a	re the main works of H.I. Pirogov?
a 1		Surgical anatomy of arterial trunks and fascia
b		Full course in applied anatomy of the human body
C		The beginning of military-polevoy surgery
d	*	Annals of Surgical Clinic
C		All of the above of local scientists who have made significant contributions to the development of the doctrine of the
	ne	of local scientists who have made significant contributions to the development of the doctrine of the
dico	000	
	ase	in theoretical medicine in the II half of the XIX century.
a	ase	e in theoretical medicine in the II half of the XIX century. Polunin
a b	ase	e in theoretical medicine in the II half of the XIX century. Polunin Swordsmen
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	e		Sparrows Sprains bones of the wrist
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a		Vorobyov
b		Erismann
c		Fleming
d		None of the above listed
e		The se of above listed
Whe	o of	fered vaccination against smallpox?
		Jenner
b		Zagorski
c		Hippocrates
d		Pavlov
e		Vorobyov
		year E. Jenner offered vaccination against smallpox?
a		1815
		1796
c		2000
d		1900
u e		1600
-		as offered a live vaccine against tuberculosis?
a		Guerin
		Calmette
0		Ostroumov
c d		Hippocrates
		Vesalius
e In u		year Calmette offered a live vaccine against tuberculosis?
	-	1892
a h		1921
b		1921
с 1		1935
d		1955
e A ati	::4:	
		es professor of pathology and therapy medical fas partments Moscow University I.E. Dyadkovskogo n ideas:
-		Humanism
a b		Unity of the organism and the surrounding nature
0		Individualism
c d		Idealism
		Leading role of the endocrine system
e Stor		
		Fomich Hotovitsky (1796-1885): Domestic obstetrician-gynecologist
a h		The founder of the scientific direction in psychiatry
b		
c d		The founder of the scientific school of ophthalmologists in Russia
u		The founder of scientific pediatrics in Russia Domestic infectious disease doctor
e The		
	mo	st widely known and original Step Guide to Fomicha Hotovitskogo of Pediatrics called:
a h	*	"Peculiarities of childhood"
0	~	Pediatrica
C d		"Semiotics and Diagnosis of Childhood Illnesses"
d		"Textbook of childhood diseases"

e		None of the above
	Ru	sian physiologist who developed together with N.I. Pirogov m e Tod intravenous anesthesia:
		A.M. Philomafite
u b		I.I. Mechnikov
c		I.M. Sechenov
d		I.P. Pavlov
u e		None of the above
-	do	ctor, who described the area of skin sensitivity disorders in diseases of the internal organs:
a		Botkin S.S.
a b		Obraztsov V.P.
C	*	Zakharin G.A.
d		Ostroumov
e e		None of the above
	cre	eator of the doctrine of higher nervous activity?
a		I.M. Sechenov
		I.P. Pavlov
c		C. Bernard
d		A.M. Philomafite
e e		None of the above
_	l ator	technique direct examination of the patient with questions exponentiation artis:
		G.A. Zakharin
u b		S.S. Botkin
c		V.P. Obraztsov
d		A.G. Polotebnov
e e		None of the above
_	lar	gest domestic hygienists XIX century:
a		P.A. Zagorsky
u b		I.I. Mechnikov
c		A.P. Dobroslavin
d		E.E. Osipov
e e		N.I. Pirogov
	entit	fic-practical activity of N.I. Pirogov was:
a		Topographic anatomy
u b		Military field surgery
c		The use of ethereal analgesia in the field
d		Creating the world's first public health organizations uh oh yes the wounded on the battlefield
e e	*	All of the above
		anovsky Became the founder of a new direction in microbiology (1892):
a		Immunology
u b		Asepsis
c	*	Virology
d		Experimental microbiology
e		Pathological microbiology
-	ori	ginal method of direct percussion of the chest and abdominal cavities with one finger to determine a more
		e gr and prostrate bodies developed:
a		Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.
·	i	

d * Draztsov V.P. e Sirotin V.P. e Sirotin V.P. e Jack Ostroumov a A.A. Ostroumov b N.D. Strazhenko c L.V. Popov d V.P. Obraztsov e N.I. Sokolov Note the prominent physicians of the XIX century: a M.Ya. Mudrow b S.P. Botkin c A. A. Ostroumov d (G.A. Zakharin. c * M.Il of the above about perechislennog Scientific works S.P. Botkin: * a Il the doctrine of the peripheral heart b About colleagues c About the causes of death d On the structure of the kidney e None of the above The cause of infectious jaundice investigated: a N.I. Pirogov b G.A. Zakharin c V.P. Samples d * S.P. Botkin e None of the above The founders of antibiotic therapy consider: a Plemenga A.	с		Popov L.V.
e Sirotin V.P. Deep sliding methodical palpation of the abdomen suggested: a a A.A. Ostroumov b N.D. Strazhenko c L.V. Popov d V.P. Obraztsov e N.I. Sokolov Note the prominent physicians of the XIX century: a a M.Ya. Mudrow b S.P. Botkin c A.A. Ostroumov d G.A. Zakharin. e * All of the above about perechislennog Scientific works S.P. Botkin: a a * The doctrine of the peripheral heart b About the causes of facath d On the structure of the kidney e Nature of the cause of infectious jaundice investigated: a N.L Progov b G.A. Zakharin c V.P. Samples d * S.P. Botkin e None of the above The cause of infectious jaundice investigated: a N.L Progov b G.A. Zakharin c V.P. Samples d * S.P. Botk		*	-
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d * V.P. Obraztsov e N.I. Sokolov Note the prominent physicians of the XIX century: a i M.Ya. Mudrow b S.P. Borkin c A.A. Ostroumov d G.A. Zakharin. e * e * All of the above about perechislennog Scientific works S.P. Botkin: a * a * About of cleagues c About the causes of death d On the structure of the kidney e None of the above The cause of infectious jaundice investigated: a N.I. Pirogov b G.A. Zakharin c V.P. Samples d * d * S.P. Borkin e None of the above The founcers of antibiotic therapy consider: a Flemenga A. b Mukhina E.O. c Snegirova V.F. d * Ermolevu Z.V. e Mechnikova 1.1 Separation sur	b		N.D. Strazhenko
d * V.P. Obraztsov e N.I. Sokolov Note the prominent physicians of the XIX century: a i M.Ya. Mudrow b S.P. Borkin c A.A. Ostroumov d G.A. Zakharin. e * e * All of the above about perechislennog Scientific works S.P. Botkin: a * a * About of cleagues c About the causes of death d On the structure of the kidney e None of the above The cause of infectious jaundice investigated: a N.I. Pirogov b G.A. Zakharin c V.P. Samples d * d * S.P. Borkin e None of the above The founcers of antibiotic therapy consider: a Flemenga A. b Mukhina E.O. c Snegirova V.F. d * Ermolevu Z.V. e Mechnikova 1.1 Separation sur	с		L.V. Popov
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d J. Lister e None of the above Questions of military surgery in Russia in the nineteenth century developed:	b	*	N.I. Pirogov
e None of the above Questions of military surgery in Russia in the nineteenth century developed:	c		
Questions of military surgery in Russia in the nineteenth century developed:	d		
	-		
a F.I. Inozemtse	Que	estic	
	a		F.I. Inozemtse

1.		
b		I.V. Buyalsky
C		N.I. Pirogov
d		I.F. Bush
e		N.N. Burdenko
The		velopment of abdominal surgery in the XIX century contributed to the decision of millet in combat:
a		Painful shock
b		Postoperative sepsis
с		Postoperative hemorrhage
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
The	cas	st is proposed:
a	*	N.I. Pirogov
b		I.F. Bush
с		E.O. Mukhin
d		I.V. Buyalsky
e		None of the above
The		inders of the domestic hygiene are:
a	1	I. Mechnikov
	*	A.P. Dobroslavin, F.F. Erisman
c		I. Molesson
d		None of the above
e e		N.I. Teziakov
-		st independent Department of Health have been established in:
		USA
a h		France
b		
		Russia
d		Germany
e		None of the above
		in lines of research F.F. Erisman:
a		School hygiene
b		Preschool hygiene
с		Food hygiene
d		Military hygiene
e		None of the above
The	ma	in lines of research, A.P. Dobroslavin:
a		Food hygiene
b		Military hygiene
c		Communal hygiene
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
Sch	ool	health F.F. Erismana includes:
		The size of the desk according to the student's growth and their arrangement, taking into account the
а		lighting
b		Uniform training load on the days of the week
с		Obligatory hot breakfasts
d		Physical training
e e		All of the above listed
	I	

Zem	nska	ya medicine emerged:
a		After 1917
u b		After the December insurrection of 1825
c		Under Peter I
		During the reform in 1864
e e		All of the above
		contingent served by the district hospital?
		In rural areas
a b		City dwellers
c		Military personnel
d		The whole population of Russia
u e		All of the above
		The founders of the national scientific Pediatrics:
a	-	S.F. Khotovitsky
a b		O.N. Tolsky
c		N.F. Filatov
d		N.P. Gundobin
		All of the above enumerated
C		t hospitals for infants opened:
		A.A. Kissel
a b		N.F. Filatov
		G.N. Speransky
c d		M.S. Maslov
u e		K.A. Rauchfuss
-		hildren's Hospital opened in 1802:
		In Moscow
a b		In London
c		In St. Petersburg
-		In Paris
u e		In Berlin
		t children's hospital in Russia was opened in:
		Moscow
a b		St. Petersburg
c		Kiev
d		Kazan
		Tomsk
e For		first time the full course of childhood diseases of lectures in Russia began h and a thief:
		S.F. Khotovitsky
u		M.V. Lomonosov
b C		D. Samoilovich
c d		All of the above are correct
		None of the above
e The		t domestic textbook on pediatric wrote:
		S.G. Zybelin
a h		M.V. Lomonosov
b c		N. V. Lomonosov N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
c d		N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik N.F. Filatov
d		19.1°, 1°11ato y

e	*	S.F. Khotovitsky
v		domestic pediatrics:
a.		A.F. Tour
a. b		N.F. Filatov
c		M.S. Maslov
d		G.N. Speransky
	*	All of the above
C		st pediatric clinic in Russia in 1866 was organized on:
		N.A.Tolsky
a b		N.P. Gungobin
_		N.F. Filatov
c d		V.M. Florinsky
d a		None of the above
		end of the XIX century the first scientific pediatric society was organized: In Russia
a h		
0		In Germany In France
C J		
d		In Italy
e The		None of the above
		I-Russian custody maternity organized K.A. Rauchhuss:
a 1		In 1917
0		In 1913
C		In 1926
d		In 1940
e T		None of the above
		ussian Guide to Pediatrics "Pediatrika" was composed but:
u		S.F. Hotovitsky
b		S.G. Zybelinym
C		N.F. Filatov
d		N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
e a		None of the above
Seve		childhood diseases: scarlet fever, whooping cough, rubella, and other fats and op.:
a		P. Bretonno
b		N. Filatov
с		Sh. Biyar
d		T. Sidengam
e		A. Trusso
		under of the first independent department of children's diseases Medico-Surgical Academy in St.
		urg in 1870:
a		N.F. Filatov
b	*	N.I. Bystrov
c		N.P. Gundobin
d		N.V. Sklifosovsky
e		None of the above
		issian pediatrician late XIX - early XX century, organizer of hospital business, created a model children's ls, one of the cat on ryh in St. Petersburg named after him:
-		K.A. Rauhfus
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

b		S.G. Zybelin
c		N.V. Sklifosovsky
d		M.Ya. Mudrov
e		None of the above
The	Ru	ussian and Soviet pediatrician, who initiated the first consultation for infants were opened (1910), The first
		ent for infants (1910) and the National Research Institute of Maternity and infancy:
a	*	G.N. Speransky
b		N.I. Pirogov
с		K.A. Rauhfus
d		S.P. Botkin
e		None of the above
Wh	at k	ind of tool used in maxillofacial surgery to displace tissue without damaging them, invented in the second
floo	oran	d the XVIII century?
a	*	I.V. Buyalsky
b		Simpson Forceps
c		Brown-Edson clamp
d		Luer's clamp
e		All of the above enumerated
Wh	o is	the author of works that were published in 1829 under the name "Dantistika or dental suit with GUSTs"?
a	*	A.M. Sobolev
b		I.I. Khrushchev
c		Z.U. Morton
d		N.I. Pirogov
e		None of the above
		hany of these rulers gave a powerful impetus to the development of the domestic medical education and
-	Iful	ly mastered technique of removal from the CWA?
a 1		Alexander II
b		Alexander II
C	*	Peter I
d		Paul II
e		None of the above
Wh	at is	s the specialty according to the "Russian medical List" in 1809, highlighted in the tooth to be healed?
a		"Barber"
b	*	"The Dentist"
c		"The Dental Surgeon"
d		The Tooth Shaman
e		None of the above
Wh 189		ualifications were established according to the law "On the Conversion and dental training mations art" in
a		"Barber"
b		None of the above
с	*	"Dentist"
d	1	"The Dental Surgeon"
e	1	The Tooth Shaman
In v	vhat	t year was the first application by W. Morton?
a	*	1846
b	1	1864
с	1	1884
L	1	27

d		1889
		None of the above
e Wh	oro	
	ere	in the world's first school was opened trained dentists: France
a h	*	
b	*	
c		Switzerland
d		Germany
e		None of the above
-		e the scientists in Russia, opened the first private dental school:
a	*	Vazhinsky F.I.
b		Kudryashov A.I.
с		Kurlyandsky V.Yu.
d		Limberg A.K.
e		None of the above
In v	vhat	t year F.I. Vazhinskim first school in Russia was opened in the specialty "dental dentist"?
a		1840
b		1857
с	*	1881
d		1899
e		None of the above
-	at E	Dental Society formed in 1883 in St. Petersburg?
a		The First Society of Dentists
b		The first society of dentists and dentists
c		Odontological Society
	*	St. Peterburskoe society dentists and physicians involved Dentistry
e e		The first company engaged in the Dentistry
_	at a	major public figure, was the initiator of creation of a society of dentists and dental BP and whose in St.
		urg?
a		Dauge P.G.
u b	*	Limberg A.K.
c		Kurlyandsky V.Yu.
d		Entin D.A.
		The first company engaged in the Dentistry
e In r	uhat	t year were produced electric Drill in Russia?
	vna *	1908
a 1.		
b		1924
C J		1957
d		1930 N. G.I. I
e		None of the above
The	ose v	who in 1897 studied the question of the treatment of teeth with inflamed pulp of biol cal method?
a		Antonovich V.M.
b	*	Krause I.A.
с		Astakhov N.A.
d		Kudryashov AI
e		All of the above enumerated
Wh	at c	ity hosted the first congress of Russian dentists?
a		Moscow

b		Voronezh
c	*	Nizhny Novgorod
d		St. Petersburg
e		None of the above
_	·lan	d V.Y. Was the founder:
a		Military stomatology
u b	*	Functional pathology of the dentoalveolar system
c		Of domestic stomatology
d		Scientific school of dentists
e e		None of the above
-	B	eadle in the works of "Manual for students of surgery in the anatomical theater" (1710) Indications for
		al of teeth in the XVIII century, including th Chali:
a		"The tooth is rotten"
b		"The tooth staggers"
c		"Extra tooth"
d		None of the above numerical re wrong
e	*	All of the above
	o is	the author of scientific papers "Guide to the teaching of surgery" (1807-1808)?
a		I.V. Bush
b		N.I. Pirogov
c		I.V. Buyalsky
d		A.M. Sobolev
e e		None of the above
-	fir	st medical aid in the Great Patriotic War was provided:
a	*	At the regimental medical station
b b		In the Health Battalion
c		At the battalion medical station
d		In the inpatient hospital
e e		All of the above
-	tin	nely evacuation of the wounded to the rear was carried out in order to:
		Unload the hospitals to handle the newly arrived wounded and follow the troops
a b		To secure the wounded from being captured during retreat
0		To treat the wounded in hospital conditions
4		None of the above
d	*	All of the above
e In ti		nedical battalion:
	ne r	
a 1.		Urgent operations
b		Final stop of bleeding
C		Withdrawal of a wounded person from a state of shock
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
Spe	city	the distinctive features of the medical service in the district and the initial period of the war:
a		Special efficiency in work to assist the wounded and evaku and their tion of endangered areas
b		Acute shortage in hospitals, ambulance, medical equipment and medical personnel
c		Creation of a network of evacuation hospitals
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above

a	The	mo	in cause of death of the injured:
b Sepsis and lack of antiseptics c Absence of antibiotics d Lack of painkillers e All of the above The first samples of penicillin in the USSR were obtained in the laboratory, who led the Z.V. Ermoliev. Rev. rat and began to flow in hospitals and at the front: a In 1941 b In 1943 d * Medical department of the military department b Public charity order c Stavropol provincial medical board d * Caucasian Medical Board e None of the above N.I. Progov visited the North Caucasus during the period: a Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878 b Crimean War c * Caucasian War c * Caucasian War d In Progrov visited the North Caucasus during the period: a In Stavinopol d Rustain-Turki			
c Absence of antibiotics d Lack of painkillers e All of the above The first samples of penicillin in the USSR were obtained in the laboratory, who led the Z.V. Ermoliev. Rev. rat and began to flow in hospitals and at the front: a In 1941 b In 1942 c In 1943 d * In 1944 c In 1944 d In 1988 The first governing body sensible of outposts in the Caucasus: a Medical department of the military department b Public charity order c Stavropol provincial medical board d * Caucasian Medical Board e None of the above N.I. Progov visited the North Caucasus during the period: a Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878 b Crimean War c * Caucasian Medical Board e None of the above The largest in the Caucasus mili	u		
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a * Question of the incidence of leprosy b Healing properties Caucasian mineral water	e		
b Healing properties Caucasian mineral water	The	1	
	a		
c Causes of high child mortality	b		
	с		Causes of high child mortality

e None of the above Who owns the work "My journey on water Alexandrovskie 1809"? a a A.P. Relyubin b * F.P. Haas c N.I. Pirogov d R. Virchow c None of the above Gustav Zander began using the method in the Caucasus 1902 cheniya: a * dwanotherapy Hydrotherapy c Mud therapy c Mud therapy d None of the above The organization and equipment of hospitals in the Stavropol region in the period of the First World War is the main task: a Caucasian Union of Cities b * Stavropol provincial Zensky Committee c Stavropol provincial Teinstry Committee Stavropol provincial military chief e None of the above Itst7 The first corgress of doctors in the North Caucasus was held in Stavropol: Itst7 a 1847 Itst3 b 1984 Itst3 c Ion of the above Itst4 b 1931 Itst4 c None of the above	d		Traditional medicine peoples of the North Caucasus
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c P.A. Zagorski d Darwin e None of the above The founder of systematic anatomy:	a		A. Vesalius
d Darwin e None of the above The founder of systematic anatomy:	b	*	K. Galen
e None of the above The founder of systematic anatomy:	c		P.A. Zagorski
The founder of systematic anatomy:	d		Darwin
	e		None of the above
a * A. Vesalius	The	fou	Inder of systematic anatomy:
	a	*	A. Vesalius

b		Leonardo da Vinci
с		P.A. Zagorski
d		K. Galen
e		None of the above
Fou	nde	r of plastic anatomy:
a		K. Galen
b		A. Vesalius
с	*	Leonardo da Vinci
d		N.I. Pirogov
e		None of the above
Mee	lica	l cap imposed:
a		T. Billroth
b		I. Semmelweis
с	*	N.I. Pirogov
d		F.I. Inozemtsev
e		J. Lister
Wh		Russia for the first time gave a classification of malformations?
a		N.I. Pirogov
b	*	P.A. Zagorski
с		I.F. Bush
d		I.V. Buyalsky
e		E.O. Mukhin
	1	agnosis of myocardial infarction has developed:
a	*	V.P. Obraztsov
b		F.V. Ovsyannikov
с		S.P. Botkin
d		E.O. Mukhin
e		Darwin
Wh	o of	f local scientists stood at the cradle of resuscitation?
a		A. Kulyabko
b		M. Negovsky
c		S. Bryukhonenko
d		V.P. Demihov
C		All of the above
		the first time when you remove the tooth using the ether anesthesia:
"	*	William Morton
b		Dzh.Uorren
C		A. Pare
d		N.I. Pirogov
e		None of the above
	at is	s considered the year of the discovery of ether anesthesia:
a h		1800
b	*	1844
C	~	1846
d		1847
e The	f	1900 Inder of tone graphical anatomy considered:
ine	100	under of topographical anatomy considered:

a		I.V. Buyalsky
u b		E.O. Mukhin
c	*	N.I. Pirogov
d		A. Vesalius
e		K. Galen
-	cati	ons and contraindications when giving ether anesthesia developed:
a		N.I. Pirogov
b		I.V. Buyalsky
c		A.M. Filomafitskiy
d		None of the above
e e	*	All of the above
-		troduced a medical form - a white robe?
a	*	T. Billroth
u b		I.F. Bush
c		N.I. Pirogov
d		P. Ehrlich
e e		None of the above
	mor	hary circulation was first described:
a		M. Servet
u b		R. Colombo
c		A.P. Protasov
d		None of the above
e e	*	All of the above
-		nong surgeons for bleeding canceled the burning wounds bubbling ball s deputy?
a		N.I. Pirogov
u b		T. Billroth
c		J. Lister
d	*	A. Pare
e e		None of the above
	do	ctrine of the circulation created:
		A. Vesalius
a h		B. Harvey
b		R. Colombo
c d		I. Fabricius
	*	All of the above
e Wh		rst described the blood capillaries:
a h		B. Harvey A. Leeuwenhoek
b	*	
C d		M. Malpighi D. Colombo
d		R. Colombo
e The		M. Servet
	rou	Inders of pathological anatomy are:
a L		Darwin
b	*	A. Pare
C 1	*	M.F. Bisha
d		J. Purkinje
e		A. Protasov

Wh	Who owns the discovery of blood groups:			
a	*	Karl Landsteiner		
b		I.V. Buyalsky		
c		S.S. Yudin		
d		G. Wolf		
e		J. Jankowski		
The	sis (on the structure of the kidneys performed in 1782		
a		M.M. Terekhovskaya		
b		D. Samoylovych		
с	*	A.M. Shymlanskaya		
d		K.I. Shchepin		
e		A.P. Protasov		
"An	atoı	mist-surgical tables" in 1828 presented:		
a		N.I. Pirogov		
b		P.A. Zagorski		
с		E.O. Mukhin		
d		I.F. Bush		
L		I.V. Buyalsky		
Sep	arat	ion surgery on a "clean" and "purulent" was introduced:		
a		I.V. Buyalsky		
b		N.I. Pirogov		
с		F.I. Inozemtsev		
d		I.F. Bush		
e		E.O. Mukhin		
The	fou	inder of pathological anatomy of domestic considered:		
a		A.M. Filomafitskiy		
b	*	A.I. Polunin		
с		N.V. Sklifosovsky		
d		V.V. Pashutin		
e		None of the above		
Wh		the author of the book "The anatomical study of the motion of the heart and blood in animals" (1628)?		
a		A. Vesalius		
b		Leonardo da Vinci		
С		A.P. Protasov		
d		M. Servet		
C		B. Harvey		
Wh		rst used ether anesthesia in Russia?		
a		I.F. Bush		
b		N.I. Pirogov		
c		I.V. Buyalsky		
d		F.I. Inozemtsev		
e		None of the above		
In w	/hat	year was the first operation under general anesthesia was done in Russia?		
a		1725		
b		1741		
c	*	1847		
d		1846		

e		1812
	the	first time in the provision of assistance to the wounded on the battlefield ether anesthesia approx th nile:
a		A. Pare
	*	N.I. Pirogov
c		A.A. Wisniewski
d		Dzh. Lister
e		None of the above
-		olished the use of lint when dressing wounds?
a		A. Pare
b	*	N.I. Pirogov
с		A.A. Wisniewski
d		J. Lister
e		None of the above
The	dev	velopment of surgery in the nineteenth century, brakes:
a		No anesthesia
b		Lack of aseptic and antiseptic
c		Lack of antiseptics
d		Lack of knowledge of topographic anatomy
e	*	All of the above
Que	estic	ns of military surgery in Russia developed in the nineteenth century:
a		F.I. Inozemtsev
b		I.V. Buyalsky
c	*	N.I. Pirogov
d		I.F. Bush
e		N.N. Burdenko
The	firs	t textbook on surgery in Russian was written:
a		N.I. Pirogov
b	*	I.F. Bush
с		F.I. Inozemtsev
d		I.V. Buyalsky
e		None of the above
The		nder of the first anatomical schools in Russia:
a		E.O. Mukhin
b		A.P. Protasov
C		P.A. Zagorski
d		N.I. Pirogov
e		None of the above
		atomical nomenclature was in Russian:
u	*	A.P. Protasov
b		M.V. Lomonosov
C		P.A. Zagorski
d		N.M. Maksimovic-Ambidik
e		None of the above
		the first to introduce hand washing before surgery and childbirth?
a 1.		N.I. Pirogov
b		F.I. Inozemtsev
С	~	I. Semmelweis

d		J. Warren	
u e		Virchow	
-	e dev	velopment of abdominal surgery in the XIX century contributed Confronting:	
a		Painful shock	
u b		Postoperative sepsis	
c		Postoperative bleeding	
d		None of the above	
u o	*	All of the above	
u The		nous British surgeon Dzhozef Lister is osnovopolo Well nickname:	
		Aseptic	
a b	*	Antiseptics	
0	-	The doctrine of immunity	
с 1			
d		Virology All of the above	
e T			
		nciple of "savings" treatment proposed:	
a 1	*	N.I. Pirogov	
b		N.V. Sklifosovsky	
c		A.A. Beaver	
d		F.I. Inozemtsev	
e		None of the above	
		t aware of the role of microorganisms in the development of sepsis, J. Zemmelsweiss found that the cause	
of p	ouer	peral fever, and offers small of cores:	
a		Washing floors and walls maternity wards	
b		Wash with soap and water tools	
с		Handwashing carbolic acid solution	
d	*	Hand washing with a solution of bleach	
e		Handwashing with soap solution with the addition of soda	
		st who showed that the processes of fermentation and putrefaction associated with zhiznede I telnostyu	
mic		rganisms were:	
a	-	Mechnikov	
b	*	L. Pasteur	
с		I. Semmelweis	
d		D. Samoylovich	
e		D. Fracastoro	
Th	e w	ord "enema" comes down to us from which ancient language?	
a		French	
b	-	Italian	
C d	*	Greek	
d		German	
e Th		All the above mentioned rst time enemas are mentioned in medical literature will astonish you. Which very ancient culture, quite	
		ced in medical procedures and papyrus, recorded this?	
au		Roman	
b		Phoenician	
c		Babylonian	
d	*	Egyptian	
e		All the above mentioned	
Ba	.ck t	o the second century CE in Ancient Greece, for which life giving purpose were enemas being used at that	
tin	ne?		
a Ritualistic purposes b * To introduce nutrients into the body c To appease the Romans d As offerings to the gods e All the above mentioned Which ancient people from Central America used enemas to deliver intoxicating substar			
--	---------------------------	--	--
c To appease the Romans d As offerings to the gods e All the above mentioned			
d As offerings to the gods e All the above mentioned			
e All the above mentioned			
\mathbf{W} IIICH AUCIEUL DEDDIE HOULT EINTAL ATHELICA INEL ENERGY OF DEUVEL HUTGU ATHO VIEWA	near into the body?		
	nces into the body?		
e All the above mentioned			
Were women allowed to have enemas in medieval times in Europe?			
a In certain countries			
b Not all women, only aristocratic women			
c * Women were allowed to have enemas			
d Women were prohibited to have enemas			
e In serious cases			
By the late 17th century, enemas had become particularly popular in which amphibian li	imb loving country?		
a Germany			
b * France			
c Greece			
d Scotland			
e All the above mentioned			
Were enemas given to pregnant women as a matter of course?			
a In certain countries			
b In serious cases			
c Enemas were prohibited for pregnant women			
d Enemas were allowed for pregnant women			
e * Physicists were not prescribed such treatment at all			
During the 18-th century, tobacco smoke enemas were used on various occasions for wh	nich purpose?		
a To help with healing wounds			
b When removing tonsils			
c To ease the pain of amputations			
d * To help resuscitate people who had drowned			
e All the above mentioned			
The 19-th century saw the introduction of which very common household object to give	enemas?		
a Hosepipe			
b Spoon			
c Colander			
d * Bucket			
e All the above mentioned			
The latest trend in enemas that came shortly after colonic irrigation, comprises which sti	imulating drink?		
a Tea			
b Milk			
c Cola			
d * Coffee			
e All the above mentioned			
In Victorian Britain, pharmacists (also known as chemists or druggists) were the first h	ine of healthcare for the		
majority of the population, particularly those who were unable to afford doctors' fees. Prior to 1868, when the			
Pharmacy Act was passed, what training was a pharmacist legally required to undertake?			
a Pass an examination set by the Pharmaceutical Society			
b * None whatsoever			

с		Seven years of official apprenticeship
d		Complete a three year degree course from a recognised university
e		All the above mentioned
Du	ring	the Victorian period blood-letting was a recognised medical treatment for a wide range of illnesses and
		s. Which creatures, used in the blood-letting process, would have been a common sight on the shelves of
-		prian pharmacy?
а		Slugs
b		Centipedes
c		Vampire bats
d	*	Leeches
e		All the above mentioned
-	185	1 an Act of Parliament introduced the first poison register in Britain, requiring all sellers (including
		acists) of a particular substance to maintain a record of who bought it, how much they acquired and their
		reason for needing it. What was this substance that caused Victorian pharmacists a lot of extra
		ork?
a		Ergot
b b		Potassium cyanide
	*	Arsenic
c d	•	Strychnine
		All the above mentioned
e L o	ndar	num was one of the most widely used drugs in Victorian Britain and a common sight in a Victorian
		acy. It formed the basis of many patent medicines, as well as being directly prescribed for a whole range
-		
		esses - including the common cold. However, it was dangerously addictive due to the fact that it was d from which substance?
	Ive	Nicotine
a h		Cocaine
b		Alcohol
c d	*	Opium
u e	•	All the above mentioned
-		
		of the products sold in a Victorian pharmacy were created in the shop by the pharmacist, often in full f the customers. Which of the following pieces of equipment would you have been unlikely to see behind
		inter?
a	*	Refrigerator
b		Pestles and mortars
		Balances, weights and measures
c d		Pill machine
		All the above mentioned
e Th		
		narmacy Act, 1868 required all pharmacists working in Victorian Britain to be officially registered with armaceutical Society in order to be allowed to practice. This opportunity was open to both men and
	mer	Only to men
a b		Only to women
c		To both
d		In some cases men were allowed without officially registering with the Pharmaceutical Society
e e	*	All aristocratic men were allowed to work without officially registering with the Pharmaceutical Society
-	nv	of the medicines produced in a Victorian pharmacy were created on the premises from ingredients
		ed from plant material. Which of the following processes would have been used?
	act	Pertussis
a b		Mastication
	*	Mastication
c d		
d		All the above mentioned
e Tu		All the above mentioned
Ire	eatm	nents involving administering medicines directly into various cavities of the body (other than the mouth)

became popular from the 1840s onward. In response to this demand Victorian pharmacists manufactured and sold which type of product?

501		inclusive of product:	
a	*	Suppositories	
b		Cachets	
c		Lozenges	
d		Capsules	
e		All the above mentioned	
Pil	Pills manufactured by pharmacists in Victorian times were often given a 'pearl' finish by rolling them in a		
po	wde	r made from the softest known mineral, ranked 1 on the Mohs scale. What is the name given to this	
sut	ostar	nce?	
a	*	Talcum powder	
b		Calcite	
с		Gypsum	
d		Chalk	
e		All the above mentioned	
In	Vict	orian Britain pharmacists weren't just limited to manufacturing and dispensing medication; what did they	
		rform?	
a	*	Basic dental services such as tooth extraction	
b		Production of medical implements	
С		Inspirations	
d		None of the above	
e		All the above mentioned	
-	nich	ancient Greek is considered by many to be the father of western medicine?	
a	*	Hippocrates of Cos	
b		Menelaos of Alexandria	
c		Epicurus of Samos	
d		Nicomachus of Macedon	
e e		All the above mentioned	
	voio	ians in Europe in the Middle Ages employed a theory of how the human body works based on a system	
		ours which was handed down from Greek, Roman and Persian medicine. The idea was that each of these	
		rs influenced health in a different way. An imbalance explained a particular malady. What were these	
	mou		
a		North, south, east and west	
b	*	Black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm	
		Qi, xua, jinye and zang-fu	
c d		Hobnil, can tzicnal, 'zaccimi and hozanek	
		All the above mentioned	
e Ma	lori	a is a disease caused by parasitic protozoans introduced to the victim's bloodstream by the bite of the	
		Anopheles mosquito. The English name for this disease, malaria, demonstrates an etymology which	
		ts a different etiology of this disease. What does the term "malaria" mean literally about the cause of this	
_	ease		
	cast	Demonic possession	
a h		•	
b		Drinking dirty water	
C d	*	Not changing your socks	
d	*	Breathing bad air	
e W/I		All the above mentioned	
	nat 1	s a Jarvik-7?	
a		A surgical stapler	
b		An early kidney dialysis machine	
c		The first nicotine patch for smoking cessation in one week	
d	*	An artificial heart first used in 1982	
e		All the above mentioned	

Prior to the discovery of human blood types, transfusions of blood often resulted in disastrous outcomes: destruction of the red blood cells, kidney failure, shock and, in some cases, death. The discovery of the two main human blood types made possible life-saving transfusions with relative safety. When were these discoveries made?

uis	COV	
a		Both Rh and ABO blood types in 1937
b		Rh blood type in 1901 and ABO blood type in 1937
с	*	ABO blood type in 1901 and Rh blood type in 1937
d		Both ABO and Rh blood types in 1901
e All the above mentioned		
Wł	10 W	vas the first woman to be formally trained and to practise as a medical doctor in the United States?
a		Florence Nightingale
b		Mary Putnam Jacobi
c	*	Elizabeth Blackwell
d		Linda Richards
e		All the above mentioned
The	e ar	cient Egyptians (3000 BC-250 BC) had a remarkable knowledge of human anatomy, more advanced
tha	n th	at of the surrounding civilisations. What accounts for this?
a	*	Their funerary practice of embalming
b		Their religion encouraging evidence-based medicine
c		Egyptians being much smarter than other cultures
d		Their theft of learning from the Carthaginians
e		All the above mentioned
Th	roug	shout history, war has contributed to many advancements in medical science:
a	*	It's true
b		It's false
С		A lot, but not in medical science
d		It's not so, because war affected human lives not medicine
e		Only on certain countries
Int	the	1950-s and 60-s, the drug Thalidomide was marketed as an effective counteractant to morning sickness in
		nt women. The use of this drug harmed babies in utero. Roughly half of such "Thalidomide babies" died. her half were born with what sort of typical birth defect?
a		Diabetes
b	*	Stunted arms and legs
c		Hydrocephalism
d		Anodontia (toothlessness)
e		All the above mentioned
	erna	tional health agencies have set out to wipe out certain infectious diseases, particularly through
		ation/immunization programmes. Which disease, responsible for millions of human deaths, was declared
		cated" by the World Health Organization in 1980?
a		Measles (morbilli or rubeola)
b		Poliomyelitis
С	*	Smallpox
d		Dengue fever
e		All the above mentioned
Alt	hou	gh most people encounter the name of Ivan Pavlov in the context of the study of psychology, in what
		id he consider himself to be conducting research?
a		Psychiatry
b	*	Physiology
с		Zoology
d		Veterinary science
e		All the above mentioned
	۱ <u> </u>	
Pav	vlov	's experiments with dogs were carried out in an attempt to explore how the nervous system responded to

		i. He used the term 'nervous reflex' to describe how an organism responds to changes in its environment.
		French philosopher's work, "Discourse on Method", published in 1637, provided this term, and the
the	eoret	tical starting point for Pavlov's work?
а		Jean-Paul Sartre
b	*	Rene Descartes
с		Blaise Pascal
d		Albert Camus
e		All the above mentioned
W	hich	natural reflex did Pavlov choose to use to study his dogs' response to stimuli?
а		Yawning reflex
b		Blinking reflex
с		Ear-prick reflex
d	*	Salivary reflex
e		All the above mentioned
-	e kn	ow these by another name today, but what were earkeckers?
a		Lungs
b	*	Tonsils
		Kidneys
c d		Teeth
d		
e T	<u> </u>	All the above mentioned
-	1S 1S	simply ghastly. For what was ergot once used on women?
a		To stop them thinking too much
b		To sedate them
С	*	To bring on a birth
d		To make them more receptive to their husbands
e		All the above mentioned
An	nd th	is is ridiculous. As far as women were concerned, what was furor uterinus?
а		Anger caused by inability to sleep
b		Anger caused by divorce
c	*	Anger caused by sexual frustration
d		Anger caused by childbirth
e		All the above mentioned
W	hat v	was a groaning stool?
а	*	A chair for a woman giving birth to sit upon
b		Diarrhoea
с		Constipation
d		A chair on which patients sat to have teeth pulled
e		All the above mentioned
	ick i	n the nineteenth century, and nothing to do with its meaning today, "anatomy" was used to describe
	nat?	
a		A child
b		A young man
c		An elderly woman
d	*	A very skinny person
e e		All the above mentioned
	hot -	
	nat V	were referred to as armprops in the 19-th century? Nurses
a h		
b	4	Plaster casts
c	*	Crutches
d		Canes
e		All the above mentioned
Th	e we	orld's oldest medical text is about years old:

a >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	a		950		
c * 4.000 d 3.000 c AII the above mentioned In I844, dentist Horace Wells of Connecticut was the first to successfully use an anaesthetic to extract teeth. What was the anaesthetic? a Ether b * Nitrous oxide C Choroform d Cocaine C Coloroform d Cocaine C Coloroform d Cocaine C Coloroform d Cocaine C Coloroform d Cocaine C Coloroform d Cocaine C C					
d 3.000 e All the above mentioned In 1844, dentist Horace Wells of Connecticut was the first to successfully use an anaesthetic to extract teeth. What was the anaesthetic? a Ether b * Coloroform Cocaine c Chloroform d Cocaine e All the above mentioned When taking the Hippocratic Oath, by which Greek god does the oath taker swear? a * Apollo Ether b Hermes c Zeus d Dionysus c Zeus d Dionysus e All the above mentioned What drug, discovered in 1943, was the first to be effective against tuberculosis? a Penicilin b Steptomycin c Quinine d Farythromycin c All the above mentioned In 1960. American virologist John Enders developed the vaccine for: a All the above mentioned Therereloxis * b Polio	-	*			
e All the above mentioned In 1844, dentist Horace Wells of Connecticut was the first to successfully use an anaesthetic to extract teeth. What was the anaesthetic? a Ether b * Nirous oxide c Chloroform d Cocaine e All the above mentioned When taking the Hippocratic Oath, by which Greek god does the oath taker swear? a * Apollo Vinent taking the Hippocratic Oath, by which Greek god does the oath taker swear? a * Apollo Vinent taking the Above mentioned What drug, discovered in 1943, was the first to be effective against tuberculosis? d Poinoine d Erythromycin e Quinnine d Horitorian virologist John Enders developed the vaccine for: a Anthrax b Polio c Authrax b Jubics c Authrax b Joina Salk c Polio c Authrax b Polio c All the above mentioned			,		
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e All the above mentioned There have been cases of the bubonic plague in a America					
There have been cases of the bubonic plague in a America	d				
a America	-				
	Th	ere			
b Europe	-				
	b		Europe		

c		Egypt
d		China
e	*	South America
Wł	nen	Columbus returned to Europe in 1493, he brought with him a deadly variety of what disease?
a		Measles
b	*	Syphilis
с		Malaria
d		Influenza
e		All the above mentioned
Wi	llia	m Harvey's experimental work was revolutionary. He is mostly known for work on:
a		The volume of the bladder
b	*	The circulation of the blood
c		The waves of the brain
d		The functions of the skin
e		All the above mentioned
Edv	war	d Jenner observed that people who had suffered from which disease seemed to have immunity from
sm	allp	ox?
a	*	Cowpox
b		Dogpox
c		Chickenpox
d		Sheep pox
e		All the above mentioned
The	e fir	st stethoscope was made of:
a		Gold
b		Rubber
с		Steel
d	*	Wood
e		All the above mentioned
Lo	uis l	Pasteur was first trained as a:
a		Carpenter
b		Surgeon
С	*	Chemist
d		Microbiologist
e		All the above mentioned
Wh	nich	disease is thought to have caused the most harm to the most people?
a		Bubonic plague
b	*	Malaria
c		AIDS
d		Chickenpox
e	• 1	All the above mentioned
	nich	of these is not one of the four humours described in ancient medicine?
a		Phlegm
b	*	Urine
C d		Blood
d		Black bile
e Th	c r	All the above mentioned
<u> </u>	e III	st psychotropic drug was:
a h	*	Prozac
b	*	Lithium
C d		Temazepam
d		Imipramine All the above mentioned
e		An me above menuoned

The	e fir	st heart transplant was performed by:
a	*	Christiaan Barnard
b		Casimir Funk
С		Albert Sabin
d		Linus Pauling
e		All the above mentioned
Me	nde	l made his genetic discoveries using a:
a		Dog
b	*	Garden pea
с		Pumpkin
d		Red radish
e		All the above mentioned
The	e fir	st woman professor at the Sorbonne was:
a		Florence Nightingale
b	*	Marie Curie
с		Hildegard von Bingen
d		Lydia Pinkham
e		All the above mentioned
The	e te	rm "magic bullet" was coined by the German scientist Paul Ehrlich (1854 - 1915) to described a
cor	npo	und that would kill only a specifically targeted organism. Ehrlich made many significant contributions to
scie	ence	e, but is remembered chiefly for his discovery of Salvarsan. Salvarsan was the first "magic bullet." It was
use	d to	treat which disease?
a		Tuberculosis
b	*	Syphilis
c		Cancer
d		Smallpox
e		All the above mentioned
was fev red	s so er. uce	earing during the 19th century was a very dangerous undertaking. One of the main reasons giving birth dangerous was the high incidence of infection, a form of septicemia called puerperal fever, or childbed A young Hungarian physician demonstrated that the incidence of puerperal fever could be greatly d by simply requiring doctors to wash their hands, but his ideas were rejected by the medical community.
Wh	10 W	as this pioneering advocate of antiseptic practices?
a		Josef Skoda
b		Ede FlóriánBirly
С	*	Ignaz Semmelweis
d		August Breisky
e		All the above mentioned
		sight, it seems so simple: just get enough Vitamin C, and you won't come down with this disease that has
		d sailors for centuries. But it wasn't until 1932 that it was proven that a lack of Vitamin C was the cause
of v	wha	t formerly widespread and often fatal ailment?
a		Pellagra
b	*	Rickets
C J	*	Scurvy
d		Beriberi
e		All the above mentioned
		f us can't imagine living in a world where a tiny scratch or a sore throat could be fatal. But that was the
		of the most offective, and is still used to day. What is it?
	one	of the most effective, and is still used today. What is it?
a h	*	Erythromycin Penicillin
b		
C d		Tetracycline
d		Streptomycin
e		All the above mentioned 44

A largely forgotten man, Dr. William T.G. Morton, is largely responsible for making modern surgery possible, and for sparing uncounted millions of people excruciating pain. He didn't invent it, but he was the person who was responsible for popularizing the use of a certain chemical. What substance did he demonstrate publicly in 1846 that transformed the world of medicine forever?

		hat transformed the world of medicine forever?
a		Opium
b		Chloroform
С		Heroin
b	*	Ether
e		All the above mentioned
Pre	even	nting diseases is often more effective than curing them. As children, we all remember getting our
vac	ccin	ations (or shots) against various diseases. These measures can all be traced back to one British physician
and	1 sc	ientist, Edward Jenner, who started mankind on the path to eradicating one of its most feared diseases.
Wł	nich	one?
a		Tuberculosis
b		Measles
c		Black Death
d	*	Smallpox
e		All the above mentioned
Ev	erv	year millions of lives are saved by X-rays and related technologies. Before the discovery of X-rays, many
	•	ially fatal conditions went undiagnosed, and it was difficult ensure that broken bones were set correctly.
		ew of us go through life without having at least one X-ray. Who was the scientist who gave X-rays their
		and was one of the first to systematically study them?
a		Marie Curie
b		Thomas Edison
с	*	Wilhelm Röntgen
d		George Westinghouse
e		All the above mentioned
-	anc	es are you have never heard of Karl Landsteiner. It is also possible that you owe your life to him; if not
		nen a loved one or a friend. His research made it possible to save countless lives. Today the Red Cross
		is millions of pints of blood each year for use in transfusions and other medical procedures, and their
		would not be possible without Landsteiner's research. In what area did Karl Landsteiner make his greatest
		pution?
a		
b		Blood preservation
-		Blood preservation Invented flexible plastic tubing
с	*	Blood preservation Invented flexible plastic tubing Founded the first blood bank
c d	*	Blood preservation Invented flexible plastic tubing Founded the first blood bank Blood typing
c d e		Blood preservation Invented flexible plastic tubing Founded the first blood bank Blood typing All the above mentioned
c d e It h	nas 1	Blood preservation Invented flexible plastic tubing Founded the first blood bank Blood typing All the above mentioned been estimated that between 3% to 7% of the world's population suffers from diabetes mellitus, a disease
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e		All the above mentioned
-	e w	ord "hysteria" comes from the Greek word "hystera". How does this word translate into English?
a		Bladder
a b	*	Womb
		Woman
c d		Madness
		Scream
e On	a th	eory to explain symptoms which seemed specific to women was that of the "wandering womb". The idea
		at the uterus was a floating organ and its displacement into the body caused several ailments. Who were
		it to develop the "wandering womb" theory, several thousand years ago?
a	1113	Enlightenment scientists
a b		The Greeks
	*	The Egyptians
c d		The Romans
e Du	rino	The English the late Middle Ages and sometimes until the beginning of the Renaissance, which of the following -
	-	usual - treatment was prescribed to cure female hysteria?
	ı un	
a h	*	A retreat in a convent or nunnery Speezing
b		Sneezing A bath in holy water
C d		
d		Physical exercise (i.e. Horse riding, swimming, etc.)
e D		Depressants
		g late Middle Ages and the early modern period (c. 1450-1700), many hot flashes, female sexual appetite,
		cholia, or convulsions were seen as a sign of possession by the Devil and many women were accused of
	cnc	raft. Which book, published in 1487, explained how to recognise - and hunt - witches? Formicarius
a h		Summis desiderante saffectibus
b		
C d	*	De magorum dæmonomania libri Malleus Maleficarum
d	-1-	
e L	17:	All the above mentioned
		torian times, when the study of female hysteria reached its peak, which of the following was NOT
<u> </u>	scri	bed against female hysteria?
a 1	*	Isolation (solitary confinement) in a bedroom
b	*	A milk-free and egg-free diet
C 1		Refraining from reading
d		A "pelvic massage"
e		Sexual abstinence
		the 19th century, when female hysteria became a widely diagnosed condition, some doctors gave pelvic
		anal "massages" to women as a treatment until the patients reached a "paroxysm". What was the doctors'
	iera	l opinion of such treatment?
a	N	It was enjoyable but not particularly efficient
b	*	It was tedious and time-consuming
C 1		It was easy work and effective
d		It was a fake treatment for a fake condition
e c:		It was effective because it affected the nervous system
		nd Freud credited this precursor in neuroscience with demonstrating and defending the idea that hysteria
		also be found in men, since the "disease", according to him, was neurological and therefore not linked to
	ute	rus. What was his name?
a	*	Jean-Martin Charcot
b		Georges Gilles de la Tourette
С		Himself
d		Josef Breuer

e	1	Enclosiols Creat Douting
1	100	Frederick Grant Banting
		5, Sigmund Freud published "An Analysis of a Case of Hysteria" (known as "Dora", from the pseudonym
		to the patient he studied), but he had already been studying hysteria for over a decade. How was Freud's ach different from other physicians' at the time?
a 1		He did not believe hysteria existed at all
b		He recommended medication to treat hysteria
c		He self-diagnosed as hysteric
d	*	He did not believe hysteria could be cured by physical treatments
e	Ļ	He believed that hypnosis can help to cure hysteria
-		e 1960s and 1970s, many women philosophers and historians had developed their own theories about the
ori	ř	s of hysteria. What did they think caused hysteria?
a	*	The oppressive patriarchy
b		Feminist theories
c		A sexually transmitted virus
d		Low levels of education
e		All the above mentioned
		was the word "hysteria" removed from the manual of mental disorders by the American Psychiatric
As	soci	iation?
a		1965
b	*	1980
c		1998
d		1945
e		1941
Gre	oun	dbreaking research was being carried out at Guys Hospital, London. Thomas Hodgkin was considered the
		pathologist of his time. He identified the clinical manifestations of cancer of the lymphatic system, now
		Hodgkin's disease. Two of Hodgkin's colleagues at Guys Richard Bright and Thomas Addison also
		cted research that identified diseases, now synonymous with their names. What area of the anatomy is
a	*	med with Addison's disease?
b		
с		It is a disorder of the adrenal glands
d		It is a disorder of the adrenal glands It is a malfunction of the aortic heart valve
		It is a disorder of the adrenal glands It is a malfunction of the aortic heart valve It is a disease of the meninges, similar to meningitis
		It is a disorder of the adrenal glandsIt is a malfunction of the aortic heart valveIt is a disease of the meninges, similar to meningitisIt is a developmental disorder in neonatal babies
e	195	It is a disorder of the adrenal glands It is a malfunction of the aortic heart valve It is a disease of the meninges, similar to meningitis It is a developmental disorder in neonatal babies All the above mentioned is wrong
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e		All the above mentioned is wrong
		vaccines were developed, what more primitive method of the same practice (introducing weakened
stra		of disease to healthy patients) was used?
a	*	Inoculation
b		Communication
С		Transmission
d		Leeches
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
		18th century surgeon was the inspiration for both the story of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as well as
Do	octor	Doolittle, and also a pioneer in mapping human biology?
a		Josef Mengele
b		Jake Jekyll
c	*	John Hunter
d		Francis Dolarhyde
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Ap	art	from the process of pasteurization, which prevents milk and wine from carrying harmful bacteria, what
wa	s Lo	puis Pasteur's greatest influence on modern medicine?
a		Lactose-free milk
b		Needle sterilization
с		Condom use
d	*	Germ theory of disease
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Do	octor	Gregory House, television's fictional master of diagnostics, was based off of the fictional detective
		ck Holmes. Which doctor was Arthur Conan Doyle's inspiration for Sherlock Holmes?
а	*	Joseph Bell
b		Benjamin Rush
с		John Hunter
d		Victor Von Doom
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
As	rec	ently as the 1800-s, prevailing medical theory was based on the Greek methods set forth by Hippocrates.
		theories held that the body was composed of a balance of four elements called what?
a		Elements
b	*	Humours
c		Organs
d		Metals
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	194	5, Doctor Walter Freeman experimented on using what implement for surgery?
a	171	Sutures
b		Leeches
c		An angio balloon
d	*	An icepick
e u	-	All the above mentioned is wrong
-	igi (Galvani conducted a series of experiments, Frankenstein-like, for reanimating dead tissue. What medical
		g today bears his name?
	um	
a b		Luigic Regurgitation Galvani Readout
		Galvanized Defibulation
<u>с</u>	*	
d	-4-	Galvanic Skin Response
e Th		All the above mentioned is wrong
		actice of medicine in the first part of the 19th Century had changed little for several centuries. Leeches
		bod-letting were the cures of the day. The industrial revolution saw a massive population shift into towns,
W1	in a	l of the ensuing horrors of overcrowded, disease-ridden dwellings. What was the average life expectancy

		n for the working poor in 1837, the year that Victoria ascended the throne?
a	*	Generally in the region of 35 years
b		Forty years or more
c		In their late twenties
d		Approaching old age, at fifty
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Alt im doc	hou mur ctor	were several deadly diseases that had remained constant threats to the British population for centuries. Igh they spread rapidly through the unsanitary, overcrowded hovels of the poor, no-one of any class was the and the diseases were no respecters of the upper and middle classes. Early in the century, a country of Dr. Edward Jenner developed one of the first vaccines, and saw vaccination as the path to eradication of ease. Which disease was Dr. Jenner's particular area of interest?
a		Typhoid
b	*	Smallpox
c		Malaria
d		Cholera
e		All the above mentioned is wrong Igh not a physician, the illustrious scientist Louis Pasteur was instrumental in formulating the 'Germ'
spr Edi pec res	ead inbu ople earc	y of Disease'. This theory stated each disease was caused by a specific organism and that many were by doctors themselves not washing their hands. Dr. Joseph Lister a surgeon, trained in London and urgh, in 1860 became head of surgery at the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow. Although more and more were having operations in Hospital the survival rate was not good. Embracing 'the Germ Theory', Lister ched for a chemical that could kill the bacteria in the operating theaters. What 'antiseptic' did Lister de would do the job?
	iciu	Isopropyl Alcohol
a h		
b		Ammonia
C 1		Sodium Hypochlorite (bleach)
d	*	Carbolic Acid All the above mentioned is wrong
une sur	eduo gica	ractice of surgery in Britain had long been viewed with some scepticism. Surgeons were largely cated, and belonged to the dubious Royal College of Barbers and Surgeons. In general, any type of al procedure could be performed by your local neighborhood barber. The barbers striped pole of red and representing white for soap and red for blood. By what term would these surgeons be addressed?
a		Dr. Smith
b		Barber Smith
с		Surgeon Smith
d	*	Mr. Smith
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
A Scottish surgeon by the name of James Young Simpson, after training in Europe and in Edinburgh, settle down to practice surgery in the Edinburgh area. In the meantime, he had been designated one of Quer Victoria's physicians for Scotland. Simpson had long been plagued with the horrors of the operating theate Ether had been used for a while as an anesthetic, but proved not to be robust enough to keep a patient under. H began researching for other substances, and he and his team identified chloroform. There was great opposition in the surgical and theological world to this anesthetic. What event went a long way to give it legitimacy?		
a	*	Queen Victoria demanded chloroform during the birth of her eighth son, Leopold
a b		People were afraid of waking up in the middle of an operation with ether
c		The use of chloroform was recommended by the Royal College of Surgeons
d		The mortality rate for surgeries improved dramatically
		All the above mentioned is wrong
e Th	a +	6
Un on cre	til t the ateo	eatment of women, and the medical profession's attitude towards them was patronizing to say the least. he 'Married Woman's Property Act' of 1870, women had no right to own anything and had to rely totally ir husbands. Dr. William Acton, a popular author in Victorian Britain, was among many physicians that I false stereotypes for women. He stated that "the majority of women (happily for them) are not very troubled with sexual feelings of any kind". However, there were those physicians that cared deeply about

improving women's health. James Blundell, an Obstetrician at St. Georges Hanover Square, developed a procedure that dramatically improved the survival rate of women through childbirth and other surgeries. What was this procedure?

wa	s th	is procedure?
a	*	Blood transfusion
b		Understanding and limiting the causes of miscarriages
c		Sterile deliveries
d		Use of anesthetic to limit the pain of childbirth
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
nau Th une	usea e co ders	er chronic disease that particularly plagued British cities was Cholera. It caused dreadful symptoms of a, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhea and overwhelming thirst. In many cases death followed within 24 hours. common belief was that the disease was carried by a sort of miasma in the air, but there was no real standing of exactly how it was transmitted. John Snow, a London physician, began to study outbreaks of a and reached a different conclusion as to the root cause. What was that conclusion?
a		It was carried by fleas and spread by rats and domestic dogs and cats
b		It was spread by dust mites, that inhabited furnishings an bedding
c		Similar to Typhus, it was carried and spread by body lice
d	*	The disease was transmitted via water contaminated by human waste
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
	· Ro	anald Ross, army doctor and winner of the 2nd Nobel Prize for Medicine, spent much of his career in
Inc tro inv	lia. uble valu	Despite administrative apathy and interference, he was able to study first hand one of the most esome of the tropical diseases. His path-breaking research and impeccably detailed experiment notes were able to future researchers. What was the disease that so caught his attention, and to which he applied
	ars (of innovative research?
a		Dysentery
b	*	Beriberi
c	*	Malaria
d		Dengue Fever
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
		at year was the stethoscope invented?
a	*	1816
b		1910
C		1858
d		1935
e	L	All the above mentioned is wrong
	wha	at year did death certificates come into general use in the United States?
a		1785
b	*	1870
C	*	1915
d		
e	<u> </u>	All the above mentioned is wrong
	wha	at year was the first surgery performed under general anesthesia?
a h		1888
b		1941
C	*	1917
d	*	
e	1	All the above mentioned is wrong
	wha	at year was the first human heart transplant?
a		1959
b	*	1967
c		1952
d		1941
e		All the above mentioned is wrong

In	wha	t year were the first three blood groups (A, B, and O) discovered?
a	*	1900
b		1812
с		1843
d		1784
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	hich	of these human organs was successfully transplanted first?
а	*	Kidney
b		Liver
с		Heart
d		Lung
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In	wha	t year did Jonas Salk develop the first polio vaccine?
a		1932
b		1962
c	*	1952
d		1942
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In	wha	t year was the first temporary artificial heart implanted?
а	*	1969
b		1981
с		1975
d		1985
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In	wha	t year did surgeons first perform successful brain surgery on a fetus?
а	*	1999
b		1982
c		1987
d		1972
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In	wha	t year was the first test tube baby born?
а		1983
b		1975
с	*	1978
d		1980
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	ho ir	nvented the electrocardiogram?
а		John Ericcson
b		Philip Emeagwali
с	*	Willem Einthoven
d		Douglas Engelhart
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	no d	eveloped the first blood bank and a system for storing blood plasma?
a		Lee Deforest
b		Joseph Dart
c		Robert Dennard
d	*	Charles Drew
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
	no ir	nvented the electroencephalogram?
a 1		Emile Berliner
b		Jacques Brandenberger
С		Gerd Karl Binning

d	*	Hans Berger
e e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	no ir	nvented the first stethoscope?
a		Irving Langmuir
b		Lewis Latimer
c	*	Rene Laennec
d		Robert Ledley
e e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	nich	of the following was the co-inventor of the first wearable, external, battery-powered, transistorized
		c pacemaker?
a		Wilson Greatbatch
b	*	Earl Bakken
c		John Hopps
d		William Chardack
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	no ir	nvented the first non-invasive, indirect method for measuring the blood pressure in humans?
a		Scipione Riva-Rocci
b	*	Samuel von Basch
c		N.S. Korotkoff
d		Stephan Hale
e e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	no ir	nvented disposable diapers?
a	*	Marion Donovan
a b		Mary Anderson
c		Sarah Boone
d d		Rachel Brown
u e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	no ir	nvented Velcro?
- 1	10 II *	
a b		George de Mestral Richard G. Drew
b c		Jan Ernst Matzeliger
•		Earle Dickson
d		
e Wi		All the above mentioned is wrong vas the first to invent an artificial heart valve and successfully implant it in a human beating heart?
	10 W	Christian Barnard
a h		
b	*	Charles Bailey
C J	*	Dwight Harken Walton Lillehei
d		
e W/		All the above mentioned is wrong
	10 11	nvented the artificial kidney dialysis machine?
a 1	N	Frank B. Colton
b	*	Willem J. Kolff
C 1		Patsy Sherman
d		Perry Spencer
e w/		All the above mentioned is wrong
		lisease hit England in 1348?
a	*	The Black Death
b		Spanish flu
c		Cholera
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wł	nen	did the Great Plague break out?

2		1660
a b	*	1665
	· ·	All the above mentioned is wrong
c d		1666
		All the above mentioned
e W	hot i	deas did Ambroise Paré publish in his Treatise?
	11at 1 *	•
a h		His ideas on the treatment of wounds and amputations
b		His ideas on the use of new drugs from America
C		His ideas on public health
d		All the above mentioned
e W		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	no p	roved that germs cause disease in 1864?
a		Robert Koch
b	.1.	Florence Nightingale
c	*	Louis Pasteur
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
		was the smallpox inoculation made compulsory?
a	*	1853
b		1848
С		1906
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	hat §	great medical discovery was made by Crick and Watson in 1953?
a		Blood groups
b		Stem cells
с	*	DNA
d		All the above mentioned E. All the above mentioned is wrong
e		Blood groups
W	hat 1	nedical breakthrough was made by Christiaan Barnard in 1967?
a		Keyhole surgery
b		Best-tube babies
с	*	Heart transplant
d		All the above mentioned E. All the above mentioned is wrong
e		Keyhole surgery
Ho	ow d	id industrialisation affect public health in the 19-th Century?
a		Industrialisation didn't have any affect on public health
b		Industrialisation improved public health. The streets were clean and people had a clean water supply
с	*	Public health went backwards during this period. Overcrowding led to poor living conditions and
		hygiene in towns deteriorated. This led to disease spreading very quickly
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Ho	w ii	mportant was the Church in medicine after the Renaissance?
a		The Church still made everyone read Galen's books
b	*	The Renaissance in the 16th broke the control of the Catholic Church on the training of doctors. In the
1		Renaissance accepted ideas were questioned. Books other than Galen were now used such as those by
L	L	Harvey and Vesalius. The closure of the monasteries led to hospitals run by charities and councils
с		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e	1	All the above mentioned is wrong
W	hy v	vas the smallpox vaccination discovered?
а	Ĺ	Jenner extracted the small pox bacteria from a sheep and then injected it into a mouse. This helped him
·		

		to develop a vaccine
b	*	Jenner researched the theory that if someone contracted cowpox it would give them immunity against
		small pox. He tested his theory 23 times before he was satisfied
с		Lady Mary Wortley Montage discovered the vaccine for smallpox in Turkey
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	nat o	did John Snow discover?
a		He came up with a vaccination for small pox
b		He designed and built 1300 miles of sewers under London
с	*	He proved the link between dirty water and cholera
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	ny v	vere governments slow to improve public health?
a		Because every time a disease broke out the government ran away
b	*	Because it cost a lot of money and they believed in laissez faire - they thought it was up to local areas to
		look after the health of the people
с		Because they were more interested in fighting and winning wars and battles
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Ho	w d	id the collapse of the Roman Empire change medicine?
a		It didn't really affect medicine, only public health
b	*	It disrupted trade and communication and prevented medical knowledge from spreading The country
		was chaotic and money was spent on wars, not on looking after the people. Towns were abandoned and
		public health systems fell into ruin
c		The new invaders such as the Anglo Saxons brought with them new medical ideas
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	nere	did Medieval Londoners got their water from?
a	*	Medieval Londoners got their water from conduits, water carriers and rivers
b		They got their water from drinking fountains
с		They got their water from reservoirs
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	ıy v	vas Roman public health so good?
a		The Romans built aqueducts and roads
b		The Romans understood the causes of disease
с	*	They had a strong government which collected taxes and employed engineers
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	nat o	lid Koch contribute to the understanding of the causes of disease?
a		He discovered the structure of DNA
b	*	He linked specific bacteria to specific diseases. The first was anthrax. He also developed a solid
		medium to grow bacteria and a stain so that it could be observed better
с		Koch worked out that disease was caused by poor living conditions and he wrote a report for the
1		government about this
d		All the above mentioned
e W	<u> </u>	All the above mentioned is wrong
	nat c	did Chadwick conclude and recommend in his report?
a 1		That disease is caused by germs not by spontaneous generation
b	*	That ill health was due to foul living conditions. That if you improved living conditions the cost to the
		taxpayer would decrease. To improve living conditions you need proper drainage, clean water, the
		removal of rubbish and a medical inspector

d All the above mentioned is wrong How far had public health improved by the end of the 19-th Century? All the above mentioned is wrong How far had public health improved by the end of the 19-th Century? It had totally improved and there were no more public health issues a It had totally improved by the end of the 19-th Century? a It had totally improved by the end of the 19-th Century? a Oute a tot because the government had started taking action and had passed two major acts. However, there were still poor living conditions and people still had to pay for their health care d All the above mentioned e All the above mentioned to wrong What did doctors' training molved in the Early Middle Ages? a Doctors were mostly trained by acting as apprentices to experienced doctors. Medical training was not computery. Doctors would read the work of Hippocrates and Galen so explanations of disease and treatments were often based on the theory of the four humours b Men and women attend university for seven years and also complete training on the wards to gain practice medicine. They may also decide to specialise in a certain area of medicine. Medical knowledge through practice d All the above mentioned a were no trained doctors. Fourpole did seek advice from either 'wise-women' or leeches'. Leeches were men who built up their knowledge through practice d All the above mentioned a wore gal	с		That nurses need to be trained properly
All the above mentioned is wrong How far had public health inproved by the end of the 19-th Century? If thad totally improved and there were no more public health issues Not very much because people were still throwing their rubbish in the streets and weeing into rivers * Quite to table vacues the government had started tabling action and had passed two major acts. However, there were still poor living conditions and people still had to pay for their health care d All the above mentioned e All the above mentioned d All the above mentioned e All the above mentioned d Doctors would read the work of Hippocrates and Galen so explanations of disease and treatments were often based on the theory of the four humours b Ment and worm attend university for seven years and also complete training on the wards to gain practical experience before they can practise medicine. They may also decide to specialise in a certain area of medicine. Medical knowledge changes so quickly they need to keep up to date with latest ideas c * There were no trained doctors. People did seek advice from either 'wise-women' or leeches'. Leeches were men who built up their kno			
How far had public health improved by the end of the 19-th Century? a It had totally improved and there were no more public health issues b Not very much because people were still throwing their rubbish in the streets and weeing into rivers c * Quite a lot because the government had started taking action and had passed two major acts. However, there were still poor living conditions and people still had to pay for their health care d All the above mentioned e All the above mentioned is wrong. What did doctors' training involved in the Early Middle Ages? a Doctors were mostly trained by acting as apprentices to experienced doctors. Medical training was not complete training on the wards to gain practical experience before they can practise medicine. They may also decide to specialise in a certain area of medicine. Medical knowledge changes so quickly they need to keep up to date with latest ideas e All the above mentioned di			
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Ho	How important was Pasteur's work on vaccines?			
а		It was not very important because Pasteur did not understand how the vaccine for chicken cholera		
		worked and could not explain it		
b	*	It was very important because he discovered the vaccine for chicken cholera and realised that old germs		
		gave immunity to disease. After this many other vaccines followed		
с		It was very important because it led to the creation of vaccines for inherited diseases		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Wl	hat v	were hospitals like in the early 19-th Century?		
a	*	They were cramped and stuffy, run by local councils or charities, had poor hygiene and high death rates		
b		They were modern and clean with lots of fresh air		
с		They were run by the church and nuns were the nurses		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Wl	hat o	did people think caused disease in the Middle Ages?		
a		The germ theory		
b	*	They had many ideas including punishment from God, bad air and unbalanced the humours		
c		There is no correct answer here		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Wl	hat d	did Joseph Bazalgette do?		
a		He came up with a vaccination for smallpox		
b		He designed and built 1300 miles of sewers under London		
с	*	He proved that blood flows in one direction through the veins		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Wl	hy v	vas disease such a major problem between 1750-1900?		
а	*	People had moved from the countryside into the towns and were living in back to back houses. There		
		was poor hygiene and this made diseases spread quickly		
b		The streets were filled with animal dung and this spread disease		
с		There were public baths but the water was not changed often enough so disease spread		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Ho	w d	id people treat diseases in the Middle Ages?		
a		Antibiotics		
b	*	Ideas included fasting and praying and plant or herbal medicines		
С		There is no correct answer here		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Di	d th	e training of doctors change after the Renaissance?		
a		They could train in English universities as well as abroad		
b	*	They still trained in European universities but they had books by Vesalius and Harvey as well as Galen		
c		There is no correct answer here		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Ho		mportant was the discovery of the smallpox vaccination?		
a	*	It was the first immunisation and it saved thousands of lives but it was limited because Jenner could not		
1		explain how it worked and it only dealt with one disease		
b		It was very important because many more vaccines were developed straight after		
C		It wasn't very important because it saved very few lives		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		

W	Who ran hospitals in the Middle Ages?			
a		Councils		
b	*	The Church		
С		There is no correct answer here		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
W	hat f	factors contributed to the discovery of germ theory?		
а		Government, war, industry and chance		
b		Team work, war and chance		
с	*	Technology, individual genius, industry, scientific experiment		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
W	hy v	vas Medieval public health was so poor?		
a	*	They had weak governments which didn't intervene in public health		
b		They still believed in the four humours		
С		They used herbal medicines		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
-	w w	vas the Church important in medieval medicine?		
a		The Church encouraged scientific research		
b	*	There were hospitals in monasteries. The Church ran universities and supported the ideas in Galen's		
Ŭ		books		
с		There is no correct answer here		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
-	w ii	mportant was Florence Nightingale in improving hospitals and nursing?		
a		She was not very important as she did not have many ideas and suggested that nurses should not be		
a		trained		
b	*	She was quite important as she wrote books about improving hospitals and nursing. She also made		
		hygiene a top priority. Although some historians argue that other factors were involved in the		
		improvements. She was also held back by her belief in miasma as the cause of disease		
С		She was very important as she wrote books about improving hospitals and nursing. She also made		
		hygiene a top priority		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
W	hat o	did doctors' training involve in the Middle Ages?		
a		They dissected bodies and carried out experiments		
b	*	They studied at universities in Europe using Galen's books		
С		There is no correct answer here		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
Ho	w ii	mportant was the Church in the Early Middle Ages?		
a	*	Christianity began to spread in the Early Middle Ages. The Church was very influential both in a		
		positive and negative way. It taught people to care for the sick and it set up universities to train doctors.		
		However, it also promoted ancient ideas like those of Galen which were incorrect. It also did not allow		
		dissections		
b		The Christian church did not exist in the Early Middle Ages and so was not important at all		
с		The Church was not important because it just taught people to live good lives and did not have any		
		impact on medicine		
d		All the above mentioned		
e		All the above mentioned is wrong		
W	Why was cholera such a frightening disease?			

a		Because it affected the lungs and made you cough till you choked
b	*	Because it could lead to death within hours caused by dehydration and it could wipe out whole families
с		Because it gave you pox marks that would scar and not heal
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	hat o	did doctors' training involve in Roman Britain?
а		Doctors had to attend university where they would be taught about the medical ideas of Galen and
		Hippocrates. They would learn to diagnose and treat disease using the four humours. They might also
		learn to examine urine and to interpret the position of planets to gain more information about a patient's
		health
b	*	Doctors were mostly trained by acting as apprentices to experienced doctors. Medical training was not
		compulsory. Doctors would read the work of Hippocrates and Galen so explanations of disease and
		treatments were often based on the theory of the four humours
с		Men and women attend university for seven years and also complete training on the wards to gain
		practical experience before they can practise medicine. They may also decide to specialise in a certain
		area of medicine. Medical knowledge changes so quickly they need to keep up to date with latest ideas
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Di	d tre	eatments change in the Early Middle Ages?
а	*	They didn't change much at all as they still did not know the real cause of disease. Treatments were still
		based on opposites or re-balancing humours, prayer or herbal remedies. Prevention involved praying to
		God or following processions
b		Treatments became more scientific and they started to use vaccinations to prevent disease
с		Treatments went backwards because in the Early Middle Ages they only used supernatural ideas
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	hat f	factors contributed to Pasteur's development of more vaccines?
a		Attitudes and government
b		Communications, attitudes and money
с	*	Competition, war, chance, research teams and technology
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	hy v	vas the 1875 Public Health Act passed?
а		Because after the war, the Labour party believed that the soldiers deserved a reward for fighting
b		Because the Liberal Government wanted to help the poor
с	*	Mainly due to a weakening of the belief in laissez faire due to scientific proof that poor living
		conditions led to ill health, better education and new working class voters
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	hat v	was nursing like in the early 19-th Century?
a		Nurses were nuns - they used prayer and herbal remedies as their main treatments
b		Nurses were well trained and they had specialisms. They could give patients effective treatments
с	*	Nursing was seen as a job for uneducated women, nurses were not trained and they did heavy manual
		work. They did not really have any effective treatments to give patients
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Ho	w i	mportant were Hippocrates and Galen?
a		They were not very important as their ideas on the theory of the four humours and treatment by
		opposites did not last very long
b	*	They were very important as Hippocrates came up with the theory of the four humours and Galen came
		up with treatment by opposites. These ideas were the basis of medical knowledge for a thousand years
с		They were very important as Hippocrates came up with treatment by opposites and Galen came up with
		the theory of the four humours. These ideas were the basis of medical knowledge for a thousand years

d		All the above mentioned				
e		All the above mentioned is wrong				
W	What were hospitals like in Roman Britain?					
а		They were run by local authorities or charities. They were staffed by nurses and some doctors. Nurses				
		were not trained. Some simple operations were carried out				
b	*	They were run by military nurses called 'medici'. They were well-equipped. Medical staff could carry				
		out amputations and some other operations. They had a range of tried and tested herbal remedies				
с		They were run by priests and nuns. The patients would be kept clean and warm. Priests would pray for				
-		patients and say masses. Nuns would use herbal remedies. Infectious patients were not allowed in				
d		All the above mentioned				
e		All the above mentioned is wrong				
-	ere 1	here any limitations to the improvements to hospitals and training in the 19th Century?				
a		No, doctors were fully trained and hospitals provided free treatment and were also clean and hygienic				
b		Yes - hospitals were still run by the church so there were no effective treatments for people				
c	*	Yes - people still had to pay for treatment, there was limited technology and treatments. Also, people				
C		did not have a full understanding of germ theory				
d		All the above mentioned				
e		All the above mentioned is wrong				
-	ere 1	here any hospitals in the Early Middle Ages?				
a	*	Not at first because the Roman army left and army hospitals were shut down. However, some hospitals				
u		were built when Christianity spread to Britain. Hospitals were built by the Christian Church				
b		The Christian Church stopped running hospitals after the Reformation but town councils and charities				
U		sometimes ran them instead				
с		The government made sure that there were hospitals every town and city to make sure that everyone				
C		could access the National Health Service				
d		All the above mentioned				
e		All the above mentioned is wrong				
-	w d	lid people treat and prevent disease in Roman Britain?				
a	*	They used treatment by opposites, bleeding and purging to re-balance humours. They believed in				
u		praying to the gods or leaving carvings of parts of their body				
b		They used treatments such as pills and antibiotics and preventions like vaccinations				
c		They whipped themselves in order to punish themselves so that God would not punish them				
d		All the above mentioned				
e		All the above mentioned is wrong				
	w i	mportant were the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts?				
a		Not very important as they did not come up with any useful recommendations				
b	*	Very important as it was the first time that the government had taken action across the country to				
U		improve public health. Although the second one was more important than the first as it was compulsory				
		not voluntary				
с		Very important as they led to Napoleon getting his troops vaccinated				
d		All the above mentioned				
e		All the above mentioned is wrong				
	w d	lid the Romans improve public health?				
a		Galen invented the theory of opposites to balance the humours				
b	*	They built public baths, toilets and sewers. Fresh water was brought from reservoirs using wooden pipes				
		and aqueducts				
с		There is no correct answer here				
d		All the above mentioned				
e	1	All the above mentioned is wrong				
	w d	id ideas about causes change in the Early Middle Ages?				
a		They changed a lot because people blamed disease on bad smells (miasma)				
b	1	They changed a lot. People began to question old ideas and they started to come up with more scientific				
		causes of disease				

c	*	They didn't change much at all. They still believed in a mixture of supernatural and rational ideas such
1		as the four humours and punishment from God
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
	hat 1	nfluence did Hippocrates and Galen have on the training of doctors in Roman Britain?
а		Doctors in Roman Britain proved that many of the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen were wrong. They dissected bodies and found Galen's mistakes
b	*	Doctors in Roman Britain would have read the work of Hippocrates and Galen so explanations of
		disease and treatment were often based on the theory of the four humours for example bleeding was a
		popular remedy
с		Doctors in Roman Britain would not know the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen because their ideas did
		not travel this far
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wł	hat l	kind of textbooks did the Egyptians Surgeons produce?
a		Treat dislocations
b		Fractured Bones
с		External abscesses
d		Tumors
e	*	All the above mentioned
Wł	hat c	concepts did the Babylonians produce?
a		Diagnosis
b		Prognosis
с		Physical Examinations
d		Prescriptions
e	*	All the above mentioned
Wł	ho is	s considered to be the Father of Western Medicine?
a		Imhotep
b		Romans
с	*	Hippocrates
d		William Harvey
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wł	hat c	lid Hippocrates emphasize the importance of with the patient?
a		Diet & Exercise
b		Hippocratic Oath
с		Sanitation
d	*	Observing the Patient
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Hi	ppo	crates taught the prevention of disease through a regimen of what?
a		Observing the Patient
b		Sanitation
с	*	Diet & Exercise
d	<u> </u>	All the above mentioned is wrong
e		Observing the Patient
Wł	1	did the Romans recognize as important for good public health?
a	*	Sanitation
b	<u> </u>	Hygiene
С	<u> </u>	Food
d	<u> </u>	Sport
e	<u> </u>	Hunting
	hat v	were the Romans able to construct throughout their empire?
a		Aqueducts

b		Baths
c		Sewers
d		Hospitals
e	*	Restaurants
Wl	hat e	pidemic during the Dark Ages killed upwards of 100 mil people in Europe (30%-60% of pop)?
a		Black Plague
b	*	Black Death
с		Middle Plague
d		Middle Death
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	ho c	ontrolled medicine during the Dark Ages?
a		Government
b		Caesar
с	*	Religion
d		Obama
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Du	ring	the DARK / MIDDLE AGES which term came into use?
a	*	Doctor
b		The patient
с		Sick
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	ho d	emonstrated the Function of the heart and Circulation of blood?
a		Leeuwenhoek
b		Withering
с		Jarvis
d	*	William Harvey
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Wl	ho is	s considered to have laid the foundation of Modern Physiology?
a		Leeuwenhoek
b		Withering
С		Jenner
d	*	Harvey
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
WI	no w	vorked on improving the microscope and came up with a description of bacteria?
a		Harvey
b		Pasteur
c		Withering
d	*	Anton Van Leeuwenhoek
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
		did surgery become and experimental science?
a 1	*	18-th Century
b		19-th Century
C		17-th Century
d		16-th Century 20 th Century
e W		20-th Century
	hat l	heart drug was introduced during the 18-th century? (Fox Glove Plant):
a h	*	Digitalis
b		Insulin Penicillin
c d		
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong

WI	ho d	iscovered Digitalis could be used as a treatment for heart disease?
a		Harvey
b		Jarvis
c	*	William Withering
d		Florence Nightingale
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	ho ii	ntroduced a vaccine to prevent smallpox (1796)?
a		Koch
b	*	Edward Jenner
c		Nightingale
d		Banting
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	hat f	Tield did the invention of the vaccine smallpox lead to?
a	*	Immunology
b		Biology
c		Psychology
d		Histology
e		All the above mentioned
W	ho p	roved that germs caused diseases?
a		Koch
b	*	Lois Pasteur
c		Withering
d		Jenner
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
-	hat c	lid Pasteur encourage doctors and their assistants to do?
a		Sanitize hands
b		Sanitize equipment
c		Do not sanitize hands
d		Do not sanitize equipment
e	*	Sanitize hands and Sanitize equipment
WI	ho d	eveloped a vaccine for Rabies & Anthrax?
а		Jenner
b		Koch
c	*	Lois Pasteur
d		MacLeod
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	no d	iscovered the bacterium causing Tuberculosis?
а		Pasteur
b	*	Robert Koch
с		Jenner
d		Withering
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
W	no is	s known as developing the foundations of modern Nursing?
a	*	Florence Nightingale
b		Pasteur
c		Jenner
d		MacLeod
e		Withering
-	hat c	lid Florence Nightingale concentrate her attention on?
a	*	Improving hygiene and improving sanitary conditions
b		Deteriorating hygiene
c		Deteriorating sanitary conditions
	i	

e All the above mentioned Who is known as the "Lady with the Lamp"? a * Horece Nightingale b Charles Darwin c Louis Pasteur d All the above mentioned e All the above mentioned is wrong On what due did Wilhelm Roengen discover X-Rays? a a November 8, 1895 b November 8, 1895 c November 8, 1895 d November 8, 1805 Who received the Nobel Prize for the invention of Insulin? a Banting & MacLeod c Collip d All the above mentioned e All the above mentioned is wrong l 1928, what did Alexander Flemming discover? a a Issuit d Tuberculasis d Tuberculasis d Tuberculasis d Tuberculasis d All the above mentioned	d		Deteriorating hygiene and deteriorating sanitary conditions
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d Banting& Best		*	
	d		Banting& Best
e All the above mentioned is wrong	e		All the above mentioned is wrong

Wh	nen	were CT's developed and by whom?
a	icn	Wilhelm Roentgen, November 8, 1895
a b		Thomas Edison
c c	*	1960's early 70's by Sir Godfrey Hounsfield of England
d	-	Marie Curie
u e		Louis Pasteur
-	on	was the first Angiography first developed?
	ICII	1895
a b		1950
		1950
c d	*	
u e		1927 in Portugal All the above mentioned is wrong
	a fir	est cancer treatment in the US was in
1	e III	1867
a h	*	
b	.,.	1896
C d		1901
d		1948
e Th	C.	1953
1	e m *	st Nuclear Magnetic Resonance was developed in
a 1	*	1950's
b		1960's
c		1970's
d		1980's
e		1990's
		were the Tudor Barbers main jobs?
a	*	Pulling out teeth, Bleeding
b		Minor surgery
c		Scraping
d		Cutting hair
e		All of the above
	nat v	was the main cure/s used by doctors in Tudor times?
a 1		Scraping
b		Surgery
c		Bathing
d	*	Bleeding
e		All of the above
	nat p	bercentage of the Tudor population died of illness.
a	2	10%
b	*	33%
c		50%
d		75%
e		55%
T		Paracelsus introduces concept that disease resulted from agents outside the body, not from imbalance?
a	*	1493-1541
b		1700-1705
c		1500-1502
d		1560-1562
e		1562-1600
	om v	which year, radioactive carbon 14 is used as a method for detecting artifacts and human remains?
a		1847
b	*	1947
с		1950

d 1955 Monastic chronicle contained the first trustworthy information about the medical ethics in the ancient Rus w called: a Russkaya Pravda b Svyatoslav's Izbornik c * Kievan Crypt Patericon d The Chronicle of Nestor e None of above mentioned Who is the author of "The Canon of Medicine" – an encyclopedia of medicine in five books? a * Ilon Sina b Hunayn ibn Ishaq c Ibn an Nafis d Al-Razi e Jammariton Ali al-Mausili The Chrostica and Galen Al-mariton Ali al-Mausili b Theophrastus and Dioscorides c * Cosmas and Damian d Oribasius and Soranus e Paul and Actius Who was the head of Baghdad doctors (12 th century) – the author of the best Pharmacopeia of his time collected more than 20 thousand books, many of which were copied by him personally? a Ibn an Nafis b Girgis ibn Bahtisu c Al-Razi d Hunayn ibn Ishaq e * Ibn al-Talmid The author of the encyclopedic work Collecta med		
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Comprehensive or Continens Liber) in 25 volumes: a * Al-Razi b Ibn an Nafis		
a * Al-Razi b Ibn an Nafis		
b Ibn an Nafis		
c Ammar ibn Ali al-Mausili		
d Ibn al-Talmld		
e None of above mentioned		
The first Russian monastery with the well-known monastic hospital in it was founded in the first half of the 11 th		
century:		
a In Novgorod		
b * Near Kiev		
c Near Smolensk		
d Near Lvov		
e None of above mentioned		
The author of treatises Good Medicine, Useless for Ignoramuses, and Pharmacology was:		
a Hodge Kopili		

b		Mkhitar Heratsi		
С		Kananeli		
d	*	Amirdovlat Amasiatsi		
e		None of above mentioned		
Th	e fir	st Chinese illustrated treatise Qian Jin Yao Fang (A Thousand Gold Worth) was composed by a famous		
	ysici			
a		Li Shizhen		
b		Hodge Kopili		
с		Wang Weiyi		
d	*	Tang-Sun Simiao		
e		None of above mentioned		
-	e fi	rst textbook on anatomy in Western Europe was drafted in 1316 by the Master of the University of		
	logr			
a	-0	Hippocrates		
b	*	Mondino De Luzzi		
С		Gerofil		
d		Bezaly Andreas		
e		Guy de Chauliac		
-	e fu	ndamental work «About contagiouses, contagious diseases and treatment» («De contagione et contagio-		
		rbis's et curatione libri tres», 1546), which gave the first scientific explanations of contagious diseases,		
		ritten by:		
a		Ambroise Pare		
b		L. Pasteur		
с		I.I. Mechnikov		
d	*	Girolamo Fracastoro		
e		E. Jenner		
-	e fo	under of the modern scientific anatomy is considered to be:		
a		Giovanni Alfonso Borelly		
b		J. Sylvius		
c		Andreas Vesalius		
d	*	William Harvey		
e		I.S. Van Calkar		
E Fre	ench	surgeon and obstetrician who made a great contribution to the teaching of gunshot wounds treatment		
		ote the book «The way to treat gunshot wounds, as well as the wounds inflicted by the arrows, spears,		
	.» W			
a	.// ••	William Harvey		
b		Michael Servet		
c		Johannes de Vigo		
d		J. Fracastoro		
e e	*	Ambroise Pare		
-	e 911	thor of the «Anatomical tables» («Tabulae sex», 1538) a brief manual of anatomy «Extract» («Epitome»,		
		was:		
a	*	Andreas Vesalius		
b		Leonardo da Vinci		
c		Francesco Melzi		
d		Galen		
e e		I. Oporin		
-	hear	*		
	A beautifully decorated textbook of anatomy «About the dissection of parts of human body» («De dissectione partium corporis humani») with numerous pictures of organs of abdominal cavity, chest, head and extremities			
-	was written by:			
a	S WI	Ambroise Pare		
a b		Michael Servet		
υ				

c Andreas Vesalius d * d * Charles Etienne • a * William Harvey • b Ambroise Pare c Galen d Leonardo da Vinci e None of above mentioned An outstanding physician and chemist of the early Renaissance who insisted on the combination of surgery and medicines, the author of the books «Minor surgery» («Chirurgia minor», 1528) and «Big surgery» («Chirurgia magna», 1536) was: a Agricola b Paracelsus c * J. Frakastoro d Ambroise Pare e Galen The first thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by: a N. Copernicus b Santorius c * Galileo Galilei
e None of above mentioned Who created the coherent theory of the blood circulation? a a * William Harvey b Ambroise Pare c c Galen d d Leonardo da Vinci c e None of above mentioned A An outstanding physician and chemist of the early Renaissance who insisted on the combination of surgery and medicine (i.e. therapy) in a one science and proudly called himself a «doctor of both medicines», the author of the books «Minor surgery» («Chirurgia minor», 1528) and «Big surgery» («Chirurgia magna», 1536) was: a Agricola b Paracelsus c * J. Frakastoro d Ambroise Pare e Galen The first thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by: a N. Copernicus b Santorius c * Galielo Galilei d William Harvey e None of above mentioned A Spanish philosopher-theologian and doctor, who first described the small circle of blood circulation in his book «The Restoration of Christianity» («Christianismi restitutio», 1553) was:
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a * William Harvey b Ambroise Pare c Galen d Leonardo da Vinci e None of above mentioned An outstanding physician and chemist of the early Renaissance who insisted on the combination of surgery and medicine (i.e. therapy) in a one science and proudly called himself a «doctor of both medicines», the author of the books «Minor surgery» («Chirurgia minor», 1528) and «Big surgery» («Chirurgia magna», 1536) was: a Agricola b Paracelsus c * d Ambroise Pare e Galen The first thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by: a N. Copernicus b Santorius c * Galilei d d William Harvey e None of above mentioned A A spanish philosopher-theologian and doctor, who first described the small circle of blood circulation in his book «The Restoration of Christianity» («Christianismi restitutio», 1553) was: a Realdo Colombo b Jean-Francois Fernel c Gabriele Fallopio d * Micheal Servet e
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anatomical museum?
a Intenoias i yuipa
h * Frederik Ruysch
c King Peter I.
d Peter A. Zagorski
e Elias V. Buyal'skiy Who established the first Bussian anatomic school at the St. Potersburg Medical and Surgical Academy?
Who established the first Russian anatomic school at the St. Petersburg Medical and Surgical Academy?
a Ilya V. Buyal'skiy
b * Peter A.V. Zagorski
c Peter S.F. Lesgaft
d Ilya Mechnikov
e Charles Darwin
Who scientists considered the founder of modern times as the science of histology, tissue isolated "system" and

des	described in detail the structure of the body in his work "Treatise on membranes and membrane?"		
a	*	Marie Francois X. Bichat	
b		Marcello Malpighi	
c		Ilya Mechnikov	
d		Peter A. Zagorski	
e u		Elias V. Buyal'skiy	
-		vas the author of the first national atlas on operative surgery ("surgical table Anatomik"), consisting of	
		es and 36 drawings that depict life-size bodies?	
-	tau	Marie F.X. Bichat	
a h			
b		Peter A. Zagorski	
C		Ilya Mechnikov	
d	*	Marcello Malpighi	
e		Elijah E.V. Buyal'skiy	
		of prominent anatomists of modern times was a pioneer methods of "ice" anatomy and cuts of frozen	
	pse		
a		Peter A. Zagorski	
b		Marie F.X. Bichat	
С		Ilya V.S. Buyal'skiy	
d	*	Nikolai Pirogov	
e		Marcello Malpighi	
W	no is	s the greatest biologists of modern times is the founder of evolutionary theory, which defined the main	
fac	tors	of evolution - variation, heredity and natural selection in a "struggle for existence"?	
a		Jean Lamarck	
b	*	Charles Darwin	
с		Gregor Mendel	
d		Marcello Malpighi	
e		Ilya Mechnikov	
-	nich	of the outstanding scientists of modern times is the founder of genetics and author of "Experiments on	
		ybrids", which were set out the basic principles of the doctrine of heredity?	
a		Jean Lamarck	
b		Edward Jenner	
c	*	Gregor Mendel	
d		Nikolai Pirogov	
e e		Rudolf Virchow	
	nich	of the doctors opened a new method of vaccination?	
	*	Edward Jenner	
a h	•	Jean B. Lamarck	
b			
C 1		Gregor Mendel	
d		Rudolph Virchow	
e		Peter A. Zagorski	
		f prominent Russian scientists was organized in the first station Pasteur, the creator of the phagocytic	
	ory	of immunity, one of the founders of evolutionary embryology?	
a		Edward Jenner	
b		Peter Zagorski	
С	*	Ilya Mechnikov	
d		Nikolai Pirogov	
e		Ivan Petrovich Pavlov	
W	10 0	of prominent psychologists of the time put into practice the method of chronic physiological research	
exp	perii	ment, discovered a new type of reflexes, which are formed and fixed in certain environmental conditions	
(cc	ndi	tional and unconditional)?	
a	*	Ivan Petrovich Pavlov	
b		Ilya Mechnikov	

d Niklaia Firogow e Gregor Mendel Whose name is associated with the creation of the first Ukrainian classification of diseases, the formation of the Ukrainian scientific-medical terminology, preparing the first Russian-Ukrainian medical dictionary? a B.P. Mayushenko b # A.V. Korchak - Chepurkivskyy c M. Panchyshyn d V. Schurat e V.P. Filatov who was the founder of the first Ukrainian resort, the organizer of the Ukrainian medical and hygienic society (1928), and also rector of the Ukrainian sceret University? a B.P. Maryushenko b A.V. Korchak - Chepurkivskyy c M. Panchyshyn d V. Schurat e N.M. Amosov b A.V. Korchak - Chepurkivskyy c A.W. Amosov b G.P. Ivanitsky c A.V. Korchak - Chepurkivskyy d A.V. Korchak - Chepurkivskyy	с		Peter A. Zagorski		
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c L.T. Had d L.L. Hirschmann e P.I. Shatilov Who of the outstanding physicians of Kharkiv was founded and headed by the Institute of therapy of AMS of		-	
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	e	<u> </u>	
	UK	ran	

9		N. D. Strazhesko	
a b	*	L.T. Had	
b c		G.D. Sinelnikov	
d		V.F. Dreisig	
u e		P.M. Shumlyansky	
-		f the outstanding physicians in 1910, organized in Kharkiv Society ambulance?	
a		K.N. George	
a b	*	I.M. Obolensky	
-		P.I. Shatilov	
c d		V.P. Vorobyov	
u e		N.D. Strazhesko	
-	mac	one from Kharkov doctors for the first time ever, the substantiation of the clinical phenomenon to	
		se of inflammatory diseases of the gall bladder?	
	igno *		
a b		K.N. George I.M. Obolensky	
-		P.I. Shatilov	
c d		N.P. Thrinkler	
e		V.P. Vorobyov	
		the prominent ophthalmologists in Kharkov conducted the operation to remove cataracts for 1-2 minutes	
	ung	simultaneously and right and left hand)? V.P. Vorobyov	
a h		P.I. Shatilov	
b		L.T. Had	
C d			
d	*	N.P. Trinkler	
e D		L.L. Hirschmann	
-	wh	ich the outstanding surgeon in Kharkov, began to apply antiseptic?	
a 1	*	P.I. Shatilov	
b	*	N.P. Thrinkler	
C 1		L.L. Hirschmann	
d		L.T. Had	
e		G.D. Sinelnikov	
		of prominent doctors has created in 1930 in Kharkov the first in Ukraine and second in the world, the	
		te of blood transfusion?	
a 1	*	V.N. Shamov	
b		P.I. Shatilov	
c		G.D. Sinelnikov	
d		N.P. Trinkler	
e	1.	L.L. Hirschmann	
	1	al science in the Byzantine Empire (basic value for of mankind):	
a	*	Conveyed to posterity the achievements of ancient medicine this became the basis of modern medicine	
b		Conveyed to posterity the achievements of medicine in ancient Egypt	
c		Has created its system in providing of medical care population	
d		All of the above	
e		None of the above	
Th		ost famous physicians of the Byzantine Empire:	
a	*	Paul, Alexander, Aetius, Oribase	
b		Argen, Aetius, Alexander, Flumen	
с		Rufus, Paul, Argen, Athena	
d		Athena, Oribase, Flume, Rufus	
e		None of the above	
Or	ibas	e from Pergamum lived in:	
a	*	4-th century	
b		5-th century	
--------	-----------------------------	--	--
c		6-th century	
d		7-th century	
e		None of the above	
-	Aetius from Amida lived in:		
a	*	6-th century	
b		4-th century	
c		5-th century	
d		7-th century	
e e		None of the above	
-	11 A	egina lived in:	
	л А *	7-th century	
a b		4-th century	
		5-th century	
c d			
-		6-th century None of the above	
e		nder Tralli lived in:	
	exar *		
a	*	6-th century	
b		4-th century	
с		5-th century	
d		7-th century	
e		None of the above	
Pa		Aegina:	
а	*	The life and work associated with Alexandria of Egypt; it is considered the most distinguished surgeon	
		of his time	
b		The life and activities connected with Constantinople; the his contribution in the field of skin and	
		venereal diseases	
С		Life and work took place in Orchid	
d		Life and work took place in Caesarea; his main contribution to ophthalmology	
e		None of the above	
Ori	ibas	e of Pergamum:	
a	*	Studied medicine in Alexandria, Egypt; author of encyclopaedic work "Medical fees"	
b		Studied medicine in Pergamum; author of medical-surgical collector	
с		Medicine he studied in Caesarea; author of the work "Tetrabiblos"	
d		Medicine he studied in Constantinople; author of works on women disease	
e		None of the above	
Ale	exar	nder from Thrall:	
a	*	Author of a work on internal medicine, participated in combat" plague of Justinian"	
b		The author of a work on surgery, worked in Orchid	
с		The author of a work on eye diseases, worked in Rome	
d		The author of a work on skin and venereal diseases, participated in the fight against leprosy	
e		None of the above	
Ae	tius	of Amida:	
a	*	He studied in Alexandria, the author of the work "Tetrabiblos"	
b		He studied in Toledo, the author of a work on the plague	
c		He studied in Montpellier, author of a work of "Public medicine"	
d		He studied in Constantinople, the author of the work "synopsis"	
e		None of the above	
	edici	ine in the Byzantine Empire:	
a	*	Hospitals in monasteries	
b		The hospital of St. Lazarus (hospital)	
c		Hospitals in temples	
U	I		

d		Secular hospital	
e e		None of the above	
-	nter	rs of medical education in the Byzantine Empire:	
a	*	Alexandria, Constantinople, Orchid	
b		Damascus, , Salamanca, Bologna	
c		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno	
d		Montpellier, Salamanca, Bologna	
e e		None of the above	
-	ah c	rulture and medicine (medical science and higher education):	
a	*	In Córdoba, Damascus, Bukhara	
b b		Montpellier, Toledo, Orchid	
c		Baghdad, Salerno, Istanbul	
d		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno	
e e		None of the above	
-	L R	akr Ar-Razi (Razes) lived in:	
	*	9 – 10-th century	
a b		11- th century	
		12-th century	
c d		12-th century	
		None of the above	
e Ah			
	u A	li Ibn Sina (Avicenna) lived in:	
a h		10 – 11-th century	
b		10 -th century	
C		12- th century	
d E		13-th century None of the above	
	1		
	0u-1-	Qasim AZ-Zahrawi lived in:	
a 1	Ŷ	10 – 11-th century	
b		9 – 10-th century	
c		12- th century	
d		13-th century	
e		None of the above	
Ibr	1	Nafis lived in:	
a	*	13-th century	
b		9 – 10-th century	
С		10 – 11-th century	
d		11-12-th century	
e		None of the above	
Ab	1	akr ar-Razi is the author of the work:	
a	*	"Smallpox and measles"	
b		"Treatise on surgery and surgical instruments"	
c		"Memorandum for oculists"	
d		"On skin diseases"	
e		None of the above	
Th	1	le of Abu-l-Qasim AZ-Zahrawi in the development of medicine:	
a	*	Contributed to the development of surgery	
b		Contributed to the development of the doctrine of eye diseases	
с		Contributed to the development of anatomy and physiology	
d		Laid out the entire theoretical and practical medicine in a strictly systematic form	
e	L	None of the above	
Ibr	Ibn al-Nafis:		
a	*	Describe the pulmonary circulation	

b		Put forward the idea of vision correction using lenses dovirola
c		Suggested surgery cataract surgery by the extraction of the lens by the hollow needle
d		Described tool for extracting foreign bodies from the pharynx
e u		None of the above
-	sic 1	medical schools in Western Europe in the early and developed middle ages:
a	*	Salerno, Montpellier, Bologna
b		Padua, Montpellier, Pisa
c		Naples, Salerno, Padua
d		Salerno, Pisa, Bologna
e e		None of the above
-	lenti	ica of medical school resulting in:
a	*	9-th century
b		10-th century
c		11-th century
d		12-th century
e		None of the above
-	e m	edical faculty of the University of Bologna exists since:
a	*	12-th century
b		9-th century
c		10-th century
d		11-th century
e u		None of the above
-	ith S	Salinsky medical school related activities:
a	*	Constantine The African
b		Miguel Servet
c		Guy de Sholiaka
d		Ambroise, Pare
e e		None of the above
	aster	in Montpellier was:
a	*	Arnold of Villanova
b		D. Frakastoro
c		Jerome Fabrizi
d		Bartholomew Eustachi
e e		None of the above
-	the	University of Bologna worked:
a	*	Monde where Lutz
b		Jacob Silva
c		Realdo Colombo
d		Gabriel, Fallopio
e u		None of the above
-	l Det c	common in Western Europe in the early and developed middle ages acquired:
a	*	Leprosy and the plague
a b		Syphilis and leprosy
c		Plague and cholera
d		Cholera and syphilis
e e		None of the above
	nder	nic plague in Western Europe in the middle ages was in:
a	*	14-th century
a b		12-th century
c		13-th century
d	\vdash	15-th century
e e	\vdash	None of the above
U	1	

Th	The first quarantines in Western Europe appeared in:		
a	*	14-th century	
b		12-th century	
c		13-th century	
d		15-th century	
e		None of the above	
_	e fir	est quarantines in Western Europe appeared in:	
a	*	Italy	
b		Greece	
c		France	
d		Spain	
e		None of the above	
-	ost c	ommon in Western Europe leprosy has received in:	
a	*	11 - 13-th century	
b		7 - 9 century	
c		9 – 11-th century	
d		13 - 15-th century	
e e		All of the above	
	dic	al science in the Byzantine Empire (basic value for of mankind):	
a	*	Conveyed to posterity the achievements of ancient medicine this became the basis of modern medicine	
a b		Conveyed to posterity the achievements of medicine in ancient Egypt	
		Has created its system in providing of medical care population	
c d		All of the above	
		None of the above	
e Th	0.00		
	e m *	ost famous physicians of the Byzantine Empire:	
a 1		Paul, Alexander, Aetius, Oribase	
b		Argen, Aetius, Alexander, Flumen	
C 1		Rufus, Paul, Argen, Athena	
d		Athena, Oribase, Flume, Rufus	
e	1.	None of the above	
	*	ine in the Byzantine Empire:	
a 1	*	Hospitals in monasteries	
b		The hospital of St. Lazarus (hospital)	
c		Hospitals in temples	
d		Secular hospital	
e		None of the above	
	nter	s of medical education in the Byzantine Empire:	
a	*	Alexandria, Constantinople, Orchid	
b		Damascus, , Salamanca, Bologna	
c		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno	
d		Montpellier, Salamanca, Bologna	
e		None of the above	
Th		le of Abu-l-Qasim AZ-Zahrawi in the development of medicine:	
a	*	Contributed to the development of surgery	
b		Contributed to the development of the doctrine of eye diseases	
с		Contributed to the development of anatomy and physiology	
d		Laid out the entire theoretical and practical medicine in a strictly systematic form	
e		None of the above	
Ab		akr ar-Razi is the author of the work:	
a	*	"Smallpox and measles"	
b		"Treatise on surgery and surgical instruments"	
c		"Memorandum for oculists"	

d		"On skin diseases"
e		None of the above
-	e rol	le of Abu-l-Qasim AZ-Zahrawi in the development of medicine:
a	*	Contributed to the development of surgery
b		Contributed to the development of the doctrine of eye diseases
c		Contributed to the development of anatomy and physiology
d		Laid out the entire theoretical and practical medicine in a strictly systematic form
e e		None of the above
-	al-1	Nafis:
a	*	Describe the pulmonary circulation
b		Put forward the idea of vision correction using lenses dovirola
c		Suggested surgery cataract surgery by the extraction of the lens by the hollow needle
d		Described tool for extracting foreign bodies from the pharynx
e e		None of the above
-	sic r	nedical schools in Western Europe in the early and developed middle ages:
a	*	Salerno, Montpellier, Bologna
b b		Padua, Montpellier, Pisa
c		Naples, Salerno, Padua
d d		Salerno, Pisa, Bologna
		None of the above
e Dor	adar	nic plague in Western Europe in the middle ages was in:
	*	14-th century
a b		
		12-th century 13-th century
c d		
		15-th century None of the above
e	1	
		ulture and medicine (medical science and higher education):
a b		In Córdoba, Damascus, Bukhara
-		Montpellier, Toledo, Orchid
C 1		Baghdad, Salerno, Istanbul
d		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno
e Th	- C.	None of the above
		rst Christian physicians who are honoured in the Christian world as patron saints of physicians and
-	arma	acists are:
a		Hippocrates and Galen
b	*	Theophrastus and Dioscorides
c	*	Cosmas and Damian
d		Oribasius and Soranus
e		Paul and Aetius
		vas the head of Baghdad doctors (12 th century) – the author of the best Pharmacopeia of his time –
	lect	ed more than 20 thousand books, many of which were copied by him personally?
a		Ibn an Nafis
b		Girgis ibn Bahtisu
C 1		Al-Razi
d		Hunayn ibn Ishaq
e	*	Ibn al-Talmld
		uthor of the encyclopedic work Collecta medicinalia ("Medical Compilation") of 72 books, 27of which
	V1VE	ed, was:
a		Galen
b		Hippocrates
С		Aetius
d		Theophrastus

e	*	Oribasius	
-		created the first Arabic encyclopedic work of literature on medicine Kitab al-Hawi (The Large	
		rehensive or Continens Liber) in 25 volumes:	
a	mpi *	Al-Razi	
a b		Ibn an Nafis	
c		Ammar ibn Ali al-Mausili	
		Ibn al-Talmld	
d		None of above mentioned	
e Th	o fir	rst Russian monastery with the well-known monastic hospital in it was founded in the first half of the 11 th	
	ntur		
a b	*	In Novgorod Near Kiev	
-	•	Near Smolensk	
c d		Near Lyov	
		None of above mentioned	
e Th			
	e au	thor of treatises Good Medicine, Useless for Ignoramuses, and Pharmacology was:	
a h		Hodge Kopili	
b		Mkhitar Heratsi	
C	*	Kananeli	
d	*	Amirdovlat Amasiatsi	
e	<i>C</i> !	None of above mentioned	
		st Chinese illustrated treatise Qian Jin Yao Fang (A Thousand Gold Worth) was composed by a famous	
·	ysic		
a		Li Shizhen	
b		Hodge Kopili	
С		Wang Weiyi	
d	*	Tang-Sun Simiao	
e		None of above mentioned	
		rst textbook on anatomy in Western Europe was drafted in 1316 by the Master of the University of	
Bo	logr		
a		Hippocrates	
b	*	Mondino De Luzzi	
С		Gerofil	
d		Bezaly Andreas	
e		Guy de Chauliac	
Th	e fu	ndamental work «About contagiouses, contagious diseases and treatment» («De contagione et contagio-	
sis	mo	rbis's et curatione libri tres», 1546), which gave the first scientific explanations of contagious diseases,	
wa	s wi	ritten by:	
a		Ambroise Pare	
b		L. Pasteur	
c		I.I. Mechnikov	
d	*	Girolamo Fracastoro	
e		E. Jenner	
Th	e fo	under of the modern scientific anatomy is considered to be:	
a		Giovanni Alfonso Borelly	
b		J. Sylvius	
с		Andreas Vesalius	
d	*	William Harvey	
e		I.S. van Calkar	
-	French surgeon and obstetrician who made a great contribution to the teaching of gunshot wounds treatment		
	and wrote the book «The way to treat gunshot wounds, as well as the wounds inflicted by the arrows, spears,		
	etc.» was:		

а		William Harvey
b		Michael Servet
с		Johannes de Vigo
d		J. Fracastoro
e	*	Ambroise Pare
Th	e au	thor of the «Anatomical tables» («Tabulae sex», 1538) a brief manual of anatomy «Extract» («Epitome»,
15	43)	was:
а	*	Andreas Vesalius
b		Leonardo da Vinci
с		Francesco Melzi
d		Galen
e		I. Oporin
A	beau	tifully decorated textbook of anatomy «About the dissection of parts of human body» («De dissectione
par	rtiur	n corporis humani») with numerous pictures of organs of abdominal cavity, chest, head and extremities
		ritten by:
а		Ambroise Pare
b		Michael Servet
с		Andreas Vesalius
d	*	Charles Etienne
e		None of above mentioned
W	ho c	reated the coherent theory of the blood circulation?
а	*	William Harvey
b		Ambroise Pare
с		Galen
d		Leonardo da Vinci
e		None of above mentioned
An	i out	standing physician and chemist of the early Renaissance who insisted on the combination of surgery and
me	edici	ne (i.e. therapy) in a one science and proudly called himself a «doctor of both medicines», the author of
the	e boo	oks «Minor surgery» («Chirurgia minor», 1528) and «Big surgery» («Chirurgia magna», 1536) was:
a		
b	*	Agricola
с		Agricola Paracelsus
d	-1-	Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro
<u> </u>		Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro Ambroise Pare
e		Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro Ambroise Pare Galen
e		Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro Ambroise Pare Galen est thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by:
e		Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro Ambroise Pare Galen st thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by: N. Copernicus
e Th	e fir	Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro Ambroise Pare Galen st thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by: N. Copernicus Santorius
e Th a b c		Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro Ambroise Pare Galen st thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by: N. Copernicus Santorius Galileo Galilei
e Th a b	e fir	Agricola Paracelsus J. Frakastoro Ambroise Pare Galen st thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by: N. Copernicus Santorius Galileo Galilei William Harvey
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e None of above mentioned I. Fabrici lived in:	-		
I. Fabrici lived in:	d		
	-		
a * $16 - 17^{\text{m}}$ century	I. F		
	a	*	$16 - 17^{\text{w}}$ century

b		14 – 15 th century
c		15 -16 th century
d		$17 - 18^{\text{th}}$ century
e		None of above mentioned
-	Eus	tachi lived in:
a	*	The 16-th century
b		14-th century
c		15-th century
d		17-th century
e		None of above mentioned
-	e lif	e and work of B. Eustache is associated with:
a	*	Rome
b		Padua
с		Pisa
d		Bologna
e		None of above mentioned
Co	olom	bo studied:
a	*	Movement of blood in the lungs
b		The first established embryology and comparative anatomy
c		Applied the method of comparative anatomical studies bodies of adult and embryo
d		Described the venous valves
e		None of above mentioned
-	Fabr	
a	*	Described the venous valves
b		Described the fallopian tubes
c		Described the organ of hearing person
d		The first in European science suggested pulmonary circulation
e		None of above mentioned
M.	Fal	lopi:
a	*	Described the fallopian tubes
b		Described the organ of hearing person
с		The first in European science suggested pulmonary the blood circulation
d		Described the venous valves
e		None of above mentioned
Β.	Eus	tachy:
a	*	Described the ear of the person
b		Studied the movement of blood in the lungs
с		Described the venous valves
d		Described the fallopian tubes
e		None of above mentioned
-	e lif	e and work of Colombo related:
a	*	Padua
b		Salerno
С		Bologna
d		Montpellier
e		None of above mentioned
Th	e lif	e and work of G. Fallopia associated with:
a	*	Padua
b		Salerno
c		Bologna
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
L	1	

Th	The life and work I. Fabrizia associated with:		
a	*	Padua	
b		Salerno	
c		Bologna	
d		Rome	
e e		None of above mentioned	
-	o lif	e and work of A. Vesalius associated with:	
	e m *	Padua	
a h		Salerno	
b			
C		Bologna	
d		Rome	
e	0	None of above mentioned	
M.		vet lived in:	
a	*	16-th century	
b		13-th century	
С		19-th century	
d		14-th century	
e		None of above mentioned	
М.	Ser		
a	*	The first in European science suggested pulmonary the blood circulation	
b		Described the organ of hearing person	
c		Described the venous valves	
d		Described the fallopian tubes	
e		None of above mentioned	
V.	Gar	vey lived in:	
a	*	16 – 17-th century	
b		13 – 15-th century	
с		15 – 17-th century	
d		18 – 19-th century	
e		None of above mentioned	
Th	e lif	e and work of V. Garvey is associated with:	
a	*	Padua	
b		Paris	
с		Bologna	
d		Pisa	
e		None of above mentioned	
_	Gar	vey:	
a	*	Discovered the basic laws of circulation	
b		Described the hearing person	
c		Described the fallopian tubes	
d		The first in European science suggested pulmonary circulation	
e e		None of above mentioned	
	e m	ain work of V. Garvey called:	
a	*	"An anatomical study of the motion of the heart and blood in animals"	
a b		"On the structure of the human body"	
c		"On the anatomy"	
d		"Atome"	
		None of above mentioned	
e Th	0		
	e ma *	ain work of V. Harvey was released:	
a h		17-th century	
b		13-th century	
c		15-th century	

d		18-th century
e		None of above mentioned
	the	history of physiology there are two main periods:
а	*	Empirical and experimental
b		Before microscopic and microscopic
с		Experimental and research
d		Empirical and microscopic
e		None of above mentioned
S .	San	tuario:
a	*	Made first assessment of the metabolism of the body
b		Developed the scheme of the reflex arc
с		The first in European science suggested pulmonary the blood circulation
d		Described the venous valves
e		None of above mentioned
Th	e lif	e and work of S. Santuario is associated with:
a	*	Padua
b		Pisa
с		Rome
d		Salerno
e		None of above mentioned
G.	Des	scartes:
a	*	Developed the scheme of the reflex arc
b		One of the founders of biomechanics
с		Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds
d		Discovered the basic laws of circulation
e		None of above mentioned
Pa	race	lsus was:
а	*	Chemist
b		Physicist
с		Geometer
d		Biologist
e		None of above mentioned
Pa	race	lsus lived in:
a	*	15 – 16-th century
b		10-11-th century
с		11 – 12-th century
d		13 – 14-th century
e		None of above mentioned
A 1	refo	rmer of surgery in the middle ages were:
a	*	Ambroise Pare
b		C. Santarem
с	L	I. Fabrici
d	L	R. Colombo
e		None of above mentioned
Th	e lif	e and work of Ambroise Pare associated with:
a	*	Paris
b		Pisa
с		Rome
d		Venice
e		None of above mentioned
An	nbro	bise Pare has lived in:
a	*	16-th century
	-	

c 12-th century d 19-th century d 19-th century d None of above mentioned http://lis.and.parsity.typhus 1 d * Syphus and cholera d Yphus and cholera d Cholera and plague d Cholera and plague d None of above mentioned The first scientifically grounded conception of the distribution infectious diseases gave: a * D. Frakastoro b Paracelsus c None of above mentioned The ground above mentioned 1 d S. Santarem d S. Santarem d None of above mentioned The ground above mentioned 1 The ground above mentioned 1 The ground above mentioned 1 Described the venous valves 1 e None of above mentioned to above mentioned 1 d Described the venous valves e None of above mentioned d Described the venous valves d	b		13-th century
d 19-th century c None of above mentioned m ter late middle ages widespread: a * Syphilis and parasitic typhus b Typhus and cholera c Plague and syphilis d Cholera and plague c None of above mentioned The First scientifically grounded conception of the distribution infectious diseases gave: a * d Paracelsus c M. Frustate d S. Snatzern d S. Sonatzern d * d Doe of above mentioned The greatest scientific metrix rabmoise Pare is: antern d S. Snatzern d Doe of the founders of atricham d Doesofbed the venous valves d Described the venous valves d Doesofbed the science d Doesofbed the science of the reflex arc d Discovered the basic laws of circulation d Discovered the basic laws of circulation d None of above mentioned d None of above mentioned			
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e None of above mentioned THe greatest scientific merit Ambroise Pare is: a * Contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds b One of the founders of atriohm c > Described the venous valves c None of above mentioned A > Described the venous valves c None of above mentioned A * One of the founders of biomechanics b Descleded the scheme of the reflex arc c Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds d Discovered the basic laws of circulation e None of above mentioned colorbore was a student in a University Department: a * A. Vesalius e William Harvey d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned d Paracelsus	с		M. Frustrate
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dDiscovered the basic laws of circulationeNone of above mentionedColored the basic laws of circulationa* A.VesaliusbA.VesaliusbB.EustachecWilliam HarveydParacelsuseNone of above mentionedM.Falley was a student:a* A.VesaliusbB.EustachecWilliam HarveydParacelsuseNone of above mentionedM.Falley was a student:a* A.VesaliusbB.EustachecWilliam HarveydParacelsuseNone of above mentionedI.Falley was a student:a* G.FallopiabA.VesaliuscM.ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedI.Falley was a student:a* G.FallopiabA.VesaliuscM.ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV.Greet was a disciple:a* I. FabriziabI. FabriziabI. FabriziabM.ServetdI. FabriziabM.ServetdParacelsusdI. FabriziabI. FabriziabI. FabriziacM.ServetdParacelsusdParacelsusdI. FabriziadM.Servetd<	с		
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cWilliam HarveydParacelsuseNone of above mentionedM. Fallopiwas a student:a*A. VesaliusbB. EustachecWilliam HarveydParacelsuseNone of above mentionedI. Fabrizia*dG. FallopiabA. VesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedI. Fabrizia*for above mentionedI. FabriziabA. VesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV. Garvery was a disciple:a*a*I. FabriziabVesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV. Garvery was a disciple:a*a*I. FabriziabParacelsuscM. ServetdParacelsuscM. ServetdParacelsuscM. ServetdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusdParacelsusd<		1	
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M. Fallopi was a student: a * a * A. Vesalius b B. Eustache c William Harvey d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned I. Fabrizi was a student: a * G. Fallopia b A. Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned t. Fabrizia b A. Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned V. Garvery was a disciple: I. Fabrizia a * I. Fabrizia b Vesalius Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus	d		
a * Å. Vesalius b B. Eustache c William Harvey d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned I. Fabrizi was a student: a student: a * G. Fallopia b A. Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned t Faracelsus c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned V. Garvey was a disciple: a a * I. Fabrizia b Vesalius Vesalius c M. Servet M. Servet d Paracelsus Paracelsus	e		None of above mentioned
bB. EustachecWilliam HarveydParacelsuseNone of above mentionedI. FabriziaS. FallopiaaS. FallopiabA. VesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentioneddServetdServetdServetdNone of above mentioneddServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdServetdParacelsusdParacelsus	M.	Fal	lopi was a student:
cWilliam HarveydParacelsuseNone of above mentionedI. Fabrici was a student:a*G. FallopiabA. VesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV. Garvery was a disciple:a*a*I. FabriziabVesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV. Garvery was a disciple:a*I. FabriziabVesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsus	а	*	Â. Vesalius
d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned I. Fabrizia student: a * G. Fallopia b A. Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned v. Jack V. Servet a * I. Fabrizia Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned V. Jack Vesalius c M. Servet a * d Paracelsus d Paracelsus	b		B. Eustache
e None of above mentioned I. Fabrizia Satudent: a * G. Fallopia b A. Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned V. Jarcelsus I. Fabrizia b I. Fabrizia b M. Servet a * I. Fabrizia Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus	с		William Harvey
I. Fabrizia a * G. Fallopia b A. Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus e None of above mentioned V. Jarrey was a disciple: a * I. Fabrizia b Vesalius c M. Servet a * I. Fabrizia b Paracelsus	d		
a*G. FallopiabA. VesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV. Garrey was a disciple:a*I. FabriziabVesaliuscM. ServetdNo Servet	e		None of above mentioned
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cM. ServetdParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV. Garwey was a disciple:a*I. FabriziabVesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsus	a	*	G. Fallopia
dParacelsuseNone of above mentionedV. Garry was a disciple:a*I. FabriziabVesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsus	b		A. Vesalius
eNone of above mentionedV. Garvey was a disciple:a*I. FabriziabVesaliuscM. ServetdParacelsus	с		M. Servet
V. Garvey was a disciple: a * I. Fabrizia b Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus	d		Paracelsus
a * I. Fabrizia b Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus	-		
a * I. Fabrizia b Vesalius c M. Servet d Paracelsus	V.	Gar	vey was a disciple:
c M. Servet d Paracelsus			I. Fabrizia
d Paracelsus	b		
e None of above mentioned	d		
	e		None of above mentioned

Fo	r the	e late middle ages is characterized by:
a	*	Approval of the method experienced in science
b		Scholastic method
c		Dialectical thinking
d		The use of microscopic methods
e		None of above mentioned
-	the	16-th century occurs:
a	*	"Golden age" in the history of anatomy
b		The birth of pathological anatomy as a science
c		The emergence of physiology as a science
d		The rise of histology
e u		None of above mentioned
-	tha	16-th century occurs:
-	*	
a b		The emergence of physiology as a science The "Golden age" in the history of anatomy
C d		The birth of pathological anatomy as a science
d		The rise of histology
e		None of above mentioned
	1e 01	the main features of the late middle ages:
a	*	Metaphysical method
b		Scholastic method
с		Dialectical thinking
d		The use of microscopic methods
e		None of above mentioned
In	1	late middle ages in Europe:
a	*	There are new medicinal substances
b		The first quarantines
с		Varalaru offered (immunization against smallpox by
d		The introduction of healthy content uspani bubbles)
e		There are hospitals in monasteries
Th	e fii	st scientifically grounded conception of the distribution infectious diseases gave:
a	*	D. Frakastoro
b		Paracelsus
c		M. Frustrate
d		S. Santarem
e		None of above mentioned
A	refo	rmer of surgery in the middle ages were:
a	*	Ambroise Pare
b		C. Santarem
с		I. Fabrici
d		R. Colombo
e		None of above mentioned
Fre	ench	surgeon and obstetrician who made a great contribution to the teaching of gunshot wounds treatment
		rote the book «The way to treat gunshot wounds, as well as the wounds inflicted by the arrows, spears,
	:.» v	
a		William Harvey
b		Michael Servet
с		Johannes de Vigo
d	1	J. Fracastoro
e	*	Ambroise Pare
Pa	arace	elsus lived in:
a	*	15 – 16-th century
<u> </u>	•	

b		10 - 11-th century
с		11 – 12-th century
d		13 – 14-th century
e		None of above mentioned
A.	Bor	
а	*	One of the founders of biomechanics
b		Developed the scheme of the reflex arc
с		Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds
d		Discovered the basic laws of circulation
e		None of above mentioned
Fre	ench	surgeon and obstetrician who made a great contribution to the teaching of gunshot wounds treatment
		rote the book «The way to treat gunshot wounds, as well as the wounds inflicted by the arrows, spears,
	.» w	
а		William Harvey
b		Michael Servet
с		Johannes de Vigo
d		J. Fracastoro
e	*	Ambroise Pare
Th	e lif	e and work of D. Frakastoro associated with:
a	*	Padua
b		Bologna
c		Pisa
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
	Fabr	
a	*	Described the venous valves
b		Described the fallopian tubes
c		Described the organ of hearing person
d		The first in European science suggested pulmonary circulation
e		None of above mentioned
-	Fal	lopi:
a		Described the fallopian tubes
b		Described the organ of hearing person
c		The first in European science suggested pulmonary the blood circulation
d		Described the venous valves
e		None of above mentioned
	ho is	the author of "The Canon of Medicine" – an encyclopedia of medicine in five books?
a	*	Ibn Sina
b		Hunayn ibn Ishaq
c		Ibn an Nafis
d		Al-Razi
e		Ammar ibn Ali al-Mausili
-	e fu	ndamental work «About contagiouses, contagious diseases and treatment» («De contagione et contagio-
		rbis's et curatione libri tres», 1546), which gave the first scientific explanations of contagious diseases,
		ritten by:
a		Ambroise Pare
b		L. Pasteur
c		I.I. Mechnikov
d	*	Girolamo Fracastoro
e e		E. Jenner
-	nder	nic plague in Western Europe in the middle ages was in:
a	*	14-th century
u		

b		12-th century
с		13-th century
d		15-th century
e		None of the above
M.	Ser	vet:
а	*	The first in European science suggested pulmonary the blood circulation
b		Described the organ of hearing person
c		Described the venous valves
d		Described the fallopian tubes
e		None of above mentioned
-	ou B	akr ar-Razi is the author of the work:
a	*	"Smallpox and measles"
b		"Treatise on surgery and surgical instruments"
c		"Memorandum for oculists"
d		"On skin diseases"
e		None of the above
	e ro	le of Abu-l-Qasim AZ-Zahrawi in the development of medicine:
a	*	Contributed to the development of surgery
b		Contributed to the development of surgery
c		Contributed to the development of anatomy and physiology
d		Laid out the entire theoretical and practical medicine in a strictly systematic form
e u		None of the above
-	A 911	ithor of the encyclopedic work Collecta medicinalia ("Medical Compilation") of 72 books, 27 of which
		ed, was:
a		Galen
b		Hippocrates
c		Aetius
d		Theophrastus
	*	Oribasius
e In		history of anatomy secrete 2 major periods:
	*	Prehistory of scientific anatomy and period of scientific anatomy
a b		Empirical period of anatomy, experimental period
		Dombroski period of anatomy, microscopic period
c d		The period of experimental anatomy, period of scientific anatomy
		None of above mentioned
e Th	a lif	Yone of above mentioned e and work I. Fabrizia associated with:
	e m *	Padua
a b	•	Salerno
c d		Bologna Rome
		None of above mentioned
e M	dia	
	*	ine in the Byzantine Empire:
a h		Hospitals in monasteries
b		The hospital of St. Lazarus (hospital)
C J		Hospitals in temples
d		Secular hospital
e C		None of the above
	nter	s of medical education in the Byzantine Empire:
a 1	*	Alexandria, Constantinople, Orchid
b		Damascus, , Salamanca, Bologna
C 1		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno
d		Montpellier, Salamanca, Bologna

		None of the above
e A m	- 1	
	ab c	ulture and medicine (medical science and higher education):
a	*	In Córdoba, Damascus, Bukhara
b		Montpellier, Toledo, Orchid
С		Baghdad, Salerno, Istanbul
d		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno
e		None of above mentioned
Re		ner of anatomy was:
a	*	A. Vesalius
b		J. Silva
c		William Garvey
d		Monde de Luzz
e		None of above mentioned
By	the	beginning of XI century Kyiv Rus had:
a	*	Three areas in medicine: national treatment, monastic medicine, secular medicine
b		One form of medicine - national treatment
с		Two areas in medicine: state and monastic medicine
d		Four areas in medicine
e		None of the above
Me	edic	al written sources of Ancient Russia include:
a	*	Herbalists
b		The chronicle
c		Literature
d		Old collections
e e		None of the above
	azio	ni the period of Kyiv Rus existed:
-	azio *	One form of medicine - national treatment
a b		Two areas in medicine
		Three areas in medicine
C d		Four areas in medicine
d		
e TI	1	None of the above
	e ad *	option of Christianity as a state religion occurred in Ancient Rus:
a	ŕ	988
b		809
С		1129
d		1188
e		None of the above
Th		st hospital in Ancient Rus was organized in:
а	*	Kievo-Pechersk monastery
b		Pereyaslav
с		Chernihiv
d		Novgorod
e		None of the above
Th	e fir	st hospital in Ancient Rus was organized in:
а	*	The last quarter of the XI century
b		The first quarter of the XI century
с		The first quarter of the XII century
d		The last quarter of the XII century
e		None of the above
See	cond	at the time of formation hospital in Ancient Rus was in:
a	*	Pereyaslav (now Pereyaslav-Khmelnitsky)
b		The Kyiv Pechersk monastery
Ľ	I	

с		Chernihiy
d		Novgorod
e e		None of the above
-	o m	ost famous doctor of Kiev-Pechersk monastery was:
	*	•
a b	-	Agapit Atanasi
-		Theodosius
C		
d		Anthony None of the above
e		
	vere *	end agapetus lived in:
a 1	*	The XI century
b		X century
c		IX century
d		XII century
e		None of the above
Th		nergence of public medicine in the Russian state relates to:
a	*	16-th century
b		15-th century
С		17-th century
d		14-th century
e		None of the above
For	r the	e national treatment of Kievan Rus characterized by the fact that it was in the tradition of:
a	*	Pagan beliefs
b		Christian church
c		University of medical science
d		None of the above
e		All of the above
Re	pres	sentatives of national treatment in Kyiv Rus were:
а	*	The wise men and the sorcerers
b		Monks
c		University graduates
d		All of the above
e		None of the above
Int	the	monastic hospitals medical care was provided:
а	*	All segments of the population
b		Poor people
с		Rich people
d		Only monks
e		None of the above
	vere	end Agapius treated mostly patients with:
a	*	Therapeutic diseases
b		Skin diseases
c		Surgical diseases
d		Nervous diseases
e		None of the above
	vmn	vius was:
a	*	A monk of Kiev- Pechersk monastery
b		Practitioner in Kyiv
c		Practitioner in Paris
d		Practitioner in Chernigov
e u		None of the above
-	e m	onk Olympius was treated mostly patients with:
110		

а	*	Skin diseases
b		Therapeutic diseases
c		Surgical diseases
d		Nervous diseases
e		None of the above
-	e fir	est Ukrainian doctor of medicine:
a	*	George Drohobych
b b		Ivan Poletyka
c		Daniel Samoilovich
d		Gregory Download
		None of the above
e Co	0.000	
	w	e Drohobych's first medical education in: The University of Krakow and Bolon
a h		
b		The University of Paris
C 1		The University of Cambridge
d		The University of Rome
e		None of the above
		e Drohobych was a doctor of medicine:
a	*	University of Bologna
b		University of Paris
С		Cambridge University
d		The University of Rom
e		None of the above
The	e hi	gher document medical management in the Russian state to 1721:
a	*	The pharmaceutical order
b		The Ministry of health
c		Medical office
d		Medical Board
e		None of the above
The	e tra	ining of medical staff in the 18th century in the Russian Empire began in:
a	*	Hospital schools
b		Universities
с		Medical-surgical schools
d		Military-medical academies
e		None of the above
Int	the l	Russian state office of policemen doctors are based in:
a	*	1737
b		1837
с		1637
d		1537
e		None of the above
-	ders	of public charity has appeared in Ukraine:
a	*	1775
b		1005
c		1675
d		1575
e e		None of the above
	snit	al school in Ukraine was in:
a	spit *	Elizavetgrad (now Kirovograd)
a b		Kiev
		Lviv
c d		Poltava
u		ισιανα

e		None of the above
Th	e fo	ounder of the national epidemiology (science, studying the patterns of communicable diseases and
		ds of dealing with them) are:
a	*	D.S. Silberstein
b		N.M. Maksimovich – Ambodik
c		I.A. Poletyka
d		G.I. Bazilevich
e		None of the above
D.S	S. S	amoylovych was born in:
a	*	Chernigov province
b		The Poltava province
c		Volyn province
d		Podolsk province
e		None of the above
-	e fo	under of domestic obstetrics and pediatrics is:
a	*	N.M. Maksimovich –Ambodik
b		I.A. Poletyka
c		G.I. Bazilevich
d		D.S. Samoylovych
e e		None of the above
_	ММ	Aksimovich - Ambodik is a native:
a	*	Poltava province
a b		Volyn province
c		Podolsk province
d		Chernigov province
e e		None of the above
	A 911	thor of the work "the Art of changing, or the science science for women" are:
a	c au *	N.M. Maksimovich –Ambodik
b b		I.A. Poletyka
c		G.I. Bazilevich
d		D.S. Samoylovych
e e		None of the above
-	o fir	rst thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by:
a		N. Copernicus
a b		Santorius
	*	Galileo Galilei
c d	-	William Harvey
		None of above mentioned
e In t	tha 1	history of physiology there are two main periods:
	*	
a h		Empirical and experimental
b		Before microscopic and microscopic
C d		Experimental and research
d		Empirical and microscopic
e Co	1	None of above mentioned
	lom *	bo studied:
a 1	*	Movement of blood in the lungs
b		The first established embryology and comparative anatomy
c		Applied the method of comparative anatomical studies bodies of adult and embryo
d		Described the venous valves
e		None of above mentioned
		vey:
a	*	Discovered the basic laws of circulation

b		Described the hearing person	
с		Described the fallopian tubes	
d		The first in European science suggested pulmonary circulation	
e		None of above mentioned	
Th	e lif	e and work of D. Frakastoro associated with:	
a	*	Padua	
b		Bologna	
с		Pisa	
d		Rome	
e		None of above mentioned	
Co	lom	bo was a student in a University Department	
а	*	A. Vesalius	
b		B. Eustache	
с		William Harvey	
d		Paracelsus	
e		None of above mentioned	
	e m	ost famous physicians of the Byzantine Empire:	
a	*	Paul, Alexander, Aetius, Oribase	
b		Argen, Aetius, Alexander, Flumen	
c		Rufus, Paul, Argen, Athena	
d		Athena, Oribase, Flume, Rufus	
e e		None of the above	
-	e fi	rst textbook on anatomy in Western Europe was drafted in 1316 by the Master of the University of	
	logi		
a	1051	Hippocrates	
b	*	Mondino De Luzzi	
c		Gerofil	
d		Bezaly Andreas	
e e		Guy de Chauliac	
-	forn	ner of anatomy was:	
a	*	A. Vesalius	
b b		J. Silva	
c		William Garvey	
d		Monde de Luzz	
		None of above mentioned	
e A a	ting	of Amida:	
	uus *	He studied in Alexandria, the author of the work "Tetrabiblos"	
a b	•		
		He studied in Toledo, the author of a work on the plague	
C d		He studied in Montpellier, author of a work of "Public medicine"	
d		He studied in Constantinople, the author of the work "synopsis" None of the above	
e	1.		
	*	ine in the Byzantine Empire:	
a 1	*	Hospitals in monasteries	
b		The hospital of St. Lazarus (hospital)	
c		Hospitals in temples	
d		Secular hospital	
e		None of the above	
	The first Christian physicians who are honoured in the Christian world as patron saints of physicians and		
pha	arma	acists are:	
a		Hippocrates and Galen	
b		Theophrastus and Dioscorides	
c	*	Cosmas and Damian	

d		Oribasius and Soranus
e		Paul and Aetius
	e m	ain work of A. Vesalius was published in:
a	*	16-th century
b		14-th century
c		15-th century
d		17-th century
e		None of above mentioned
-	e m	ain work of A. Vesalius has the name:
a	*	"The structure of the human body"
b		"The anatomy"
c		"Atome"
d		"Anatomical study of the motion of the heart and blood in animals"
e		None of above mentioned
-	Fabr	ici lived in:
a	*	$16 - 17^{\text{th}}$ century
b		$14 - 15^{\text{th}} \text{ century}$
c		15 -16 th century
d		$17 - 18^{\text{th}}$ century
e		None of above mentioned
	nı B	akr ar-Razi is the author of the work:
a	*	"Smallpox and measles"
b		"Treatise on surgery and surgical instruments"
c		"Memorandum for oculists"
d		"On skin diseases"
e		None of the above
I. F	Fabr	
a	*	Described the venous valves
b		Described the fallopian tubes
c		Described the organ of hearing person
d		The first in European science suggested pulmonary circulation
e		None of above mentioned
	Fal	lopi:
a	*	Described the fallopian tubes
b		Described the organ of hearing person
c		The first in European science suggested pulmonary the blood circulation
d		Described the venous valves
e		None of above mentioned
Th	e ro	le of Abu-l-Qasim AZ-Zahrawi in the development of medicine:
a	*	Contributed to the development of surgery
b		Contributed to the development of surgery
c		Contributed to the development of anatomy and physiology
d		Laid out the entire theoretical and practical medicine in a strictly systematic form
e e		None of the above
	e or	eatest development of the Dutch anatomical school is to:
a	*	17 th century
b		15 th century
c		16 th century
d		18 th century
e e		None of the above
-	e fo	under of the first anatomical school in the Russian Empire was:
a	*	P.A. Zagorski
u	1	

b I.V. Buyalsky c K.I. Shchepin d N.I. Pies e None of the above In the development of histology distinguish the following periods: a * Befor microscopic and microscopic b Prescientific and scientific approach c Empirical and experimental d Empirical and scientific e None of the above The boundary between two major periods in the development histology: a * The beginning of the 19-th century b Beginning of the 17-th century c The boundary between two major periods in the development histology: a * The beginning of the 17-th century c The beginning of the 18-th century d The toentury e None of the above M. Malpighi lived in: a a * 17-th century c 16 th century d 18-th century d 18-th century d 18-th century d Nalpighi discovered: a * Capillaries b <td< th=""><th></th></td<>	
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d 18 – 19 th century e None of the above A. Leeuwenhoek discovered:	
A. Leeuwenhoek discovered:	
a * Sperm cells	
b Capillaries	
c The stage of embryonic development – blastula	
d Nerve cells in the gray matter of the spinal cord and brain	
e None of the above	
M. Bish lived in:	
a * 18-th century	
b 15-th century	
c 16-th century	
d 17-th century	
e None of the above	
The basic structural and physiological units of life M. Bish thought:	
a * Fabric	
b Bodies	
c Cells	
d Anatomical system	
e None of the above	

TT	Durl	inje lived in:
	PUIK	$18 - 19^{\text{th}}$ century
a b		18 - 19 century 15 - 16 th century
-		$16 - 17^{\text{th}}$ century
c d		$17 - 18^{\text{th}}$ century
-		None of the above
e II	Descala	inje:
-	Purk	5
a h	-1-	Opened fibers of the conduction system of the heart
b		Described ghantali neurocity of the cerebral cortex
c d		Gave detailed and accurate descriptions of the structure of neurons
-		Described leukocytosis None of the above
e		
	0. B *	Betz lived in:
a 1	*	19-th century
b		16-th art
c		17-th century
d		18-th century
e		None of the above
		Betz was described:
a	*	Describe ghantali neurocity of the cerebral cortex
b		Opened fibers of the conduction system of the heart
С		Describe leukocytosis
d		Alveolar structure of the lungs
e		None of the above
		gi lived in:
a	*	19 – 20 th century
b		15 – 16 th century
С		16 – 17 th century
d		17 – 18 th century
e		None of the above
S . 1		non - Cajal lived in:
а	*	19 – 20 th century
b		15 – 16 th century
С		16 – 17 th century
d		17 – 18 th century
e		None of the above
Κ.	Gol	6
a	*	Proposed method of impregnation with silver salts
b		Constructed one of the first microtomes
c		Opened the red blood cells
d		Opened the alveolar structure of the lungs
e		None of the above
S .	1	non- Cajal:
a	*	Creator of the neural theory
b		The founder of cellular pathology
с		The author of the theory thick pathology
d		Initiated clinical and anatomic basis
e		None of the above
V.	Gar	vey:
a	*	Watched blood circulation
b		Initiated clinical and anatomic basis
с		Opened the alveolar structure of the lungs

Image: Second	d		Discovered the principle of dynamic polarization of the neuron
a * 17-th century b 16 ⁻⁸ century c 18-th century d 19-th century d 19-th century d None of the above G. Graaf:	e		
b 16-% century c 18-th century d 19-th century e None of the above G. Grant: Image: Comparison of the above a * Found that female sex glands contain bubbles that, as he believed, are the women's oocytes b Describe the sperm c Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula d Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula d None of the above The Creator of the theory of epigenesis: a * d D. Blinking e None of the above K.M. Baer lived in: * a * b 15 - 16 th century c 16 - 17 th century d 17 - 18 th century e None of the above Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula: a * l 17 - 18 th century e None of the above Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula: d 18 - 16 th century e R. Graff	G.	Gra	af lived in:
c 18-th century d 19-th century d 19-th century a * Found that female sex glands contain bubbles that, as he believed, are the women's oocytes b Describe the sperm c Describe diements Narog d Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula e None of the above The Creator of the theory of epigenesis: a a * K Wolf b J. Purkinje a c None of the above astronomic divelopment – blastula c N. Bish astronomic divelopment – blastula c N. Bish astronomic divelopment – blastula d 15 - 16 ⁿ century astronomic divelopment – blastula: a * 18 - 19 ^h century b 15 - 16 ⁿ century astronomic divelopment – blastula: a * K.Ber b b Waling Garvey astronomic divelopment – blastula: c R. Graaff astronomic divelopment – blastula: d I. Fabrici astronomic divelopment – blastula: <	a	*	17-th century
d 19-th century e None of the above G. Granf: Found that female sex glands contain bubbles that, as he believed, are the women's oocytes b Describe the sperm c Describe the sperm c Describe the sperm c Describe the sperm d Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula e None of the above The Creator of the theory of epigenesis: a * k Kuff c N. Bish d D. Blinking e None of the above K.M. Baer lived in: a a * Its 1-9 th century b 15 - 16 th century c 16 - 17 th century d 17 - 18 th century d 17 - 18 th century d 17 - 18 th century d 18 - Graaff d 18 - Graaff d 18 - Graaff d 18 th century c None of the above The beoundary between macroscopic and microscopic periods in dev	b		16- th century
e None of the above G. Grant: Image: Second Sec	с		18-th century
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d 18 th century e None of the above The beginning of pathological anatomy as a science put it: a * b M. Malpighi c M. Bish d R. Vikhrov e None of the above Work D. Morgagni "On the location and the reasons disease, discovered by dissection" was printed in: a * b 1561 c 1661 d 1752 e None of the above D. Blink: Science	b		16 th century
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c 1661 d 1752 e None of the above D. Blink:	a	*	1761
d 1752 e None of the above D. Blink:	b		1561
e None of the above D. Blink:			
D. Blink:	d		1752
a * Defined the body as the place of localization of the disease process	D.	Blir	
	a	*	Defined the body as the place of localization of the disease process

1	1	
b		Creator of the theory thoracico pathology
C		Creator of the theory celulare pathology
d		The representative direction in the humoral pathology
e	D.	None of the above
	Bis	
a 1	Ť	Creator of the theory thoracico pathology
b		Creator of the theory celulare pathology
c		Identified the body as the place of localization of the disease process
d		The representative direction in the humoral pathology
e		None of the above
		kitansky:
a	*	The representative of the humoral areas in pathology
b		Creator of the theory thoracico pathology
c		Creator of the theory celulare pathology
d		Identified the body as the place of localization of the disease process
e		None of the above
-		ientific activity of R. Virchova is to:
a	*	19-th century
b		16-th century
С		17-th century
d		18-th century
e		None of the above
R.	r 1	chov:
a	*	Creator of the theory celulare pathology
b		The representative of the humoral areas in pathology
С		Creator of the theory thoracico pathology
d		Identified the body as the place of localization of the disease process
e		None of the above
A 1	· ·	esentative of the Dutch anatomical school in the 17-th century was:
a	*	N. Tulip
b		M. Malpighi
С		A. Leeuwenhoek
d		M. Bish
e		None of the above
Th	e ac	tivity of V. Betz tied to:
a	*	Kiev University
b		Berlin University
c		The University of Warsaw
d		The University of Paris
e		None of the above
F.	Ruy	s was:
a	*	Representative of the Dutch anatomical school
b		Representative of Prague histological school
c		French pathologist
d		German embryologist
e		None of the above
Ni		as Baloo has received medical education in:
a	*	Holland
b		Russia
с		France
d		Germany
e		None of the above

Nic	chol	as Baloo lived in:
a	*	17-18 -h century
b		16-th century
c		17-th century
d		18-th century
e		None of the above
-	the]	Moscow hospital school taught anatomy and surgery:
a	*	N. Baloo
b		N. Tulip
c		F. Ruis
d		P.A. Zagorskiy
e		None of the above
P./	4. Z	agorski lived in:
a	*	18 - 19-th century
b		17 – 18-th century
c		16 - 17-th century
d		19 - 20-th century
e		None of the above
-	7. Bi	iyalsky was a student:
a	*	P.A. Zagorsky
b		S.P. Botkin
c		N.I. Pirogov
d		M.I. Shein
e		None of the above
-	e sc	ientific activity of P. A. Zagorsky is associated with:
a	*	St. Petersburg medical- surgical Academy
b		Moscow University
c		Kharkiv University
d		Elizavetgrad hospital school
e e		None of the above
-	ienti	fic activity of I. V. Buyalsky is associated with:
a	*	St. Petersburg medical- surgical Academy
b		Moscow University
c		Kharkiv University
d		Elizavetgrad hospital school
e		None of the above
	7. Bi	ivalsky lived in:
a	*	18 - 19-th century
b		17 - 18-th century
c		16 - 17-th century
d		19 - 20-th century
e		None of the above
-	me	N. Malpighi is named:
a	*	Renal body
b		Ghantapa neurocity of the cerebral cortex
c		Fibers of the conduction system of the heart
d		Pear-shaped nerve cells in the gray matter of the cerebellar cortex
e e		None of the above
-	e fo	under of Prague histological school was:
a	*	J. Purkinje
b b		M. Bish
c		V. Betz
Ũ		

d		N. Tulip
e		None of the above
Fir	st sa	aw the nerve cells in the gray matter of the brain:
a	*	J. Purkinje
b		M. Bish
с		V. Betz
d		N. Tulip
e		None of the above
Na	me	J. Purkinje named:
а	*	Pear- shaped nerve cells in the gray matter of the cerebellar cortex
b		Renal body
с		The glomeruli of renal corpuscles
d		Comsure in the front brain
e		None of the above
In	190	6, as a recognition of merit in the study of the structure of the nervous the system received the Nobel
	ze:	
a	*	Golgi K. and S. Ramon - Cajal
b		I.P. Pavlov
c		I.I. Mechnikov and P. Ehrlich
d		T. Kocher
e		None of the above
-	tise	ptic method in surgery has been proposed:
a	*	1867
b		1767
c		1667
d		1567
e e		None of the above
-	tise	ptic method in surgery has been proposed:
a	*	D. Listream
b		T. Bloom
c		F. Asmarom
d d		T. Kocher
e u		None of the above
-	190	4 as a recognition of work on the physiology of digestion the Nobel prize was awarded to:
a	*	I.P. Pavlov
a b		K. Golgi and S. Ramon and Cajal
c		I.I. Mechnikov and P. Ehrlich
d d		T. Kocher
u e		None of the above
-	tha	development of Microbiology there are the following periods:
	*	Empirical and experimental
a b		
		Macroscopic and microscopic Before research and research
c d		Before microscopic and microscopic
		None of the above
e Th	0	ethod of vaccination discovered:
	e m	
a h	-4-	E. Jenner
b		Louis Pasteur
<u>c</u>		R. Koch
d		I.I. Mechnikov
e		None of the above
Me	etho	d of vaccination was opened:

a	*	1796
b		1696
c		1896
d		1976
e		None of the above
	otho	d Varelas (inoculation) is that:
a	*	The contents of the pustules of the smallpox patient rubbed into the skin a healthy person
b		The contents of the pustules of the sinal pox patient rubbed into the skill a featury person The contents of the pustules of vaccinia is instilled healthy person
c		The contents of the pustules of vaccinia is institued nearby person The contents of the pustules of the sick varicella is rubbed into the skin a healthy person
d		The contents of the pustules of the sick varieties is fubbed into the skill a fielding person The contents of the pustules of vaccinia grafted patients smallpox
e u		None of the above
-	ccir	ation method is that:
a	*	The contents of the pustules of vaccinia is instilled healthy person
a b		The contents of the pustules of vaccinia is institued iteating person The contents of the pustules of smallpox patient rubbed into the skin of a healthy person
c		The contents of the pustules of smanpox patient fubbed into the skin of a healthy person
d		The contents of the pustules of the sick varicena is rubbed into the skin a hearing person The contents of the pustules of vaccinia grafted patients smallpox
-		None of the above
e I S	lam	melweis lived in:
	*	
a 1		19-th century
b		18-th century
C		17-th century
d		17 – 18-th century
e		None of the above
		oped a method of combating post-partum sepsis -thorough hand-washing with subsequent desnianka
		with a solution bleach:
a	*	I. Semmelweis
b		Louis Pasteur
С		R. Koch
d		E. Jenner
e		None of the above
Fir		eveloped the theoretical substantiation of measures the fight against surgical infection:
a	*	D. Lister
b		P. Ehrlich
С		R. Koch
d		E. Jenner
e		None of the above
Lo	uis l	Pasteur lived in:
a	*	19-th century
b		18-th century
с		17-th century
d		16-th century
e		None of the above
Th	e fo	under of scientific Microbiology is:
a	*	Louis Pasteur
b		E. Jenner
С		D. Lister
d		I. Semmelweis
e		None of the above
Th	e Cı	reator of the rabies vaccine (rabies vaccine) are:
a	*	Louis Pasteur
b		R. Koch
С		P. Erlich

d I.I. Mechnikov e None of the above The causative agent of cholera was discovered: a a * G. Koch b D. Lister c I. Semmelweis d E. Jenner e None of the above In 1905, for the research and discoveries in the treatment of tuberculosis received the Nobel prize: a * G. Koch b R. Rus c Sh The Laweran Hostel d A. Carrel e None of the above G. Koch lived in: a a * 19 – 20-th century b 18 – 19-th century c 16 – 17-th century d 18 - 19-th century e None of the above In the history of physiology there are the following periods: a * Empirical and experimental b Macroscopic c Microscopic c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above f B – Poved the presence of valves in lymphatic vessels <t< th=""><th></th></t<>	
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a * G. Koch b D. Lister c I. Semmelweis d E. Jenner e None of the above In 1905, for the research and discoveries in the treatment of tuberculosis received the Nobel prize: a * b R. Rus c Sh The Laweran Hostel d A. Carrel e None of the above G. Koch lived in: a a * 19 - 20-th century b 18 - 19-th century c 16 - 17-th century c 16 - 17-th century e None of the above In the history of physiology there are the following periods: a * Empirical and experimental b Macroscopic and microscopic c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above F. Ruys: a a * Proved the presence of valves in lymphatic vessels b Developed the scheme of the reftex arc c Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds d	
b D. Lister c I. Semmelweis d E. Jenner e None of the above In 1905, for the research and discoveries in the treatment of tuberculosis received the Nobel prize: a * G. Koch b R. Rus c Sh The Laweran Hostel d A. Carrel e None of the above G. Koch lived in: a a * 19 – 20-th century b 18 – 19-th century c 16 – 17-th century d 18-th century e None of the above fd 18-th century e None of the above In the history of physiology there are the following periods: a * Empirical and experimental b Macroscopic and microscopic c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above F. Ruys: a a * Proved the presence of valves in lymphatic vessels b Developed the scheme of the reflex arc c Made a contribution to treatment	
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d E. Jenner e None of the above In 1905, for the research and discoveries in the treatment of tuberculosis received the Nobel prize: a * G. Koch b R. Rus c Sh The Laweran Hostel d A. Carrel e None of the above G. Koch lived in: a a * 19 - 20-th century b 18 - 19-th century c 16 - 17-th century d 18-th century e None of the above In the history of physiology there are the following periods: a * Empirical and experimental b Macroscopic and microscopic c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above F. Ruys: a a * Proved the presence of valves in lymphatic vessels b Developed the scheme of the reflex arc c Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds d Made the first assessment of the metabolism of the person	
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bR. RuscSh The Laweran HosteldA. CarreleNone of the aboveG. Koch lived in:a* 19 - 20-th centuryb18 - 19-th centuryc16 - 17-th centuryd18-th centuryeNone of the aboveIn the history of physiology there are the following periods:a* Empirical and experimentalbMacroscopic and microscopiccMicroscopicdScientificeNone of the aboveF. Ruys:a* Proved the presence of valves in lymphatic vesselsbDeveloped the scheme of the reflex arccMade a contribution to treatment of gunshot woundsdMade the first assessment of the metabolism of the personeNone of the above	
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d A. Carrel e None of the above G. Koch lived in:	
e None of the above G. Koch lived in:	
G. Koch lived in: a * 19 - 20-th century b 18 - 19-th century c 16 - 17-th century d 18-th century e None of the above In the history of physiology there are the following periods: a * Empirical and experimental b Macroscopic and microscopic c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above F. Ruys: a a * Proved the presence of valves in lymphatic vessels b Developed the scheme of the reflex arc c Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds d Made the first assessment of the metabolism of the person e None of the above	
a * 19 - 20-th century b 18 - 19-th century c 16 - 17-th century d 18-th century e None of the above In the history of physiology there are the following periods: a * Empirical and experimental b Macroscopic and microscopic c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above F. Ruys:	
b 18 – 19-th century c 16 – 17-th century d 18-th century e None of the above In the history of physiology there are the following periods: a * Empirical and experimental b Macroscopic and microscopic c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above F. Ruys: a a * Proved the presence of valves in lymphatic vessels b Developed the scheme of the reflex arc c Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds d Made the first assessment of the metabolism of the person e None of the above	
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c Microscopic d Scientific e None of the above F. Ruys: a a * Proved the presence of valves in lymphatic vessels b Developed the scheme of the reflex arc c Made a contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds d Made the first assessment of the metabolism of the person e None of the above	
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cMade a contribution to treatment of gunshot woundsdMade the first assessment of the metabolism of the personeNone of the above	
dMade the first assessment of the metabolism of the personeNone of the above	
G. Baloo lived and worked in:	
a * Holland	
b Italy	
c France	
d England	
e None of the above	
Proved that the nerves are composed of many thin fibers:	
a * G. Baloo	
b D. Frakastoro	
c D. Samoilovich	
d M. Servet	
e None of the above	
P.A. Zagorsky was born in:	
a * Chernigov province	
b Lflags province	
c Estljandsky province	
d Bessarabia	
e None of the above	
The author of the first Russian textbook on normal anatomy is:	
a * P.A. Zagorski	

b		Daniel Samoilovich
с		N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
d		V.O. Betz
e		None of the above
Ho	w n	nany periods are in history of medicine?
а	*	Five
b		Six
с		Ten
d		Four
e		Eight
W	nat e	era is it: empirical knowledge; self-and mutual help, emerging medicine; animism, totemism, fetishism,
	gic?	
а		The Modern Time
b		New Time
с	*	Primitive society
d		Ancient world
e		Middle Ages
-	nat d	era is it: slavery; the influence of mythology and religion; priest medicine; formation of traditional,
		sional and public medicine; ethno science?
a		The Modern Time
b		New Time
c		Primitive society
d	*	Ancient world
e e		Middle Ages
-	nat e	era is it: the impact of the scientific and technological revolution, scientific, techno genic, international
		ernational cooperation; various forms of organization; folk and traditional medicine?
	*	The Modern Time
a b		New Time
C d		Primitive society Ancient world
d		
e	41	Middle Ages
		ds of treatment, which are the result of people experience ; which were transmitted oral from generation
	gene	eration: Scientific Medicine
a h	*	
b	-1-	Ethno science
C		Traditional medicine
d		Clinical Medicine
e W		Preventive Medicine
		era is it: feudalism; the influence of Christianity and Islam; ethnoscience; professional medicine; the
	gin (of scientific medicine and pharmacy?
a 1		The Modern Time
b		New Time
c		Primitive society
d		Ancient world
e	*	Middle Ages
		era is it: capitalism; The influence of materialism and natural science, scientific, professional, state
	dici	ne; Folk and traditional medicine?
a		The Modern Time
b	*	New Time
с		Primitive society
d		Ancient world
e		Middle Ages

Th	e to	tal methods of healing, the basis of which is a harmonious religious and philosophical conception is:	
а		Scientific Medicine	
b		Clinical Medicine	
c		Ethnoscience	
d	*	Traditional medicine	
e		Medical Philosophy	
W	hat g	group of historical sources can include coins, medals, badges, amulets, talismans, icons, etc.?	
а		Ethnographic sources	
b		Oral (folklore) sources	
c		Written sources	
d	*	Material sources	
e		Classical sources	
W	hat g	group of historical sources can be attributed papyri; tablets with cuneiform; religious books; state laws,	
etc	.?		
а		Ethnographic sources	
b		Oral sources	
c	*	Written sources	
d		Magnetic media	
e		Folklore sources	
W	hat a	are the most famous general medical emblems?	
a		The sun	
b		Candle	
с	*	Red Cross	
d		White cross	
e		Flag	
W	hat a	area of medicine is symbolized by a pelican?	
a		Obstetrics	
b	*	Donation	
с		Resuscitation	
d		Rehabilitation	
e		Geriatrics	
Th	e tir	ne of primitive people Primitive society:	
a	*	About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC	
b		5-th Millennium BC – mid-1st Millennium BC	
с		476 – the middle of XVII century	
d		1918 – the beginning of XXI century	
e		All options are incorrect	
Re	cent	t history:	
а		About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC	
b		5-th Millennium BC – mid-1st Millennium BC	
С		476 – the middle of XVII century	
d	*	1918 – the beginning of XXI century	
e	L	All options are incorrect	
Ne	w ti		
a		About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC	
b		5-th Millennium BC – mid-1st Millennium BC	
с		476 – the middle of XVII century	
d		1918 – the beginning of XXI century	
e	*	The middle of the XVII – early XX century	
	The ancient world:		
a	<u> </u>	About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC	
b	*	5-th Millennium BC – mid-1st Millennium BC	

с		476 – the middle of XVII century
d		1918 – the beginning of XXI century
e u		The middle of the XVII – early XX century
-	urce	es for the study of medicine primitive society:
a	*	Archaeological finds
b		Internet
c		E-Books
d		Library
e u		Archaeological finds
-	noor(ding to the length of the primitive era covers more than:
	*	99% of human history
a b	·	75 % of human history
		50% of human history
c d		
		20% of human history
e Th		10% of human history
-	e io	rmation of a primitive society:
a		About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC
b		5-th Millennium BC – mid-1st Millennium BC
c		476 – the middle of XVII century
d		1918 – the beginning of XXI century
e	*	More than 2 million years ago back - approx. 40 thousand years ago
Th		eyday of primitive society:
a	*	40 thousand years ago - X Millennium BC
b		About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC
С		5-th Millennium BC – mid-1st Millennium BC
d		476 – the middle of XVII century
e		1918 – the beginning of XXI century
De	con	position of the primitive society:
a		About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC
b	*	5-th Millennium BC – mid-1 st Millennium BC
с		476 – the middle of XVII century
d		1918 – the beginning of XXI century
e		X-V millennia BC
Mo	oder	n historical science determines in the development of mankind two eras:
a		The heyday of primitive society and decomposition of the primitive society
b		The formation of a primitive society and decomposition of the primitive society
с	*	Unwritten history and the written history of mankind
d		The ancient world and middle ages
e		All options are incorrect
Fo	r the	e expulsion of the evil spirit, primitive people conducted an "operation":
a		Castration
b	*	Trepanation of the skull
с		Amputation of the limb
d		Extraction of the tooth
e	Ì	Caesarean section
Th	e av	verage life of primitive people was:
a		15-19 years old
В	*	20-30 years
с		31-45 years
d		46-60 years
e		60-80 years
	imiti	ive people (paleoanthropic) was:

a		Builders		
b		Watchmakers		
С	*	Fisherman and hunters		
d		Jewelers		
e		Driver		
Ne	and	erthals of their dead:		
a	*	Buried		
b		Burned		
с		Threw in the sea		
d		Left in houses		
e		Hiding in the branches of trees		
Pri	imiti	ive people believed that:		
a	*	The disease is the result of the introduction into the body of the spirit of the deceased ancestor		
b		Disease is the result of the action of poisons		
с		Disease is the result of the action of virus		
d		Disease is the result of irrational nutrition		
e		Disease is the result of infection		
Pri	imiti	ive people used methods of surgical treatment such as:		
a	-	Application of eucalyptus, castor oil and orchid bulbs for the treatment of food disorders, urine washing,		
		clay application		
b		Steam bath, massage, bowel lavage, cold and hot compresses		
с	*	Trepanation of the skull, bloodletting, stitching, application of narcotic properties of natural remedies		
•		for anesthesia		
d		Rituals, amulets, the reception of bitter or unpleasant substances, fumigation		
e		All options are correct		
	loos	e one of the main causes of diseases of the primitive man:		
a	*	Biological		
b		National		
с		Geographic		
d		Economic		
e		All options are correct		
Th	e be	lief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects is called:		
a	*	Fetishism		
b		Toteism		
с		Religion		
d		Astrology		
e		Animism		
	e fii	st substances for treatment in the primitive society were:		
a	*	Animal origin, vegetable origin		
b	1	Antibiotics		
c	1	Analgetics		
d	1	Synthetic		
e		All options are correct		
	e fii	st theory in the era of primitive society, which explained the nature of the disease, was:		
a		Cosmic		
b	*	Demonic		
c		Pneumatic		
d		Realistic		
e		Humoral		
	Totemism:			
a				
b	*	The belief in the presence of a connect between humans and certain species of animals or plants		
-	L	r in the second se		

с		The belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects (amulets, talismans)
d		The belief in the spiritualization of nature, belief in the soul, spirits, evil and good forces (the burial of
		the dead)
e		All options are correct
Fet	tishi	
а		Faith in one god
b		The belief in the presence of a relationship between humans and certain species of animals or plants
с	*	The belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects (amulets, talismans)
d		The belief in the spiritualization of nature, belief in the soul, spirits, evil and good forces (the burial of
		the dead)
e		All options are incorrect
An	imi	sm:
a		The Faith in the ancient gods
b		The belief in the presence of a relationship between humans and certain species of animals or plants
с		The belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects (amulets, talismans)
d	*	The belief in the spiritualization of nature, belief in the soul, spirits, evil and good forces (the burial of
		the dead)
e		All options are incorrect
Ma	agic	
а		Treatment with stones
b	*	Is the belief in the ability of a person to influence other people, objects, natural phenomena, elements
с		Healing, based on the cult practice
d		The desire to expel the spirit of disease, which combines the magical and the rational means of healing
e		All options are correct
He	alin	g magic:
а	*	Healing, based on the cult practice
b		The desire to expel the spirit of disease, which combines the magical and the rational means of healing
c		Is the belief in the ability of a person to influence other people, objects, natural phenomena, elements
d		Treatment with stones
e		Herbal treatment
Sh	ama	nism:
а		Herbal treatment
b		Is the belief in the ability of a person to influence other people, objects, natural phenomena, elements
с		healing, based on the cult practice
d	*	The desire to expel the spirit of disease, which combines the magical and the rational means of healing
e		All options are incorrect
Th	e su	perstitious fear of man in front of formidable nature formed certain groups of views:
а		Muslim
b		Paganism
c	*	Totemism, Animism
d		Christianity
e		All options are incorrect
Th	e m	ost common cause of death in a primitive society were:
a	*	Injury, infection
b		Prosthodontics
с		Amputation
d		Etching
e	1	Wrath of the Gods
-	me	dical tools in a primitive society used:
a	*	Stone, a sharp fish bones
b	<u> </u>	Spears
c	<u> </u>	Tweezers
	1	

d		Lancet
		All options are correct
e A o	oorc	ling to the primitive man, the disease was arisen as a result of:
a		Seasons
a b		Changes in climatic conditions
c		The impact of heavenly powers
d	*	The influence of spirits, demons, penetrating into the human body
e e		All options are incorrect
-	t th	e social institutions that existed in primitive society:
a	*	Institute taboo
a b		Institute tabloo
c		Institute of social group
d		Institute of Puritans
e e		All options are correct
	nat d	loes Paleopathology study?
a	*	Pathological changes in the skeleton of a primitive man
a b		Professional Pathology
c		Pathological changes due to negative effects of natural factors
d		Pathological changes of ancient medicinal plants
e e		Psychopathology of primitive people
	mm	on question from ancient history Name the most ancient operations in the history:
a		Appendectomy
a b		Heart transplant
c	*	Cesarean section
d		Amputation
e		Circumcisio
-	wha	t ancient civilization was the "Ayurveda" ("The Book of Life") created?
a	w ma	China
b	*	India
c		Egypt
d		Israel
e		Poland
-	nat c	country is the home of acupuncture and moxibustion?
a		Assyria
b		India
c	*	China
d		Egypt
e		Roma
	whie	ch country in the Ancient World was the first operation of rhinoplasty performed:
a		The Babylonian kingdom
b	*	India
c		China
d		Egypt
e		Roma
-	wha	t country of the Ancient World used mercury for treatment:
a		Egypt
b		Greece
c	*	India
d		China
e e		Russia
-	nat a	Incient civilization is the birthplace of cosmetics?
a		Ancient China
u		

b		Ancient Babylon	
c	*	Ancient Egypt	
d		Ancient India	
e		Ancient China	
Th	e fir	st doctor-slaves, free doctors, valetudinarians, military doctors. Aqueducts, thermal baths, etc. What kind	
		lization is this?	
a		Ancient China	
b		Ancient Babylon	
с		Ancient Egypt	
d		Ancient Greece	
e	*	Ancient Rome	
Th	e hi	ghest level development of surgery was in:	
a		Ancient Babylon	
b		Ancient Egypt	
с		Ancient China	
d	*	Ancient India	
e		Ancient Rome	
An	cier	at East Cuneiform was invented in:	
а		China	
b	*	The Sumerians	
с		Tibet	
d		Egypt	
e		India	
	nat s	sources contain information about the development of medicine in Ancient Egypt:	
a		About bandages	
b	*	Ebers Papyrus, Smith's Papyrus	
c		"On Air, Water, Locations," "Anatomy"	
d		"On the eyes", "On the nature of things"	
e		All options are incorrect	
Th	e ac	tivities of the Babylonian healers were regulated in:	
a	*	The laws of Hammurabi	
b		The laws of the Twelve Tables	
с		The Law on Public Health	
d		The laws of the dictator Sulla	
e		All options are incorrect	
Th	e la	ws of Hammurabi:	
а	*	Dating back to about 1754 BC	
b		Dating back to about 745 BC	
с		Dating back to about 7450 BC	
d		Dating back to about 4506 BC	
e		Dating back to about 1574 BC	
Th	e la	ws of Hammurabi describe the punishment:	
а		Fortreatment of poor patients	
b		For a fee for surgical operation	
с	*	For an unsuccessful operation	
d		For treatment of foreigners	
e		All of the above	
Th	e do	octor after an unsuccessful operation for a free man was punished:	
a		Gave back all the money for the operation	
b	*	Amputation his hand	
c		Decapitation	
d		Expelled from the country	
		· · ·	
e		All of the above	
----------	-------------	--	--
-	0.101	ws of Hammurabi was discovered by modern archeologists in:	
		1881	
a b		1991	
	*	1991 1901	
C			
d		1981	
e	• 1		
	nich	two directions of healing are typical for Mesopotamia:	
a 1	*	Asutu, Asiputu	
b		Acupuncture, moxibustion	
c		Monastery medicine, therapeutic magic	
d		Ayurveda	
e		All of the above	
In .		sopotamia, cuneiform writing was taught in:	
a	*	Secular school ed-duba	
b		Asklepioneans	
с		Universities	
d		Social medicine school	
e		Lyceum	
		sopotamia, In Mesopotamia, the sources tell about his the wisdom, about his art of healing and the	
spe	ellpo	ower:	
а		Assyris	
b	*	Marduk	
с		Aya	
d		Apollo	
e		Tota	
As	utu:		
a	*	Art of healers	
b		The art of spellcasters	
с		Art of therapy	
d		Art of surgery	
e		Art of plastic surgery	
As	iput	u:	
а		Art of healers	
b	*	The art of spellcasters	
с		Art of therapy	
d		Art of surgery	
e		All options are incorrect	
Go	d of	healing ancient Egypt:	
а		Asclepius	
b	*	Imhotep	
с		Machaon	
d		Perun	
e		Leda	
	ibal	ming the body of a deceased person is typical for cultures:	
а	*	Ancient Egypt	
b		Mesopotamia	
c		Ancient China	
d		India	
e		Israel	
	cier	Is the second se	
	a * Therapy		
<u> </u>			

b		Surgery
с		Hygiene
d		Pathologies
e		Physiology
Sn	nith's	s papyrus is dedicated to:
а		Therapy
b	*	Surgery
с		Hygiene
d		Physiology
e		All options are incorrect
Th	e se	ctions of this papyrus are devoted to the treatment of internal diseases and cosmetic means:
а	*	Ebers
b		Smith
с		Hirst
d		Brugsha
e		Leiden papyrus
W	here	were doctors trained in Ancient Egypt
а		University
b		The temples
с	*	Special schools "Houses of Life"
d		Academy
e		Lyceum
An	icier	t Egyptian papyrus, described female diseases:
а		Smith's Papyrus
b		Brugsha Papyrus
с	*	Kahun papyrus
d		Ebers Papyrus
e		All options are correct
Th	e pa	pyrus of Brugsha is a treatise on:
а	*	Childhood diseases
b		Surgery
с		Herapy
d		Herbal treatment
e		All options are correct
Fir	st A	ncient Egypt woman doctor:
а	*	Nesy Ra
b		Asutu
с		Merit-Ptah
d		Asiputu
e		Perun
	sy F	
a		Great one of the psychiatrist
b		Great one of the surgeon
c		Great one of the therapist
d	*	Great one of the dentists
e		All options are incorrect
	Anc	ient Egypt doctors made:
a	*	Prosthetics
b		Vacuum treatment
c		Treatment with bear oil
d		Asiputu
e		Plastic surgery
-	I	

a Transplantation b Treatment with oil c A Siputu d * Man genital mutilation e All options are incorrect In Ancient Egypt - the organ of thought and the most important organ of man was: a Head b Hepar c * Heart d Spleen c # Heart Ancient India In Ancient India, medicine was taught: a In the temples b Ispecial schools like the university c In medical schools d At home at the healers c Nowhere, there was only folk medicine The medical ethics of ancient India the doctor forbade to ask for a fee: a Rich people b * Brahamaas c Workers d Foreigner c Workers d The Wedic period b Brahamatas c Workers d The Vedic period d The Vedic period d The Vedic period	In	Anc	eient Egypt doctors made:	
b Treatment with oil c Asiputu d * Man genital mutilation e All options are incorrect In Ancient Egypt - the organ of thought and the most important organ of man was: a Head b Head c * Head c Brain Ancient Egypt - the organ of thought and the most important organ of man was: a Head c Brain Ancient India In Ancient India, medicine was taught: a In the temples b In special schools like the university c In medical schools d Athore at the healers e Nowhere, there was only folk medicine The model at thics of ancient India the doctor forbade to ask for a fee: a Rich people b Brahmanas c Workers d All options are correct The most attra facilities of Ancient India refer to: a The Vedic period b The Bradhus period c The Readhus period d Harappan civil				
c Asignutu d * Man genital mutilation • In Ancient Egypt - the organ of thought and the most important organ of man was: In Ancient India Hegar C * Hepar Hepar C * In the templex Ferring and the most important organ of man was: a In the templex b In the templex a In the templex c In the templex d At home at the healers e Nowhere, there was only folk medicine The metical ethics of ancient India the doctor forbade to ask for a fee: a Norkers d Foreigner e Nowhere, there was only folk medicine The workers Workers d Foreigner e Norkers d Foreigner e All options are correct The work as a correct The Buddhist period d The Buddhist period d The Buddhist period d All options are correct				
d * Man geniral mutulation c All options are incorrect n Ancient Egypt - the organ of thought and the most important organ of man was: a Head c * d Spleen e Brain Ancient India In Ancient India, medicine was taught: A In the temples b * b * b * a In the temples c In medical schools like the university c In medical schools d Athome at the healers c Nowhere, there was only folk medicine The medical ethics of ancient India the doctor forbade to ask for a fee: a Rich people b * b * c Workers d Foreigner e All options are correct The most ancient sanitary facilities of Ancient India refer to: a The Vedic period b The dassical period c The Usedistis period c <	-			
e All options are incorrect In Ancient Egypt - the organ of thought and the most important organ of man was: a Head b Hepar c * c * d Spleen e Brain a In the temples h * a In the temples h * a In the temples h * a At home at the healers e Nowhere, there was only folk medicine The medical ethics of ancient India the doctor forbade to ask for a fee: a Rich people h * b * b * c Workers d Foreigner e All options are correct The most ancient smirary facilities of Ancient India refer to: a The Vedic period d Harappan civilization e All options are correct The baddhist period Euriphon. Empidocle c In Alu options are correct	-	*	*	
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e All options are correct Well developed in Indian medicine surgery, called: a * Shalia b Ayurveda		*		
Well developed in Indian medicine surgery, called: a * b Ayurveda	d			
a * Shalia b Ayurveda	-			
b Ayurveda	We	Well developed in Indian medicine surgery, called:		
	a	*		
c Dhanvantari	b			
	c		Dhanvantari	

d Moxibustion			
e All options are uncorrect			
Sushruta Samhita is written:			
a Hippocrates			
b Euriphon			
c Charaka			
d * Suśruta			
e Ar-Razi			
Sushruta Samhita is the only completed work on:			
a * Practical surgery			
b Pediatrics			
c Obstetrics			
d Dermatology			
e All options are incorrect			
In Ancient India Bleeding stopped by:			
a Prayers			
b Songs			
c * Burning			
d Applying ice			
e All options are incorrect			
What religions influenced the development of medicine in ancient India?			
a Christianity			
b * Buddhism, Hinduism			
c Islam			
d Zoroastrianism			
e All options are incorrect			
Ancient China The most common method of treatment in ancient China:			
a Ritual dances			
b * Treatment from the opposite			
c Surgery			
d Conspiracy			
e Prayer treatment			
Ancient Chinese philosophy is characterized by the doctrine of:			
a About four bodily juices (blood, mucus, black bile, light bile)			
b * About the female (yin) and the male (yang) principles			
c About atoms			
d About the unity of opposites			
e All options are correct			
In China, before the new era, preventive measures against smallpox:			
a Correlation			
b * Variolation			
c Variotomy			
d Lactation			
e Vascularisation			
The top of the art of diagnosis in ancient China was the teaching:			
a * About the pulse			
b About pneumatic			
c "Yin Yang"			
d About the time			
e About space			
A major contribution to the development of Chinese medicine was made by Cang Gong (267-215 BC). He			
introduced:			

a		Payment for a doctor's work		
b		Doctor's oath		
c		Examination of a patient		
d	*	First case history		
e		Classification of internal diseases		
	r the	e Chinese, this doctor is not the one who treats the sick person, but the one who:		
a		Owns operational equipment		
a b		Is a psychotherapist		
c		Gives advices		
d		Prescribes exercise		
	*	Prevents disease		
e Th		ost important medical and preventive measures in ancient China were:		
	*	Breathing exercises		
a b		-		
		Chzhen-Tszyu therapy Water are so duras		
C d		Water procedures		
d		Massage		
e Ch	1_	Physiotherapy		
		n-Tszyu therapy is:		
a	*	Acupuncture		
b		Operation		
С		Massage		
d		Meditation		
e		All the above		
Th	e en	trance gates for infection were Chinese doctors:		
a		Nose		
b		Mouth		
с	*	All natural gaps of the human body		
d		Ears		
e		Navel		
Th		ain methods of healing in Ancient China:		
a	*	Acupuncture		
b		Pulsotherapy		
с		Operation		
d		Bloodletting		
e		All the above		
A	char	acteristic feature of traditional Chinese medicine is:		
a		Yin-yang therapy		
b		Yin-yang surgery		
с	*	Chzhen-Tszyu therapy		
d		Dao-chiu therapy		
e		All the above		
Qi	gon	g is the:		
a		Yin-yang therapy		
b		Traditional Chinese gymnastics		
с	*	Breathing exercises		
d		Acupressure		
e		All the above		
	Ani-mo is the:			
a		Yin-yang therapy		
b		Traditional Chinese gymnastics		
c		Breathing exercises		
d	*	Acupressure		
L				

All options are incorrect				
Therapy moxibustion:				
Dietetics				
Traditional Chinese gymnastics				
Breathing exercises				
Acupressure				
* Chzhen-Tszyu therapy				
That are the achievements of ancient Chinese doctors in the field of surgery?				
Transplantation of internal organs				
* Operations in the thoracic and abdominal cavities				
Use of carbolic acid as an antiseptic				
Use of hemostatic tourniquet				
All options are correct				
That are the most important means of promoting health, in the opinion of the ancient doctors of China?				
* Physical exercises				
Massage				
Diet				
Solar baths				
Prayer				
Thich of the listed medicinal plants were traditional in ancient China medicine?				
Potato				
Carrot				
Oak				
* Ginseng				
Birch				
Zi" is the:				
Healing herbs				
* Life force				
Breathing exercises				
Massage				
Diet				
onfucianism is the:				
* Philosophical-ethical teachings, created in Ancient China at the turn of the VI and V centuries BC by				
Confucius (551-479 BCE)				
Religious and philosophical doctrine, the founder of which is considered to be zi				
Also known as Daoism				
Based on the teachings of Jesus Christ				
Chzhen-Tszyu therapy				
aoism is the:				
* Religious and philosophical doctrine, the founder of which is considered to be zi				
Based on the teachings of Confucius				
Based on the teachings of Jesus Christ				
Philosophical-ethical teachings, created in Ancient China at the turn of the VI and V centuries BC by				
Confucius (551-479 BCE)				
Chzhen-Tszyu therapy				
ncient Greece and Roman What was the name of the god of healing ancient Greece?				
* Asclepius				
Aesculapius				
Anubi				
Ra				
Zeus				
Temples in ancient Greece, intended for healing were called:				

a		Clinics
a b		Hospitals
c	*	Asclepionions
d		Xenodochios
e e		Papyrus
-	mol	is doctor of Ancient Greece:
a	*	Hippocrates
a b		Avicenna
c		Galen
d d		Aesculapius
u e		All the above
-	nrac	entatives of ancient Greek natural philosophy were:
Í		Thales, Anaximander, Democritus
a h	·	F. Bacon, V. Hegel
b		
c d		Praxagoras, F. Engels D. Hume, Eurithon, I. Kant
-		, ,
e Ear		R. Descartes, Empidocles s medical schools of Ancient Greece:
1	mou	
a 1	*	Athenian, Cretan, Kirensk, Alexandrian
b	*	Croton, Cnidus, Sicily, Kos
C 1		Thessaly, Spartan, Miletus, Carthaginian
d		Trojan, Pergamon, Delphic, Ephesus
e		Alexandrian, Carthaginian
	cier *	at Greek physician Hippocrates lived in:
a	*	5-4 centuries BC
b		5-4 centuries
C 1		10-th century
d		16 -th century
e II.		All options are incorrect
	ppoc	crates is the author of the following works:
a		«Therapeutic methods», «On poisons»
b	*	«The Hippocratic Oath», «Hippocratic Collection»
С		«On anatomy», «On the composition of medicines», «Treatise on the pulse»
d		«Prognostics», «Epidemics in Seven Parts»
e		«Canon of medical science «
The	e mo	ost extensive work in all ancient literature on obstetrics, gynecology and childhood diseases was:
a		Pliny the Elder
b		Galen from Pergamum
с	*	Soranus of Ephesus
d		Pedanius Dioscorides from Cilicia
e		Erasistratus
The	e fir	st steps towards the future pathological anatomy, revealing the dead bodies of the patients, made:
a		Celsius
b		Galen
С		Herofilus
d		Ptolemy
e	*	Erasistratus
Cri	1	Achaean period in history in Ancient Greece:
a	*	III-II millennium BC
b		XI-IX centuries BC
c		V-IV centuries BC
d		Second half of the 4th century BC - 30 BC

Classical period in history in Ancient Greece: a V-X centuries b V-V centuries BC c X - Excenturies BC d V-V centuries BC Hellenistic period:	e		Second half of the 6th century BC - 30 BC	
a V-X centuries b V-VI centuries BC c X - IXcenturies BC d V-VI centuries BC d Pharmacy b Morgue c Sanatorium d Pharmacy b Morgue c Sanatorium d * Bopital in doctor house e All options are correct Yatteris appeared in the:	-	assio		
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	W			
b Special ritual actions before the operation	a			
	b		Special ritual actions before the operation	

-		Network for the and interference of the method with a distant
c d	*	Natural foods, which the ancient Greeks paid with a doctor
a	*	Images of healed bodies of marble, gold, silver (silver hearts, golden eyes, etc.), which grateful patients
-		gave to temples in Ancient Greece
e Wi		Pictures depicting scenes of healing on the walls of temples
	10 a	id the Greek physician Hippocrates consider himself in relation to the god Asclepius?
a 1	*	The Son of Aesculapius
b	*	Asclepius, the direct descendant of Asclepius
c		Disciple of Asclepius
d		A follower of the scientific direction founded by Asklepius
e		Father Asclepius
	10 W	vas called "umbilical cord cutters" in ancient Greece?
a 1	*	Women who assisted with childbirth
b		Professional obstetrician-gynecologists, who were men only
c		Physicians who assisted during childbirth
d		Special medical instruments used in obstetrical practice
e		Women-surgeons who were specially invited to cut the umbilical cord
Wł	1at i	s the basis for the teaching of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates of the four temperaments?
a		The combination of the elements of yin and yang in the body and their division into 4 substances
b	*	The predominance in the body of one of the four body juices: blood, mucus, yellow bile, black bile
c		There are 4 astrological types: the Moon, the Sun, the Earth, Jupiter
d		The ratio of 4 elements: water, wood, fire, metal, air
e		The ratio of 4 personality traits
Wł	nat t	reatment principle did the Greek physician Hippocrates and his followers introduce into medicine?
a		Homeopathy
b		Chemotherapy
с	*	Allopathy
d		Cold and heat treatment
e		Psychotherapy
Wł	no is	s the author of the saying "Physician-philosopher is equal to God"?
a	*	Hippocrates
b		Avicenna
с		Paracelsus
d		Pirogov
e		Galen
Th	e Ts	arist period in Ancient Roman:
a		VIII-V centuries BC
b		VIII-III centuries BC
c		VIII-II centuries BC
d	*	VIII-VI centuries BC
e		All options are incorrect
-	hoir	of the Republic in Ancient Roman:
a	*	510-31 BC
b		510-72 BC
c		510-72 BC
d		510-510 BC
e e		510-410 BC
-	rner	Dex:
a	rust	Slaveholders
a b		Priests
b c	*	Priests Priest fortuneteller
d d	-	Slaves
		All options are incorrect
e		

Sat	nitar	ry facilities of Ancient Rome:	
a	*	Terms	
a b		Laundry	
-		Sanitary and epidemiological stations	
c d		Saintary and epidemiological stations	
e e		Hamam	
-	0.m	ost popular remedy in ancient Rome according to Cato's testimony:	
	e m	Carrot	
a b	*		
	•	Cabbage Bow	
c d		Beet	
		Turnip	
e Eo		igns of inflammation have been describe:	
	ur si	6	
a 1.		Galen	
b	*	Soranus	
C 1	*	Celsius	
d		Asclepiade	
e		Hippocrates	
	corc	ling to the theory of Asclepiade, the main determinant in the body is not:	
a	*	Dense parts , but liquid	
b	*	Liquid parts, but dense	
c		Liquid and dense parts	
d		Heart	
e	01	Spleen	
	e fir	st doctors in Ancient Rome were:	
a		Slaveholders	
b		Priests	
с	*	Slaves	
d		Gods	
e		Priests	
Do	ctor	rs in Ancient Rome:	
a		Were not exempted from military service	
b		Had the right to an alternative military service	
с		Combined work with military service	
d	*	Exempt from military service	
e		All options are incorrect	
		story of Roman medicine, in the strict sense of the word, begins with the decree of Caesar (46 BC),	
	ich	gave the right:	
a		Practice medicine	
b		Free foreigners to practice medicine in Rome	
с		The Romans, who wanted to devote themselves to this profession, were given the opportunity to study medicine	
d	*	Free foreigners practicing medicine in Rome, the right of Roman citizenship	
e		All options are correct	
In	the '	Tsarist period of the history of ancient Rome:	
a		There were doctor-professionals	
b	*	There were no doctors-professionals	
с		Treated in hospitals	
d		Treated in ascleopions	
e		Were barbers	
-	Servusmedicus:		
a		Doctor	
	1		

b		Musician		
С	*	Slave-doctor		
d		Artist		
e		Teacher		
Sei	Servus medicus could be:			
a	*	Become free		
b		Become king		
с		Become a slaveholder		
d		Become Archiatros		
e		Become barbers		
Du	ring	the Roman Empire in cities and individual provinces, the State authorities began to approve the posts of		
	ctors			
a		Residents		
b	*	Archiatros		
с		Interns		
d		Ediles		
e		Gynecologists		
Th	e mo	ost important achievements in the development of surgery in the Alexandrian period were:		
а	*	Anesthesia		
b		Aseptic application		
с		Application of casts		
d		Application of red-hot iron		
e		All options are correct		
-	ateri	alistic positions in Galen's judgments were reflected in such scientific fields as:		
a		Chemistry		
b		Physics		
c		Psychiatry		
d	*	Anatomy		
e		Physiology		
	e aq	ueducts are not an invention of the Romans, they borrowed this idea in:		
a		China		
b		India		
c		Babylon		
d	*	Assyria		
e		Egypt		
	e ea	rliest evidence of the Romans' attention to sanitary:		
a		The Laws of Abaton		
b	*	Law of the Twelve Tables		
c		Laws of Manu		
d		The Law of Julian		
e		The Heidi-Weinberg Law		
	cier	nt Roman physician Galen lived in:		
a		980-930		
b	*	129-199		
c		1456-1524		
d		1778-1830		
e e		167-234		
	e re	search method developed and applied in medicine, which included vivisections and various experiments		
		nals, belongs to:		
a		Descartes		
b		Herophilus		
c		Harvey		
-	1	J.		

d		Hippocrates
e	*	Galen
It i	s ch	aracteristic of this scientist that the anatomy of the external parts of the organism described by him was
		for surgeons, while the anatomy of the internal organs is for all doctors:
a	*	Galen
b		Soranus
с		Celsius
d		Herophilus
e		Erasistratus
Th	e fii	st free Greek physician, Archagat, was called the Romans by the Romans and stopped treating him:
a		For being rude
b	*	For carrying out operations
с		For a high fee
d		For indifference
e		All options are correct
Th	e tra	ansformation of Greek medicine into Roman medicine and the further development of medical art among
		mans is closely connected with a medical school based:
a		Celsius
b		Soran
с		Galen
d		Dioscoride
e	*	Asclepiade
Va	letu	dinarius is the:
а		Pharmacy
b		Morgue
с		Sanatorium
d	*	Military hospital
e		Medical library
Ga	len	became famous for making medicines from:
a		Stones
b		Animals
с		Poisons
d		Fish
e	*	Plants
-	ese	medicines are called galenic:
a		Painkillers
b	*	Tinctures, extracts
c		Homeopathic medicines
d		Inorganic substances
e		All options are correct
	Ron	ne, Galenus studied the anatomy on:
a		The patricians
b		Poor people
c	*	Wounded gladiators
d		Foreigners
e e		All options are correct
-	e m	edicine of the Byzantine Empire Earlier the Middle Ages:
a	*	The end of V - the middle of XI centuries
b		The end middle of X - the of XI centuries
c		The end middle of V - the of X centuries
d		The end middle of IX - the of XI centuries
e e		The end middle of X - the of XII centuries
	I	

Hi	High or classical Middle Ages:		
a		Middle X - the end of the XIV centuries	
b		Middle V - the end of the XIV centuries	
с		Middle IX - the end of the XIV centuries	
d	*	Middle XI - the end of the XIV centuries	
e		The end middle of X - the of XII centuries	
La	ter N	Middle Ages:	
a		15-th-17-th centuries	
b	*	14-th-16-th centuries	
c		17-th-18-th centuries	
d		13-th-14-th centuries	
e		The end middle of X - the of XII centuries	
-	mou	is Byzantine physicians were:	
a		Hippocrates, Herofil, Erasistratus, Galen	
a b		L. Pasteur, R. Koch, W. Harvey, F. Magendie	
	*	Oribasius, Aetius	
c d		A. Vesalius, Eustachius,	
-			
e Th	e fir	G. Faloppy, M. Servetus	
	e m *	st hospitals in Byzantium arose in:	
a	*	Monasteries	
b		Estates of secular feudal lords	
C 1		Pagan schools	
d		The Auditorium	
e		All options are correct	
Th	e au	thor of 12 books on internal diseases:	
a		Orbasius from Pergamum	
b		Aetius from Amida	
С		Paul from Aegina	
d	*	Alexander from Thrall	
e		Zenon from Cyprus	
In		antium, a major contribution to medicine was made by:	
a	*	Orbasium	
b		Leonardo da Vinci	
С		IbnSina	
d		Ambroise Pare	
e		Christ	
Th	e de	velopment of the hospital business in Byzantium was connected with the formation of religion:	
a		Buddism	
b		Iudism	
с	*	Christianity	
d		Islam	
e		Taoism	
Th	The first Christian hospital was built in Caesarea by Basil of Caesarea in:		
а	*	IV century	
b		V century	
с		VI century	
d		VII century	
e		All options are incorrect	
The hospital at the monastery had a permanent staff of medical specialists. Doctors received salary with money			
and food, had a free apartment, used monastic horses, but had no right:			
a		Have a family	
a b		Take outpatients	
	1	THE ORDAND	

0	*	Have private practice without the special permission of the emperer	
c d		Have private practice without the special permission of the emperor Set the fee	
		All options are correct	
e Th	The University of Auditorium in Byzantium was founded:		
	e UI	Byzantium, 330	
a b		Istanbul, 417	
_	*		
C	*	Constantinople, 425	
d		Rome, 395	
e Th	- " A	Alexandria, 605 Auditorium" was founded:	
	e A		
a 1		Oscillation	
b		Constantine the Great	
C 1	*	Romulom Augustus	
d	*	Theodosius II	
e	1	Justinian I	
		ctor is obliged to discover for the benefit of a person all that he recognizes as true on the basis of	
-	serie	ence," the famous physician asserted:	
a 1		Orbasium	
b	*	Paul from Aegin	
C	ŕ	Alexander of Tralles	
d		Actius from the Amida	
e		Francis Bacon	
	is ej	bidemic lasted 60 years and went down in history under the name:	
a		Plague of Egypt	
b	*	Plague of Justinian	
С		Plague Constantine's Helper	
d		Epidemic of Julian	
e		John's epidemic	
		ast got acquainted with the works of this author early, but mostly he was known as a surgeon and an	
ob	stetr	ician:	
a		Hippocrates	
b	*	Paul from Aegina	
С		AbulQasim	
d		Ar-Razi	
e		Atilla	
Ae		from Amida wrote:	
a	*	"Tetrabiblos"	
b		" Euporista "	
С		"Auditorium"	
d		" Collectamedicinalis "	
e		"CompencliimediciLibriser tem"	
Or	ibas	ius from Pergamum wrote:	
a		"Tetrabiblos"	
b		"CompencliimediciLibriser tem"	
с		"Auditorium"	
d	*	" Collectamedicinalis"	
e		All options are correct	
Pa	Paul from Aegin wrote:		
a		"Tetrabiblos"	
b		" Euporista "	
с		"Auditorium"	
d		"Collectamedicinalis "	

e	*	"CompencliimediciLibriser tem"
-		est Christian doctors, the brothers-twins were called:
a		Peter and Paul
b	*	Cosmas and Damian
c		Cyril and Methodius
d		Boris and Gleb
e e		Zita and Gita
-	ο Rτ	yzantine Empire did not exist in:
a	с Dу *	1453-th
a b		1543-th
c		1654-th
d		1401-th
u e		1054-th
-	omr	nad ibn Zakariyyāar-Rāzī described the blade and treatment of two dangerous infectious diseases in this
wo		had fon Zakarryyaar-Kazi described the blade and treatment of two dangerous infectious diseases in this
	ик. *	"On Smallpox and Measles"
a b		"Tuberculosis"
-		The Medical Book
c d		The Comprehensive Book
u e		"The Canon of Science"
-	o fir	est pharmacy in the Arab world was opened:
		Damask, 800
a h		
b		Baghdad, 800 Damask, 754
c d	*	,
		Baghdad, 754 Damask 850
e A n	A	
		abian scientist received sulfuric and nitric acid, silver nitrate and a number of other compounds in the entury:
		Avicenna
a b		Ramzes
-		
c d	*	Maimun Gebera
		Garets
e Wi		was the name of the most famous hospital in the Arabic-speaking world, founded in 1282:
	1at v *	Al Mansuri
a h		
b		Al-Kuri Al-Adudi
C d		
d		Christian Hospital
e Vn		Al-Rashid
	lowr	n physicians in the Middle Ages in the Caliphates were:
a h		Oribasium, Aetius, Alexander, Paul
b	*	Antony Van Leuvenook
C J	*	Ibn al-Nafis
d		Soran
e		Mathias Schleiden
	rian	physician from Damascus Ibn al-Nafis described for the first time in anatomy:
a		Construction of the brain
b		Construction of the spinal cord
c	*	Pulmonary circulation
d		Cardiac circulation
e		Heartburn
-		Maimonides had other name:

а		Abbas
b		Avicenna
c	*	Rambam
d		Rases
e		Abu Usanbia
Th	e fa	mous physician of the Cordoba caliphate, surgeon:
а		Abbas
b		Avicenna
c		IbnZuhr
d	*	Abu-l-Kasisal-Zahrawi
e		Abu Usanbia
Th	e fir	st anatomical description of the eye and its anatomical designations (cornea, lens) in the Arab Caliphates
gav		
a		Avicenna
b		Rases
c	*	Alhazen
d		Maimun
e		Abulkasis
-	the	advice of this doctor, the hospitals were built in the place where pieces of fresh meat lasted longer:
a		Rouf
b	*	Ar-Razi
c		IbnSina
d		Maimonides
e		Ibn an-Nafis
-	r the	e first time this doctor described a small circle of blood circulation:
a		Abulkasis
b		Ar-Razi
c		Ib-Sina
d		Ibn al Haisam
e e	*	Ibn an-Nafis
-		rabs borrowed the idea of using alchemy in medicine from:
a		Persians
b		Byzantines
c		Chinese
d	*	Syrians
e u		Egyptians
	tha	10-th century, in the largest European city at that time, an academy was established, uniting many
		nding scientists of the East in:
a	istai	Warsawa
a b		Prague
		Malaga
c d	*	Cordoba
	-	London
e Llo	un:	
	spit *	als founded by Muslims were of three types. The third type includes hospitals: In which doctors work, both men and women
a h		Have medical schools
b		
c d		Moving with the army
d		Only for the rich people
e A la		All options are incorrect
	u B	akr Muhammad Ar-Razi wrote the following works:
a 1		"Light at first sight diseases can be difficult to cure"
b		"The Canon of Medical Science"

с		Memorandum for oculists
d	*	"Comprehensive book on medicine"
e u		All options are correct
-	ars	of Avicenna's life:
a	*	980-1037
b		1234-1324
c		780-850
d		980 - 1057
e u		980-900 BC
-	vicer	nna wrote the encyclopedia:
a		"Light at first sight diseases can be difficult to cure"
b	*	"The Canon of Medical Science"
c		Memorandum for oculists
d		"Comprehensive book on medicine"
e e		All options are correct
-	e fir	rst hospital in the Muslim world was created in 707 th for patients with:
a	*	Leper
b		Plague
c		Cholera
d		Syphilis
e u		Ebola
-	Par	zi was one of the first applied:
	-Na	Catheter
a b		Lancet
c		Synthetic sutural material
d	*	Cotton wool, catgut
u e		All options are correct
-	aval	oped a methodology local surgical cauterization:
-		Abbas
a b		Avicenna
c		IbnZuhr
d	*	Abu-l-Kasisal-Zahrawi
		Abu Usanbia
e W	aat	religion had a fundamental influence on the development of medicine and pharmacy in the Arab
	прп	ate?
a b		Christianity Buddhism
-	*	Islam
c d		Zoroastrianism
-		Hinduism
e W		
	nat r	medical specialty has been most developed in the Arab Caliphate?
a h		Pediatrics
b	*	Gynecology
C	*	Ophthalmology
d		Stomatology
e W		Traumatology
	hat a	are the achievements of the alchemists of the Arab Caliphate:
a	*	Water-bath
b		Galenical drugs
C		Treatment with prayers
d		Treatment with antibiotics
e		All options are correct

De	Determine the contribution of Arab Caliphate scientists to the development of ophthalmology:			
а		Transplanted the cornea		
b		The eyeball was transplanted		
с		Doing operations on the eyes with a laser		
d	*	The first glasses were made		
e		All options are correct		
Mi	ddle	Ages, Renaissance Name the most serious, from the point of view of the mortality of people, illnesses		
		Middle Ages:		
a	*	The plague		
b		Cancer		
с		Cholera		
d		AIDS		
e		Ebola		
Du	iring	the plague epidemics, doctors dressed in a special attire, and on their heads wore masks:		
a		The Game		
b		Mask with the image of an old man		
с	*	Mask with long beak		
d		Mask of death		
e		A mask in the form of a butterfly		
Th	e do	ominant form of religious philosophy of the Middle Ages:		
а		Hegelianism		
b		Natural philosophy		
c	*	Scholasticism		
d		Subjective realism		
e		All options are incorrect		
	me (of the main figures of scholasticism include:		
a		Vesalius A.		
b		Harvey W.		
c		Pair A.		
d		Leonardo da Vinci		
e	*	Anselm of Canterbury		
	hat i	nhibited the development of scientific anatomy in the Middle Ages?		
a	*	Dominance of church dogmas and scholasticism		
b		Absence of doctors and scientists interest in anatomy		
c		The Church's prohibition of autopsy		
d		There was no anatomical terminology in Latin		
e e		Absence of corpses for research due to low mortality rate		
	e au	thor of the book Canon on medical science "is a scientist and a doctor:		
a		Abu-al-Qasim al-Zahrawi		
b		Abu Moussa-Jafar al-Sifi		
c	*	Abu Ali ibnSina		
d		Abu Bakr Muhammad ibnZakariya		
e e		Ar-Razi		
	e m	edieval scholar and physician Abu Ali ibnSina lived in:		
a		5-th c. BC		
b		1-st c.		
c	*	10 century		
d		The 17-th century		
e e		All options are incorrect		
	For the first time the quarantines were created:			
го a	*	In the XIV century in the port cities of Italy		
a b		In the XIV century in the port cities of France		
0	1	in the rate contary in the port office of 1 failed		

с		In the XV century in England
d		In the XV century in Spain
e		In the XV century in Russia
Th	e tii	ne of the Crusades caused a number of special measures, in particular, the formation of the Order of St.
		is for charity:
a		Surgical patients
b	*	Leper
с		Invalid
d		Old people, women, children
e		All options are correct
Ep	ider	nics in the Middle Ages led to the creation of:
a		Bunkers
b	*	Lazarets
с		Hospital
d		Cooperatives
e		All options are incorrect
Th	e ce	nters of medieval medicine were:
a		Hospitals
b		Monasteries
с		Medical schools
d		Universities
e	*	Hospitals attached to monasteries
-	ho c	ould be a student of a medical university in the Middle Ages?
a		Only women
b		Only men
c		Both women and men
d	*	Only men who took a vow
e		Only women who took a vow
-	the `	West of the Middle Ages, universities were originally:
a		Corporation of students
b		The Corporation of Scientists
c		Corporation of scientists and students
d		Corporation of doctors
e	*	Corporation of artisans
_	e fir	est portation of artistans
a	*	Western Europe
b		Bizantium
c		Arabian Caliphates
d		Paris
e		Asia
	e fir	rst Christian hospitals in Western Europe appeared:
a	- 111	With the support of the government
b	*	In monasteries
c		For taxes from the population
d		For voluntary contributions
e e		All options are incorrect
-	w d	id the lepers go in the Middle Ages?
a	u	Have invited to visit
a b		They were placed in the general ward in the hospital
c	*	Send to leprosarium
d		They were visited often by relatives, friends
e e		All options are correct
Ľ	I	

With a book in hand a * With a book in hand b For work c With tools d With medicinal plants in hand	
b For work c With tools d With medicinal plants in hand	
c With tools d With medicinal plants in hand	
d With medicinal plants in hand	
· ·	
e With a doctor's diploma	
Surgery of the Middle Ages later began to be called:	
a Ambulatory treatment	
b Purulent surgery	
c Abdominal surgery	
d * The Barbers Surgery	
e All options are incorrect	
The main type of medieval scientific literature was:	
a Comments of ancient authors	
b Church works	
c * Comments to the works of authoritative author	
d Comments to church works	
e Comparations of Arab authors	
Firearm wounds during the Middle Ages:	
a * Burned with red-hot iron	
b Cutting	
c They did not care	
d Tied a cross to a cross	
e All options are incorrect	
Mondino de Luzzi in 1316 made the first textbook for:	
a Internal diseases	
b Surgery	
c * Anatomy	
d Hygiene	
e Philosophy	
After studying 7 free sciences in the Middle Ages, one could obtain a degree:	
a Master	
b Transducer	
c * Bachelor	
d Doctor	
e Academic	
Instructions and curricula, as well as the whole system of life of the university, were monit	ored:
a The doctor's corporation of doctors	
b The Catholic Church	
c City government	
d The King	
e * Rector of the University	
The poem "Salerno Code of Health" is devoted to:	
a Questions of alchemy	
b * Direction of Disease	
c Prognostics	
d Anatomy	
e All options are incorrect	
What was meant by the term "medicine" in Western Europe?	
a * Internal Diseases	
b External Symptoms	
c Internal and external symptoms	

d		Psychical diseases
e		Traumatology
On	e of	the greatest scientists of the East, who wrote 20 volumes on medicine, was:
a	*	Ar Razi
b		Ibn Sina
c		Ambroise Pare
d		Jack Frakastoro
e		Paracelsus
Bri	ght	representatives of surgery in the Middle Ages were:
a	*	A. Pare
b		L.D. Vinci
c		Avicenna
d		N. Kopernik
e		Ar-Razi
Α.	Pare	e was:
a	*	Scientist who received degree a doctor of surgery
b		Anatom
с		Doctor of Internal Diseases
d		Yatrophysicist and chemist
e		All options are correct
-	Pare	e proposed a method of treating gunshot wounds:
a		Bleeding
b		To fill with boiling solution of tarry substances
c		Burn the red-hot iron
d	*	Open the wounds
e		All options are correct
-	no is	s considered the father of surgery:
a		Frakastoro
b		Pavel Aeginsky
c		F. Bacon
d		Abulkasis
e e	*	Ambroise Pare
	2 911 2 911	thor of the "Solerno Code of Health" is:
a	c au	Gordon
a b		Renodus
c		Richard
d		Joann from Saint-Paolo
u e	*	Arnold from Villanova
-		-known English philosopher said: "Science must be active and serve man":
	ven	Decart
a b	*	Bacon
	•	Aristotle
c d		Thomas Mor
		Adam Smith
e In t	ha	
	ine (circulatory system developed by Harvey, were not indicated: Venules
a h	*	
b	-r	Capillaries
C d		Valves
d		Nerves
e T		Arterioles
	e int	troduction of anesthesia during medical manipulations required:
a		Frakastoro

b		Pavel Aeginsky
c	*	F. Bacon
d		Abulkasis
e		Ambroise Pare
As	scie	ntist who gave a new idea of the dose of a medicine, believing that everything is poison and only a dose
		the poison not poisonous:
a	*	Paracelsus
b		Bacon
c		Santorio
d		Decard
e		Frakastoro
Th	e in	ventor of a mercury thermometer:
а		Paracelsus
b		Bacon
с	*	Santorio
d		Decard
e		Frakastoro
W	nich	of the universities in the sixteenth century formed an anatomophysiological school, of which A.Vezalii
		well-known representative:
a		Parisian
b		The Bolognese
c	*	Paduan
d		Oxford
e		Salerno
-	e do	octor of the Renaissance Santorio studied:
a		Construction of bones
b	*	Exchange of substances
c		Elementary elements of blood
d		Embryology
e		Anatomy
-	nich	scientist of the Renaissance most closely approached the concept of "reflex"?
a		Theophrastus Paracelsus
b	*	Rene Descartes
c		Francis Bacon
d		Andreas Vesalius
e		Thomas Mor
_	e pr	emise for the discovery of pulmonary (small) circulation was the following:
a		Leonardo Da Vinci
b		Rene Descartes
c	*	Andreas Vesalius
d		Ibn Sina
e		Ion Sind Ioganna Gettenberg
	rinc	g the Renaissance the main features of natural science were:
a	11112	Development of mathematics
b	*	Development of Mechanics
c		Metaphysical thinking
d		Development of biology
e e		All options are incorrect
-	e m	ain historical merit of Harvey is:
a	*	Discovery blood circulation
a b		Discovery new drugs
c		Fight against the Catholic Church in order to achieve a ban on the influence of the church on university
		I ight against the Cuthone Charen in order to achieve a ban on the influence of the charen of university

		education	
d		Opening pulmonary circulation	
e		All options are incorrect	
-	The founder of the doctrine of contagious diseases:		
a		A. Tsezalpino	
b	*	J. Frakrstoro	
c		Santorio	
d		D. Bruno	
e		F. Bacon	
-	e sc	ientist, one of the first who considered it necessary to carefully "write down everything that happens to	
	tient		
a		R. Dekart	
b		Paracelsus	
c	*	F. Bacon	
d		Leonardo Da Vinci	
e		Avicena	
-	e Ce	enter for the Study of Practical Medicine of the Renaissance was:	
a		Medical Faculty of the University of Paris	
b		Medical Faculty of Leiden University	
c	*	Salerno Medical School	
d		Medical Faculty of Oxford University	
e		Grodno State Medical University	
-	e tei	rm "infection" introduced into use:	
a		Paracelsus	
b		Hippocrates	
c		Galen	
d	*	Frakastoro	
e e		Vesalius	
	iver	rsity, where the first anatomical theater was opened:	
a	*	Paduan	
b b		The Bolognese	
c		The Parisian	
d		Oxford	
e e		Bazel	
-	Frac	hastoro is the author of the scientific work:	
a 3.1	liuc	"Sun City"	
b		"Treatise on Surgery"	
c		"Smallpox and measles"	
d		"For a patient who does not have a doctor"	
e e	*	"On infection, contagious diseases and their treatment"	
	l the	e processes occurring in the body in the Middle Ages sought to explain the sequence from the point of	
		f mechanics:	
a	*	Yatrophysical theories	
a b		Medical-physical theories	
c		Yatrochemical theories	
d		Medical and chemical theories	
e e		All options are correct	
-	e Re	enaissance is characterized by:	
a		Domination of church dogmas and scholasticism	
a b		The development of fetishism, magic, totemism	
c	*	The birth of a humanistic ideology and the emergence of an opportunity for scientific research	
d		Denial of the value of the human person	
u	<u> </u>		

e		All options are incorrect			
In	In the Renaissance the plague was depicted in the form:				
а					
b	*	Women with a scythe			
с		A young woman in red			
d		A young woman in black			
e		It was impossible to make images			
In	147	8 the textbook on anatomy is published. Author:			
а		Leonardo da Vinci			
b	*	Mondino de Luzzi			
с		Andreas Vesalius			
d		Berengario da Capri			
e		Galen			
A	scie	ntist who mathematically calculated and experimentally proved the theory of blood circulation:			
а		Galen			
b		Herophil			
с	*	Garvey			
d		Malpigi			
e		S.Santria			
	ie of	the founders of jatrochemistry is:			
a		R. Dekart			
b		S. Santria			
c	*	Paracelsus			
d		Tsells			
e		G. Bauer			
-	lian	physician, physicist, astronomer, poet, author of the poem "On syphilis, or Gallic disease":			
a		Jovanni Boreli			
b		Gabriel Fallopy			
c		Yohan Froben			
d	*	Giralamo Fracastoro			
e		Ramazzini			
	i sci	entist who explained the true meaning of systole and diastole:			
а		K. Galen			
b		F. Bacon			
c	*	U. Garvey			
d		M. Malpigi			
e		D. Fabrice			
	e fir	st described the fracture of the femor cervix:			
a		M. Malpigi			
b	*	A. Pare			
c		A. Vesalius			
d		U. Garvey			
e		R. Decart			
	hat t	erms belong to J. Frakastoro?			
a		A cryptogram			
b		Quarantine			
с	*	Disinfection			
d		Onkology			
e		All options are correct			
	Classification of diseases according to Paracelsus:				
a		Diseases associated with a violation of natural function			
b	*	Diseases caused by psychological factors and other influences			

C Discusso of back possibility of rules C Discusso associated with a violation of the ratio of "four juices" I Discusso associated with a violation of the ratio of "four juices" I Therapy and prevents I Therapy and surgery I Treapy and points are correct After receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine F. Skorina in Prague, he published: I The Apostel" I All options are correct I All options anatomists I The most holy collegium of the most famous doctors of philosophical sciences" I Association of Italian artists I The most sacred collegium of the most famous doctors of medical sciences" I Necting of Moscow philosophers I IS555 F. Skorina in Prague wasa personal doctor and a gard	с		Diseases caused by slags, poisons, as well as spiritual causes
e Illnesses of witches and sorcerers Which fields of medicine sought to unite Paracelsus? Imerapy and pediatrics Imerapy and pediatrics Imerapy and pediatrics Imerapy and pediatrics Imerapy and pediatrics Image: Imag			
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W/I	hat d	lid L. da Vinci do for the development of medicine?
a	*	Described and sketched muscles, organs
a b		Studied the structure of the reproductive organs
c		Described the circles of blood circulation
d		Introduced methods of medical research
e u		All options are correct
-	Das	cartes in medicine:
	Des	He proposed the theory of vision, pain, hunger, memory, thirst
a b		Introduced the concept of "enzymes"
-	*	Introduced the concept of reflex
c d		Introduced the concept of "centrifugal and centripetal impulses"
		All options are correct
e W	hot r	
	nat 1 *	nethods of teaching students used Paracelsus?
a 1	*	Reading lectures, autopsy study
b		Training at the bedside of the patient
C		Training during the walks of medicinal plants Treatment of the works of other scientists
d		
e		All options are correct
	e m	ain areas of activity of Paracelsus:
a	*	Yatrochemistry
b		Yatrophysics
c		Surgery
d		Psychology
e		All options are correct
	1	professorial disease Paracelsus described?
a	*	Miner
b		Sailor
С		Blacksmith
d		Washerwoman
e		All options are incorrect
Wl	hich	doctor of the Renaissance corrected more than 200 errors Galen?
a		Leonardo da Vinci
b	*	Vesalius A.
с		Eustachy B.
d		Pare A.
e		All options are incorrect
Ci	rcula	ar rotation of blood in the body in the Renaissance proved:
a		Vesalius A.
b	*	Harvey W.
c		Pare A.
d		Leonardo da Vinci
e		Eustachy B.
Wl	ho is	s the author of the book On the Structure of the Human Body, published in 1543:
a		Avicenna
b		Hippocrates
с		R. Koch
d	*	A. Vesalius
e		B. Eustachy
On	e of	the founders of iatrochemistry was:
a		M. Malpighi
b		W. Harvey
с		F. Bacon
·		

d	*	Paracelsus		
e		B. Eustachy		
Re	pres	entatives of jatrophysics were:		
а	Î	Galen, Hippocrates		
b	*	R. Descartes, D. Borely, S. Santorio		
с		R. Koch, L. Pasteur, I. Mechnikov		
d		G. Zakharin, S. Botkin, M. Mudrov		
e		Pliny the Elder		
Th	e fo	rmation of occupational pathology and occupational health is associated with the work:		
а		W. Harvey, A. Vesalius		
b		Paul, Aetius, Alexandra		
с	*	G. Agricola, B. Ramazzini, Paracelsus		
d		A. Pare, G. Frakastoro		
e		G. Galilei, M. Servetes		
-	e au	thor of the work On Contagii, Contagious Diseases and Treatment:		
a	*	J. Frachastoro		
b		W. Harvey		
c		G. Agricola		
d		A. Vesalius		
e e		M. Servetes		
-	e fi	rst scientifically based concept of the spread of communicable diseases, which included 3 modes of		
		ission of infections has been put forward:		
a	113111	Hippocrates		
b		Ibn Sina		
c	*	J. Frachastoro		
d	-	Paracelsus		
		M. Servetes		
e Th		ork of the scientist of the Renaissance Andreas Vesalius On the structure of the human body "saw the		
	ht ir	988		
a b	*			
		1543 1817		
C d				
d		1901		
e E				
	r the	e first time anatomical autopsy was officially authorized in universities located in the cities:		
a	*	Salerno, Montpellier		
b		Prague, Cracow		
c		Vienna, Cologne		
d		Oxford		
e		Paris		
	18 m	edieval surgeon proposed a humane method of treating gunshot wounds:		
a		Johannes de Vigo		
b	*	Abroise Pare		
С		Guy de Scholiak		
d		Damian		
e		F. Bacon		
	The English naturalist, professor of theology at Oxford University for the first time divided chemical			
kn		edge into theoretical and practical:		
a	*	R. Bacon		
b		F. Bacon		
c		A. Smith		
d		F. Magellan		

e		U. Garvey
-	me	the scientist, who in his theological book "Restoration of Christianity" for the first time in Europe
		bed a small circle of blood circulation:
a		A. Vezaliy
b	*	M. Servet
c		N. Pirogov
d		I. Zemmeweys
e		A. Pare
-	me	the doctor of the Renaissance, who proposed as a symbol of medicine a burning candle and the motto
		ng for Others, Burning self:
a		L. da Vinci
b	*	N. Tulp
с		A. Vezaliy
d		L. Paster
e		T. Paracelsus
Def	fine	the contribution of the Italian artist and naturalist Leonardo da Vinci to the development of medicine
		atomy:
a	*	Described in the heart 4 cameras
b		Introduced the concept of "enzymes"
с		Introduced the concept of reflex
d		Introduced the concept of "centrifugal and centripetal impulses"
e		All options are correct
Det	term	nine the contribution of the Italian anatomist R. Colombo to the development of scientific anatomy:
a		Created anatomical drugs that have survived to this day
b	*	He thought that the blood from the right atrium of the heart falls into the left atrium
с		Described methods of embalming corpses
d		Described in the heart 4 cameras
e		All options are incorrect
Det	term	nine the contribution of the English physician and anatomist N. Gaimor to the development of scientific
ana	tom	ny:
a	*	Described the maxillary sinus
b		Denied more than 200 errors
с		Introduced a stethoscope into medicine
d		Developed a model of obstetric forceps
e		All options are correct
Def	fine	the contribution of the Spanish philosopher-theologian and the doctor M. Servet in the development of
mee	dici	ne and physiology:
a		Calculated and experimentally substantiated the theory of blood circulation
b		Created the doctrine of higher nervous activity
c		For the first time in Europe, I described reflexes
d		For the first time in Europe, described the mechanism of the gastrointestinal tract
e	*	For the first time in Europe, described the small circle of blood circulation
Acc	cord	ling to the Swiss scientist T. Paracelsus, makes the substance a poison or a medicine?
a		Degree of cleanliness of the hands of the pharmacist
b	*	Dose
c		Form mortar and pestle
d		Chemical composition of dishes and tools
e		All options are correct
Acc	cord	ling to the Swiss scientist T. Paracelsus, there should not be a doctor?
a		A cynic, a lyricist
b	*	The torturer, the executioner, the servant of the executioner Christian

d		The ascetic
e		Philosopher
In	the	Renaissance, scientists believed that the causes of epidemics are
a	*	"Miasm"
b		Bacteria
с		Viruses
d		The Gods and evil demons
e		All options are correct
Ca	ll th	e doctor who suggested the name "infectious diseases":
a		J. Fracastoro
b	*	K. Guelfand
с		R. Koh
d		L. Paster
e		A. Vezalius
Wł	nat i	s galenism?
а	*	The basis of medieval scholasticism
b		The Teaching of Galen in the Interpretation of Paracelsus
с		Rules for the preparation of galenic preparations
d		The teaching of Paracelsus in the interpretation of Galen
e		All options are incorrect
Wł	nat l	anguage was considered in the Middle Ages in Western Europe the "language of learning"?
а		English
b	*	Latin
с		Arab
d		French
e		German
Na	me	the most popular method of treatment in medieval Europe, used for almost all diseases:
a		Acupuncture
b		Aromatic bath with essential oils
с	*	Bleeding
d		Indirect heart massage
e		Chemotherapy
Na	me	a medieval doctor and astrologer who participated in the eradication of plague epidemics in Western
	rope	
а		Leonardo da Vinci
b		A. Vezalius
с		Hippocrates
d	*	M. Nostradamus
e		T. Paracelsus
Th	e Ita	lian surgeon Johannes de Vigo (1450-1545) in 1514 published the book:
a	*	«Art of surgery»
b		«Canon of medical science»
c		«Organ transplantation»
d		«About miasma»
e		All options are correct
-	io e	ntered the Ukrainian history under the name of Yuri Drohobych?
a		N. Pirogov
b		A. Pare
c		T. Paracelsus
d	*	J. Kotermak
e e		Father of medicine
-	ri D	prohobych was:
14		

b Rector of the University of Bologna c Prince of Poland d Rector of the Sorbonne e All options are incorrect Medicine of ancient Utraine-Russia The first descriptions of Trypillian culture are: a a * To the 4th millennium BC b Appeared 5 million years ago c To the 1st century to the Nash era d To the 1st century to the Nash era d Priests b # Appeared 3 million years ago Medical care was engaged in ancient Ukraine and Russia: a Priests b # Magi, Kmeti c Professional doctors d Archiater e All options are incorrect Scythian medicine used antlers, what is it? a * Horns of a young deer b Fook liver c Mouse feces d Sheep blood e All options are incorrect Prince Vladimir grand declared hospitals: a * Church institutions c Monasteries d Issepolod <t< th=""><th>а</th><th></th><th>Academician in Montpellier</th></t<>	а		Academician in Montpellier
c Prince of Poland d Rector of the Sorbonne e All options are incorrect Medicine of ancient Ukraine-Russia The first descriptions of Trypillian culture are: a * To the 4th millennium BC b Appeared 5 million years ago c To the 1st century to the Nashi era d To the 1st century to De e Appeared 3 million years ago Medical care was engaged in ancient Ukraine and Russia: a Priests b * Magi, Kmeti c Professional doctors d Archiater e All options are incorrect Scythian medicine used antlers, what is it? a * Horns of a young deer b Fox liver c Mouse feces d Scheep blood e All options are incorrect Prince Vladimir grand declared hospitals: a a * Church institutions c Monasteries d Schools e Lyceum When Christianity was adopted in Russia: a		*	
d Rector of the Sorbonne e All options are incorrect Medicine of ancient Ukraine-Russia The first descriptions of Trypillian culture are: a a * To the 4th millennium BC b Appeared 5 million years ago c c To the 1st century to the Nash era d d To the 1st century to the Nash era d d To the 1st century to the Nash era d d To the 1st century to the Nash era d d To the 1st century to the Nash era d d To the 1st century to the Nash era d d To the 1st century to the Nash era d d Pricestaa a Priests b * Magi, Kmeti d c Profesional doctors d Archiater e All options are incorrect Scythian medicine used antlers, what is it? a a * Horns of a young deer b Fox liver c Mouse feces d Schopi hood e c Monasterices d Schopi hooi hogi has: <t< td=""><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	-		
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Which of the following is a doctor? a Ilya Muromets b Nicholas the Wonderworker c Vladimir Monomakh	d		
a Ilya Muromets b Nicholas the Wonderworker c Vladimir Monomakh	e		Canon of medical science
b Nicholas the Wonderworker c Vladimir Monomakh	Wł	hich	of the following is a doctor?
c Vladimir Monomakh	a		
	b		
d * Agapit Caves	-		
61	d	*	Agapit Caves
e Sergius of Radonezh	-		Sergius of Radonezh
The fight against epidemics was:	Th	e fig	
a Prayers	a		
b * The "blocking of streets"	b	*	
c Spirits were called to help			
d Herbal treatment	d		Herbal treatment

e		Invited the priest to exorcise the spirits
-	hot y	was the name of the first collection of legislative acts of Kiev Ukraine-Rus, which defined the norms of
		life, the position of a doctor in society, the payment of his labor; Churches were required to build
		Is and baths and provide free assistance to patients:
	spita *	Russian truth
a h		
b		Domostroy Pecherskii Paterik
<u>c</u>		
d		The Canon of Medical Science
e		The laws of Hammurabi
	e m	ost spread drug in ancient Russia was:
a		Ginseng
b		Mandrake root
С		Butterfly wings
d	*	Tar
e		All options are not true
Gra	ando	laughter of Vladimir Monomakh-Evpraksiya wrote a medical book:
a		About camphor
b	*	Ointments
c		About amputations
d		About tar
e		All options are not true
Sir	nce t	he XV century ukrainian doctors were trained at the:
а	*	Cracow University
b		Moscow University
с		Kharkov University
d		University of Padua
e		University in Lviv
In	the	16-th and 17-th century Ukrainian doctors were trained?
а		The Zaporozhye Sich
b		Kitay-town
с	*	The Zamoysky Academy in Zamosc (near Lviv)
d		Kiev, the Pecherskaja Lavra
e		Paris University
	ho e	ntered the Ukrainian history under the name of Yuri Drohobych?
a		N. Pirogov
b		A. Pare
c		T. Paracelsus
d	*	J. Kotermak
e u		Rector of the Sorbonne
-	ri D	rohobych was:
a		Academician in Montpellier
a b	*	Rector of the University of Bologna
		Prince of Poland
c d		Rector of the Sorbonne
e Tho		Rector of the Paris University
		hor of the medical-surgical, anatomical-physiological and botanical dictionaries is:
a 1		N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
b		A.I. Sobol
с		D. S. Samoilovich
d		S.G. Zybelin
e		M.V. Lomonosov
In t	he 2	XVIII century one of the Russian scientists became an Honorary Member of 12 foreign Academies of
	-	

Scie	Sciences:		
a		M.V. Lomonosov	
u b		K.I. Shchepin	
c		A.I. Shumlyansky	
c d		N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik	
u e		D. S. Samoilovich	
		f foundation of The Moscow University:	
		1654	
a h		1707	
b		1891	
c d	*	1755	
d a	••	1755	
e The		thor of which of the listed works is the Russian doctor N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik:	
	_		
a 1	~~	"About the human liver"	
b		"About kidneys structure"	
C		"The art of obedience or the science of "babye delo""p.s. about obstetrics (<u>midwifery</u>)	
d		"To the students of hospital schools"	
e		"About spontaneous placenta dissection"	
A n		or contribution to the creation of Russian medical terminology of the XVIII century was made by:	
a		Botkin S.P.	
b		Pirogov N.I.	
С		Samoilovich D.S.	
d		Maximovich-Ambodik N.M.	
e		Shchepin K.I.	
The		ad of the first hospital school:	
a		Lomonosov M.V.	
b		Shchepin K.I.	
С		Zybelin S.G.	
d		Nicolaas Bidloo	
e		Kondoidi P.Z.	
The	Ru	ssian Academy of Sciences was founded in:	
a		1707	
b	*	1725	
с		1769	
d		1780	
e		1781	
The	foi	under of Russian histology is:	
a		T. Schwann	
b		D. Samoilovich	
с	*	A. Shumlyansky	
d		M. Lomonosov	
e		S. Zybelin	
In 1		the chief director of the Medical Chancellery and the first Leib medic of the empress was appointed:	
a		Loman H.V.	
b	*	Kondoidi P.Z.	
с		Herman Lestoc	
d		Herman Burhaave-Kaau	
e		Fisher I.B.	
Bv		ree of April 8, 1755 in St. Petersburg, a service (a special doctor and two doctors) was created to treat	
		s with:	
<u>и</u>			

a	*	Syphilis
b		Pox
с		Plague
d		Cholera
e		Smallpox, measles and other "infectious rashes"
The	fir	st Russian anatomical atlas was published in 1744 y. by:
a		Zybelin S.G.
b		Protasov
c	*	Shein M.I.
d		Dvigubsky I.A.
e		Maksimovich-Ambodik N.M.
The	M	edical Board in 1765 discussed and sent a report to the Senate on the benefits of this product, and in 1766,
		alf of the Senate, purchased it in Ireland:
a		Maize
b		Whiskey
-	*	Potatoes
d		Rice
e e		Soybean
In 1	769	9 a philanthropic grant was established, which allowed every three years to send three inmates of hospital
		s to Strasbourg University for improvement in medicine. Funds have been allocated by:
a	0011	Catherine I.I.
u b		Dashkova E.R.
c		Elizabeth I.
	*	Galitsyna E.D.
u a		Anna Ioanovna
C Tho	th	esis "De structura renum" ("The structure of the kidney", Strasbourg, 1782) was prepared and published:
		Terekhovsky M.M.
a b		Maksimovich-Ambodik N.M.
-		Samoylovic D.S.
c d		5
d	*	Karpinsky N.K.
e The		Shumlyansky A.M.
	nr	st medical society was organized by St. Petersburg doctors in:
a 1	*	1762
b	*	1763
c		1788
d		1790
e	_	1792
		nental work "Description of the pestilence that existed in the city of Moscow from 1770 to 1772, with the
		tion of all for the termination of this then established institutions" (Moscow, 1775) summarized the rich
	tra	gic experience of Russian medicine. The author of this work is:
a 1		Samoilovich D.S.
b		Zybelin S.G.
c	*	Shafonsky A.F.
d		Yagelsky K.O.
e		Poletika I.A.
The	do	ctor of the Conor Regiment, D.S. Samoilovich, first encountered with the plague, skillfully organized:
a		Infirmaries
b		Vaccination sites
с	*	Quarantine measures
d		Plague hospitals
e		Leprosarium

Moscow University on the decree of Catherine II September 29 was given the right to Open the Faculty of Medicine:

Mee	Iedicine:		
a	*	Award a doctorate in medicine	
b		Do not obey the Medical Board	
с		On the introduction of corporal punishment	
d		To autonomy	
e		None of the above	
The	he	ad of the instrumental mechanical plant was appointed from 1796, one of the professors of the Medical	
Sch	ool	"The first manager of the plant was the best surgeon of St. Petersburg professor	
a		Sapolovich	
b		Bush I.F.	
c		Pirogov N.I.	
d	*	Buyalsky I.V.	
e		Mukhin E.O.	
"Pre	elin	ninary Decision of 1795":	
a		Established seven professorships (seven departments)	
b	*	Introduced a new post - adjunct (full-time assistant professor)	
с		Corporal punishment of students was abolished	
d		The professor's conversations with the student were introduced - "weekly rehearsals"	
e		Set a 5-year training period	
The		in medical school was renamed into the Medico-Surgical Academy in:	
a		1798	
b	*	1799	
с		1802	
d		1818	
e		1825	
Cap	oital	work, written in Latin, with a volume of 1306 sheets, "Manual for students of surgery in the anatomy	
thea	ter	':	
a		Vesalius	
b		To Pavel Eginsky	
с		Bidloo	
d		Pelican	
e		Pirogovu	
In t	he :	30s of the XVIII century it was decided to open new hospital schools in Russia. The basis of training in	
ther	n w	as experienced from:	
a	*	University of Leiden	
b		Moscow hospital school	
c		University of Strasbourg	
d		Kyiv Theological Seminary	
e		Greco-Slavic-Latin Academy	
"Ge	ener	al Regulations on Hospitals" - a document for the first time legally regulating all aspects of the activities of	
Rus		n hospitals, including the activities of hospital schools was adopted in:	
a		1707	
b		1715	
с		1725	
d	*	1735	
e	Í	1746	
Wit	h tł	e resignation of this archdiocese Catherine II in Russian medicine, the archdiocese ended:	
a		Erskine R.K.	
b	*	Monsey Y.F.	
с		Blumentrost I.L.	
<u>ــــــ</u>	•	142	

4		Diagar J Vh
d		Rieger I.Kh. Fisher I.B.
Ln 1	724	5 all medical institutions of the Russian Empire (both departmental and private) were subordinated to:
a	12.	Apothecary order
b b		Academy of Sciences
C		Medical Academy of Sciences
d	*	Medical office
u e		Medical board
D 7		ondoidi introduced the principles of medical pedagogy in Burkhava in Russia:
a I.Z	*	The education of a doctor must occur at the patient's bedside (clinical principle)
a b		The physician should be trained not only in medicine (therapy), but also in surgery (general medical
U		principle)
c		In the foundation of medical knowledge should be put natural sciences, chemistry and physics (theoretical
C		principle)
d		The doctor does not need to practice a practical anatomy
e		The doctor should prepare medicines independently
Bot	ani	st, studied medicine, defended his doctoral thesis on vegetable acid in Leiden, in 1762 became the first
		n teacher in the Moscow hospital school (he taught anatomy, physiology, surgery, botany, pharmacology):
a		Shchepin K.I.
b		Shein M.I.
c		Terekhovsky M.M.
d		Zabelin S.Y.
e e		Samoilovich D.S
-	ess	ential shortcoming of teaching medicine at Moscow University was Theoretical nature of teaching:
a		Lack of own clinics
b		Only 12 books chained to the department
c		Practical teaching of medicine
d		Inclusion in the curriculum of advisory medicine
e		None of the above
The	fif	th part of his book, The Art of Obedience, by N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik devoted to:
a		Diseases of the breast
b		Diseases of internal organs
c	*	Care of children and their upbringing
d		Hygiene
e		Cooking
Tha	nks	s to the discoveries made in the structure of the kidneys, as well as information on the physiology and
		by of the kidneys, Europe recognized the scientist as one of the founders of nephrology:
a		Samoilovich D.S.
b		Shein M.I.
с		Malpighi M.
d		Bazilevich U.I.
e	*	Shumlyansky A.M.
On		urch 29, 1794, the first defense of the thesis was held at the Moscow University, it was successful for the
app		
a		Vasiliev A.I.
b	*	Barsuk-Moiseyev F.I.
с		Bazilevich U.I.
d		Petrov V.V.
e		Sapolovich Y.O.
The	fir	st clinical ward of the Moscow University was:
a		Keresturi F.F.
·	•	·

b	1	Barsuk-Moiseyev F.I.
C		Mudrov M.Ya.
d	*	Mukhin E.O.
u e	_	Zybelin S.Y.
-		st clinical ward of Moscow University was at:
		In a medical town on the Maiden Field
a b		In the building of the University on Mokhovaya
b		In the Moscow Military Hospital
d	-	In the Medical-Surgical Academy
u o		In the Medical School
Un 1		8 in St. Petersburg was established medical and surgical institute at the Kalinkovskaya hospital for the
		g of doctors from:
a		Foreigners
a b		Germans from the Baltic States
C	-	Germans of Russian origin
d		Graduates of theological seminaries
		Graduates of hospital schools
e In ti		propaganda of Materialism in Russia in the 18th century, this edition played big role:
		"Medical sheets"
a b		"Doctor"
0		"St. Petersburg medical records"
d		"Bell"
u	*	"Contemporary"
C The		ly country in which there was never a departmental division of doctors, antagonism and rivalry between
		s and surgeons, remained in:
	T	France
a b		Belgium
b		Russia
d		Germany
u o	-	England
e The		under of the first Russian scientific surgical school, which arose in the beginning of the XIX century, was
		standing surgeon:
a		Bush I.F.
a b		Pirogov N.I.
0		Sklifosovsky N.V.
d		Buyalsky I.V.
		Zagorsky P.A.
e "Th		yord about the method of teaching and studying medicine in practical, or active medical art at the patients'
		(1820) most fully reflects the clinical view of:
		Luhina E.O.
a b		Mudrova M.Ya.
0		Dyakovsky I.E.
d	-	Filomafitskogo A.M.
-	_	Inozemtseva F.I.
e The		st domestic generalized manual on surgery "Manual for the Teaching of Surgery" (1807 y.) Belongs to:
	1	Buyalskiy I.V.
a b	_	Bush I.F.
b		Solomon H.H.
2	-	
d		Lomonosov M.V.
e Sur		Pirogov N.I.
Sur	geo	n, known as a major military medical leader in the Russian army of the 19th century, who, after receiving
the	dip	loma, was the first and only assistant of I.F. Bush:
-----	------	---
	-	Buyalsky I.V.
b		Solomon H.X.
c		Pelican V.V.
d		Pirogov N.I.
e		Sklifosovsky N.V.
A d		or who supported the first blood transfusion in Russia in 1832:
a		Geltebrant A.F.
b		Willis J.V.
с	*	Bush I.F.
d		Pelican V.V.
e		Savenko P.N.
The	firs	st Russian manual on military field surgery was written by:
a		Pirogovym N.I.
b		Bush I.F.
c		Govorov Ya.I.
d		Oppelem V.A.
e		Buyalskiy I.V.
The		st domestic textbook on physiology was published in:
a		In 1836 in St. Petersburg
b		In 1836 in Moscow
с		In 1841 in Moscow
d		In 1841 in St. Petersburg
e		In 1842 in Arkhangelsk
A n		section of anatomy - "the science of mucous bags and synovial axilla" developed by:
a	*	Mukhin E.O.
b		Velansky D.M.
с		Zagorsky P.A.
d		Pirogov N.I.
e		Bush I.F.
The	rec	ceiver of Professor Mukhin Ye.O. At the Moscow University at the rate of physiology became:
a		Velansky D.M.
b		Zagorsky A.P.
с	*	Filomafitsky A.M.
d		Zagorsky P.A.
e		He did not have a receiver
"Th	e sa	ame disease, but two different patients requires a very diverse treatment" claimed:
a		Zakharyin Y.A.
b		Botkin S.P.
с		Mukhin E.O.
d	*	Mudrov M.Y.
e		Zagorsky P.A.
For		first time ethereal anesthesia on the battlefield was applied by:
a		Buyalskiy I.V.
b		Bush I.F.
с	*	Pirogovym N.I.
d		Sklifosovsky N.V.
e		Govorov Ya.I.
For	a lo	ong time, the only embalming specialist in Russia, according to his own method, was:
		I. Bush

b		N. Pirogov
с		A. Zagorsky
d		I. Buyalsky
e		F. Inozemtsev
"Oı	ie s	hould not treat a disease by its name alone, nor should the illness itself, for which you often find the names
		should treat the patient himself," he wrote:
a		Pirogov N.I.
b	*	Mudrov M.Ya.
с		Botkin S.P.
d		Zakharyin Y.A.
e		Lomonosov M.V.
In	180	2, the functions of this institution included "house charity of poor patients, the establishment of
		saries (outpatient reception at pharmacies) in different places of the city, first aid on the streets in case of
		nts, hospitals for the sufferers with sticky diseases, etc.":
a		University clinic
b		Charity house
с		Educational house
d	*	Medical philanthropy committee
e		Public rescue committee
In 1	801	1, with an educational house on Moskvoretskaya embankment was opened:
a		Medical faculty
b		Institute of Dentistry
c	*	Midwifery institute
d		Surgical academy
e		Medical museum
The	e Sc	otsman, the surgeon on January 27, 1806, was placed by Alexander I at the head of the military medical
	vice	
a		Johannes - Peter Frank
b	*	Yakov Vasilyevich Willie
с		Wilhelm - Michael Richter
d		Pavel Alexandrovich Stroganov
e		Ivan Fedorovich Bush
Foi	inde	er of the first Russian surgical school:
a		Pirogov N.I.
b	*	Bush I.F.
с		Savenko P.N.
d		Zagorsky P.A.
e		Buyalsky I.V.
He	fou	nded the Moscow Medical Newspaper and organized the Society of Russian Doctors:
a		Pirogov N.I.
b		Mudrov M.Ya.
с	*	Inozemtsev F.I.
d		Sklifosovsky N.V.
e		Botkin S.P.
"Fo	r th	e first time in the history of medicine - notes F.R. Borodulin, clearly formulated the idea that sensations are
		yed by the brain from the external and internal environment of the body, and even by impulses coming from
		in through the nerve pathways to various organs of the body, the functions of these organs are controlled":
a		Philomafit A.
b	*	Sechenov I.M.
		Mukhin E.O.
с		

e		Zagorsky P.A.
		tice M.Ya. Mudrova, who described the features of his ethical concept in the university speech "On the
-	1	ties of the profession of a doctor":
a 1.		Zybelin S.G.
b	_	Pavlov I.P.
C 1	*	Pirogov N.I.
d		Solomon H.X.
e		Over A.I.
		ies of the professor of pathology and therapy of the medical faculty of Moscow University I.E.
		ovsky was based on:
a 1		Ideas of humanism
b	*	Principles of nervism
C 1	*	Ideas of materialism
d		Ideas of idealism
e		Principles of dogmatism
The	1	orld's first eye hospital opened in Moscow:
a	*	1805
b		1806
c		1817
d		1818
e		1835
		the first propagandists of the experimental method in Russian physiology and medicine, who created a
dev		for blood transfusion, a mask for ethereal anesthesia:
a		Mukhin E.O.
b	*	Filomafitsky A.M.
c		Glebov I.T
d		Lebedev K.V.
e		Buyalsky I.V.
In 1	.835	5, at the medical faculties of Russian universities, the therapists began to read a separate course on:
a		Venereal diseases
b		Skin diseases
с	*	Psychiatry
d		Childhood diseases
e		Infectious diseases
In 1	.84(), N.I. Pirogov was awarded the highest award for scientific achievements in Russia:
a		Prizes of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences
b		Peter's Prize
с		Scholarships of Galicia-Cantimir
d		The Demidov Prize
e		None of the above
The	fir	st operation under ether anesthesia was conducted in Russia on:
a		October 16, 1846
b		January 1847
с	*	February 7, 1847
d		February 14, 1847
e		Summer 1847
The	e fir	st operation under ether anesthesia in Russia was performed:
a	*	Inozemtsev F.I.
b		Behrens B.F.
с		Pirogov N.I.
d		Buyalsky I.V.
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6		Filomafitsky A.M.
		ý l
		Filamofitsky introduced the teaching of physiology by:
a 1-		Demonstration of experiments
b		Demonstration of animal experiments
C 1		Surgical experiment
d		Physico-chemical experiments
e		The tradition of cooperation between physiologists and clinicians
In h	1	work "Doctrine of Thoracal Diseases" (1838 y.) G.I. Sokolsky was the first to describe:
a		Pathology of the lungs
b		Pathology of the heart
c		Diseases of joints
d		Pleural friction noise
e		Accent of tone II over the aorta
		st in Russia, simultaneously with the French clinician J. Buyo and independently of him, established a link
		n joint rheumatism and a corresponding heart attack, thereby laying the foundations of the theory of
rheu		atism of the heart:
a	_	Charukovsky P.A.
b		Sokolsky G.I.
С		Mudrov M.Ya.
d		Dyadkovsky I.E.
e		Lebedev K.V.
The		thor of the first original Russian manual on psychiatry "Intervention, described as it is a doctor in practice":
a		Lebedev K.V.
b	_	Korsakov S.S.
с		Kibalchich Z.N.
d		Malinovsky P.P.
e		Sabler V.F.
		7 "Pharmacography" was published - one of the most complete and valuable scientific and practical and
edu	1	onal manuals for pharmacists and doctors in the first half of the XIX century. Author:
a	*	Nelyubin A.P.
b		Iovsky A.A.
с		Gromov S.A.
d		Nechaev M.A.
e		Grum-Grzhimailo K.I.
In S	St. F	Petersburg in 1803 on Liteiny Prospect was opened a large hospital for treatment:
a		Children
b	*	Extremely poor
с		Venereal patients
d		Infectious patients
e		Assistance was provided to all
Sin	ce 1	1802, the entire Russian management system has been reformed. The collegiums were abolished. In the
		tion of the Medical Board, the management of medicine was entrusted to:
a	1	Ministry of Health
b		Ministry of Charity and Guardianship
с		Ministry of Land and Sea Forces
d	-	Ministry of Internal Affairs
e	_	Medical advice
At t	he	beginning of the 19th century, the need for medical personnel was high, especially with the increase in the
		sition of the Russian army. In this connection, the following measures were taken:
a		Medico-Surgical Academy to increase the annual output of military doctors
b		In Moscow in 1808 the Department of the Medical-Surgical Academy was opened
L		148

с		The clinical base is expanding
d		In the subordination of the Academy goes instrumental plant
e	*	New universities were opened (1802-1804) with medical faculties
In 1		5 Willy Y.V. Is appointed:
a		Chief Surgeon of the Academy
b		Chief military doctor
с		Chief Military Inspector of the Russian Army
d	*	Chief Military Medical Inspector
e		Headed the Medical and Surgical Academy
The		st issue of military doctors from the Moscow branch of the Medical-Surgical Academy was held in:
a		1798
b		1800
c	*	1807
d		1810
e		1812
Ya.	V. 1	Willys was one of the initiators of the publication in 1823:
a		"The General Journal of Medical Ethics"
b		"Military Medical Journal"
c		"Military Surgical Herald"
d	*	"The general journal of medical science"
e		«Abstract-medical journal»
-	801	Wilhelm-Michael (Wilhelm Mihajlovich) Richter opens:
a		Maternity hospital
b		Educational house
c		University midwifery institute
d		The midwifery institute at the educational house
e		Therapeutic department
Hor	nora	ary member of the Medical College of V.M. Richter is the author of the work, which was first published in
		n (1813-1817 y.), And then (1814-1820 y.) - on German language:
а		Moskovskie Vedomosti
b	*	History of Medicine in Russia
с		"The Dentist's Herald"
d		"Therapeutic archive"
e		None of the above
In v	view	v of the impending military events of 1812 and the transfer of the medical unit in the army to the military
		y for the management of civilian medicine was created:
а		Medical soviet
b		Medical department
с		Medical Center
d		Medical committee
e		Medical branch of the ministry
Sin		809 at the Moscow University Professor M.Ya. Mudrov reads to students next course:
а	*	Course of military hygiene
b		Course of military therapy
c		Course of military surgery
d		Course of desmurgy
e		Course of topographic anatomy
Thi		atement "An anatomist is not only useless but also harmful":
а		Zagorsky P.A.
b		Zagorsky A.P.
с		Pirogov N.I.
L		1/0

d	*	Mukhin E.O.
e		Bush I.F.
E.O). M	lukhin in his work on physiology paid attention to:
a		The nervous system as a whole
b	-	The brain
c		Gray matter of the brain
d	-	Described the intersections of nerve fibers in the medulla oblongata
e e		Cortex called the "mother of nerves"
The		ief surgeon of Golitsyn Hospital, who successfully carried out experiments to revitalize suddenly deceased
peo		
a	1	Pirogov N.I.
b		Bush I.F.
c		Mukhin E.O.
d		Loder H.I.
e e		Sapolovich Ya.O.
A d		ple and follower of I.E. Dyadkovsky, a biologist-encyclopedist. To him belong statements about evolution,
		the change in species of animals under the influence of living conditions, made earlier than the work of
		s Darwin on the origin of species (1859 y.):
a		Smelsky E.N.
u b		Lebedev K.V.
C		Kibalchik Z.N.
d		Roelier K.F.
u		Malinovsky P.P
		olstoy mentions in the novel "War and Peace" a brilliant physician-diagnostician:
a h		Charukovsky P.A Mudrova M.Ya.
b		
C 1		Sokolsky G.I.
d		Zakharyina G.A.
e		Botkina S.P.
		the epidemic of cholera (1830-1831), Russia developed guidelines for the first time, which formed the
		or practical measures to combat the epidemic. They developed by:
a		Mudrov M.Ya.
b	-	Glebov I.T
c	-	Dyadkovsky I.E.
d	-	Sokolsky G.I.
e		Mukhin E.O.
		nection with the major wars in the early 19th century, military hygiene was of particular interest. In 1813
		rk "Pocket book of military hygiene, or remarks about the preservation of the health of Russian soldiers"
was	- - -	blished by this author:
a	_	Mudrov M.Ya.
b	-	Georgin I.E.
с	_	Glebov I.T.
d		Enegolm I.I.
e		Baer K.M.
		ple and follower I.E. Dyadkovsky was one of the first in Russia to raise the issue of occupational hazards
as a		tiologic moment in the development of various diseases:
a		Malinovsky P.P.
b		Smelsky E.N.
с	*	Roelier K.F.
d		Glebov I.T
e		Lebedev K.V.

Sharkevich Danilevsky Khotovisky Lobenwein Isonatevsky Khotovisky Lobenwein Isonatevsky Khotovisky Lobenwein Isonatevsky Khotovisky Lobenwein Isonatevsky Chronic pneumonia" Theysiological development of children" Chronic pneumonia" To physical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)" The word about the necessary means to reinforce the weak infant age for reproduction in the society of our people" The diatrics To bysical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)" The word about the necessary means to reinforce the weak infant age for reproduction in the society of our people" The diatrics To bysical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)" The word about the necessary means to reinforce the weak infant age for reproduction in the society of our people" Tediatrics To bysical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)" The society of medicine Pediatrics Military therapy Military field surgery History of medicine To about ele of the face To the structure of the kidneys" the University in city. Dorpat was established by a professorial institute in: ITa's it asys and safe to the baddenial aorta with aneurysms in the inguinal region" To the structure of the kidneys" the dim of the profesor institute: Training of doctors for professoriship Itraining of doctors for professoriship Treparation of doctors for professoriship Training of doctors for professoriship Training of doctors for professoriship Training of doctors for professoriship Training of doctors for professoriship Training of doctors for professoriship Trainin		1	
Kamensky * Shamkevich Danilevsky Khotovitsky Lobenwein 1805. Snyadetsky E. For the first time described pneumonia and other childhood diseases in his work: Physiological development of children" Chronic pneumonia" * On physical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)" * The word about the necessary means to reinforce the weak infant age for reproduction in the society of our people" * Pediatrics 1814. Richter published the first 3-volume manual on: * Obstetrics Pediatrics 1814. Richter published the first 3-volume manual on: * Obstetrics Pediatrics 1814. Richter published the first 3-volume manual on: * Obstetrics Pediatrics 1814. Richter published the first 3-volume manual on: * Obstetrics Pediatrics * The more manual on the topic: * Carbuncle of the face" * About the human liver" * Is it asy and safe to the dominal aorta with aneurysms in the inguinal region" * To the structure of the kidneys" * The word about the kidneys" * The preparation of doctors for scientific activity <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Shamkevich Danilevsky Khotovirsky Lobenwein Isonakevich Danilevsky Khotovirsky Lobenwein Isonakevich Isonakevich Danilevsky			
Danilevsky Khotovirsky Lobenwein 1805. Snyadetsky E. For the first time described pneumonia and other childhood diseases in his work: "Physiological development of children" "Chronic pneumonia" "On physical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)" "The word about the necessary means to reinforce the weak infant age for reproduction in the society of pur people" "Pediatrics" "Pediatrics" Pediatrics Nilitary therapy Military field surgery Military the published the face to the placenta" "About the human liver" 'Is it easy and safe to ite the abdominal aorta with aneurysms in the inguinal region" 'To the structure of the kidneys" It the University in city. Dorpat was established by a professorial institute in: 1810 1825 * 1827 1841 he am of the proffesor institute: Training of doctors for scientiff	a 1	_	
Khotovitsky Lobenwein 1805, Snyadetsky E. For the first time described pneumonia and other childhood diseases in his work: "Physiological development of children" "Chronic pneumonia" "On physical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)" "The word about the necessary means to reinforce the weak infant age for reproduction in the society of our people" "Pediatrics "Pediatrics Pediatrics Military therapy Military field surgery History of medicine 1Ya. Mudrov in 1802 defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic: "Conspontaneous descent of the placenta" "About the human liver" "Is it casy and safe to the badominal aorta with aneurysms in the inguinal region" "On the structure of the kidneys" the University in city. Dorpat was established by a professorial institute in: 1755 1810 1825 1826 * Bay of doctors for pedagogical activity Preparation of doctors for pedagogical activity Preparation of doctors for pedagogical activity Preparation of doctors for pedagogical activity Preparation of doctors for pedag	0	_	
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	d	ж	"A complete course of applied human body anatomy"

e		"Surgical anatomy of arterial trunks and fasciae"
-		clinic N.I. Pirogov was first tested with success the action of chloroform anesthesia - on five operated.
Date		since 14.1. I nogov was first tested with success the action of emotororin anesthesia – on five operated.
a		October 16, 1846
u b	-	January 1847
c		February 7, 1847
d		February 14, 1847
u e *		December 27, 1847
Eor t		work "Surgical anatomy of arterial trunks and fasciae" N.I. Pirogov was awarded:
a		Nobel Prize
u b *		The Demidov Prize
c		Prizes of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences
d d		Prizes to them. I.V. Buyalsky
u e		Cash consideration
Eor t		first time the freezing of corpses for the purpose of anatomical research produced:
a		Mukhin E.O.
a b		Pirogov N.I.
0 C *		Buyalsky I.V.
d d	-	Gundobin N.P.
u o		Bidloo N.
Now		rection in medicine at the end of the XIX beginning of XX centuries. Gave a theory developed by IM.
		by, S.P. Botkin, I.P. Pavlov:
a	_	Humoral
a b		Cellular
c		Solidar
d		Confederal
u e *		Neurogenic
C		t chairs of embryology and histology in Russia were opened in Moscow and St. Petersburg universities in:
	_	1840
a b		1852
0 C *		1864
d		1870
	_	1879
e The (hor of one of the first textbooks in Russia on pathological anatomy:
	_	Pirogov N.I.
a b *		Nikiforov M.N.
0		Polunin A.I.
c d		Pashutin V.V.
u o		Rudnev M.M.
v v		ashutin was the founder of the first national school of:
		Histologists
a h		Embryologists
b C		Physiologists
c d	_	Pathologists
a e *		0
C		Pathophysiologists shutin called the "philosophy of whole medicine":
a b *		Pathological anatomy Pathological physiology
b *	_	
c d		Anatomy Physiology
d o		Physiology
e	-	Biology 152

For	T	first time the course of general and experimental pathology in Russia was read at Moscow University by:
a		Pashutin V.V.
b		Botkin S.P.
c		Bogomolets A.A.
d		Polunin A.I.
e		Rudnev M.M.
Ivar	nov	sky D.I. Became the founder of a new direction in microbiology of immunology:
a		Aseptics
b	*	Virology
с		Experimental microbiology
d		Pathological microbiology
e		None of the above
In 1	860) y. Sechenov M.I. Defended his doctoral dissertation on:
a	*	"Materials for the future physiology of alcoholic intoxication"
b		"About alcoholic paralysis"
с		"On reflexes of the brain"
d		"On Occupational Health"
e		"On the issue of the coronary circulation of the heart"
In 1	863	3 y. Sechenov M.I. Made a discovery that first demonstrated that without it the integrative activity of the
		nervous system is inconceivable:
a		Vegetative process
b		Excitation process
с	-	Braking process
d		Process of integration
e	1	Recourse process
"Th		ngenious wave of Russian scientific thought" called this work of Sechenov M.I., Pavlov I.P.:
a		Elements of Thought
b		"Reflexes of the brain"
с		"An attempt to reduce the origin of psychic phenomena to physiological bases"
d		"An attempt to introduce physiological bases into mental processes"
e		"To whom and how to develop psychology"
	e au	thor of the theory of parabiosis, which initiated the electrophysiology as a special branch of physiological
scie		
-		Ukhtomsky A.A.
b		Sechenov I.M.
c		Vvedensky N.E.
d	_	Samoylov A.F.
e		Verigo B.F.
-		ntral problem of the national physiology of the XIX century, which provided the foremost place in world
		ogy:
a		Physiology of the nervous system
b		Physiology of blood gases and gas exchange
c		Physiology of labor
d	-	Electrophysiology
e e		Physiology of nutrition
-		eator of the materialist doctrine of higher nervous activity:
a		Sechenov I.M.
a b		Botkin S.P
c	\vdash	Yakubovich N.M
c d	-	Pavlov I.P.
u e		Ovsyannikov F.V.
U	L	153

In t	ne l	aboratory of Botkin S.P., Pavlov I.P. Completed his doctoral thesis:
a	*	«Centrifugal nerves of the heart»
b		"Lectures on the work of the main digestive glands"
c		"About the absorption of fat in the bowels"
d		"Materials for the physiology of metamorphosis"
e		"Materials on the physiology of adipose tissue"
Bas	ed	on the thesis "for the natural scientist - everything in the method" Pavlov IP Introduced to the practice:
a		Natural observation
b		Analysis
c		Synthesis
d	*	Chronic experiment
e		Conditioned reflex
"	in	recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, which allowed us to change and expand our
kno	wle	edge in this field" in 1904 Pavlov I.P Was awarded by:
a		The Demidov Prize
b		Medals of. Lomonosov
с		The N.I. Pirogova prize
d	*	Nobel Prize
e		Titles of the professor
Sin	ce	1878 for 10 years the physiological laboratory at the clinic, headed by the joint venture Botkin, was in
cha	rge	by:
a		Botkin S.S.
b		Obraztsov V.P.
c		Osipov E.A.
d		Botkin E.S.
e	*	Pavlov I.P.
''Th	e st	tudy of man and its surrounding nature in their interaction with a view to preventing disease, to heal or to
alle	via	te is the branch of human activity that is known under the general name of medicine" - this definition was
give		o medicine by:
а		Pavlov I.P.
b		Obraztsov V.P.
с		Botkin S.P.
d		Sechenov I.M.
e		Pirogov N.I.
The	bi	g contribution Botkin SP Contributed to the development of community health care:
а		Training of students in an outpatient clinic
b		Destruction of the gap between servicing of inpatient and outpatient hospitals
c		The introduction of "Duma Doctors" in St. Petersburg
d	*	The introduction in St. Petersburg of school-sanitary doctors
e		Pharmacy transformation
		ost eminent Russian clinician, contemporary of S.P. Botkin, a student of IF. Inozemtseva, headed and
mul	tipl	ied the traditions of the Moscow Clinical School of Physicians:
a		Ostroumov A.A.
b		Mudrov M.Ya.
c		Myasnikov A.L
d	*	Zakharyin G.A.
e		Vishnevsky A.V.
The	un	iversity statute of 1863 forbade women to cross the threshold of higher educational institutions, and only
one	_	man was enrolled in the Academy for a year before the ban:
a		Obrucheva-Bokova-Sechenova M.A.
b		Suslova N.P.
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с		Relative L.A.
d		Kashevarova V.A.
e		Bakunina E.M
Ap		tice S.P. Botkin, professor at Kiev University, founder of the Kiev Therapeutic School:
a	· · · · ·	Strazhesko N.D.
b	*	Obraztsov V.P.
с		Popel L.V.
d		Sirotinin V.P.
e		Sokolov N.I.
S.P	. Bo	otkin held a high social position, which helped him improve the quality of medical work in St. Petersburg
hos		
a		Medic of emperor
b		Medic of empress
с		The vowel of the St. Petersburg City Duma
d		Honorary guardian of all city hospitals and an alms-house
e		Chairman of the Society of Russian Doctors
The		ginal method of direct percussion of the thoracic and abdominal cavities with one finger to determine the
		recise boundaries of the organs developed by:
a		Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.
с		Popov L.V.
d		Obraztsov V.P.
e		Sirotin V.P.
A d	leep	methodical sliding palpation of the abdominal organs suggested:
a	-	Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.
с	-	Popov L.V.
d		Obraztsov V.P.
e		Sokolov N.I.
Cla	ssic	al description of the clinical picture of coronary artery thrombosis, which initiated the intravital diagnosis
		cardial infarction made:
a	ľ	Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.
с		Sokolov N.I
d	*	Obraztsov V.P.
e		Sirotinin V.P.
In F	Russ	sia, the first independent department of children's diseases in the Moscow, its founder:
a	1	Radetsky I.I.
b		Gundobin N.P.
с		Bystrov N.I.
d	-	Tolsky N.A.
e	-	Filatov N.F.
		st Russian society of pediatric physicians was established in:
a		1861
u b	1	1870
с	1	1876
d	*	1885
e e	1	1897
-	liatr	ics "General and Private Therapy of Childhood" (1896), and "Peculiarities of Childhood" (1906) entered
		d fund of national and world medicine. Author:
a	-	Filatov N.F.
	1	155

b	*	Gundobin N.P.
C		Speransky G.S.
d		Tolsky N.A.
u		Sokolov D.A.
		e robe as a professional doctor's uniform was offered by a pediatrician:
		Filatov N.F.
a h		Gundobin N.P.
b		
C		Speransky G.S.
d		Tolsky N.A.
e		Sokolov D.A.
		ng of gynecology as an independent discipline was introduced in Russia by:
a 1		Florinsky V.M.
b		A.Krasovskim A.Ya.
c		Keter A.A.
d		Snegirev V.F.
e		Gromov S.A.
		te of the Demidov Prize of the highest award for scientific achievements, the only one who received this
awa		4 times:
a		Sechenov I.M.
b		Botkin S.P.
с		Sklifosovsky N.V.
d		Pirogov N.I.
e		Pavlov I.P.
		t medicine, but the administration plays a major role in helping the wounded and sick in the theater of war"
– be		ved:
a	-	Botkin S.P.
b		Dubovitsky P.A.
c		Pirogov N.I.
d		Sklifosovsky N.V.
e		Pavlov I.P.
The	Ru	ssian Red Cross Society was established in St. Petersburg in:
а		1854
b		1856
с		1861
d		1864
e	*	1867
An	im	portant role in the formation of hygiene in Russia as a scientific discipline and a special branch of practical
		was played by the withdrawal from 1865 of a special edition of:
а		"Archive of Forensic Medicine and Public Hygiene"
b		"A Guide to Hygiene"
с		"Bulletin of Public Hygiene, Judicial and Practical Medicine"
d		Collection of works on forensic medicine, forensic psychiatry, public hygiene
e	*	Journal of Health
-		or public organization dealing with hygiene in prerevolutionary Russia, founded in 1877:
a		The Moscow Hygienic Society
u b		Chair of Hygiene of the Military Medical Academy
c		Pirogov Society of Doctors
d		Russian Society for the Protection of Public Health
e e	1	Epidemiological Society
-		under of the first Russian hygienic school:
a		Archangelsky G.I.
a	L	Archangelsky 0.1.

b	*	Dobroslavin A.P.
c		Erisman F.F.
d		Gyubner U.U.
e		Shmelev M.M.
-		tivities of the Society of Russian Doctors in memory of N.I. Pirogov and his congresses. The first congress
		lace in:
a		1881
a b		1883
0	*	1885
2	-	1888
d		1890
e	1	
	hat i	s the Russian surgeon who developed the Novocaine blockade technique named after his name?
a 1		S.P. Botkin
b		V.F. Voyno-Yasenetsky
C 1	*	N.I. Pirogov
d	*	A.V. Vishnevsky
e		N.N. Burdenko
		became the scientific basis of blood transfusion?
a	*	Discovering of blood groups
b		Creation of special blood purification systems
c		Creation of special equipment
d		Overcoming religious prejudices
e		Obtaining patents for new methods
	whi	ch country was the first Institute of Blood Transfusion founded?
a		England
b		France
с		Germany
d	*	the USSR
e	Ļ	USA
	ho is	s the founder of the antiseptic method in surgery?
a		N. Pirogov
b	*	J. Lister
С		I. Pavlov
d		S. Yudin
e		N. Burdenko
W	hat s	substance did the English doctor J. Lister use to cure the infection?
a		Alcohol
b		Lysol
С	*	Carbolic acid
d		Hydrogen peroxide
e		Chloramine
W	ho is	s the founder of topographic anatomy in the Russian Empire?
a		I. Buyalsky
b		S. Botkin
с	*	N. Pirogov
d		I. Pavlov
e		I. Mechnikov
Na	me	the Russian doctor who is the founder of theoretical anatomy and the science of physical education:
a		N. Sklifosovsky
b		F. Erisman
c	*	P. Lesgaft
d		N. Pirogov

e		T. Lovitz
	ho i	s the founder of military surgery in France?
a	*	D. Larray
b		L. Paster
c		A. Pare
d		N. Pirogov
e u		Sh. Laveran
-	ho i	s the founder of military field surgery in the Russian Empire?
a		L. Paster
a b	*	N. Pirogov
		N. Sklifosovsky
c d		A. Dobroslavin
		J. Zhilber
e W	ho i	s called the "father of Polish surgery and obstetrics"?
		E. Bogdanovsky
a h	*	
b		R. Chervyachkovsky K. Grum-Grzhimailo
C	-	
d		S. Spasokukotsky
e		N. Pirogova
W	ho f	irst introduced the term "political arithmetic"?
a		N. Semashko
b		D. Graunt
С	*	W. Petty
d		F. Erisman
e		S. Botkin
W	1	does the term "political arithmetic" mean in modern understanding?
а	*	Demographic statistics
b		Medical Cybernetics
c		Forensic Medicine
d		Math modeling
e		Evidence-Based Medicine
Ho	ow v	vas demographic statistics originally called?
а		Human counting
b	*	Political arithmetic
с		Statistical demography
d		Demographics in figures
e		Statistical arithmetic
		nethods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Formation of clinical medical disciplines. Who is the
fou	unde	er of the auscultation method using a stethoscope?
a		L. Auenbrugger
b		J. Zhilber
с	*	R. Laannek
d		Hippocrates
e		Sh. Laveran
W	hat	is the main achievement of the Austrian doctor L. Auenbrugger?
a		The founder of pathological anatomy
b	*	The founder of the method of percussion
с		The founder of clinical pharmacology
d		The founder of purulent surgery
e		The founder of cavitary surgery
Na	ime	the disease for which P. Erlich at the beginning of the 20th century used salvarsan (preparation "606")
		co-salvarsan ("914"):

a		Cardiac dystrophy
b		Gonorrhea
с	*	Syphilis
d		Chlamydia
e		Flu
Do	octor	S. Ganemann is famous for?
a		The founder of the theory of immunity
b	*	The founder of homeopathy
с		The founder of allopath
d		The founder of chemotherapy
e		Opened the causative agent of syphilis
W	hat	is the name of the doctor who, having carried out experiments with the antimalarial drug quinine,
de	velo	ped a fundamentally new treatment system – homeopathy?
а		N. Pirogov
b		I. Mechnikov
с		N. Kravkov
d		Vladimir Ivanovich Dal
e	*	S. Ganemann
Na	me	the Russian therapist of the first half of the XIX century, the author of the "Words about the way to teach
		arn medicine practical "
а		N. Ostroumov
b	*	M. Mudrov
с		G. Zakharin
d		S. Botkin
e		N. Filatov
Na	me	the Russian clinician of the XIX century - the founder of the largest therapeutic school and functional
		l and experimental direction:
а		N. Ostroumov
b		M. Mudrov
с		G. Zakharin
d	*	S. Botkin
e		N. Kravkov
W	hat i	s the founder of scientific obstetrics, pediatrics and pharmacognosy in the Russian Empire?
а		N. Pirogov
b	*	N. Maksimovich-Ambodik
с		A. Pare
d		V. Bekhterev
e		Z. Freud
W	ho i	s the founder of surgical gynecology in the Russian Empire?
a		N. Pirogov
b		N. Maksimovich-Ambodik
c		A. Pare
d		V. Bekhterev
e	*	A. Keter
	ho i	s the founder of the theory of psychoanalysis?
a		A. Kozhevnikov
b		S. Botkin
c		V. Bekhterev
d	*	Z. Freud
e		I. Pavlov
_	here	was the first neurological department in the world opened?
a	*	In Salpetriere Hospital near Paris
	L	

b		At the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg
c		In a psychiatric clinic at the Moscow University
d		At the Clinical Hospital of Vilnius University
e		At the University of Paris, the Order of the Jesuits
	ho i	s the founder of neuropathology in the Russian Empire?
a	*	A. Kozhevnikov
b		S. Botkin
с		N. Pirogov
d		F. Erisman
e		V. Snegirev
Na	me	the scientist, on the initiative of which the Institute for the Study of the Brain and Mental Activity and
		ycho neurological Laboratory was founded in the Russian Empire
a		A. Kozhevnikov
b		S. Botkin
с		I. Pavlov
d	*	V. Bekhterev
e		J. Sharko
Na	me	the German pharmacist, who, during the experiments on the decomposition of opium, received
		ine; Checked his action on the dogs, and then in experiments on himself set the size of the dose necessary
to	obta	ain the desired effect:
a		L. Paster
b	*	F. Sertürner
с		M. Orfila
d		K. Landsteiner
e		R. Ross
Wł	ho i	s the founder of modern native pharmacology?
a		S. Yudin
b	*	N. Kravkov
c		L. Paster
d		N. Pirogov
e		I. Mechnikov
On	ı wh	ose initiative was the International Red Cross Society established?
a		Russian surgeon N. Pirogov
b	*	Swiss philanthropist A. Dunana
c		Orthodox Church
d		The Catholic Church
e		Jewish Charitable Society
		an English nurse who, with a group of assistants, assisted wounded English soldiers during the Crimean
Wa	ar:	
a		S. Sanders
b		E. Kubler-Ross
С		Mother Theresa
d		A. Lesnevskaya
e	*	F. Nightingale
		4, Geneva signed the first intergovernmental Geneva Convention on the Amelioration of the Condition of
	e Wo	ounded and Sick in Armed Forces. This was the first document of
a 1	1	International Military Medical Law
b	*	International Humanitarian Law
C		International Public Health Law
d		International Code of Ethics
e		International Surgical Law
Na	me	our compatriot naturalist who organized the sanatorium, developed a technique for treating nervous

diseases by electric shock, used kumys-treatment(treatment with milk like drink), light therapy, gymnastics, mineral water: K. Gibenthal a S. Yundsil b F. Rymkevich с J. Narkiewicz-Jodko d * V. Gerbersky e What scientific problem was studied by the doctor T. Kuodis? Plastic surgery, osteoplasty a * Effect of hypothermia on the body b

c Pathological anatomy of cholera

dCellular pathologyeDemographic Security Issues

Name the Russian scientist, who in his work "On the reproduction and preservation of the Russian people" pointed to the significant medical and social problems and negative demographic trends in Russia in the 18-th century:

a		N.I. Pirogov
b		S.P. Botkin
с		D.I. Mendeleev
d	*	M.V. Lomonosov
e		I.I. Mechnikov
W	hat i	institutions were established in the Russian Empire under Catherine II to unite public charity and medical
car	re?	
a	*	Orders of public charity
b		Hospices
c		Charitable hospitals
d		Monastic hospitals
e		Shelters-almshouses
Th	e H	ospital funds, which were created in factories in the early 20th century, were an element of
a		Private medicine
b		State medicine
c	*	Insurance medicine
d		Rural Medicine
e		Zemstvo medicine
W	hat t	form of organization of medical care arose in the Russian Empire after the state reform of 1864?
a		Insurance medicine
b	*	Zemskaya medicine
c		Private medicine
d		Orders of public charity
e		Provincial medical boards
W	ho t	became the director of the first in the Russian Empire hospital school?
a		Doctor S. Botkin
b	*	Doctor N. Bedloo
c		Professor N. Pirogov
d		Boyarin B. Godunov
e		Academician I. Buyalsky
		educational institution, related to the training of medical personnel, was established under the project of
M.	.V. I	Lomonosov?
	1	

с	Petersburg Medical-Surgical Academy

d Feldsher School in Moscow

0		Obstetric Academy				
e Co	uld	Id women in Russia before the XIX century. Free to receive higher medical and pharmaceutical education				
	in universities?					
T	umv					
a h	*	Yes, regardless of class membership No, regardless of class membership				
b						
C 1		Only representatives of the nobility				
d		Only the daughters of the landlords				
e		Only people from the common people				
		mong the women doctors for the first time received a higher medical education directly in the Russian				
1	npire					
a		Z. Tusnolobova-Marchenko				
b		A. Lesnevskaya				
c		N. Suslova				
d		S. Rusetskaya				
e	*	V. Kashevarova-Rudneva				
Wh	10 a	mong the women doctors has received a higher medical education for the first time?				
a		S. Rusetskaya				
b		Z. Ermolieva				
c	*	N. Suslova				
d		Z. Tusnolobova-Marchenko				
e		A. Lesnevskaya				
Wh	no fi	irst introduced the concept of "allergy" in 1906?				
a		T. Sidengam				
b	*	C. Pirque				
c		P. Erlich				
d		H. Cushing				
e		T. Mor				
Na	me	the scientist who created antidiphtheria and tetanus antitetra and has developed a method of active				
	immunization against diphtheria:					
a		A. Calmette				
b		Sh. Mantu				
с		B. Shik				
d		K. von Pirke				
e	*	E. von Behring				
Wł	10 d	eveloped the electrocardiography method?				
a		A. Shvetser				
b		Sh. Laveran				
c	*	V. Einthoven				
d		N. Pirogov				
e e		N. Semashko				
-	nat i	s the main achievement of W. Einthoven?				
a	1at 1 *	Electrocardiography				
a b		Penicillin				
c		Radioactivity				
d d		CT scan				
		Vaccination				
e Wi						
1	141 6	era in the history of science began on October 4, 1957?				
a h		Transplantation Piotoshnology				
b		Biotechnology				
C d	*	Pharmacological Server				
d	Ť	Space				
e		Genetic				

W	ho i	s the first doctor cosmonaut?
a		N. Kravkov
b		N. Semashko
c	*	B. Egorov
d		Y. Gagarin
e		M. Cvet
	ho i	s the founder of eugenics?
		T. Morgan
a b		V. Bekhterev
c		N. Koltsov
d		N. Konsov N. Vavilov
e u	*	F. Galton
		the country, which in the 1920s. Led the world's genetic science:
	me	USA
a b		United Kingdom
	*	The USSR
C		
d		Germany
e N.		France
	.me *	the founder of medical genetics in the USSR:
a	*	S. Davidenkov
b		N. Vavilov
c		A. Fleming
d		A. Vishnevsky
e		V. Filatov
	me	the scientist, the discovery of which was the beginning of DNA expertise in forensic science:
a	.14	T. Morgan
b	*	A. Jeffreys
c		G. Mendel
d		S. Davidenkov
e		N. Vavilov
W	ho l	ed the scientific project of Dolly's lamb cloning?
a		S. Davidenkov
b		S. Tonegawa
с		F. Senger
d	*	I. Wilmouth
e		F. Krik
W	hat (did the English scientist A. Fleming open?
a		Natural radioactivity
b	*	Penicillin
с		Vaccine for anthrax
d		Streptomycin
e		Anabiosis
W	ho r	eceived the first penicillin in the USSR?
a		N.P. Kravkov
b		M. Sklodowska-Curie
c	*	Z.V. Ermolieva
d		A. Fleming
e		M.V. Lomonosov
Na		the discovery of the German scientist G. Domagka:
a	*	Antimicrobial action of protonzyl
b		Properties of malarial plasmodia
с		Penicillin

d		Curare poison		
e u		Insulin		
-	hich	The medicine opened in 1938 the epoch of sulfanilamide preparations?		
a		No-spa		
b		Salvarsan		
c		Penicillin		
d	*	Sulfapyridine		
		Analgin		
e In	10/	14, Z. Vaxman synthesized streptomycin in the United States. Thus, for the first time mankind has		
		ed an effective medicinal product for the treatment of		
		Malaria		
a b				
	*	cancer Tuberculosis		
C				
d		Tropical Fever		
e		AIDS		
	ime	the discovery of American scientists J. Solk and A. Sabin:		
a		Penicillin		
b	*	Vaccine against poliomyelitis		
С		Vaccine against rabies		
d		Insulin		
e		Contraceptive pill		
W		did the Canadian scientists F. Banting and J. McLeod develop?		
a	*	Technology of obtaining and using insulin		
b		The method of vaccination against smallpox		
с		Principle of antibiotic therapy of plague		
d		Anti-rabies vaccine		
e		The treatment of alcohol dependence		
Na	ime	the Russian scientist, who in 1901 developed a technique for obtaining from the pancreas a drug for the		
tre	atm	ent of diabetes mellitus:		
a		N. Lunin		
b		I. Mechnikov		
c		I. Pavlov		
d	*	N. Sobolevz		
e		M. Mudrov		
Na	me	the Russian scientist - the founder of vitaminology:		
а	*	N. Lunin		
b		I. Mechnikov		
с		I. Pavlov		
d		N. Pirogov		
e		F. Erisman		
W	ho f	irst introduced the term "hormone" into scientific circulation?		
а		H. Cushing		
b		Sh. Brown-Secar		
c		F. Drinker		
d	*	E. Starling		
e		A. Fleming		
-	hor	an be considered the "father" of the first contraceptive pill?		
a	*	H. Pincus		
b		I. Pavlov		
c	$\left - \right $	T. Lovitz		
d	$\left - \right $	H. Wells		
e e	$\left - \right $	A. Fleming		
U		13.110111115		

W	What did the Soviet surgeons V. Shamov and S. Yudin develop?			
a		Apparatus for artificial ventilation		
b		Methods of kidney transplantation		
с	*	Procedure for transfusion of cadaveric blood		
d		Method of corneal transplantation		
e		The procedure for the synthesis of penicillin		
	ho c	conducted the world's first heart transplantation surgery?		
a		N. Amosov		
b		V. Demikhov		
c	*	K. Barnard		
d		S. Bryukhonenko		
e u		N. Pirogov		
-	ho f	irst introduced the term "intensive care"?		
a	*	V. Negovsky		
b		N. Pirogov		
		N. Burdenko		
c d		S. Yudin		
-		F. Drinker		
e W				
		infectious disease was completely eliminated on the Earth Globe in the 20th century due to international		
	opei	ration?		
a 1		Flu		
b		Cholera		
c		Plague		
d		AIDS		
e	*	Smallpox		
W		n infectious disease was first officially registered in 1977 in New York?		
a	*	AIDS		
b		Asiatic cholera		
С		Syphilis		
d		Chlamydia		
e		Plague		
		caused the large number of congenital malformations in Germany and other European countries in the		
	<u>60-s</u>			
a		Emission to the atmosphere of harmful chemical compounds		
b		Unfavorable radiation		
C	*	The drug thalidomide, which had a teratogenic effect		
d		Pregnant women in a state of constant stress		
e		Irregular nutrition of pregnant women		
W	hich	scientist was the first to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine?		
a		K. Rentgen		
b				
-	*	A. Bering		
c	*	A. Bering R. Koh		
	*	A. Bering		
c d e		A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov		
c d e Na	ime	A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize		
c d e Na lau		A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize te:		
c d e Na lau a	ime	A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize te: N. Pirogov		
c d e Na lau a b	ume	A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize te: N. Pirogov N. Pirogov		
c d e Na lau a b c	ime	A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize te: N. Pirogov N. Pirogov A. Shvetser		
c d Na lau a b c d	ume	A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize te: N. Pirogov N. Pirogov A. Shvetser S. Yudin		
c d e Na lau a b c d e	ume ureau *	A. Bering R. Koh I. Pavlov I. Mechnikov a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize te: N. Pirogov N. Pirogov A. Shvetser		

"hı	uma	nitarian work on several continents"?
a	umu	The League of nations
b		World Health Organization
c		International Society of the Red Cross
d	*	"Doctors Without Borders"
e u		UNESCO
	hiah	organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize three times?
		"Doctors Without Borders"
a h	*	International Committee of the Red Cross
b		
C		World Health Organization
d		International Sanitary Committee
e		"Doctors of the world for the prevention of nuclear war"
	hat 1	nternational medical organization was established after the First World War in 1923?
a	.11	International Organization of the Red Cross
b	*	Organization of Health of the League of Nations
с		World Health Organization
d		International Sanitary Committee
e		World Medical Association
		international medical organization was established after the Second World War in 1948 under the
aus	- 1	es of the United Nations?
a	*	World Health Organization
b		International Organization of the Red Cross
с		International Sanitary Committee
d		Organization of Health of the League of Nations
e		World Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
W	hat i	s the main goal of the World Health Organization?
a		Material support of the participating countries
b	*	Achievement by all peoples of the highest possible level of health
c		Sanitary and educational work
d		Introduction of new methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention
e		Search for medicines that could save humanity from all diseases
W	orld	Health Day is celebrated every year on 7 April because
a		On this day, the eradication of smallpox was officially announced
b	*	This is the day of ratification of the Charter of the World Health Organization
с		This is the day when it was decided to establish the World Health Organization
d		This is the day when the first diagnosis of AIDS
e		This is the start date of the Nuremberg Trials
W	hich	institution was established in the USSR in 1918 to manage health care?
a		Ministry of Health
b	*	People's Commissariat of Health Care
с		The People's Ministry of Health of Workers
d		People's Ministry of Health
e		People's Commissariat for Disease Control
W	ho b	ecame the first People's Commissar of Health in the RSSR?
а	*	N. Semashko
b		Z. Soloviev
с		S. Kirov
d		M. Barsukov
e		S. Ordzhonikidze
W	ho b	ecame the first People's Commissar of Health of the USSR?
a		N. Amosov
b		N. Semashko
L		

с	*	G. Kamininsky			
d		E. Chazov			
e e		M. Barsukov			
-	hat i	at international award were awarded to 30 nurses of the USSR who participated in the Great Patriotic War?			
a		The Red Cross Medal			
b	*	Florence Nightingale Medal			
c		Order of the Nurse-Hero			
d		Order of the Legion of Honor			
u e		Order of the purple heart			
-	ho f	irst introduced the term "deontology"?			
		F. Gaaz			
a b	*	I. Bentham			
		A. Shvetser			
C d					
d		Hippocrates			
e N.		N. Pirogov			
	me	the doctor who in the XVIII century. Translated into Russian "Oath of Hippocrates"			
a 1		A.P. Chekhov			
b	4	S.P. Botkin			
С	*	M.Ya. Mudrov			
d		I.I. Mechnikov			
e		N.I. Pirogov			
W	ho i	s the founder of penitentiary (prison) medicine in the Russian Empire?			
a		F. Erisman			
b		M. Mudrov			
С	*	F. Gaaz			
d		N. Pirogov			
e		S. Botkin			
Na	me	the Russian doctor and public figure of the XIX century, whose motto was "Hurry to do good":			
a		A. Chekhov			
b	*	F. Gaaz			
с		N. Pirogov			
d		S. Botkin			
e		G. Zakharin			
Wl	hat	document formed the basis of medical ethics in the Russian Empire in the XIX - early XX century?			
a		Prayer of Russian doctors			
b		Oath of the doctor of the Russian Empire			
с	*	Faculty promise of Russian doctors			
d		Oath of Hippocrates			
e		Oath of Russian doctors			
Wl	hich	direction of medical ethics is a direct consequence of scientific and technological progress?			
a	*	Biomedical Ethics			
b		Scientific and Medical Ethics			
c		Ethical Medicine			
d		Technogenic Ethics			
e		Scientific Ethics and Philosophy			
Wl	ho f	irst introduced the term "bioethics"?			
a		A. Shvetser			
b		S. Sanders			
с	*	V. R. Potter			
d		N. Semashko			
e		Mother Theresa			
W	hat	document did the General Assembly of the Council of Europe adopt in 1993?			
		y <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u>			

a		International Medical and Ethical Declaration			
b	*	"Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being in Connection with			
		the Application of the Achievements in Biology and Medicine"			
с		Covenant on International Cooperation in Health Care			
d		Uniform norms of international pharmaceutical legislation			
e		Oath of Hippocrates (in new edition)			
-	fus	al of medical measures prolonging a patient's life, which can not be revived, is			
a	1450	Resuscitation			
b		Active euthanasia			
	*	Passive euthanasia			
C					
d		Anesthetic			
e		Terminal anesthesia			
Th	e in	troduction of high doses of drugs to stop the suffering (and life) of hopeless patients is			
a		Resuscitation			
b	*	Active euthanasia			
с		Passive euthanasia			
d		Anesthetic			
e		Terminal anesthesia			
W	ho f	irst used the term "euthanasia" in his works for the first time?			
a		A. Shvetser			
b		Hippocrates			
с	*	F. Bacon			
d		N. Semashko			
e		M. Lomonosov			
-	stitu	tions in which volunteers provide the necessary medical care and care for the hopelessly sick, facilitate			
		uffering with personal participation, help them to find peace of mind and live worthy of their time and			
		leath - this is			
a		Almshouse			
b		University clinics			
_	*	Hospices			
c d		L			
d		Nursing home			
e		Rural hospitals			
	no 1	s the founder of the modern hospice movement?			
a		Fabiola			
b	*	S. Sanders			
с		A. Shvetser			
d		Mother Theresa			
e		A. Nobel			
		s the author of the words: "If a person can not be cured - this does not mean that nothing else can be done			
for	r hir				
a	*	S. Sanders			
b		N. Pirogov			
с		S. Botkin			
d		N. Suslova			
e		A. Shvetser			
W	hat i	is the historical prototype of modern hospices?			
a		Health Insurance Funds			
b	*	Monastic hospitals			
c		Sanatoriums			
d		Balneological centers			
e u		Rest houses			
-	ho 4	First raised the question of the doctor's responsibility for living the last days of the patient's life with			
VV.	who may raised the question of the doctor's responsionity for nying the last days of the patient's life with				

die	mita	y, without fear and torment?
a	sinty	A. Dunan
b		Mother Theresa
c		S. Sanders
d	*	E. Kubler-Ross
e e		A. Shvetser
-	hot	is the name of the healthcare field designed to improve the quality of life of patients with various
		gical forms of chronic diseases, mainly at the terminal stage of development in a situation where the
		ilities for specialized treatment are limited or exhausted?
a	5510	Rehabilitation medicine
a b	*	Palliative Medicine
		Alternative Medicine
C J		
d		Not traditional medicine
e		Humanitarian medicine
		the doctor of the Renaissance, who proposed as a symbol of medicine a burning candle and the motto
	hini	ng Others, Burning":
a		L. da Vinci
b	*	N. Tulp
с		A. Vezaliy
d		L. Paster
e		T. Paracelsus
Th	e m	ain achievement of the English physician, physiologist and embryologist W. Garvey:
a		Developed a vaccine against smallpox
b	*	He calculated and experimentally substantiated the theory of blood circulation
с		Invented a thermo scope
d		Discovered penicillin
e		The founder of neurology
		the scientist, who in his theological book "Restoration of Christianity" for the first time in Europe
des	scrił	bed a small circle of blood circulation:
a		A. Vezaliy
b	*	M. Servet
с		N. Pirogov
d		I. Zemmeweys
e		A. Pare
De	tern	nine the contribution of the Spanish philosopher-theologian and the doctor M. Serve to the development
		licine and physiology:
a		He calculated and experimentally substantiated the theory of blood circulation
b		He created the doctrine of higher nervous activity
c		For the first time in Europe, described reflexes
d		For the first time in Europe, described the mechanism of the gastrointestinal tract
e	*	For the first time in Europe, described the small circle of blood circulation
-	ho i	s the author of the postulate "Everything is poison, and everything is a cure. A single dose makes the
		nce either poison or medicine? "
a		Leonardo da Vinci
b		N. Tulp
c		A. Vezaliy
d		L. Paster
e e	*	T. Paracelsus
-		in the opinion of the Swiss scientist T. Paracelsus, makes the substance a poison or a medicine?
a	liat,	Degree of cleanliness of the hands of the pharmacist
a b	*	Dose
c	-	The utensils in which the medicine is manufactured and stored

d		Form mortar and pestle		
e e		Chemical incompatibility of components		
-	ho	according to the Swiss scientist T. Paracelsus, should not be a doctor?		
a		A cynic, a lyricist		
b	*	The torturer, the executioner, the servant of the executioner		
c		Christian		
d		The ascetic		
e e		Philosopher		
-	ho f	formulated the first scientifically grounded concept of the spread of infectious diseases - the "doctrine of		
		ion"?		
a	littug	A. Vezaliy		
b		L. Paster		
c	*	J. Fracastreau		
d		L. da Vinci		
e		R. Koh		
-	me	the doctor who suggested the name "infectious diseases"		
a		J. Fracastreau		
b	*	K. Guelfand		
c		R. Koh		
d		L. Paster		
e e		A. Vezaliy		
	ho i	s the founder of "humane surgery"?		
a		N. Sklifosovsky		
b		A. Vezaliy		
c	*	A. Pare		
d		N. Pirogov		
e e		D. Larray		
-	hat i	is the essence of "humane surgery", the founder of which is the French surgeon A. Pare?		
a		To prevent complications, wounds were cauterized with a red-hot iron		
b		The patient was nursed by nurses		
c		To prevent complications, gunshot wounds were poured with boiling oil		
d	*	For the treatment of wounds, clean dressings impregnated with medical balm		
e e		Application of anesthesia and anesthesia to reduce pain		
	ho i	s the founder of occupational pathology and occupational health as a branch of scientific medicine?		
a	*	B. Ramazzini		
b		Vesaliy		
c		K. Galen		
d		G. Burhaave		
e e		F. Erisman		
	hat 1	radiation was discovered in 1895 by K. Rentgen and named after him "X-ray radiation"?		
a	*	X-rays		
b		A-radiation		
c		β-radiation		
d		α-radiation		
e e		Ultraviolet		
-	hat 4	era in the history of surgery began in 1846?		
a	lat	Antiseptic		
a b		Microbiological		
c	*	Anesthetic		
d		Scientific and technical		
u e		Antibacterial		
-	hat •	substance was first used for anesthesia in an operation that marked the beginning of an anesthetic era?		
** 1	in an operation and metalestation and metalestation and maneed the beginning of an allosthetic of a.			

a		Nitrous oxide			
b	*	Ether			
c		Chloroform			
d		Novocaine			
e u		Cocaine			
-	Determine the contribution to medicine of the American dentist U. Morton:				
a		The founder of children's dentistry			
b		Published a paper on the application of the stethoscope			
c	*	For the first time he conducted a successful public operation under ether anesthesia			
d		Developed dentures			
e		Described methods of antiseptics and asepsis in surgery and dentistry			
	hat	substance for anesthesia in 1847 was applied by the Scottish obstetrician and surgeon J. Simpson?			
a	nat i	Nitrous oxide			
b		Ether			
c	*	Chloroform			
d		Novocaine			
e u		Morphine			
-	whi	ch country was the first Institute of Blood Transfusion founded?			
a	wm	England			
a b		France			
-		Germany			
c d	*	the USSR			
e e	-	USA			
-	ho i	s the founder of the antiseptic method in surgery?			
		N. Pirogov			
a b	*	J. Lister			
-		I. Pavlov			
c d		N. Burdenko			
e e		I. Zemmeweys			
-	hat	substance did the English doctor J. Lister use to fight the infection?			
	nat i	Alcohol			
a b		Lysol			
-	*	Carbolic acid			
c d	-	Hydrogen peroxide			
-		Chloramine			
e W	l hoi	ntroduced methods of antiseptics and asepsis into obstetrics and gynecology?			
a		N. Pirogov			
a b	*	I. Zemmeweys			
	-	I. Pavlov			
c d		A. Vishnevsky			
e e		L. Mercado			
-	 hat [:]	is the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology?			
	nat .	K. Galen			
a b	*	L. Paster			
		S. Botkin			
c d		J. Corvizar			
e e	+	N. Pirogov			
-	l ho c	reated the rabies vaccine?			
		E. Jenner			
a b	*	L. Paster			
	·	F. Erisman			
c d		I. Mechnikov			
u	I				

e		P. Kox		
Wł	hat i	is the main achievement of the English doctor, poet, musician, botanist, ornithologist E. Jenner?		
a		The founder of thoracic surgery		
b	*	The first in Europe was to vaccinate against smallpox		
с		Founded the Botanical Garden		
d		Introduced into the clinical medicine stethoscope		
e		Created a vaccine against rabies		
Wł	ho is	s the founder of scientific bacteriology?		
a		L. Paster		
b		T. Kuodis		
с		I. Mechnikov		
d	*	P. Kox		
e		P. Erlich		
It i	It is known that the causative agent of tuberculosis was named after its discoverer. What is it called?			
a		Mechnikov Bacillus		
b	*	Koch Bacillus		
c		Koch Virus		
d		Bacillus of Paster		
e		Laveran's Bacillus		
Wł	ho is	s the founder of the auscultation method using a stethoscope?		
a		L. Auenbrugger		
b		J. Zhilber		
c	*	R. Laannek		
d		Hippocrates		
e		Sh. Laveran		
Wł	hat i	is the main achievement of the Austrian doctor L. Auenbrugger?		
a		The founder of pathological anatomy		
b	*	The founder of the method of percussion		
c		The founder of clinical pharmacology		
d		The founder of purulent surgery		
e		The founder of cavitary surgery		
Wł	hat d	does paleopathology study?		
a	*	Pathological changes in the remains of the skeleton of a primitive man		
b		Professional Pathology		
c		Pathological changes due to negative effects of natural factors		
d		Pathological changes of ancient medicinal plants		
e		Psychopathology of primitive people		
Wł	hat y	was the basis for treatment of diseases from the standpoint of fetishism?		
a		Expelling the spirits of disease through conspiracies, ritual actions		
b		The influence of astrological factors		
С		Use to expel the spirits of the disease intoxicating, bitterness		
d	*	Use of amulets, talismans		
e		Expelling the spirits of the disease through ritual dances and masks		
		kind of medicine is the source of folk, traditional and scientific medicine?		
a	*	Primitive medicine		
b		Palliative Medicine		
c		Extreme medicine		
d		Medicine of modern times		
e		Temple medicine		