

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
c	The science of the development of medicine in the historical past
d	This is theoretical medical science
e	* All options are correct
What are the groups of sources for studying the history of medicine?	
a	Ethnographic sources
b	Audio documents
c	Written sources
d	Material sources
e	* All options are correct
Name examples of ethnographic sources of studying the history of medicine:	
a	Superstitions
b	Rituals
c	Customs
d	folklore
e	* All of the above
What are the examples of folklore sources?	
a	Songs
b	Legends
c	Proverbs
d	Epos
e	* All of the above
Identify the primitive beliefs that influenced primitive medicine:	
a	Totemism
b	Fetishism
c	Animism
d	Magic
e	* All of the above
What 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
c	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
Name the sources of study of the history of medicine of ancient Egypt:	
a	Descriptions of historians and writers of antiquity
b	Pyramids
c	Mummies, tombs, sarcophagi
d	Papyrus
e	* All of the above
What is 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	* All of the above
What way did the ancient Egyptians see the main cause of disease, and how did they try to warn them?	
a	They were convinced that all diseases stem from food
b	Used emetics
c	Purified the stomach with enemas

d		Used laxatives
e	*	All of the above
What medicines are borrowed by scientific medicine from traditional Chinese medicine?		
a		Ginseng
b		Limonel Chinese
c		Jasmine
d		Camphor
e	*	All of the above
What was the basis for the art of diagnosis in ancient China?		
a		Listening to sounds in the human body
b		Detailed interview of the patient
c		Determination of pulse, pressure and active points
d		Determination of body odors
e	*	All of the above
Name the sources of study of the history of medicine of ancient India:		
a		Ayurveda
b		Veda
c		Charaka Samhita
d		"Sushruta-samhita"
e	*	All of the above
Name 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	*	All of the above
Name 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
Name the works of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates:		
a		"Aphorisms"
b		"Epidemics"
c		"On Air, Water, Locations"
d		"About fractures"
e	*	All of the above
Choose the name of the temperament (according to the teachings of Hippocrates):		
a		Choleric
b		Sanguine
c		Melancholic
d		phlegmatic
e	*	All of the above
Name the main achievements of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates and his school:		
a		The principle of "do no harm"
b		The Oath of Hippocrates
c		The principle of allopathy
d		The doctrine of 4 juices and 4 temperaments
e	*	All of the above
What was typical for medicine in ancient Rome?		
a		Development of military medicine

b		The doctor was on public service
c		Archiatrs - paid positions of doctors
d		Doctors are slaves, mostly of Greek origin
e	*	All of the above
Name the hygienic achievements of Ancient Rome:		
a		Cloaca Maxima
b		Aqueducts
c		Thermae
d		Sewage system
e	*	All of the above
Name the most famous doctors of ancient Rome:		
a		Asklepiade
b		Celsius
c		Galen
d		Ruf of Ephesus
e	*	All of the above
What are the main achievements of the ancient Roman physician K. Galen?		
a		The founder of experimental anatomy and physiology
b		Therapist and Surgeon
c		Doctor-philosopher, who knows nature
d		"The father of pharmacy"
e	*	All of the above
Identify 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
c		"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
What are the main achievements of pharmacy in the Arab Caliphate?		
a		The first pharmacy in the world was opened in Baghdad In 754
b		We prepared alcohol extracts from medicinal plants
c		To improve the taste of drugs to use cane sugar
d		Application of chemical drugs
e	*	All of the above
What are the main achievements of the alchemists of the Arab Caliphate?		
a		Water bath
b		Distillation cube
c		Nitric and hydrochloric acid
d		Alcohol from sugar
e	*	All of the above
What was the positive impact of the Catholic Church on the development of medicine in Western Europe during the Middle Ages?		
a		The Bible as a source of medical and hygienic knowledge
b		The opening of the armies, pharmacies, shelters
c		Opening of medical faculties at universities
d		The rewriting of books by monks
e	*	All of the above
What 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.)

c		Prohibition of autopsy
d		Spreading false knowledge and superstition
e	*	All of the above
Who was 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
c		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
How taught 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
c		By heart memorized the texts of Galen, Hippocrates, Avicenna
d		The principle of learning "listening and seeing"
e	*	All of the above
What functions did the medieval doctor combine in one person?		
a		Doctor
b		Alchemist
c		Astrologer
d		Philosopher
e	*	All of the above
What 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
c		Lack of effective medicines
d		Crusades
e	*	All of the above
What infectious diseases was widely disseminated in medieval Western Europe?		
a		Plague
b		Lues
c		Leprosy
d		Cholera
e	*	All of the above
"Black Death" is ...		
a		Poisonous powder of black color
b	*	The epidemic of plague in Western Europe in the XIV century
c		The executioners in the Inquisition, who wore black clothes
d		Leprosy
e		Flu
What did the medieval barbers do?		
a		Brili and cut her hair
b		Simple medicines were prepared
c		Extract a teeth
d		Surgical operations were performed
e	*	All of the above
What did the medieval alchemists seek?		
a		Method for producing gold from base metals
b		"Philosopher's Stone"
c		"The Elixir of eternal life»
d		New drag

e	*	All of the above
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	*	All of the above
What are the main features of the development of science in the Renaissance?		
a		Humanism
b		Anthropocentrism
c		Metaphysical Thinking
d		Development of the experimental method
e	*	All of the above
What are the outstanding representatives of Renaissance Medicine?		
a		T. Paracelsus
b		A. Pare
c		J. Fracastoro
d		A. Vealius
e	*	All of the above
Determine the positive aspects of the influence of great geographical discoveries on the development of medicine 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
What does 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
c		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
What were the main goals of medicine formulated in his works by the English philosopher and politician F. Bacon?		
a		Preservation of health
b		Treatment of diseases
c		Prolongation of life
d		Build on experience
e	*	All of the above
What ways of development of medicine did the English philosopher and politician F. Bacon define?		
a		Studying the anatomy of a sick person
b		The invention ofanesthesia methods
c		Use of natural factors
d		Development of balneology
e	*	All of the above
What are the founders of yatrophysics and yatromechanics in the Renaissance:		
a		D. Baglivi
b		J. Borelli
c		R. Decart
d		S. Santorio
e	*	All of the above
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
c		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
Determine 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
c		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
Define the contribution of the Italian doctor of the Renaissance D. Baglivi in medicine		
a		Studied the membranes of the brain
b		He considered medicine as a science based on observations and experiments
c		Described typhoid fever
d		He spoke about the possibility of surgical treatment of tuberculosis
e	*	All of the above
Determine 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)
c		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
Determine the contribution of the Italian artist and naturalist Leonardo da Vinci to the development of medicine and anatomy:		
a		Highlighted in the heart 4 chambers
b		Correctly described and sketched many muscles, bones, nerves and internal organs
c		One of the founders of scientific anatomy
d		Method of washing the organs with running water
e	*	All of the above
Determine 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
Name the scientists-anatomists of the Renaissance, whose works constituted the "golden age" in the history of anatomy:		
a		R. Colombo
b		F. Glisson
c		G. Fallopio
d		B. Evstahi
e	*	All of the above
Determine 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	*	All of the above
Determine the contribution of the Italian anatomist B. Eustachi to the development of scientific anatomy:		

a		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
Determine the contribution of the Italian anatomist and physician G. Fallopio to the development of scientific anatomy:		
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
Determine the contribution of the English physician and anatomist N. Highmore to the development of scientific anatomy:		
a		Described the maxillary sinus
b		Described the anatomical structure of the testicles
c		Wrote "The History of Generation"
d		Described mediastinum testis
e	*	All of the above is true
Name the scientist, who in his theological book "Restoration of Christianity" for the first time in Europe described a small circle of blood circulation:		
a		A. Vealius
b		Santorio
c		N. Pirogov
d		I. Zemmeweis
e	*	All of the above is not true
Determine the contribution of the Spanish philosopher-theologian and doctor M. Servetus in the development of medicine 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
Determine 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	*	All of the above is true
Which statements correctly characterize iatrochemistry?		
a		Iatrochemistry is an intermediate stage in the development of chemical science in the Renaissance, man was considered as a set of chemical processes
b		Paracelsus treatment system was based on three elements: sulfur, mercury and antimony, and their compounds
c		The founder of iatrochemistry is Paracelsus
d		The main goal of chemistry is the study of chemical processes in the human body and the search for effective medicines
e	*	All of the above is true
Determine the contribution of the French surgeon A. Paré to the development of medicine:		
a		For the first time in Europe, he organized a midwifery department and an obstetric school
b		New operations and instruments in obstetrics
c		The founder of humane surgery

d		Constructed new surgical instruments,constructed new orthopedic devices
e	*	All of the above is true
What 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
c		"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
Determine 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"
c		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
What are the main achievements of the Dutch researcher A. Levenhuk?		
a		Made lenses that magnified 270 times
b		For the first time sketched spermatozoa, bacteria, protozoa
c		Observed blood microcirculation
d		For the first time sketched red blood cells
e	*	All of the above is true
What are the representatives of the experimental physiological direction in medicine?		
a		K. Bernard
b		G. Helmholtz
c		E. Dyubua-Reymond
d		K. Ludwig
e	*	All of the above is true
Determine the contribution of the French physiologist François Magendie to the development of medicine:		
a		Proved the separate existence of sensitive and motor nerve fibers
b		Showed in the experiment the correspondence between structure and function
c		Described an experiment first illustrating the concept of empty calories
d		Studied the effects of strychnine
e	*	All of the above is true
Determine the contribution of the French physiologist C. Bernard to the development of medicine and physiology:		
a		Has opened in a liver a glycogen
b		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	*	All of the above is true
Determine the contribution of the German scientist E.Dyubua-Reymond to the development of physiology:		
a		The founder of neuromuscular physiology
b		Developed new methods of electrophysiological experiment
c		I discovered the laws of irritation
d		I discovered the phenomena of the electroton
e	*	All of the above is true
Determine 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



d		Measured the rate of excitation on the frog's nerve
e	*	All of the above is true
Name 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
c		Defined the body as the location of the painful process
d		The founder of organopathology
e	*	All of the above is true
What are the main achievements of the Austrian pathologist K. Rokitansky?		
a		Described several anomalies, incl. Congenital heart disease
b		Developed humoral direction in pathology
c		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
What are the three main problems that hindered the development of surgery before the XIX century?		
a		Infection of wounds
b		Blood loss
c		Pain during operations
d		There is no adequate anesthesia
e	*	All of the above is true
Call the doctors who are involved in the introduction of etheric anesthesia in the official medicine:		
a		D. Warren
b		U. Morton
c		J. Jackson
d		R. Lullius
e	*	All of the above is true
Determine the effect of the introduction of narcosis and anesthesia on the further development of medicine:		
a		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
What was 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
c		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
Determine the effect of the introduction of aseptic and antiseptic on the further development of medicine and pharmacy:		
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
Determine 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
c		They began to perform operations on internal organs
d		Maternal and infant mortality after childbirth decreased

e	*	All of the above is true
What are the main achievements of the French scientist L. Paster:		
a		Established the causes of alcohol, oil and lactic acid fermentation
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
What are 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		Works of scientists who lived in this era
How 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
b		Disease is the result of the action of poisons
c		Disease is the result of the action of microorganisms
d		Disease is the result of irrational nutrition
e		None of the above
Methods of cult healing, accessible to primitive people?		
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
c		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		None of the above
Paleanthropines are characterized by:		
a	*	Permanent camps, hunting for large predators using fire, making clothes, burial of the dead
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		None of the above
Methods of surgical treatment, accessible to primitive people:		
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c	*	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		None of the above
What distinguished 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
c	*	Spread of variolation
d		Rational nature
e		None of the above
What ancient civilization is considered the birthplace of cosmetics?		

a		Ancient China
b		Ancient Babylon
c	*	Ancient Egypt
d		Ancient India
e		None of the above
The basis of rational treatment in ancient Egypt was lying:		
a		Refusal of food, prayer to the gods, about purification
b	*	Cleansing of the stomach with enemas, laxatives and emetics
c		Pasteurization of food
d		Soared in the bath to cleanse the body
e		None of the above
Medicines borrowed scientific medicine of traditional Chinese medicine:		
a		Plantain common
b	*	Camphor
c		Cocaine
d		Valerian
e		None of the above
Name famous doctors of ancient India:		
a		Rajkapur
b		Maharaja
c	*	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:		
a		Humoral theory
b	*	Joint theory
c		Theurgic theory
d		Physiological theory
e		None of the above
With what medical school of Ancient Greece was associated the activity of Hippocrates?		
a		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
Who described the four signs of inflammation (pain, redness, swelling, fever)?		
a		Galen
b	*	Celsius
c		Hippocrates
d		Dioscoride
e		None of the above
What are the main achievements of the ancient Roman physician K. Galen		
a		Creator of medical ethics
b	*	The founder of experimental anatomy and physiology
c		Developed the doctrine of physics
d		The founder of iatrochemistry

e		None of the above
What has been inherited from the Byzantine Empire of Ancient Rome?		
a		Literacy
b	*	Aqueducts, thermal baths, gardens
c		I tongue
d		All of the above
e		None of the above
What methods of medical training does not exist in the Arab Caliphate?		
a		Self-education
b		Training with well-known doctors: at home, in mosque, at the hospital
c	*	Medical school education
d		Family education
e		None of the above
What united the civilizations of Byzantium, the Arab Caliphates and Medieval Western Europe?		
a		Development of encyclopedic knowledge
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
What is the negative impact of the Catholic Church on the development of medicine in Western Europe during the Middle Ages?		
a	*	Scholasticism and the domination of church dogmas
b		Bible as a source of medical and hygienic knowledge
c		The opening of pharmacies, shelters, almshouses
d		Clergymen practiced alchemy
e		None of the above
What functions did not perform the medieval doctor?		
a		The doctors
b		Alchemist
c		Astrologer
d	*	Surgeon
e		None of the above
Name outstanding representatives of medicine of the Renaissance:		
a	*	Paracelsus, Couple
b		Pasteur, Koch
c		Celsus, Galen
d		Oribasius, Aetius
e		None of the above
Who formulated the first scientifically grounded concept of the spread of infectious diseases - the "doctrine of contagion"?		
a		Vealioy
b		Paster
c	*	Fracastreau
d		Da Vinci
e		None of the above
Identify common points in the theory of the circulation of Galen and Harvey:		
a		The whole body is absorbed by the organs

b	*	Blood spreads through the tissues of organs
c		Blood moves through the veins centripetally, and along the arteries centrifugally
d		Blood returns to the heart from the organs
e		None of the above
What was justified by the use of hot oil for the treatment of gunshot wounds?		
a	*	Destruction of the poisonous beginning of the particles of gunpowder, wounded
b		Antiseptic treatment of a wound
c		Prevention of putrefaction and gangrene
d		Wounds healed better
e		None of the above
On what are the methods of anatomical research, proposed by Da Vinci:		
a		On arithmetic calculations
b		On the study of chemical processes in the body
c	*	On washing, injecting with wax and sawing organs
d		At carrying out intravital autopsies
e		None of the above
What are 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
Who confirmed the hypothesis of the digestive action of gastric juice, feeding to predatory birds perforated cases with meat?		
a		Jenner
b		Levenguk
c	*	Reemur
d		Lavoisier
e		None of the above
What is the contribution of J. Morgani to the development of medical knowledge of the 18th century?		
a	*	Proved that as a result of the disease, first appear lesions of organs and parts of the body, and as a 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
Who created the vaccine against rabies?		
a	*	Jenner
b		Paster
c		Erisman
d		Mechnikov
e		None of the above
What are the main achievements R. Virhova?		
a	*	Formulated the postulate that all pathology is the pathology of the cell
b		Introduced the principles of antiseptics in medicine
c		I developed the problem of aging
d		The creator of the phagocytic theory of immunity

e		None of the above
Name the Russian physiologist of the XX century, the author of "Letter to Youth":		
a		Mudrov
b	*	Pavlov
c		Botkin
d		Filatov
e		None of the above
Which 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, distribution and consumption of goods and services
c		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
What archaeological data can serve as sources for the study of the history of medicine?		
a		Tools
b		Household items
c		Drugs
d		Works of art
e	*	All of the above
What is the importance of the history of medicine in the training of physicians?		
a		Promote specialized medical knowledge
b		To promote education of the historical medical thinking
c		Extends the overall health outlook
d		It promotes the education of patriotism
e	*	All of the above
Describe the main periods for the study of the history of General Medicine:		
a		Primitive society
b		The Middle Ages
c		New Era
d		Contemporary
e	*	All of the above
Describe the main Sources of studying the history of General Medicine:		
a		Material
b		Written sources
c		Ethnographic
d		Linguistic
e	*	All of the above
What form the basis of the periodization of the history of medicine?		
a	*	Stages of development of mankind
b		Advances in science
c		Advances in the field of culture
d		Advances in science
e		All of the above
What are the main tasks of teaching general course of the history of medicine?		
a		Understanding of basic evidence of past medical science

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
e	*	And all of the above listed
What types of medical practice existed in primitive society?		
a		Caring for children, especially newborns
b		Treatment of childhood diseases and their prevention
c		Treatment of wounds, fractures, sprains
d		Basics of food hygiene and housing
e	*	All of the above
The treatment methods used in China during the era of slavery:		
a		Much attention was paid to restorative treatment: diet, massage, water treatments, sun treatment, gym
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	*	All of the above
What information about the medicine of ancient India contain written monument Ayurveda?		
a		Description features 150 of acute and chronic, general and local diseases of the brain, heart, stomach, urinary organs, joints, etc. body parts
b		Description 760 herbs agents of animal origin and mineral materials
c		Methods of wound treatment dressings impregnated with oils, boiling liquids
d		Acupuncture treatment
e	*	All of the above
Name the monument to the first law of medicine:		
a	*	The Code of Hammurabi king
b		"Canon of Medicine n Auki" Avicenna
c		Russian Pravda Yaroslava Mudrogo
d		The Tale of Igor's Campaign
e		All of the above
What Egyptian 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.)
c		"Canon of Medicine" Avicenna
d		Russian Pravda Yaroslava Mudrogo
e		All of the above
Who It can be considered rodonacha lnikom humoral theory of copper Ch'ing?		
a		Rammatsini
b	*	Hippocrates
c		Wisely
d		Zabolotny
e		Pair
Who 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

Who in Medicine introduced the principle of "treat safely, quickly and pleasantly?"		
a		Harvey
b	*	Asclepiades
c		Hippocrates
d		Charles Darwin
e		Herodotus
Who first introduced the experiment in an acute physiology and initiated the study of the physiology of various body systems?		
a		Harvey
b		Samoylovich
c	*	Galen
d		Darwin
e		Hippocrates
What are the main works of Galen in medicine?		
A		In anatomy
B		In physiology
C		In pharmacology
D		In therapy
E	*	All of the above
Who proposed a method for mediocre auscultation auscultation of the chest?		
a		Bush
b		Hippocrates
c		Harvey
d	*	Laenek
e		Buyal'sky
In what year Laenek proposed a method for mediocre auscultation auscultation of the chest?		
a		1800
b		845
c	*	1819
d		1700
e		1851
Through whom percussion method was put into practice doctor work?		
a		Zakhar'in
b		Buyalsky
c		Botkin
d		Darwin
e	*	Corvisart
The basic medicine theory in the II half of the XIX century:		
a		Cellular pathology
b		Neurogenic
c		Humoral
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
Identify 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
c		Transgression neural regulation of bodily functions is the cause of the disease



d		None of the above
e		All of the above
What are the outstanding physiologists I half of XIX century?		
a		Magendie
b		Bell
c		Muller
d		Bernard
e	*	All of the above
Who owns the words "Cellular Pathology, which is based on the physiological independence cells ... as a principle is false. Teaching is nothing more than the extreme step of the anatomical direction in physiology"?		
a		Harvey
b		Pavlov
c	*	Sechenov
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
e		All 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 kind of environment R. Koch applied to obtain pure cultures of microbes?		
a		Liquid medium
b	*	Agar agar and gelatin
c		Solid media
d		Environment variables
e		All of the above
What was discovered filterable virus?		
a		Helmholtz
b	*	Ivanov
c		Section
d		None of the above
e		All of the above
Which means killing microorganisms proposed D. Lister?		
a	*	Carbolic acid
b		Permanganate the potassium
c		Chloride of lime
d		None of the above
e		All of the above
What are the prominent West European surgeons in the II half of the XIX century?		
a		Billroth

b		Kocher
c		Péan
d		None of the above
e	*	All of listed above
Who is the precursor D. Lister in obstetrics for the application of aseptic and antiseptic?		
a		H. Auenbrugger
b	*	Semmelweis
c		Corvisart
d		Billroth
e		Mudrov
List the reforms of Peter I in the organization care and medical training.		
a		Organization of the Medical Office
b		Introduction Archiater positions
c		The organization of hospital schools
d		The organization "tool house"
e	*	All of the above
When was the first hospital-based and school in Russia?		
a		1703
b	*	1707
c		1725
d		1708
e		1800
What are the main works V.M. University, which played an important role in health care?		
a	*	On the preservation of good health
b		On the reproduction and preservation of all people
c		Povivaniya art or science of the Babic case
d		None of the above
e		All of the above
The founder of a science in Russia is H.M. Maksimovic-Ambodik?		
A	*	Obstetrics and Gynecology
B		Anatomy
C		Physiological Gia
D		None of the above
E		All of the above
When was founded the Russian Academy of Sciences?		
a		1730
b	*	1725
c		1820
d		1800
e		1900
Who among Russian physicians of the XVIII century, was elected an Honorary Member of Overseas Akademy Sciences?		
a		Maksimovic-Ambodik
b		Shymlanskaya
c	*	Samoylovich
d		Vorobiev
e		None of the above

What are the distinctive features of the XIX century medicine?	
a	The growing differentiation of medical knowledge
b	The close relationship anatomy and surgery
c	The discovery of a number of universities
d	Isolation of clinical medicine
e	* All of the above
The founder of a branch of medicine was C.F. Hotovitsky?	
a	* Obstetrics and Pediatrics
b	Therapy
c	Obstetrics and hygiene
d	Surgery
e	Endocrinology
What are the main provisions of labor M.I. Mudrova?	
a	Treat not a disease, and the patient
b	He has developed a system of questioning
c	Proposed a scheme medical history
d	He recognized the unity of the body
e	* All of the above
What are the main works of H.I. Pirogov?	
a	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
e	* All of the above
Name of local scientists who have made significant contributions to the development of the doctrine of the disease in theoretical medicine in the II half of the XIX century.	
a	Polunin
b	Swordsmen
c	Pashutin
d	None of the above
e	* All of the above techniques, are contradicted
What are the main elements of the County of medicine in the late XIX century?	
a	District and provincial doctor
b	District and provincial health council
c	County and provincial congress country doctor
d	Rural hospitals
e	* All of the above listed Foot
What are the main labor Sechenov on the physiology?	
a	Reflexes of the brain
b	Elements of Thought
c	Essays working movements
d	Materials for the future physiology of alcohol intoxication
e	* All of the above
Clinic for Akiho disease was first described by Botkin?	
a	Mitral stenosis
b	Basedow's disease
c	Catarrhal jaundice - hepatitis

d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
What are the founders of Soviet public health in the XX century?		
a		Section
b		Botkin
c	*	Semashko, Solovyov
d		None of the above
e		All of the above
What are the main scientific papers Pavlova?		
a		Twenty years of experience in the objective study of higher nervous activity of the (behavior) of animals (conditioned reflexes)
b		About the types of higher nervous activity and experimental neuroses
c		Centrifugal Nerves of the Heart
d		Lectures on the main digestive glands
e	*	All of the above
Name of the main scientific works of the outstanding Russian pediatrician second half of the 19-th century N.F. Filatov.		
a		Semiotics and diagnosis of childhood diseases
b		Brief tutorial childhood diseases
c		Clinical lectures
d		Lectures on the acute infectious diseases in children
e	*	All of the above
What are the biggest of pediatricians of Russia XX century?		
a		Speransky
b		Jelly
c		Maslov
d		None of the above listed
e	*	All of the above listed
What are the major scientific works of Maslov?		
a		The diagnosis and prognosis of children's diseases
b		Textbook childhood diseases
c		Lectures at the Faculty of Pediatrics
d		Basics of the teachings of the child and especially his illness
e	*	All of the above listed
Who is the scientific work gathered a huge number of works on medicine of ancient Greece and Rome, Byzantium Sgiach doctors?		
a		Galen
b	*	Oribazip
c		Hippocrates
d		None of the above listed
e		All of the above listed
Name the founder of pathological anatomy, and his main work:		
a		Vesalius about the structure of the human body
b	*	Morgagni about the location and causes of diseases, opened anatomist
c		Gulkevichi. The history of pathological anatomy
d		Zatravkin. Pathological Anatomy and its formation in the Moscow University
e		Sparrows Sprains bones of the wrist
What are who first proposed to use for the treatment of antibiotics (penicillin )?		

a		Vorobyov
b		Erismann
c	*	Fleming
d		None of the above listed
e		The se of above listed
Who offered vaccination against smallpox?		
a	*	Jenner
b		Zagorski
c		Hippocrates
d		Pavlov
e		Vorobyov
In what year E. Jenner offered vaccination against smallpox?		
a		1815
b	*	1796
c		2000
d		1900
e		1600
Who has offered a live vaccine against tuberculosis?		
a		Guerin
b	*	Calmette
c		Ostroumov
d		Hippocrates
e		Vesalius
In what year Calmette offered a live vaccine against tuberculosis?		
a		1892
b	*	1921
c		1930
d		1935
e		1940
Activities professor of pathology and therapy medical fas partments Moscow University I.E. Dyadkovskogo based on ideas:		
a		Humanism
b	*	Unity of the organism and the surrounding nature
c		Individualism
d		Idealism
e		Leading role of the endocrine system
Stepan Fomich Hotovitsky (1796-1885):		
a		Domestic obstetrician-gynecologist
b		The founder of the scientific direction in psychiatry
c		The founder of the scientific school of ophthalmologists in Russia
d	*	The founder of scientific pediatrics in Russia
e		Domestic infectious disease doctor
The most widely known and original Step Guide to Fomicha Hotovitskogo of Pediatrics called:		
a		"Peculiarities of childhood"
b	*	Pediatrica
c		"Semiotics and Diagnosis of Childhood Illnesses"
d		"Textbook of childhood diseases"

e		None of the above
The Russian physiologist who developed together with N.I. Pirogov the method of intravenous anesthesia:		
a	*	A.M. Philomafite
b		I.I. Mechnikov
c		I.M. Sechenov
d		I.P. Pavlov
e		None of the above
The doctor, who described the area of skin sensitivity disorders in diseases of the internal organs:		
a		Botkin S.S.
b		Obraztsov V.P.
c	*	Zakharin G.A.
d		Ostroumov
e		None of the above
The creator of the doctrine of higher nervous activity?		
a		I.M. Sechenov
b	*	I.P. Pavlov
c		C. Bernard
d		A.M. Philomafite
e		None of the above
Creator of the technique of direct examination of the patient with questions and answers:		
a	*	G.A. Zakharin
b		S.S. Botkin
c		V.P. Obraztsov
d		A.G. Polotebnov
e		None of the above
The largest domestic hygienists XIX century:		
a		P.A. Zagorsky
b		I.I. Mechnikov
c	*	A.P. Dobroslavin
d		E.E. Osipov
e		N.I. Pirogov
Scientific-practical activity of N.I. Pirogov was:		
a		Topographic anatomy
b		Military field surgery
c		The use of ethereal analgesia in the field
d		Creating the world's first public health organizations for the wounded on the battlefield
e	*	All of the above
D.I. Ivanovsky became the founder of a new direction in microbiology (1892):		
a		Immunology
b		Asepsis
c	*	Virology
d		Experimental microbiology
e		Pathological microbiology
The original method of direct percussion of the chest and abdominal cavities with one finger to determine a more accurate size and position of bodies developed:		
a		Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.

c		Popov L.V.
d	*	Obraztsov V.P.
e		Sirotin V.P.
Deep sliding methodical palpation of the abdomen suggested:		
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.
e	*	All of the above about perechislennog
Scientific works S.P. Botkin:		
a	*	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		Flemenga A.
b		Mukhina E.O.
c		Snegireva V.F.
d	*	Ermolevu Z.V.
e		Mechnikova I.I.
Separation surgery on a "clean" and "purulent" was introduced:		
a		I.V. Buyalsky
b	*	N.I. Pirogov
c		F.I. Inozemtsev
d		I.F. Bush
e		E.O. Mukhin
For the first time in assisting the wounded on the battlefield ether anesthesia applied:		
a		A. Pare
b	*	N.I. Pirogov
c		A.A. Vishnevsky
d		J. Lister
e		None of the above
Questions of military surgery in Russia in the nineteenth century developed:		
a		F.I. Inozemtse

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



Zemskaya medicine emerged:	
a	After 1917
b	After the December insurrection of 1825
c	Under Peter I
d	* During the reform in 1864
e	All of the above
What a contingent served by the district hospital?	
a	* In rural areas
b	City dwellers
c	Military personnel
d	The whole population of Russia
e	All of the above
What are the founders of the national scientific Pediatrics:	
a	S.F. Khotovitsky
b	O.N. Tolsky
c	N.F. Filatov
d	N.P. Gundobin
e	* All of the above enumerated
The first hospitals for infants opened:	
a	A.A. Kissel
b	N.F. Filatov
c	* G.N. Speransky
d	M.S. Maslov
e	K.A. Rauchfuss
First Children's Hospital opened in 1802:	
a	In Moscow
b	In London
c	In St. Petersburg
d	* In Paris
e	In Berlin
The first children's hospital in Russia was opened in:	
a	Moscow
b	* St. Petersburg
c	Kiev
d	Kazan
e	Tomsk
For the first time the full course of childhood diseases of lectures in Russia began h and a thief:	
a	* S.F. Khotovitsky
b	M.V. Lomonosov
c	D. Samoilovich
d	All of the above are correct
e	None of the above
The first domestic textbook on pediatric wrote:	
a	S.G. Zybelin
b	M.V. Lomonosov
c	N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
d	N.F. Filatov

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

b		S.G. Zybelin
c		N.V. Sklifosovsky
d		M.Ya. Mudrov
e		None of the above
The Russian and Soviet pediatrician, who initiated the first consultation for infants were opened (1910), The first treatment for infants (1910) and the National Research Institute of Maternity and infancy:		
a	*	G.N. Speransky
b		N.I. Pirogov
c		K.A. Rauhfus
d		S.P. Botkin
e		None of the above
What kind of tool used in maxillofacial surgery to displace tissue without damaging them, invented in the second floor and the XVIII century?		
a	*	I.V. Buyalsky
b		Simpson Forceps
c		Brown-Edson clamp
d		Luer's clamp
e		All of the above enumerated
Who 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
How many of these rulers gave a powerful impetus to the development of the domestic medical education and skillfully mastered technique of removal from the CWA?		
a		Alexander II
b		Alexander II
c	*	Peter I
d		Paul II
e		None of the above
What is 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
What qualifications were established according to the law "On the Conversion and dental training mations art" in 1891?		
a		"Barber"
b		None of the above
c	*	"Dentist"
d		"The Dental Surgeon"
e		The Tooth Shaman
In what year was the first application by W. Morton?		
a	*	1846
b		1864
c		1884

d		1889
e		None of the above
Where in the world's first school was opened trained dentists:		
a		France
b	*	USA
c		Switzerland
d		Germany
e		None of the above
Who are the scientists in Russia, opened the first private dental school:		
a	*	Vazhinsky F.I.
b		Kudryashov A.I.
c		Kurlyandsky V.Yu.
d		Limberg A.K.
e		None of the above
In what year F.I. Vazhinskim first school in Russia was opened in the specialty "dental dentist"?		
a		1840
b		1857
c	*	1881
d		1899
e		None of the above
What 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
d	*	St. Peterburskoe society dentists and physicians involved Dentistry
e		The first company engaged in the Dentistry
What a major public figure, was the initiator of creation of a society of dentists and dental BP and whose in St. Petersburg?		
a		Dauge P.G.
b	*	Limberg A.K.
c		Kurlyandsky V.Yu.
d		Entin D.A.
e		The first company engaged in the Dentistry
In what year were produced electric Drill in Russia?		
a	*	1908
b		1924
c		1957
d		1930
e		None of the above
Those 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.
c		Astakhov N.A.
d		Kudryashov AI
e		All of the above enumerated
What city hosted the first congress of Russian dentists?		
a		Moscow

b		Voronezh
c	*	Nizhny Novgorod
d		St. Petersburg
e		None of the above
Kurland V.Y. Was the founder:		
a		Military stomatology
b	*	Functional pathology of the dentoalveolar system
c		Of domestic stomatology
d		Scientific school of dentists
e		None of the above
N.L. Beadle in the works of "Manual for students of surgery in the anatomical theater" (1710) Indications for removal 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
Who 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		None of the above
The first medical aid in the Great Patriotic War was provided:		
a	*	At the regimental medical station
b		In the Health Battalion
c		At the battalion medical station
d		In the inpatient hospital
e		All of the above
The timely evacuation of the wounded to the rear was carried out in order to:		
a		Unload the hospitals to handle the newly arrived wounded and follow the troops
b		To secure the wounded from being captured during retreat
c		To treat the wounded in hospital conditions
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
In the medical battalion:		
a		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
Specify 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

The main cause of death of the injured:		
a	*	Shock in combination with blood loss
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 1942
c		In 1943
d	*	In 1944
e		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. Pirogov visited the North Caucasus during the period:		
a		Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878
b		Crimean War
c	*	Caucasian War
d		Russian-Iranian war of 1826-1828
e		None of the above
The largest in the Caucasus military hospital in the XIX century, posted e schalsya:		
a		In Pyatigorsk
b		In Tiflis
c	*	In Stavropol
d		In Vladikavkaz
e		None of the above
Zemstvo reform in the North Caucasus affected only Stavr of the Polish province. This happened in:		
a		1864
b		1870
c	*	1913
d		1910
e		None of the above
Caucasian medical board headed:		
a		Chief military doctor of the Caucasian line and Black on the Ria
b	*	Inspector of the medical board
c		Stavropol provincial doctor
d		Chairman of the medical board
e		None of the above
The subject of the study of the great German physician Virchow C e right Caucasus was:		
a	*	Question of the incidence of leprosy
b		Healing properties Caucasian mineral water
c		Causes of high child mortality

d		Traditional medicine peoples of the North Caucasus
e		None of the above
Who owns the work "My journey on water Alexandrovskie 1809"?		
a		A.P. Nelyubin
b	*	F.P. Haas
c		N.I. Pirogov
d		R. Virchow
e		None of the above
Gustav Zander began using the method in the Caucasus 1902 cheniya:		
a	*	Mechanotherapy
b		Hydrotherapy
c		Mud therapy
d		None of the above
e		All 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 Zemsky Committee
c		Stavropol rural council
d		Stavropol provincial military chief
e		None of the above
The first congress of doctors in the North Caucasus was held in Stavropol:		
a		1847
b		1894
c	*	1902
d		1913
e		None of the above
The first medical school in the North Caucasus has been formed:		
a		In 1939 in Ordzhonikidze
b		In 1938 in the city of Stavropol
c	*	In 1932 in Makhachkala
d		In 1931 in the city of Stavropol
e		In 1930 in Ordzhonikidze
The first textbook of functional anatomy is written:		
a	*	P.A. Zagorski
b		N.I. Pirogov
c		E.O. Mukhin
d		A. Vesalius
e		None of the above
Founder comparative anatomy:		
a		A. Vesalius
b	*	K. Galen
c		P.A. Zagorski
d		Darwin
e		None of the above
The founder of systematic anatomy:		
a	*	A. Vesalius

b		Leonardo da Vinci
c		P.A. Zagorski
d		K. Galen
e		None of the above
Founder of plastic anatomy:		
a		K. Galen
b		A. Vesalius
c	*	Leonardo da Vinci
d		N.I. Pirogov
e		None of the above
Medical cap imposed:		
a		T. Billroth
b		I. Semmelweis
c	*	N.I. Pirogov
d		F.I. Inozemtsev
e		J. Lister
Who in Russia for the first time gave a classification of malformations?		
a		N.I. Pirogov
b	*	P.A. Zagorski
c		I.F. Bush
d		I.V. Buyalsky
e		E.O. Mukhin
Vivo diagnosis of myocardial infarction has developed:		
a	*	V.P. Obratsov
b		F.V. Ovsyannikov
c		S.P. Botkin
d		E.O. Mukhin
e		Darwin
Who of local scientists stood at the cradle of resuscitation?		
a		A. Kulyabko
b		M. Negovsky
c		S. Bryukhonenko
d		V.P. Demihov
e	*	All of the above
Who is the first time when you remove the tooth using the ether anesthesia:		
a	*	William Morton
b		Dzh.Uorren
c		A. Pare
d		N.I. Pirogov
e		None of the above
What is considered the year of the discovery of ether anesthesia:		
a		1800
b		1844
c	*	1846
d		1847
e		1900
The founder of topographical anatomy considered:		



a		I.V. Buyalsky
b		E.O. Mukhin
c	*	N.I. Pirogov
d		A. Vesalius
e		K. Galen
Indications 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	*	All of the above
Who introduced a medical form - a white robe?		
a	*	T. Billroth
b		I.F. Bush
c		N.I. Pirogov
d		P. Ehrlich
e		None of the above
Pulmonary circulation was first described:		
a		M. Servet
b		R. Colombo
c		A.P. Protasov
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
Who among surgeons for bleeding canceled the burning wounds bubbling ball s deputy?		
a		N.I. Pirogov
b		T. Billroth
c		J. Lister
d	*	A. Pare
e		None of the above
The doctrine of the circulation created:		
a		A. Vesalius
b		B. Harvey
c		R. Colombo
d		I. Fabricius
e	*	All of the above
Who first described the blood capillaries:		
a		B. Harvey
b		A. Leeuwenhoek
c	*	M. Malpighi
d		R. Colombo
e		M. Servet
The founders of pathological anatomy are:		
a		Darwin
b		A. Pare
c	*	M.F. Bisha
d		J. Purkinje
e		A. Protasov

Who owns the discovery of blood groups:		
a	*	Karl Landsteiner
b		I.V. Buyalsky
c		S.S. Yudin
d		G. Wolf
e		J. Jankowski
Thesis on the structure of the kidneys performed in 1782		
a		M.M. Terekhovskaya
b		D. Samoylovych
c	*	A.M. Shymlanskaya
d		K.I. Shchepin
e		A.P. Protasov
"Anatomist-surgical tables" in 1828 presented:		
a		N.I. Pirogov
b		P.A. Zagorski
c		E.O. Mukhin
d		I.F. Bush
e	*	I.V. Buyalsky
Separation surgery on a "clean" and "purulent" was introduced:		
a		I.V. Buyalsky
b	*	N.I. Pirogov
c		F.I. Inozemtsev
d		I.F. Bush
e		E.O. Mukhin
The founder of pathological anatomy of domestic considered:		
a		A.M. Filomafitskiy
b	*	A.I. Polunin
c		N.V. Sklifosovsky
d		V.V. Pashutin
e		None of the above
Who is 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
c		A.P. Protasov
d		M. Servet
e	*	B. Harvey
Who first 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 what year was the first operation under general anesthesia was done in Russia?		
a		1725
b		1741
c	*	1847
d		1846

e		1812
For the first time in the provision of assistance to the wounded on the battlefield ether anesthesia approx th nile:		
a		A. Pare
b	*	N.I. Pirogov
c		A.A. Wisniewski
d		Dzh. Lister
e		None of the above
Who abolished the use of lint when dressing wounds?		
a		A. Pare
b	*	N.I. Pirogov
c		A.A. Wisniewski
d		J. Lister
e		None of the above
The development 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
Questions 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 first textbook on surgery in Russian was written:		
a		N.I. Pirogov
b	*	I.F. Bush
c		F.I. Inozemtsev
d		I.V. Buyalsky
e		None of the above
The founder 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
The anatomical nomenclature was in Russian:		
a	*	A.P. Protasov
b		M.V. Lomonosov
c		P.A. Zagorski
d		N.M. Maksimovic-Ambidik
e		None of the above
Who is the first to introduce hand washing before surgery and childbirth?		
a		N.I. Pirogov
b		F.I. Inozemtsev
c	*	I. Semmelweis

d		J. Warren
e		Virchow
The development of abdominal surgery in the XIX century contributed Confronting:		
a		Painful shock
b		Postoperative sepsis
c		Postoperative bleeding
d		None of the above
e	*	All of the above
The famous British surgeon Dzhozef Lister is osnovopolo Well nickname:		
a		Aseptic
b	*	Antiseptics
c		The doctrine of immunity
d		Virology
e		All of the above
The principle of "savings" treatment proposed:		
a	*	N.I. Pirogov
b		N.V. Sklifosovsky
c		A.A. Beaver
d		F.I. Inozemtsev
e		None of the above
It is not aware of the role of microorganisms in the development of sepsis, J. Zemmelsweiss found that the cause of puerperal fever, and offers small of cores:		
a		Washing floors and walls maternity wards
b		Wash with soap and water tools
c		Handwashing carbolic acid solution
d	*	Hand washing with a solution of bleach
e		Handwashing with soap solution with the addition of soda
The first who showed that the processes of fermentation and putrefaction associated with zhiznede I telnostyuu microorganisms were:		
a		Mechnikov
b	*	L. Pasteur
c		I. Semmelweis
d		D. Samoylovich
e		D. Fracastoro
The word "enema" comes down to us from which ancient language?		
a		French
b		Italian
c	*	Greek
d		German
e		All the above mentioned
The first time enemas are mentioned in medical literature will astonish you. Which very ancient culture, quite advanced in medical procedures and papyrus, recorded this?		
a		Roman
b		Phoenician
c		Babylonian
d	*	Egyptian
e		All the above mentioned
Back to the second century CE in Ancient Greece, for which life giving purpose were enemas being used at that time?		

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 substances into the body?		
a		Inuits
b		Comanches
c	*	Mayans
d		Persians
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 limb 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 which 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 stimulating 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 line 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

c		Seven years of official apprenticeship
d		Complete a three year degree course from a recognised university
e		All the above mentioned
During the Victorian period blood-letting was a recognised medical treatment for a wide range of illnesses and injuries. Which creatures, used in the blood-letting process, would have been a common sight on the shelves of a Victorian pharmacy?		
a		Slugs
b		Centipedes
c		Vampire bats
d	*	Leeches
e		All the above mentioned
In 1851 an Act of Parliament introduced the first poison register in Britain, requiring all sellers (including pharmacists) of a particular substance to maintain a record of who bought it, how much they acquired and their stated reason for needing it. What was this substance that caused Victorian pharmacists a lot of extra paperwork?		
a		Ergot
b		Potassium cyanide
c	*	Arsenic
d		Strychnine
e		All the above mentioned
Laudanum was one of the most widely used drugs in Victorian Britain and a common sight in a Victorian pharmacy. It formed the basis of many patent medicines, as well as being directly prescribed for a whole range of illnesses - including the common cold. However, it was dangerously addictive due to the fact that it was derived from which substance?		
a		Nicotine
b		Cocaine
c		Alcohol
d	*	Opium
e		All the above mentioned
Many of the products sold in a Victorian pharmacy were created in the shop by the pharmacist, often in full view of the customers. Which of the following pieces of equipment would you have been unlikely to see behind the counter?		
a	*	Refrigerator
b		Pestles and mortars
c		Balances, weights and measures
d		Pill machine
e		All the above mentioned
The Pharmacy Act, 1868 required all pharmacists working in Victorian Britain to be officially registered with the Pharmaceutical Society in order to be allowed to practice. This opportunity was open to both men and women:		
a		Only to men
b		Only to women
c		To both
d		In some cases men were allowed without officially registering with the Pharmaceutical Society
e	*	All aristocratic men were allowed to work without officially registering with the Pharmaceutical Society
Many of the medicines produced in a Victorian pharmacy were created on the premises from ingredients extracted from plant material. Which of the following processes would have been used?		
a		Pertussis
b		Mastication
c	*	Maceration
d		Alimentation
e		All the above mentioned
Treatments 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?		
a	*	Suppositories
b		Cachets
c		Lozenges
d		Capsules
e		All the above mentioned
Pills manufactured by pharmacists in Victorian times were often given a 'pearl' finish by rolling them in a powder made from the softest known mineral, ranked 1 on the Mohs scale. What is the name given to this substance?		
a	*	Talcum powder
b		Calcite
c		Gypsum
d		Chalk
e		All the above mentioned
In Victorian Britain pharmacists weren't just limited to manufacturing and dispensing medication; what did they also perform?		
a	*	Basic dental services such as tooth extraction
b		Production of medical implements
c		Inspirations
d		None of the above
e		All the above mentioned
Which 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		All the above mentioned
Physicians in Europe in the Middle Ages employed a theory of how the human body works based on a system of humours which was handed down from Greek, Roman and Persian medicine. The idea was that each of these humours influenced health in a different way. An imbalance explained a particular malady. What were these humours?		
a		North, south, east and west
b	*	Black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm
c		Qi, xua, jinye and zang-fu
d		Hobnil, can tzicnal, 'zaccimi and hozanek
e		All the above mentioned
Malaria is a disease caused by parasitic protozoans introduced to the victim's bloodstream by the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito. The English name for this disease, malaria, demonstrates an etymology which suggests a different etiology of this disease. What does the term "malaria" mean literally about the cause of this disease?		
a		Demonic possession
b		Drinking dirty water
c		Not changing your socks
d	*	Breathing bad air
e		All the above mentioned
What is 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?		
a		Both Rh and ABO blood types in 1937
b		Rh blood type in 1901 and ABO blood type in 1937
c	*	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
Who was 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 ancient Egyptians (3000 BC-250 BC) had a remarkable knowledge of human anatomy, more advanced than that 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
Throughout history, war has contributed to many advancements in medical science:		
a	*	It's true
b		It's false
c		A lot, but not in medical science
d		It's not so, because war affected human lives not medicine
e		Only on certain countries
In the 1950-s and 60-s, the drug Thalidomide was marketed as an effective counteractant to morning sickness in pregnant women. The use of this drug harmed babies in utero. Roughly half of such "Thalidomide babies" died. The other 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
International health agencies have set out to wipe out certain infectious diseases, particularly through vaccination/immunization programmes. Which disease, responsible for millions of human deaths, was declared "eradicated" by the World Health Organization in 1980?		
a		Measles (morbilli or rubeola)
b		Poliomyelitis
c	*	Smallpox
d		Dengue fever
e		All the above mentioned
Although most people encounter the name of Ivan Pavlov in the context of the study of psychology, in what field did he consider himself to be conducting research?		
a		Psychiatry
b	*	Physiology
c		Zoology
d		Veterinary science
e		All the above mentioned
Pavlov's experiments with dogs were carried out in an attempt to explore how the nervous system responded to		



stimuli. He used the term 'nervous reflex' to describe how an organism responds to changes in its environment. What French philosopher's work, "Discourse on Method", published in 1637, provided this term, and the theoretical starting point for Pavlov's work?		
a		Jean-Paul Sartre
b	*	Rene Descartes
c		Blaise Pascal
d		Albert Camus
e		All the above mentioned
Which natural reflex did Pavlov choose to use to study his dogs' response to stimuli?		
a		Yawning reflex
b		Blinking reflex
c		Ear-prick reflex
d	*	Salivary reflex
e		All the above mentioned
We know these by another name today, but what were earkeckers?		
a		Lungs
b	*	Tonsils
c		Kidneys
d		Teeth
e		All the above mentioned
This is simply ghastly. For what was ergot once used on women?		
a		To stop them thinking too much
b		To sedate them
c	*	To bring on a birth
d		To make them more receptive to their husbands
e		All the above mentioned
And this is ridiculous. As far as women were concerned, what was furor uterinus?		
a		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
What was a groaning stool?		
a	*	A chair for a woman giving birth to sit upon
b		Diarrhoea
c		Constipation
d		A chair on which patients sat to have teeth pulled
e		All the above mentioned
Back in the nineteenth century, and nothing to do with its meaning today, "anatomy" was used to describe what?		
a		A child
b		A young man
c		An elderly woman
d	*	A very skinny person
e		All the above mentioned
What were referred to as armprops in the 19-th century?		
a		Nurses
b		Plaster casts
c	*	Crutches
d		Canes
e		All the above mentioned
The world's oldest medical text is about _____ years old:		

a		950
b		2,000
c	*	4,000
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	*	Nitrous 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
b		Hermes
c		Zeus
d		Dionysus
e		All the above mentioned
What drug, discovered in 1943, was the first to be effective against tuberculosis?		
a		Penicillin
b	*	Streptomycin
c		Quinine
d		Erythromycin
e		All the above mentioned
In 1960, American virologist John Enders developed the vaccine for:		
a		Anthrax
b		Polio
c	*	Measles
d		Tuberculosis
e		All the above mentioned
The first effective treatment for malaria was developed by:		
a		Louis Pasteur
b		Jonas Salk
c	*	Peruvian Indians
d		The Moors
e		All the above mentioned
As early as 590, the Chinese began using a process known as variolation to inoculate against what disease?		
a		Rabies
b	*	Smallpox
c		Diphtheria
d		Polio
e		All the above mentioned
An Egyptian papyrus dating to about 2000 BC gives the ingredients: honey, soda, and crocodile dung. It is the earliest known:		
a	*	Contraceptive
b		Anaesthetic
c		Acne medicine
d		Laxative
e		All the above mentioned
There have been cases of the bubonic plague in ...		
a		America
b		Europe

c		Egypt
d		China
e	*	South America
When Columbus returned to Europe in 1493, he brought with him a deadly variety of what disease?		
a		Measles
b	*	Syphilis
c		Malaria
d		Influenza
e		All the above mentioned
William 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
Edward Jenner observed that people who had suffered from which disease seemed to have immunity from smallpox?		
a	*	Cowpox
b		Dogpox
c		Chickenpox
d		Sheep pox
e		All the above mentioned
The first stethoscope was made of:		
a		Gold
b		Rubber
c		Steel
d	*	Wood
e		All the above mentioned
Louis Pasteur was first trained as a:		
a		Carpenter
b		Surgeon
c	*	Chemist
d		Microbiologist
e		All the above mentioned
Which disease is thought to have caused the most harm to the most people?		
a		Bubonic plague
b	*	Malaria
c		AIDS
d		Chickenpox
e		All the above mentioned
Which of these is not one of the four humours described in ancient medicine?		
a		Phlegm
b	*	Urine
c		Blood
d		Black bile
e		All the above mentioned
The first psychotropic drug was:		
a		Prozac
b	*	Lithium
c		Temazepam
d		Imipramine
e		All the above mentioned

The first heart transplant was performed by:		
a	*	Christiaan Barnard
b		Casimir Funk
c		Albert Sabin
d		Linus Pauling
e		All the above mentioned
Mendel made his genetic discoveries using a:		
a		Dog
b	*	Garden pea
c		Pumpkin
d		Red radish
e		All the above mentioned
The first woman professor at the Sorbonne was:		
a		Florence Nightingale
b	*	Marie Curie
c		Hildegard von Bingen
d		Lydia Pinkham
e		All the above mentioned
The term "magic bullet" was coined by the German scientist Paul Ehrlich (1854 - 1915) to describe a compound that would kill only a specifically targeted organism. Ehrlich made many significant contributions to science, but is remembered chiefly for his discovery of Salvarsan. Salvarsan was the first "magic bullet." It was used to treat which disease?		
a		Tuberculosis
b	*	Syphilis
c		Cancer
d		Smallpox
e		All the above mentioned
Childbearing during the 19th century was a very dangerous undertaking. One of the main reasons giving birth was so dangerous was the high incidence of infection, a form of septicemia called puerperal fever, or childbed fever. A young Hungarian physician demonstrated that the incidence of puerperal fever could be greatly reduced by simply requiring doctors to wash their hands, but his ideas were rejected by the medical community. Who was this pioneering advocate of antiseptic practices?		
a		Josef Skoda
b		Ede Flórián Birly
c	*	Ignaz Semmelweis
d		August Breisky
e		All the above mentioned
In hindsight, it seems so simple: just get enough Vitamin C, and you won't come down with this disease that has plagued sailors for centuries. But it wasn't until 1932 that it was proven that a lack of Vitamin C was the cause of what formerly widespread and often fatal ailment?		
a		Pellagra
b		Rickets
c	*	Scurvy
d		Beriberi
e		All the above mentioned
Most of us can't imagine living in a world where a tiny scratch or a sore throat could be fatal. But that was the case not so long ago, before the discovery of antibiotics. As it so happens, the very first antibiotic turned out to be one of the most effective, and is still used today. What is it?		
a		Erythromycin
b	*	Penicillin
c		Tetracycline
d		Streptomycin
e		All the above mentioned

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?		
a		Opium
b		Chloroform
c		Heroin
d	*	Ether
e		All the above mentioned
Preventing diseases is often more effective than curing them. As children, we all remember getting our vaccinations (or shots) against various diseases. These measures can all be traced back to one British physician and scientist, Edward Jenner, who started mankind on the path to eradicating one of its most feared diseases. Which one?		
a		Tuberculosis
b		Measles
c		Black Death
d	*	Smallpox
e		All the above mentioned
Every year millions of lives are saved by X-rays and related technologies. Before the discovery of X-rays, many potentially fatal conditions went undiagnosed, and it was difficult ensure that broken bones were set correctly. Very few of us go through life without having at least one X-ray. Who was the scientist who gave X-rays their name and was one of the first to systematically study them?		
a		Marie Curie
b		Thomas Edison
c	*	Wilhelm Röntgen
d		George Westinghouse
e		All the above mentioned
Chances are you have never heard of Karl Landsteiner. It is also possible that you owe your life to him; if not you, then a loved one or a friend. His research made it possible to save countless lives. Today the Red Cross collects millions of pints of blood each year for use in transfusions and other medical procedures, and their work would not be possible without Landsteiner's research. In what area did Karl Landsteiner make his greatest contribution?		
a		Blood preservation
b		Invented flexible plastic tubing
c		Founded the first blood bank
d	*	Blood typing
e		All the above mentioned
It has been estimated that between 3% to 7% of the world's population suffers from diabetes mellitus, a disease in which the body is unable to properly metabolize sugar. The disease has been known since ancient times, but it was not until the 20th century that an effective treatment for the disease was discovered: injections of a hormone called insulin. What Canadian scientist is usually recognized as the discoverer of insulin?		
a		Michael Smith
b		Harold E. Johns
c		James Collip
d	*	Frederick Banting
e		All the above mentioned
In the years following World War II, poliomyelitis, more commonly called polio, was one of the most feared communicable diseases in the United States. It is now a rare disease in most western countries because of a vaccine developed by what famous scientist?		
a	*	Jonas Salk
b		Benjamin Spock
c		Joshua Lederberg
d		Albert Einstein

e		All the above mentioned
The word "hysteria" comes from the Greek word "hystera". How does this word translate into English?		
a		Bladder
b	*	Womb
c		Woman
d		Madness
e		Scream
One theory to explain symptoms which seemed specific to women was that of the "wandering womb". The idea was that the uterus was a floating organ and its displacement into the body caused several ailments. Who were the first to develop the "wandering womb" theory, several thousand years ago?		
a		Enlightenment scientists
b		The Greeks
c	*	The Egyptians
d		The Romans
e		The English
During the late Middle Ages and sometimes until the beginning of the Renaissance, which of the following - and unusual - treatment was prescribed to cure female hysteria?		
a		A retreat in a convent or nunnery
b	*	Sneezing
c		A bath in holy water
d		Physical exercise (i.e. Horse riding, swimming, etc.)
e		Depressants
During late Middle Ages and the early modern period (c. 1450-1700), many hot flashes, female sexual appetite, melancholia, or convulsions were seen as a sign of possession by the Devil and many women were accused of witchcraft. Which book, published in 1487, explained how to recognise - and hunt - witches?		
a		Formicarius
b		Summis desiderante saffectibus
c		De magorum dæmonomania libri
d	*	Malleus Maleficarum
e		All the above mentioned
In Victorian times, when the study of female hysteria reached its peak, which of the following was NOT prescribed against female hysteria?		
a		Isolation (solitary confinement) in a bedroom
b	*	A milk-free and egg-free diet
c		Refraining from reading
d		A "pelvic massage"
e		Sexual abstinence
During the 19th century, when female hysteria became a widely diagnosed condition, some doctors gave pelvic or vaginal "massages" to women as a treatment until the patients reached a "paroxysm". What was the doctors' general opinion of such treatment?		
a		It was enjoyable but not particularly efficient
b	*	It was tedious and time-consuming
c		It was easy work and effective
d		It was a fake treatment for a fake condition
e		It was effective because it affected the nervous system
Sigmund Freud credited this precursor in neuroscience with demonstrating and defending the idea that hysteria could also be found in men, since the "disease", according to him, was neurological and therefore not linked to the uterus. What was his name?		
a	*	Jean-Martin Charcot
b		Georges Gilles de la Tourette
c		Himself
d		Josef Breuer

e		Frederick Grant Banting
In 1905, Sigmund Freud published "An Analysis of a Case of Hysteria" (known as "Dora", from the pseudonym given to the patient he studied), but he had already been studying hysteria for over a decade. How was Freud's approach different from other physicians' at the time?		
a		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		He believed that hypnosis can help to cure hysteria
By the 1960s and 1970s, many women philosophers and historians had developed their own theories about the origins 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
When was the word "hysteria" removed from the manual of mental disorders by the American Psychiatric Association?		
a		1965
b	*	1980
c		1998
d		1945
e		1941
Groundbreaking research was being carried out at Guys Hospital, London. Thomas Hodgkin was considered the finest pathologist of his time. He identified the clinical manifestations of cancer of the lymphatic system, now called Hodgkin's disease. Two of Hodgkin's colleagues at Guys Richard Bright and Thomas Addison also conducted research that identified diseases, now synonymous with their names. What area of the anatomy is concerned with Addison's disease?		
a	*	It is a disorder of the adrenal glands
b		It is a malfunction of the aortic heart valve
c		It is a disease of the meninges, similar to meningitis
d		It is a developmental disorder in neonatal babies
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In 1952, Jonas Salk first tested his vaccine for infantile paralysis, at that time a condition which affected tens of thousands every year. What was infantile paralysis also known as?		
a		Measles
b		Paralytia
c	*	Polio
d		Mumps
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What was the chief medical contribution of Ignaz Semmelweis to the practice of medicine?		
a		Flu vaccine
b		Use of gloves
c		Surgical masks
d	*	Hand washing
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Lasting from 1918 through 1920, an outbreak of which Spanish-associated disease killed somewhere between 50 and 100 million people?		
a		Bubonic Plague
b	*	Flu
c		Smallpox
d		Ebola

e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Before vaccines were developed, what more primitive method of the same practice (introducing weakened strains of disease to healthy patients) was used?		
a	*	Inoculation
b		Communication
c		Transmission
d		Leeches
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Which 18th century surgeon was the inspiration for both the story of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as well as Doctor 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
Apart from the process of pasteurization, which prevents milk and wine from carrying harmful bacteria, what was Louis Pasteur's greatest influence on modern medicine?		
a		Lactose-free milk
b		Needle sterilization
c		Condom use
d	*	Germ theory of disease
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Doctor Gregory House, television's fictional master of diagnostics, was based off of the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Which doctor was Arthur Conan Doyle's inspiration for Sherlock Holmes?		
a	*	Joseph Bell
b		Benjamin Rush
c		John Hunter
d		Victor Von Doom
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
As recently as the 1800-s, prevailing medical theory was based on the Greek methods set forth by Hippocrates. These 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
In 1945, Doctor Walter Freeman experimented on using what implement for surgery?		
a		Sutures
b		Leeches
c		An angio balloon
d	*	An icepick
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Luigi Galvani conducted a series of experiments, Frankenstein-like, for reanimating dead tissue. What medical reading today bears his name?		
a		Luigic Regurgitation
b		Galvani Readout
c		Galvanized Defibulation
d	*	Galvanic Skin Response
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
The practice of medicine in the first part of the 19th Century had changed little for several centuries. Leeches and blood-letting were the cures of the day. The industrial revolution saw a massive population shift into towns, with all of the ensuing horrors of overcrowded, disease-ridden dwellings. What was the average life expectancy		



at birth 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
<p>There were several deadly diseases that had remained constant threats to the British population for centuries. Although they spread rapidly through the unsanitary, overcrowded hovels of the poor, no-one of any class was immune and the diseases were no respecters of of the upper and middle classes. Early in the century, a country doctor, Dr. Edward Jenner developed one of the first vaccines, and saw vaccination as the path to eradication of the disease. Which disease was Dr. Jenner's particular area of interest?</p>		
a		Typhoid
b	*	Smallpox
c		Malaria
d		Cholera
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
<p>Although not a physician, the illustrious scientist Louis Pasteur was instrumental in formulating the 'Germ Theory of Disease'. This theory stated each disease was caused by a specific organism and that many were spread by doctors themselves not washing their hands. Dr. Joseph Lister a surgeon, trained in London and Edinburgh, in 1860 became head of surgery at the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow. Although more and more people were having operations in Hospital the survival rate was not good. Embracing 'the Germ Theory', Lister researched for a chemical that could kill the bacteria in the operating theaters. What 'antiseptic' did Lister conclude would do the job?</p>		
a		Isopropyl Alcohol
b		Ammonia
c		Sodium Hypochlorite (bleach)
d	*	Carbolic Acid
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
<p>The practice of surgery in Britain had long been viewed with some scepticism. Surgeons were largely uneducated, and belonged to the dubious Royal College of Barbers and Surgeons. In general, any type of surgical procedure could be performed by your local neighborhood barber. The barbers striped pole of red and white representing white for soap and red for blood. By what term would these surgeons be addressed?</p>		
a		Dr. Smith
b		Barber Smith
c		Surgeon Smith
d	*	Mr. Smith
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
<p>A Scottish surgeon by the name of James Young Simpson, after training in Europe and in Edinburgh, settled down to practice surgery in the Edinburgh area. In the meantime, he had been designated one of Queen Victoria's physicians for Scotland. Simpson had long been plagued with the horrors of the operating theater. Ether had been used for a while as an anesthetic, but proved not to be robust enough to keep a patient under. He 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?</p>		
a	*	Queen Victoria demanded chloroform during the birth of her eighth son, Leopold
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
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
<p>The treatment of women, and the medical profession's attitude towards them was patronizing to say the least. Until the 'Married Woman's Property Act' of 1870, women had no right to own anything and had to rely totally on their husbands. Dr. William Acton, a popular author in Victorian Britain, was among many physicians that created false stereotypes for women. He stated that "the majority of women (happily for them) are not very much troubled with sexual feelings of any kind". However, there were those physicians that cared deeply about</p>		

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?		
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
Another chronic disease that particularly plagued British cities was Cholera. It caused dreadful symptoms of nausea, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhea and overwhelming thirst. In many cases death followed within 24 hours. The common belief was that the disease was carried by a sort of miasma in the air, but there was no real understanding of exactly how it was transmitted. John Snow, a London physician, began to study outbreaks of cholera 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 and 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
Sir Ronald Ross, army doctor and winner of the 2nd Nobel Prize for Medicine, spent much of his career in India. Despite administrative apathy and interference, he was able to study first hand one of the most troublesome of the tropical diseases. His path-breaking research and impeccably detailed experiment notes were invaluable to future researchers. What was the disease that so caught his attention, and to which he applied years of innovative research?		
a		Dysentery
b		Beriberi
c	*	Malaria
d		Dengue Fever
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In what year was the stethoscope invented?		
a	*	1816
b		1910
c		1858
d		1935
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In what year did death certificates come into general use in the United States?		
a		1785
b		1870
c	*	1915
d		1822
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In what year was the first surgery performed under general anesthesia?		
a		1888
b		1941
c		1917
d	*	1842
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In what year was the first human heart transplant?		
a		1959
b	*	1967
c		1952
d		1941
e		All the above mentioned is wrong

In what year were the first three blood groups (A, B, and O) discovered?		
a	*	1900
b		1812
c		1843
d		1784
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Which of these human organs was successfully transplanted first?		
a	*	Kidney
b		Liver
c		Heart
d		Lung
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In what 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 what year was the first temporary artificial heart implanted?		
a	*	1969
b		1981
c		1975
d		1985
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In what year did surgeons first perform successful brain surgery on a fetus?		
a	*	1999
b		1982
c		1987
d		1972
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In what year was the first test tube baby born?		
a		1983
b		1975
c	*	1978
d		1980
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who invented the electrocardiogram?		
a		John Ericcson
b		Philip Emeagwali
c	*	Willem Einthoven
d		Douglas Engelhart
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who developed 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
Who invented the electroencephalogram?		
a		Emile Berliner
b		Jacques Brandenberger
c		Gerd Karl Binning

d	*	Hans Berger
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who invented the first stethoscope?		
a		Irving Langmuir
b		Lewis Latimer
c	*	Rene Laennec
d		Robert Ledley
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Which of the following was the co-inventor of the first wearable, external, battery-powered, transistorized cardiac pacemaker?		
a		Wilson Greatbatch
b	*	Earl Bakken
c		John Hopps
d		William Chardack
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who invented 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		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who invented disposable diapers?		
a	*	Marion Donovan
b		Mary Anderson
c		Sarah Boone
d		Rachel Brown
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who invented Velcro?		
a	*	George de Mestral
b		Richard G. Drew
c		Jan Ernst Matzeliger
d		Earle Dickson
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who was the first to invent an artificial heart valve and successfully implant it in a human beating heart?		
a		Christian Barnard
b		Charles Bailey
c	*	Dwight Harken
d		Walton Lillehei
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who invented the artificial kidney dialysis machine?		
a		Frank B. Colton
b	*	Willem J. Kolff
c		Patsy Sherman
d		Perry Spencer
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What disease 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
When did the Great Plague break out?		

a		1660
b	*	1665
c		All the above mentioned is wrong
d		1666
e		All the above mentioned
What ideas did Ambroise Paré publish in his Treatise?		
a	*	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		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who proved that germs cause disease in 1864?		
a		Robert Koch
b		Florence Nightingale
c	*	Louis Pasteur
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
When was the smallpox inoculation made compulsory?		
a	*	1853
b		1848
c		1906
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What great medical discovery was made by Crick and Watson in 1953?		
a		Blood groups
b		Stem cells
c	*	DNA
d		All the above mentioned E. All the above mentioned is wrong
e		Blood groups
What medical breakthrough was made by Christiaan Barnard in 1967?		
a		Keyhole surgery
b		Best-tube babies
c	*	Heart transplant
d		All the above mentioned E. All the above mentioned is wrong
e		Keyhole surgery
How did 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
c	*	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
How important 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 Renaissance accepted ideas were questioned. Books other than Galen were now used such as those by Harvey and Vesalius. The closure of the monasteries led to hospitals run by charities and councils
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Why was the smallpox vaccination discovered?		
a		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
c		Lady Mary Wortley Montague discovered the vaccine for smallpox in Turkey
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What 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
c	*	He proved the link between dirty water and cholera
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Why were 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
c		Because they were more interested in fighting and winning wars and battles
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
How did 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
Where did Medieval Londoners get their water from?		
a	*	Medieval Londoners got their water from conduits, water carriers and rivers
b		They got their water from drinking fountains
c		They got their water from reservoirs
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Why was Roman public health so good?		
a		The Romans built aqueducts and roads
b		The Romans understood the causes of disease
c	*	They had a strong government which collected taxes and employed engineers
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What did 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
c		Koch worked out that disease was caused by poor living conditions and he wrote a report for the government about this
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What did Chadwick conclude and recommend in his report?		
a		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

c		That nurses need to be trained properly
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
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 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
b		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
c	*	There were no trained doctors. People did seek advice from either 'wise-women' or leeches'. Leeches were men who built up their knowledge through practice
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who ran hospitals after the Renaissance?		
a	*	Most of them were taken over by charities and town councils
b		They were still run by the Church
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Why was Saxon public health worse than the Romans?		
a	*	Roman public health buildings were damaged and not repaired. They emptied waste into the rivers
b		The Saxons attacked the Roman Empire
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Did the way people treated disease change in the Renaissance?		
a		They could carry out successful blood transfusions
b	*	They knew more about the anatomy but treatments were still based on the four humours
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What did people think caused disease in Roman Britain?		
a		They believed in miasma as the main cause of disease
b		They believed in scientific theories of disease such as germ theory
c	*	They had both rational and supernatural ideas. They believed that the humours were out of balance and also that gods were responsible for disease
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who ran hospitals in Roman Britain?		
a	*	The Army
b		The Church
c		The King
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong

How important was Pasteur's work on vaccines?		
a		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
c		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
What 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
c		They were run by the church and nuns were the nurses
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What 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
What did Joseph Bazalgette do?		
a		He came up with a vaccination for smallpox
b		He designed and built 1300 miles of sewers under London
c	*	He proved that blood flows in one direction through the veins
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Why was disease such a major problem between 1750-1900?		
a	*	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
c		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
How did people treat diseases in the Middle Ages?		
a		Antibiotics
b	*	Ideas included fasting and praying and plant or herbal medicines
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Did the 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
How important 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 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



Who ran hospitals in the Middle Ages?		
a		Councils
b	*	The Church
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What factors contributed to the discovery of germ theory?		
a		Government, war, industry and chance
b		Team work, war and chance
c	*	Technology, individual genius, industry, scientific experiment
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Why was 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
c		They used herbal medicines
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
How was 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 books
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
How important 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 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
c		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
What 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
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
How important 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
c		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
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
c		Because it gave you pox marks that would scar and not heal
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What did doctors' training involve in Roman Britain?		
a		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
c		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
Did treatments change in the Early Middle Ages?		
a	*	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
c		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
What factors contributed to Pasteur's development of more vaccines?		
a		Attitudes and government
b		Communications, attitudes and money
c	*	Competition, war, chance, research teams and technology
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Why was the 1875 Public Health Act passed?		
a		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
c	*	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
What 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
c	*	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
How important 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
c		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
What were hospitals like in Roman Britain?		
a		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
c		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
Were there 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 did not have a full understanding of germ theory
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Were there 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 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 sometimes ran them instead
c		The government made sure that there were hospitals every town and city to make sure that everyone could access the National Health Service
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
How did people treat and prevent disease in Roman Britain?		
a	*	They used treatment by opposites, bleeding and purging to re-balance humours. They believed in 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
How important 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 improve public health. Although the second one was more important than the first as it was compulsory not voluntary
c		Very important as they led to Napoleon getting his troops vaccinated
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
How did 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
c		There is no correct answer here
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
How did ideas about causes change in the Early Middle Ages?		
a		They changed a lot because people blamed disease on bad smells (miasma)
b		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 as the four humours and punishment from God
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What influence did Hippocrates and Galen have on the training of doctors in Roman Britain?		
a		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
c		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
What kind of textbooks did the Egyptians Surgeons produce?		
a		Treat dislocations
b		Fractured Bones
c		External abscesses
d		Tumors
e	*	All the above mentioned
What concepts did the Babylonians produce?		
a		Diagnosis
b		Prognosis
c		Physical Examinations
d		Prescriptions
e	*	All the above mentioned
Who is considered to be the Father of Western Medicine?		
a		Imhotep
b		Romans
c	*	Hippocrates
d		William Harvey
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What did Hippocrates emphasize the importance of with the patient?		
a		Diet & Exercise
b		Hippocratic Oath
c		Sanitation
d	*	Observing the Patient
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Hippocrates taught the prevention of disease through a regimen of what?		
a		Observing the Patient
b		Sanitation
c	*	Diet & Exercise
d		All the above mentioned is wrong
e		Observing the Patient
What did the Romans recognize as important for good public health?		
a	*	Sanitation
b		Hygiene
c		Food
d		Sport
e		Hunting
What were the Romans able to construct throughout their empire?		
a		Aqueducts

b		Baths
c		Sewers
d		Hospitals
e	*	Restaurants
What epidemic during the Dark Ages killed upwards of 100 mil people in Europe (30%-60% of pop)?		
a		Black Plague
b	*	Black Death
c		Middle Plague
d		Middle Death
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who controlled medicine during the Dark Ages?		
a		Government
b		Caesar
c	*	Religion
d		Obama
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
During the DARK / MIDDLE AGES which term came into use?		
a	*	Doctor
b		The patient
c		Sick
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who demonstrated the Function of the heart and Circulation of blood?		
a		Leeuwenhoek
b		Withering
c		Jarvis
d	*	William Harvey
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who is considered to have laid the foundation of Modern Physiology?		
a		Leeuwenhoek
b		Withering
c		Jenner
d	*	Harvey
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who worked 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
When did surgery become an experimental science?		
a	*	18-th Century
b		19-th Century
c		17-th Century
d		16-th Century
e		20-th Century
What heart drug was introduced during the 18-th century? (Fox Glove Plant):		
a	*	Digitalis
b		Insulin
c		Penicillin
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong

Who discovered 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
Who introduced a vaccine to prevent smallpox (1796)?		
a		Koch
b	*	Edward Jenner
c		Nightingale
d		Banting
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What field did the invention of the vaccine smallpox lead to?		
a	*	Immunology
b		Biology
c		Psychology
d		Histology
e		All the above mentioned
Who proved that germs caused diseases?		
a		Koch
b	*	Lois Pasteur
c		Withering
d		Jenner
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What did 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
Who developed a vaccine for Rabies & Anthrax?		
a		Jenner
b		Koch
c	*	Lois Pasteur
d		MacLeod
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who discovered the bacterium causing Tuberculosis?		
a		Pasteur
b	*	Robert Koch
c		Jenner
d		Withering
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who is known as developing the foundations of modern Nursing?		
a	*	Florence Nightingale
b		Pasteur
c		Jenner
d		MacLeod
e		Withering
What did Florence Nightingale concentrate her attention on?		
a	*	Improving hygiene and improving sanitary conditions
b		Deteriorating hygiene
c		Deteriorating sanitary conditions

d		Deteriorating hygiene and deteriorating sanitary conditions
e		All the above mentioned
Who is known as the "Lady with the Lamp"?		
a	*	Florence Nightingale
b		Charles Darwin
c		Louis Pasteur
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
On what date did Wilhelm Roentgen discover X-Rays?		
a	*	November 8, 1895
b		November 18, 1880
c		November 28, 1895
d		November 8, 1875
e		November 8, 1805
Who received the Nobel Prize for the invention of Insulin?		
a		Banting & Best
b	*	Banting & MacLeod
c		Collip
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
In 1928, what did Alexander Flemming discover?		
a		Insulin
b	*	Penicillin
c		Digitalis
d		Tuberculosis
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who discovered the "Secret Life" DNA (1953)?		
a	*	Francis Crick, James Watson
b		Alexander Fleming
c		All the above mentioned
d		All the above mentioned is wrong
e		None of the above
Who took "Photo 51" the double helix structure of DNA?		
a		Crick
b		Watson
c	*	Rosalind Franklin (1952)
d		Stalk
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Where was the first successful kidney transplant take place at (1953)?		
a	*	Boston, MA
b		NYC, NY
c		Atlanta, Georgia
d		Gainesville, Florida
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who developed the first vaccine to control or prevent Polio (1955)?		
a		Franklin
b		Fleming
c	*	Dr. Jonas Salk
d		Withering
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
Who implanted the first artificial heart?		
a		William De Vries (1982)

b	*	Jarvik
c		Barnard
d		All the above mentioned
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What was Wilhelm Roentgen experimenting with when he discovered X-Rays?		
a	*	Cathode rays with Crookes glass tubes
b		Cathode rays with copper tubes
c		Anodic rays with glass tubes
d		Anodic rays with copper tubes
e		All the above mentioned
When was Roentgen's report "On a New Kind of Rays" submitted?		
a		November 8, 1895
b		December 25, 1895
c	*	December 28,1895
d		January 1, 1901
e		December 5, 1805
What field adopted the use of X-Rays?		
a		Medical
b		Military
c		Science
d	*	Entertainment
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
When did Roentgen receive his Nobel Prize? (First in Physics)?		
a		1895
b	*	1901
c		1899
d		1896
e		1900
Who was Thomas Edison's assistant who was the first to die of Radiaton poisoning?		
a		His wife
b		Roentgen
c	*	Clarence Dally
d		Marie Pierre
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What are Marie and Pierre Curie known for? Their work with....		
a	*	Radium
b		Physics
c		X-Rays
d		Surgeries
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
What were some first's for Marie Curie?		
a		Doctorate in physics & math
b		Woman to win Nobel Prize
c		Woman Professor at Sorbonne
d		Interred in the Pantheon for her achievements
e	*	All the above mentioned
Who built the first Portable X-ray machine?		
a		Wilhelm Roentgen
b		Thomas Edison
c	*	Marie Pierre
d		Banting& Best
e		All the above mentioned is wrong



When were CT's developed and by whom?		
a		Wilhelm Roentgen, November 8, 1895
b		Thomas Edison
c	*	1960's early 70's by Sir Godfrey Hounsfield of England
d		Marie Curie
e		Louis Pasteur
When was the first Angiography first developed?		
a		1895
b		1950
c		1971
d	*	1927 in Portugal
e		All the above mentioned is wrong
The first cancer treatment in the US was in ...		
a		1867
b	*	1896
c		1901
d		1948
e		1953
The first Nuclear Magnetic Resonance was developed in ...		
a	*	1950's
b		1960's
c		1970's
d		1980's
e		1990's
What were the Tudor Barbers main jobs?		
a	*	Pulling out teeth, Bleeding
b		Minor surgery
c		Scraping
d		Cutting hair
e		All of the above
What was the main cure/s used by doctors in Tudor times?		
a		Scraping
b		Surgery
c		Bathing
d	*	Bleeding
e		All of the above
What percentage of the Tudor population died of illness.		
a		10%
b	*	33%
c		50%
d		75%
e		55%
When 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
From which year, radioactive carbon 14 is used as a method for detecting artifacts and human remains?		
a		1847
b	*	1947
c		1950

d		1955
e		1972
Monastic chronicle contained the first trustworthy information about the medical ethics in the ancient Rus was 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	*	Ibn Sina
b		Hunayn ibn Ishaq
c		Ibn an Nafis
d		Al-Razi
e		Ammar ibn Ali al-Mausili
The first Christian physicians who are honoured in the Christian world as patron saints of physicians and pharmacists are:		
a		Hippocrates and Galen
b		Theophrastus and Dioscorides
c	*	Cosmas and Damian
d		Oribasius and Soranus
e		Paul and Aetius
Who was the head of Baghdad doctors (12 <sup>th</sup> 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-Talmlid
The author of the encyclopedic work Collecta medicinalia ("Medical Compilation") of 72 books, 27 of which survived, was:		
a		Galen
b		Hippocrates
c		Aetius
d		Theophrastus
e	*	Oribasius
Who created the first Arabic encyclopedic work of literature on medicine Kitab al-Hawi (The Large Comprehensive or Continens Liber) in 25 volumes:		
a	*	Al-Razi
b		Ibn an Nafis
c		Ammar ibn Ali al-Mausili
d		Ibn al-Talmlid
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 <sup>th</sup> 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
c		Kananeli
d	*	Amirdovlat Amasiatsi
e		None of above mentioned
The first Chinese illustrated treatise Qian Jin Yao Fang (A Thousand Gold Worth) was composed by a famous physician:		
a		Li Shizhen
b		Hodge Kopili
c		Wang Weiyi
d	*	Tang-Sun Simiao
e		None of above mentioned
The first textbook on anatomy in Western Europe was drafted in 1316 by the Master of the University of Bologna:		
a		Hippocrates
b	*	Mondino De Luzzi
c		Gerofil
d		Bezaly Andreas
e		Guy de Chauliac
The fundamental work «About contagiouses, contagious diseases and treatment» («De contagione et contagiosis morbis's et curatione libri tres», 1546), which gave the first scientific explanations of contagious diseases, was written by:		
a		Ambroise Pare
b		L. Pasteur
c		I.I. Mechnikov
d	*	Girolamo Fracastoro
e		E. Jenner
The founder 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
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:		
a		William Harvey
b		Michael Servet
c		Johannes de Vigo
d		J. Fracastoro
e	*	Ambroise Pare
The author of the «Anatomical tables» («Tabulae sex», 1538) a brief manual of anatomy «Extract» («Epitome», 1543) was:		
a	*	Andreas Vesalius
b		Leonardo da Vinci
c		Francesco Melzi
d		Galen
e		I. Oporin
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		Ambroise Pare
b		Michael Servet

c		Andreas Vesalius
d	*	Charles Etienne
e		None of above mentioned
Who created the coherent theory of the blood circulation?		
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	*	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
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:		
a		Realdo Colombo
b		Jean-Francois Fernel
c		Gabriele Fallopio
d	*	Michael Servet
e		Bartolomeo Eustachio
The heliocentric system of the world, which proved that the Earth revolves around the Sun was described in 1543 by:		
a	*	Nicholas Copernicus
b		Giordano Bruno
c		Francis Bacon
d		Bernardino Telesio
e		Nikolai Machiavelli
Who of prominent anatomists of modern times has invented an original way of embalming corpses, personally executed a unique collection of museum pieces (congenital anomalies and malformations) and created the first anatomical museum?		
a		Nicholas Tyulpa
b	*	Frederik Ruysch
c		King Peter I.
d		Peter A. Zagorski
e		Elias V. Buyal'skiy
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		

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		Elias V. Buyal'skiy
Who was the author of the first national atlas on operative surgery ( "surgical table Anatomik"), consisting of 14 tables and 36 drawings that depict life-size bodies?		
a		Marie F.X. Bichat
b		Peter A. Zagorski
c		Ilya Mechnikov
d		Marcello Malpighi
e	*	Elijah E.V. Buyal'skiy
Who of prominent anatomists of modern times was a pioneer methods of "ice" anatomy and cuts of frozen corpses?		
a		Peter A. Zagorski
b		Marie F.X. Bichat
c		Ilya V.S. Buyal'skiy
d	*	Nikolai Pirogov
e		Marcello Malpighi
Who is the greatest biologists of modern times is the founder of evolutionary theory, which defined the main factors of evolution - variation, heredity and natural selection in a "struggle for existence"?		
a		Jean Lamarck
b	*	Charles Darwin
c		Gregor Mendel
d		Marcello Malpighi
e		Ilya Mechnikov
Which of the outstanding scientists of modern times is the founder of genetics and author of "Experiments on plant hybrids", 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		Rudolf Virchow
Which of the doctors opened a new method of vaccination?		
a	*	Edward Jenner
b		Jean B. Lamarck
c		Gregor Mendel
d		Rudolph Virchow
e		Peter A. Zagorski
Who of prominent Russian scientists was organized in the first station Pasteur, the creator of the phagocytic theory of immunity, one of the founders of evolutionary embryology?		
a		Edward Jenner
b		Peter Zagorski
c	*	Ilya Mechnikov
d		Nikolai Pirogov
e		Ivan Petrovich Pavlov
Who of prominent psychologists of the time put into practice the method of chronic physiological research experiment, discovered a new type of reflexes, which are formed and fixed in certain environmental conditions (conditional and unconditional)?		
a	*	Ivan Petrovich Pavlov
b		Ilya Mechnikov

c		Peter A. Zagorski
d		Nikolai Pirogov
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. Matyushenko
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 secret University?		
a		B.P. Matyushenko
b		A.V. Korchak - Chepurkivskyy
c	*	M. Panchyshyn
d		V. Schurat
e		N.M. Amosov
What was discovered in 1955 in Kiev the first in Ukraine specialized cardiac surgery clinic?		
a	*	N.M. Amosov
b		G.P. Ivanitsky
c		A.V. Korchak - Chepurkivskyy
d		L.T. Had
e		V.P. Filatov
Who is of Ukrainian doctors, he organized the first Department of surgical dentistry, and then an independent Department of orthopedics and briefly led them?		
a	*	G.S. Ivanitsky
b		L.T. Had
c		V.P. Filatov
d		N.M. Amosov
e		N.M. Volkovich
Who is of Ukrainian doctors was the organizer of the Kiev surgical society (1908), developed an original method of resection of the knee joint, the incision of the abdominal wall during laparotomy, suggested moblogs splint broken limbs?		
a		N.M. Amosov
b		G.P. Ivanitsky
c		V.P. Filatov
d	*	N.M. Volkovich
e		E.G. Chernyakhovsky
Who among outstanding Ukrainian surgeons was the first Director of the Kiev medical University, founded at the medical faculty of the University of Kiev in 1920?		
a		N.M. Volkovich
b		N.M. Amosov
c	*	E.G. Chernyakhovsky
d		L.T. Had
e		V.P. Filatov
Who among outstanding Ukrainian scientists (1866-1929) studied the epidemiology of plague as a natural focal diseases, have established the role of rodents as reservoirs of infection, became the founder and first Director of the Institute of Microbiology and epidemiology (1928)?		
a		M.M. Amosov
b		L.T. Had
c		E.G. Chernyakhovsky
d		V.P. Filatov

e	*	D.K. Zabolotny
Who of the prominent Ukrainian scientists was the founder and Director of the International center of molecular physiology NAS of Ukraine (1992)?		
a	*	P.G. Kostyuk
b		L.T. Had
c		G.S. Ivanitsky
d		V.P. Filatov
e		M. Panchyshyn
Who among outstanding Ukrainian surgeons first in Ukraine began treatment for heart diseases surgically, first in the Soviet Union have conducted mitral valve replacement (1963), and in 1965 he created the world's first introduced into practice the antithrombotic heart valves prostheses?		
a		L.T. Had
b		V.P. Filatov
c		D.K. Zabolotny
d		B.P. Matyushenko
e	*	N.M. Amosov
The name of a well-known ophthalmologist named Ukrainian Institute of experimental ophthalmology (its present name-the Institute of eye diseases and tissue therapy of AMS of Ukraine), established in 1936 in Odessa?		
a		M.M. Amosov
b	*	V.P. Filatov
c		L.T. Had
d		G.S. Ivanitsky
e		A.V. Korchak – Chepurkivskyy
In what year was founded Ukraine's first University, with its medical faculty in Kharkiv?		
a		1920
b		1905
c	*	1805
d		1820
e		1861
In what year was created the Kharkiv medical society?		
a		1920
b		1905
c		1805
d		1985
e	*	1861
Which of the following institutions is not in Kharkov?		
a		The nationwide Institute of orthopedics and traumatology them Stanca M.I.
b		Institute for medical radiology S.P. Grigoriev of Academy of medical Sciences of Ukraine
c		Institute of therapy of AMS of Ukraine named L.T. Malaya
d		Institute of neurology and psychiatry AMS of Ukraine
e	*	Institute of eye diseases and tissue therapy named. V.P. Filatov of nams of Ukraine
Someone from Kharkov anatomists have developed an original method of preparation, the Museum of anatomical specimens, organized in Kharkov, the first and the world's only "Museum of human evolution", created the original "human anatomy Atlas"?		
a	*	V.P. Vorobyov
b		G.D. Sinelnikov
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 Ukraine?		

a		N. D. Strazhesko
b	*	L.T. Had
c		G.D. Sinelnikov
d		V.F. Dreisig
e		P.M. Shumlyansky
Who of the outstanding physicians in 1910, organized in Kharkiv Society ambulance?		
a		K.N. George
b	*	I.M. Obolensky
c		P.I. Shatilov
d		V.P. Vorobyov
e		N.D. Strazhesko
Someone from Kharkov doctors for the first time ever, the substantiation of the clinical phenomenon to diagnose of inflammatory diseases of the gall bladder?		
a	*	K.N. George
b		I.M. Obolensky
c		P.I. Shatilov
d		N.P. Thrinkler
e		V.P. Vorobyov
One of the prominent ophthalmologists in Kharkov conducted the operation to remove cataracts for 1-2 minutes (acting simultaneously and right and left hand)?		
a		V.P. Vorobyov
b		P.I. Shatilov
c		L.T. Had
d		N.P. Trinkler
e	*	L.L. Hirschmann
By which the outstanding surgeon in Kharkov, began to apply antiseptic?		
a		P.I. Shatilov
b	*	N.P. Thrinkler
c		L.L. Hirschmann
d		L.T. Had
e		G.D. Sinelnikov
Who of prominent doctors has created in 1930 in Kharkov the first in Ukraine and second in the world, the Institute of blood transfusion?		
a	*	V.N. Shamov
b		P.I. Shatilov
c		G.D. Sinelnikov
d		N.P. Trinkler
e		L.L. Hirschmann
Medical 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
The most 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		None of the above
Oribase 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		None of the above
Paul Aegina lived in:		
a	*	7-th century
b		4-th century
c		5-th century
d		6-th century
e		None of the above
Alexander Tralli lived in:		
a	*	6-th century
b		4-th century
c		5-th century
d		7-th century
e		None of the above
Paul. Aegina:		
a	*	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
c		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
Oribase of Pergamum:		
a	*	Studied medicine in Alexandria, Egypt; author of encyclopaedic work "Medical fees"
b		Studied medicine in Pergamum; author of medical-surgical collector
c		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
Alexander 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
c		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
Aetius 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
Medicine in the Byzantine Empire:		
a	*	Hospitals in monasteries
b		The hospital of St. Lazarus (hospital)
c		Hospitals in temples

d		Secular hospital
e		None of the above
Centers 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
Arab culture and medicine (medical science and higher education):		
a	*	In Córdoba, Damascus, Bukhara
b		Montpellier, Toledo, Orchid
c		Baghdad, Salerno, Istanbul
d		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno
e		None of the above
Abu Bakr Ar-Razi (Razes) lived in:		
a	*	9 – 10-th century
b		11- th century
c		12-th century
d		13-th century
e		None of the above
Abu Ali Ibn Sina (Avicenna) lived in:		
a	*	10 – 11-th century
b		10 -th century
c		12- th century
d		13-th century
E		None of the above
Abu-l-Qasim AZ-Zahrawi lived in:		
a	*	10 – 11-th century
b		9 – 10-th century
c		12- th century
d		13-th century
e		None of the above
Ibn al-Nafis lived in:		
a	*	13-th century
b		9 – 10-th century
c		10 – 11-th century
d		11-12-th century
e		None of the above
Abu Bakr 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
The role 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		None of the above
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		None of the above
Basic 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		None of the above
Salentica 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
The medical 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		None of the above
With Salinsky medical school related activities:		
a	*	Constantine The African
b		Miguel Servet
c		Guy de Sholiaka
d		Ambroise, Pare
e		None of the above
Master in Montpellier was:		
a	*	Arnold of Villanova
b		D. Frakastoro
c		Jerome Fabrizi
d		Bartholomew Eustachi
e		None of the above
At the University of Bologna worked:		
a	*	Monde where Lutz
b		Jacob Silva
c		Realdo Colombo
d		Gabriel, Fallopio
e		None of the above
Most common in Western Europe in the early and developed middle ages acquired:		
a	*	Leprosy and the plague
b		Syphilis and leprosy
c		Plague and cholera
d		Cholera and syphilis
e		None of the above
Pandemic plague in Western Europe in the middle ages was in:		
a	*	14-th century
b		12-th century
c		13-th century
d		15-th century
e		None of the above

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
The first quarantines in Western Europe appeared in:		
a	*	Italy
b		Greece
c		France
d		Spain
e		None of the above
Most common 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		All of the above
Medical 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
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c		Rufus, Paul, Argen, Athena
d		Athena, Oribase, Flume, Rufus
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Medicine in the Byzantine Empire:		
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e		None of the above
The role of Abu-l-Qasim AZ-Zahrawi in the development of medicine:		
a	*	Contributed to the development of surgery
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c		Naples, Salerno, Padua
d		Salerno, Pisa, Bologna
e		None of the above
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Arab culture and medicine (medical science and higher education):		
a	*	In Córdoba, Damascus, Bukhara
b		Montpellier, Toledo, Orchid
c		Baghdad, Salerno, Istanbul
d		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno
e		None of the above
The first Christian physicians who are honoured in the Christian world as patron saints of physicians and pharmacists are:		
a		Hippocrates and Galen
b		Theophrastus and Dioscorides
c	*	Cosmas and Damian
d		Oribasius and Soranus
e		Paul and Aetius
Who was the head of Baghdad doctors (12 <sup>th</sup> 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-Talmlid
The author of the encyclopedic work Collecta medicinalia (“Medical Compilation”) of 72 books, 27of which survived, was:		
a		Galen
b		Hippocrates
c		Aetius
d		Theophrastus

e	*	Oribasius
Who created the first Arabic encyclopedic work of literature on medicine Kitab al-Hawi (The Large Comprehensive or Continens Liber) in 25 volumes:		
a	*	Al-Razi
b		Ibn an Nafis
c		Ammar ibn Ali al-Mausili
d		Ibn al-Talmlid
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 <sup>th</sup> 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
c		Kananeli
d	*	Amirdovlat Amasiatsi
e		None of above mentioned
The first Chinese illustrated treatise Qian Jin Yao Fang (A Thousand Gold Worth) was composed by a famous physician:		
a		Li Shizhen
b		Hodge Kopili
c		Wang Weiyi
d	*	Tang-Sun Simiao
e		None of above mentioned
The first textbook on anatomy in Western Europe was drafted in 1316 by the Master of the University of Bologna:		
a		Hippocrates
b	*	Mondino De Luzzi
c		Gerofil
d		Bezaly Andreas
e		Guy de Chauliac
The fundamental work «About contagiouses, contagious diseases and treatment» («De contagione et contagiosis morbis's et curatione libri tres», 1546), which gave the first scientific explanations of contagious diseases, was written by:		
a		Ambroise Pare
b		L. Pasteur
c		I.I. Mechnikov
d	*	Girolamo Fracastoro
e		E. Jenner
The founder 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
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:		

a		William Harvey
b		Michael Servet
c		Johannes de Vigo
d		J. Fracastoro
e	*	Ambroise Pare
The author of the «Anatomical tables» («Tabulae sex», 1538) a brief manual of anatomy «Extract» («Epitome», 1543) was:		
a	*	Andreas Vesalius
b		Leonardo da Vinci
c		Francesco Melzi
d		Galen
e		I. Oporin
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:		
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c		Andreas Vesalius
d	*	Charles Etienne
e		None of above mentioned
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c	*	Galileo Galilei
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b		Giordano Bruno
c		Francis Bacon

d		Bernardino Telesio
e		Nikolai Machiavelli
The leading medical school in Europe during the late the middle ages was in:		
a	*	Padua
b		Pisa
c		Paris
d		Naples
e		None of above mentioned
A. Vesalius lived in:		
a	*	16-th century
b		14-th century
c		15-th century
d		17-th century
e		None of above mentioned
In the history of anatomy secrete 2 major periods:		
a	*	Prehistory of scientific anatomy and period of scientific anatomy
b		Empirical period of anatomy, experimental period
c		Dombroski period of anatomy, microscopic period
d		The period of experimental anatomy, period of scientific anatomy
e		None of above mentioned
The main 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
The main 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
Reformer of anatomy was:		
a	*	A. Vesalius
b		J. Silva
c		William Garvey
d		Monde de Luzz
e		None of above mentioned
Colombo lived in:		
a	*	16-th century
b		14-th century
c		15-th century
d		17-th century
e		None of above mentioned
The life and work of D. Frakastoro associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Bologna
c		Pisa
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
I. Fabrici lived in:		
a	*	16 – 17 <sup>th</sup> century



b		14 – 15 <sup>th</sup> century
c		15 -16 <sup>th</sup> century
d		17 – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of above mentioned
B. Eustachi lived in:		
a	*	The 16-th century
b		14-th century
c		15-th century
d		17-th century
e		None of above mentioned
The life and work of B. Eustache is associated with:		
a	*	Rome
b		Padua
c		Pisa
d		Bologna
e		None of above mentioned
Colombo 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
I. Fabrici:		
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. Fallopi:		
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
B. Eustachy:		
a	*	Described the ear of the person
b		Studied the movement of blood in the lungs
c		Described the venous valves
d		Described the fallopian tubes
e		None of above mentioned
The life and work of Colombo related:		
a	*	Padua
b		Salerno
c		Bologna
d		Montpellier
e		None of above mentioned
The life and work of G. Fallopi associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Salerno
c		Bologna
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned

The life and work I. Fabrizia associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Salerno
c		Bologna
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
The life and work of A. Vesalius associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Salerno
c		Bologna
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
M. Servet lived in:		
a	*	16-th century
b		13-th century
c		19-th century
d		14-th century
e		None of above mentioned
M. Servet:		
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. Garvey lived in:		
a	*	16 – 17-th century
b		13 – 15-th century
c		15 – 17-th century
d		18 – 19-th century
e		None of above mentioned
The life and work of V. Garvey is associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Paris
c		Bologna
d		Pisa
e		None of above mentioned
V. Garvey:		
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		None of above mentioned
The main work of V. Garvey called:		
a	*	"An anatomical study of the motion of the heart and blood in animals"
b		"On the structure of the human body"
c		"On the anatomy"
d		"Atome"
e		None of above mentioned
The main work of V. Harvey was released:		
a	*	17-th century
b		13-th century
c		15-th century

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

b		13-th century
c		12-th century
d		19-th century
e		None of above mentioned
In the late middle ages widespread:		
a	*	Syphilis and parasitic typhus
b		Typhus and cholera
c		Plague and syphilis
d		Cholera and plague
e		None of above mentioned
The first 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
The greatest scientific merit Ambroise Pare is:		
a	*	Contribution to treatment of gunshot wounds
b		One of the founders of atriohm
c		Developed the scheme of the reflex arc
d		Described the venous valves
e		None of above mentioned
A. Borelli:		
a	*	One of the founders of biomechanics
b		Developed 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
Colombo was a student in a University Department:		
a	*	A. Vesalius
b		B. Eustache
c		William Harvey
d		Paracelsus
e		None of above mentioned
M. Fallopi was a student:		
a	*	A. Vesalius
b		B. Eustache
c		William Harvey
d		Paracelsus
e		None of above mentioned
I. Fabrici was a student:		
a	*	G. Fallopi
b		A. Vesalius
c		M. Servet
d		Paracelsus
e		None of above mentioned
V. Garvey was a disciple:		
a	*	I. Fabrizia
b		Vesalius
c		M. Servet
d		Paracelsus
e		None of above mentioned

For the 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
In 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		None of above mentioned
In the 16-th century occurs:		
a	*	The emergence of physiology as a science
b		The "Golden age" in the history of anatomy
c		The birth of pathological anatomy as a science
d		The rise of histology
e		None of above mentioned
One of the main features of the late middle ages:		
a	*	Metaphysical method
b		Scholastic method
c		Dialectical thinking
d		The use of microscopic methods
e		None of above mentioned
In the late middle ages in Europe:		
a	*	There are new medicinal substances
b		The first quarantines
c		Varalaru offered (immunization against smallpox by
d		The introduction of healthy content uspani bubbles)
e		There are hospitals in monasteries
The first 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 reformer of surgery in the middle ages were:		
a	*	Ambroise Pare
b		C. Santarem
c		I. Fabrici
d		R. Colombo
e		None of above mentioned
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:		
a		William Harvey
b		Michael Servet
c		Johannes de Vigo
d		J. Fracastoro
e	*	Ambroise Pare
Paracelsus lived in:		
a	*	15 – 16-th century

b		10 – 11-th century
c		11 – 12-th century
d		13 – 14-th century
e		None of above mentioned
A. Borelli:		
a	*	One of the founders of biomechanics
b		Developed 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
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:		
a		William Harvey
b		Michael Servet
c		Johannes de Vigo
d		J. Fracastoro
e	*	Ambroise Pare
The life and work of D. Frakastoro associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Bologna
c		Pisa
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
I. Fabrici:		
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. Fallopi:		
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
Who 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
The fundamental work «About contagiouses, contagious diseases and treatment» («De contagione et contagiosis morbis's et curatione libri tres», 1546), which gave the first scientific explanations of contagious diseases, was written by:		
a		Ambroise Pare
b		L. Pasteur
c		I.I. Mechnikov
d	*	Girolamo Fracastoro
e		E. Jenner
Pandemic plague in Western Europe in the middle ages was in:		
a	*	14-th century

b		12-th century
c		13-th century
d		15-th century
e		None of the above
M. Servet:		
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
Abu Bakr 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
The role 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		None of the above
The author of the encyclopedic work Collecta medicinalia ("Medical Compilation") of 72 books, 27 of which survived, was:		
a		Galen
b		Hippocrates
c		Aetius
d		Theophrastus
e	*	Oribasius
In the history of anatomy secrete 2 major periods:		
a	*	Prehistory of scientific anatomy and period of scientific anatomy
b		Empirical period of anatomy, experimental period
c		Dombroski period of anatomy, microscopic period
d		The period of experimental anatomy, period of scientific anatomy
e		None of above mentioned
The life and work I. Fabrizia associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Salerno
c		Bologna
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
Medicine in the Byzantine Empire:		
a	*	Hospitals in monasteries
b		The hospital of St. Lazarus (hospital)
c		Hospitals in temples
d		Secular hospital
e		None of the above
Centers 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
Arab culture and medicine (medical science and higher education):		
a	*	In Córdoba, Damascus, Bukhara
b		Montpellier, Toledo, Orchid
c		Baghdad, Salerno, Istanbul
d		Cairo, Samarkand, Salerno
e		None of above mentioned
Reformer 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
c		Two areas in medicine: state and monastic medicine
d		Four areas in medicine
e		None of the above
Medical written sources of Ancient Russia include:		
a	*	Herbalists
b		The chronicle
c		Literature
d		Old collections
e		None of the above
In azioni the period of Kyiv Rus existed:		
a	*	One form of medicine - national treatment
b		Two areas in medicine
c		Three areas in medicine
d		Four areas in medicine
e		None of the above
The adoption of Christianity as a state religion occurred in Ancient Rus:		
a	*	988
b		809
c		1129
d		1188
e		None of the above
The first hospital in Ancient Rus was organized in:		
a	*	Kievo-Pechersk monastery
b		Pereyaslav
c		Chernihiv
d		Novgorod
e		None of the above
The first hospital in Ancient Rus was organized in:		
a	*	The last quarter of the XI century
b		The first quarter of the XI century
c		The first quarter of the XII century
d		The last quarter of the XII century
e		None of the above
Second at the time of formation hospital in Ancient Rus was in:		
a	*	Pereyaslav (now Pereyaslav-Khmelnitsky)
b		The Kyiv Pechersk monastery



c		Chernihiv
d		Novgorod
e		None of the above
The most famous doctor of Kiev-Pechersk monastery was:		
a	*	Agapit
b		Atanasi
c		Theodosius
d		Anthony
e		None of the above
Reverend agapetus lived in:		
a	*	The XI century
b		X century
c		IX century
d		XII century
e		None of the above
The emergence of public medicine in the Russian state relates to:		
a	*	16-th century
b		15-th century
c		17-th century
d		14-th century
e		None of the above
For the 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
Representatives of national treatment in Kyiv Rus were:		
a	*	The wise men and the sorcerers
b		Monks
c		University graduates
d		All of the above
e		None of the above
In the monastic hospitals medical care was provided:		
a	*	All segments of the population
b		Poor people
c		Rich people
d		Only monks
e		None of the above
Reverend Agapius treated mostly patients with:		
a	*	Therapeutic diseases
b		Skin diseases
c		Surgical diseases
d		Nervous diseases
e		None of the above
Olympius was:		
a	*	A monk of Kiev- Pechersk monastery
b		Practitioner in Kyiv
c		Practitioner in Paris
d		Practitioner in Chernigov
e		None of the above
The monk Olympius was treated mostly patients with:		

a	*	Skin diseases
b		Therapeutic diseases
c		Surgical diseases
d		Nervous diseases
e		None of the above
The first Ukrainian doctor of medicine:		
a	*	George Drohobych
b		Ivan Poletyka
c		Daniel Samoilovich
d		Gregory Download
e		None of the above
George Drohobych's first medical education in:		
a	*	The University of Krakow and Bolon
b		The University of Paris
c		The University of Cambridge
d		The University of Rome
e		None of the above
George Drohobych was a doctor of medicine:		
a	*	University of Bologna
b		University of Paris
c		Cambridge University
d		The University of Rom
e		None of the above
The higher 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 training of medical staff in the 18th century in the Russian Empire began in:		
a	*	Hospital schools
b		Universities
c		Medical-surgical schools
d		Military-medical academies
e		None of the above
In the Russian state office of policemen doctors are based in:		
a	*	1737
b		1837
c		1637
d		1537
e		None of the above
Orders of public charity has appeared in Ukraine:		
a	*	1775
b		1005
c		1675
d		1575
e		None of the above
Hospital school in Ukraine was in:		
a	*	Elizavetgrad (now Kirovograd)
b		Kiev
c		Lviv
d		Poltava

e		None of the above
The founder of the national epidemiology (science, studying the patterns of communicable diseases and methods 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. Samoylovych was born in:		
a	*	Chernigov province
b		The Poltava province
c		Volyn province
d		Podolsk province
e		None of the above
The founder of domestic obstetrics and pediatrics is:		
a	*	N.M. Maksimovich –Ambodik
b		I.A. Poletyka
c		G.I. Bazilevich
d		D.S. Samoylovych
e		None of the above
N.M. Maksimovich - Ambodik is a native:		
a	*	Poltava province
b		Volyn province
c		Podolsk province
d		Chernigov province
e		None of the above
The author of the work "the Art of changing, or the science science for women" are:		
a	*	N.M. Maksimovich –Ambodik
b		I.A. Poletyka
c		G.I. Bazilevich
d		D.S. Samoylovych
e		None of the above
The first thermometer (air thermoscope) was invented in the late XVI century by:		
a		N. Copernicus
b		Santorius
c	*	Galileo Galilei
d		William Harvey
e		None of above mentioned
In the history of physiology there are two main periods:		
a	*	Empirical and experimental
b		Before microscopic and microscopic
c		Experimental and research
d		Empirical and microscopic
e		None of above mentioned
Colombo 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
V. Garvey:		
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		None of above mentioned
The life and work of D. Frakastoro associated with:		
a	*	Padua
b		Bologna
c		Pisa
d		Rome
e		None of above mentioned
Colombo was a student in a University Department		
a	*	A. Vesalius
b		B. Eustache
c		William Harvey
d		Paracelsus
e		None of above mentioned
The most 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		None of the above
The first textbook on anatomy in Western Europe was drafted in 1316 by the Master of the University of Bologna:		
a		Hippocrates
b	*	Mondino De Luzzi
c		Gerofil
d		Bezaly Andreas
e		Guy de Chauillac
Reformer of anatomy was:		
a	*	A. Vesalius
b		J. Silva
c		William Garvey
d		Monde de Luzz
e		None of above mentioned
Aetius 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
Medicine in the Byzantine Empire:		
a	*	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 pharmacists are:		
a		Hippocrates and Galen
b		Theophrastus and Dioscorides
c	*	Cosmas and Damian

d		Oribasius and Soranus
e		Paul and Aetius
The main 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
The main 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
I. Fabrici lived in:		
a	*	16 – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
b		14 – 15 <sup>th</sup> century
c		15 -16 <sup>th</sup> century
d		17 – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of above mentioned
Abu Bakr 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. Fabrici:		
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. Fallopi:		
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
The role 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		None of the above
The greatest development of the Dutch anatomical school is to:		
a	*	17 <sup>th</sup> century
b		15 <sup>th</sup> century
c		16 <sup>th</sup> century
d		18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of the above
The founder of the first anatomical school in the Russian Empire was:		
a	*	P.A. Zagorski

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	*	Before 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 beginning of the 18-th century
d		The beginning of the 20-th century
e		None of the above
M. Malpighi lived in:		
a	*	17-th century
b		15 <sup>th</sup> century
c		16 <sup>th</sup> century
d		18-th century
e		None of the above
M. Malpighi discovered:		
a	*	Capillaries
b		The stage of embryonic development – blastula
c		Nerve cells in the gray matter of the spinal cord and brain
d		The sperm
e		None of the above
A. Leeuwenhoek lived in:		
a	*	17 – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
b		15 – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
c		16 – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
d		18 – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of the above
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

J. Purkinje lived in:		
a	*	18 – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
b		15 – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
c		16 – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
d		17 – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of the above
J. Purkinje:		
a	*	Opened fibers of the conduction system of the heart
b		Described ghanjali neurocity of the cerebral cortex
c		Gave detailed and accurate descriptions of the structure of neurons
d		Described leukocytosis
e		None of the above
V.O. Betz lived in:		
a	*	19-th century
b		16-th art
c		17-th century
d		18-th century
e		None of the above
V.O. Betz was described:		
a	*	Describe ghanjali neurocity of the cerebral cortex
b		Opened fibers of the conduction system of the heart
c		Describe leukocytosis
d		Alveolar structure of the lungs
e		None of the above
K. Golgi lived in:		
a	*	19 – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
b		15 – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
c		16 – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
d		17 – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of the above
S. Ramon - Cajal lived in:		
a	*	19 – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
b		15 – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
c		16 – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
d		17 – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of the above
K. Golgi:		
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. Ramon- Cajal:		
a	*	Creator of the neural theory
b		The founder of cellular pathology
c		The author of the theory thick pathology
d		Initiated clinical and anatomic basis
e		None of the above
V. Garvey:		
a	*	Watched blood circulation
b		Initiated clinical and anatomic basis
c		Opened the alveolar structure of the lungs

d		Discovered the principle of dynamic polarization of the neuron
e		None of the above
G. Graaf lived in:		
a	*	17-th century
b		16 <sup>th</sup> century
c		18-th century
d		19-th century
e		None of the above
G. Graaf:		
a	*	Found that female sex glands contain bubbles that, as he believed, are the women's oocytes
b		Describe the sperm
c		Described elements of oogenesis
d		Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula
e		None of the above
The Creator of the theory of epigenesis:		
a	*	K. Wolf
b		J. Purkinje
c		N. Bish
d		D. Blinking
e		None of the above
K.M. Baer lived in:		
a	*	18 – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
b		15 – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
c		16 – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
d		17 – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of the above
Opened the stage of embryonic development – blastula:		
a	*	K. Ber
b		William Garvey
c		R. Graaff
d		I. Fabrici
e		None of the above
The boundary between macroscopic and microscopic periods in development of General pathology:		
a	*	19 <sup>th</sup> century
b		16 <sup>th</sup> century
c		17 <sup>th</sup> century;
d		18 <sup>th</sup> century
e		None of the above
The beginning of pathological anatomy as a science put it:		
a	*	D. Morgagni
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	*	1761
b		1561
c		1661
d		1752
e		None of the above
D. Blink:		
a	*	Defined the body as the place of localization of the disease process



b		Creator of the theory thoracico pathology
c		Creator of the theory celulare pathology
d		The representative direction in the humoral pathology
e		None of the above
M. Bish:		
a	*	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
K. Rokitansky:		
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
The scientific activity of R. Virchova is to:		
a	*	19-th century
b		16-th century
c		17-th century
d		18-th century
e		None of the above
R. Virchov:		
a	*	Creator of the theory celulare pathology
b		The representative of the humoral areas in pathology
c		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 representative of the Dutch anatomical school in the 17-th century was:		
a	*	N. Tulip
b		M. Malpighi
c		A. Leeuwenhoek
d		M. Bish
e		None of the above
The activity 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. Ruys 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
Nicholas Baloo has received medical education in:		
a	*	Holland
b		Russia
c		France
d		Germany
e		None of the above

Nicholas 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
In 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.A. Zagorski 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
I.V. Buyalsky was a student:		
a	*	P.A. Zagorsky
b		S.P. Botkin
c		N.I. Pirogov
d		M.I. Shein
e		None of the above
The scientific 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		None of the above
Scientific 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
I.V. Buyalsky 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
Name 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		None of the above
The founder of Prague histological school was:		
a	*	J. Purkinje
b		M. Bish
c		V. Betz

d		N. Tulip
e		None of the above
First saw the nerve cells in the gray matter of the brain:		
a	*	J. Purkinje
b		M. Bish
c		V. Betz
d		N. Tulip
e		None of the above
Name J. Purkinje named:		
a	*	Pear- shaped nerve cells in the gray matter of the cerebellar cortex
b		Renal body
c		The glomeruli of renal corpuscles
d		Comsure in the front brain
e		None of the above
In 1906, as a recognition of merit in the study of the structure of the nervous the system received the Nobel prize:		
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
Antiseptic method in surgery has been proposed:		
a	*	1867
b		1767
c		1667
d		1567
e		None of the above
Antiseptic method in surgery has been proposed:		
a	*	D. Lister
b		T. Bloom
c		F. Asmarom
d		T. Kocher
e		None of the above
In 1904 as a recognition of work on the physiology of digestion the Nobel prize was awarded to:		
a	*	I.P. Pavlov
b		K. Golgi and S. Ramon and Cajal
c		I.I. Mechnikov and P. Ehrlich
d		T. Kocher
e		None of the above
In the development of Microbiology there are the following periods:		
a	*	Empirical and experimental
b		Macroscopic and microscopic
c		Before research and research
d		Before microscopic and microscopic
e		None of the above
The method of vaccination discovered:		
a	*	E. Jenner
b		Louis Pasteur
c		R. Koch
d		I.I. Mechnikov
e		None of the above
Method of vaccination was opened:		

a	*	1796
b		1696
c		1896
d		1976
e		None of the above
Method 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 vaccinia is instilled healthy person
c		The contents of the pustules of the sick varicella is rubbed into the skin a healthy person
d		The contents of the pustules of vaccinia grafted patients smallpox
e		None of the above
Vaccination method is that:		
a	*	The contents of the pustules of vaccinia is instilled healthy person
b		The contents of the pustules of smallpox patient rubbed into the skin of a healthy person
c		The contents of the pustules of the sick varicella is rubbed into the skin a healthy person
d		The contents of the pustules of vaccinia grafted patients smallpox
e		None of the above
I. Semmelweis lived in:		
a	*	19-th century
b		18-th century
c		17-th century
d		17 – 18-th century
e		None of the above
Developed a method of combating post-partum sepsis –thorough hand-washing with subsequent desnianka them with a solution bleach:		
a	*	I. Semmelweis
b		Louis Pasteur
c		R. Koch
d		E. Jenner
e		None of the above
First developed the theoretical substantiation of measures the fight against surgical infection:		
a	*	D. Lister
b		P. Ehrlich
c		R. Koch
d		E. Jenner
e		None of the above
Louis Pasteur lived in:		
a	*	19-th century
b		18-th century
c		17-th century
d		16-th century
e		None of the above
The founder of scientific Microbiology is:		
a	*	Louis Pasteur
b		E. Jenner
c		D. Lister
d		I. Semmelweis
e		None of the above
The Creator of the rabies vaccine (rabies vaccine) are:		
a	*	Louis Pasteur
b		R. Koch
c		P. Erlich

d		I.I. Mechnikov
e		None of the above
The causative agent of cholera was discovered:		
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	*	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	*	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
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
c		N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
d		V.O. Betz
e		None of the above
How many periods are in history of medicine?		
a	*	Five
b		Six
c		Ten
d		Four
e		Eight
What era is it: empirical knowledge; self-and mutual help, emerging medicine; animism, totemism, fetishism, magic?		
a		The Modern Time
b		New Time
c	*	Primitive society
d		Ancient world
e		Middle Ages
What era is it: slavery; the influence of mythology and religion; priest medicine; formation of traditional, professional and public medicine; ethno science?		
a		The Modern Time
b		New Time
c		Primitive society
d	*	Ancient world
e		Middle Ages
What era is it: the impact of the scientific and technological revolution, scientific, techno genic, international and international cooperation; various forms of organization; folk and traditional medicine?		
a	*	The Modern Time
b		New Time
c		Primitive society
d		Ancient world
e		Middle Ages
Methods of treatment, which are the result of people experience ; which were transmitted oral from generation to generation:		
a		Scientific Medicine
b	*	Ethno science
c		Traditional medicine
d		Clinical Medicine
e		Preventive Medicine
What era is it: feudalism; the influence of Christianity and Islam; ethnoscience; professional medicine; the origin of scientific medicine and pharmacy?		
a		The Modern Time
b		New Time
c		Primitive society
d		Ancient world
e	*	Middle Ages
What era is it: capitalism; The influence of materialism and natural science, scientific, professional, state medicine; Folk and traditional medicine?		
a		The Modern Time
b	*	New Time
c		Primitive society
d		Ancient world
e		Middle Ages

The total methods of healing, the basis of which is a harmonious religious and philosophical conception is:		
a		Scientific Medicine
b		Clinical Medicine
c		Ethnoscience
d	*	Traditional medicine
e		Medical Philosophy
What group of historical sources can include coins, medals, badges, amulets, talismans, icons, etc.?		
a		Ethnographic sources
b		Oral (folklore) sources
c		Written sources
d	*	Material sources
e		Classical sources
What group of historical sources can be attributed papyri; tablets with cuneiform; religious books; state laws, etc.?		
a		Ethnographic sources
b		Oral sources
c	*	Written sources
d		Magnetic media
e		Folklore sources
What are the most famous general medical emblems?		
a		The sun
b		Candle
c	*	Red Cross
d		White cross
e		Flag
What area of medicine is symbolized by a pelican?		
a		Obstetrics
b	*	Donation
c		Resuscitation
d		Rehabilitation
e		Geriatrics
The time of primitive people 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		All options are incorrect
Recent history:		
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		All options are incorrect
New time:		
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	*	The middle of the XVII – early XX century
The ancient world:		
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		The middle of the XVII – early XX century
Sources for the study of medicine primitive society:		
a	*	Archaeological finds
b		Internet
c		E-Books
d		Library
e		Archaeological finds
According to the length of the primitive era covers more than:		
a	*	99% of human history
b		75 % of human history
c		50% of human history
d		20% of human history
e		10% of human history
The formation 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
The heyday of primitive society:		
a	*	40 thousand years ago - X Millennium BC
b		About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC
c		5-th Millennium BC – mid-1st Millennium BC
d		476 – the middle of XVII century
e		1918 – the beginning of XXI century
Decomposition of the primitive society:		
a		About 2 million years ago – 4th Millennium BC
b	*	5-th Millennium BC – mid-1 <sup>st</sup> Millennium BC
c		476 – the middle of XVII century
d		1918 – the beginning of XXI century
e		X-V millennia BC
Modern 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
c	*	Unwritten history and the written history of mankind
d		The ancient world and middle ages
e		All options are incorrect
For the expulsion of the evil spirit, primitive people conducted an “operation”:		
a		Castration
b	*	Trepanation of the skull
c		Amputation of the limb
d		Extraction of the tooth
e		Caesarean section
The average life of primitive people was:		
a		15-19 years old
B	*	20-30 years
c		31-45 years
d		46-60 years
e		60-80 years
Primitive people (paleoanthropic) was:		



a		Builders
b		Watchmakers
c	*	Fisherman and hunters
d		Jewelers
e		Driver
Neanderthals of their dead:		
a	*	Buried
b		Burned
c		Threw in the sea
d		Left in houses
e		Hiding in the branches of trees
Primitive 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
c		Disease is the result of the action of virus
d		Disease is the result of irrational nutrition
e		Disease is the result of infection
Primitive 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
c	*	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
Choose one of the main causes of diseases of the primitive man:		
a	*	Biological
b		National
c		Geographic
d		Economic
e		All options are correct
The belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects is called:		
a	*	Fetishism
b		Toteism
c		Religion
d		Astrology
e		Animism
The first substances for treatment in the primitive society were:		
a	*	Animal origin, vegetable origin
b		Antibiotics
c		Analgetics
d		Synthetic
e		All options are correct
The first 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		Belief in pagan gods
b	*	The belief in the presence of a connect between humans and certain species of animals or plants

c		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
Fetishism:		
a		Faith in one god
b		The belief in the presence of a relationship between humans and certain species of animals or plants
c	*	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
Animism:		
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
c		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
Magic:		
a		Treatment with stones
b	*	Is the belief in the ability of a person to influence other people, objects, natural phenomena, elements
c		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
Healing magic:		
a	*	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
Shamanism:		
a		Herbal treatment
b		Is the belief in the ability of a person to influence other people, objects, natural phenomena, elements
c		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
The superstitious fear of man in front of formidable nature formed certain groups of views:		
a		Muslim
b		Paganism
c	*	Totemism, Animism
d		Christianity
e		All options are incorrect
The most common cause of death in a primitive society were:		
a	*	Injury, infection
b		Prosthodontics
c		Amputation
d		Etching
e		Wrath of the Gods
As medical tools in a primitive society used:		
a	*	Stone, a sharp fish bones
b		Spears
c		Tweezers

d		Lancet
e		All options are correct
According to the primitive man, the disease was arisen as a result of:		
a		Seasons
b		Changes in climatic conditions
c		The impact of heavenly powers
d	*	The influence of spirits, demons, penetrating into the human body
e		All options are incorrect
List the social institutions that existed in primitive society:		
a	*	Institute taboo
b		Institute of family
c		Institute of social group
d		Institute of Puritans
e		All options are correct
What does Paleopathology study?		
a	*	Pathological changes in 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
Common question from ancient history Name the most ancient operations in the history:		
a		Appendectomy
b		Heart transplant
c	*	Cesarean section
d		Amputation
e		Circumcisio
In what ancient civilization was the "Ayurveda" ("The Book of Life") created?		
a		China
b	*	India
c		Egypt
d		Israel
e		Poland
What country is the home of acupuncture and moxibustion?		
a		Assyria
b		India
c	*	China
d		Egypt
e		Roma
In which country in the Ancient World was the first operation of rhinoplasty performed:		
a		The Babylonian kingdom
b	*	India
c		China
d		Egypt
e		Roma
In what country of the Ancient World used mercury for treatment:		
a		Egypt
b		Greece
c	*	India
d		China
e		Russia
What ancient civilization is the birthplace of cosmetics?		
a		Ancient China

b		Ancient Babylon
c	*	Ancient Egypt
d		Ancient India
e		Ancient China
The first doctor-slaves, free doctors, valetudinarians, military doctors. Aqueducts, thermal baths, etc. What kind of civilization is this?		
a		Ancient China
b		Ancient Babylon
c		Ancient Egypt
d		Ancient Greece
e	*	Ancient Rome
The highest level development of surgery was in:		
a		Ancient Babylon
b		Ancient Egypt
c		Ancient China
d	*	Ancient India
e		Ancient Rome
Ancient East Cuneiform was invented in:		
a		China
b	*	The Sumerians
c		Tibet
d		Egypt
e		India
What 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
The activities of the Babylonian healers were regulated in:		
a	*	The laws of Hammurabi
b		The laws of the Twelve Tables
c		The Law on Public Health
d		The laws of the dictator Sulla
e		All options are incorrect
The laws of Hammurabi:		
a	*	Dating back to about 1754 BC
b		Dating back to about 745 BC
c		Dating back to about 7450 BC
d		Dating back to about 4506 BC
e		Dating back to about 1574 BC
The laws of Hammurabi describe the punishment:		
a		Fortreatment of poor patients
b		For a fee for surgical operation
c	*	For an unsuccessful operation
d		For treatment of foreigners
e		All of the above
The doctor 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
The laws of Hammurabi was discovered by modern archeologists in:		
a		1881
b		1991
c	*	1901
d		1981
e		1911
Which two directions of healing are typical for Mesopotamia:		
a	*	Asutu, Asiputu
b		Acupuncture, moxibustion
c		Monastery medicine, therapeutic magic
d		Ayurveda
e		All of the above
In Mesopotamia, cuneiform writing was taught in:		
a	*	Secular school ed-duba
b		Asklepioneans
c		Universities
d		Social medicine school
e		Lyceum
In Mesopotamia, In Mesopotamia, the sources tell about his the wisdom, about his art of healing and the spellpower:		
a		Assyris
b	*	Marduk
c		Aya
d		Apollo
e		Tota
Asutu:		
a	*	Art of healers
b		The art of spellcasters
c		Art of therapy
d		Art of surgery
e		Art of plastic surgery
Asiputu:		
a		Art of healers
b	*	The art of spellcasters
c		Art of therapy
d		Art of surgery
e		All options are incorrect
God of healing ancient Egypt:		
a		Asclepius
b	*	Imhotep
c		Machaon
d		Perun
e		Leda
Embalming the body of a deceased person is typical for cultures:		
a	*	Ancient Egypt
b		Mesopotamia
c		Ancient China
d		India
e		Israel
Ancient Egyptian papyrus of Ebers contains, mainly, information on:		
a	*	Therapy

b		Surgery
c		Hygiene
d		Pathologies
e		Physiology
Smith's papyrus is dedicated to:		
a		Therapy
b	*	Surgery
c		Hygiene
d		Physiology
e		All options are incorrect
The sections of this papyrus are devoted to the treatment of internal diseases and cosmetic means:		
a	*	Ebers
b		Smith
c		Hirst
d		Brugsha
e		Leiden papyrus
Where were doctors trained in Ancient Egypt		
a		University
b		The temples
c	*	Special schools "Houses of Life"
d		Academy
e		Lyceum
Ancient Egyptian papyrus, described female diseases:		
a		Smith's Papyrus
b		Brugsha Papyrus
c	*	Kahun papyrus
d		Ebers Papyrus
e		All options are correct
The papyrus of Brugsha is a treatise on:		
a	*	Childhood diseases
b		Surgery
c		Herapy
d		Herbal treatment
e		All options are correct
First Ancient Egypt woman doctor:		
a	*	Nesy Ra
b		Asutu
c		Merit-Ptah
d		Asiputu
e		Perun
Nesy Ra:		
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
In Ancient Egypt doctors made:		
a	*	Prosthetics
b		Vacuum treatment
c		Treatment with bear oil
d		Asiputu
e		Plastic surgery

In Ancient Egypt doctors made:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transplantation
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treatment with oil
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asiputu
d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Man genital mutilation
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	All options are incorrect
In Ancient Egypt - the organ of thought and the most important organ of man was:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Head
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hepar
c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Heart
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spleen
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brain
Ancient India In Ancient India, medicine was taught:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the temples
b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In special schools like the university
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	In medical schools
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	At home at the healers
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nowhere, there was only folk medicine
The medical ethics of ancient India the doctor forbade to ask for a fee:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rich people
b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Brahmanas
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Workers
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Foreigner
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	All options are correct
The most ancient sanitary facilities of Ancient India refer to:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Vedic period
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Buddhist period
c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The classical period
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Harappan civilization
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	All options are correct
The famous physicians of Ancient India were:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Galen, Hippocrates
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Euriphon, Empidocle
c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Charaka, Suśruta
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ali Abu ibnSina
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ar-Razi
Traditional healing system in Ancient India:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acupuncture
b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ayurveda
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moxibustion
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bloodletting
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	All options are correct
The founder of medicine in Ancient India were the gods:		
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ayurveda, Dhanvantari
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charaka, Suśruta
c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shiva, Dhanvantari
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ali Abu ibnSina, Ar-Razi
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	All options are correct
Well developed in Indian medicine surgery, called:		
a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shalia
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ayurveda
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	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
For the Chinese, this doctor is not the one who treats the sick person, but the one who:		
a		Owens operational equipment
b		Is a psychotherapist
c		Gives advices
d		Prescribes exercise
e	*	Prevents disease
The most important medical and preventive measures in ancient China were:		
a	*	Breathing exercises
b		Chzhen-Tszyu therapy
c		Water procedures
d		Massage
e		Physiotherapy
Chzhen-Tszyu therapy is:		
a	*	Acupuncture
b		Operation
c		Massage
d		Meditation
e		All the above
The entrance gates for infection were Chinese doctors:		
a		Nose
b		Mouth
c	*	All natural gaps of the human body
d		Ears
e		Navel
The main methods of healing in Ancient China:		
a	*	Acupuncture
b		Pulsotherapy
c		Operation
d		Bloodletting
e		All the above
A characteristic feature of traditional Chinese medicine is:		
a		Yin-yang therapy
b		Yin-yang surgery
c	*	Chzhen-Tszyu therapy
d		Dao-chiu therapy
e		All the above
Qi gong is the:		
a		Yin-yang therapy
b		Traditional Chinese gymnastics
c	*	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

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

a		Clinics
b		Hospitals
c	*	Asclepionions
d		Xenodochios
e		Papyrus
Famous doctor of Ancient Greece:		
a	*	Hippocrates
b		Avicenna
c		Galen
d		Aesculapius
e		All the above
Representatives of ancient Greek natural philosophy were:		
a	*	Thales, Anaximander, Democritus
b		F. Bacon, V. Hegel
c		Praxagoras, F. Engels
d		D. Hume, Eurithon, I. Kant
e		R. Descartes, Empidocles
Famous medical schools of Ancient Greece:		
a		Athenian, Cretan, Kirensk, Alexandrian
b	*	Croton, Cnidus, Sicily, Kos
c		Thessaly, Spartan, Miletus, Carthaginian
d		Trojan, Pergamon, Delphic, Ephesus
e		Alexandrian, Carthaginian
Ancient Greek physician Hippocrates lived in:		
a	*	5-4 centuries BC
b		5-4 centuries
c		10-th century
d		16 -th century
e		All options are incorrect
Hippocrates is the author of the following works:		
a		«Therapeutic methods», «On poisons»
b	*	«The Hippocratic Oath», «Hippocratic Collection»
c		«On anatomy», «On the composition of medicines», «Treatise on the pulse»
d		«Prognostics», «Epidemics in Seven Parts»
e		«Canon of medical science «
The most extensive work in all ancient literature on obstetrics, gynecology and childhood diseases was:		
a		Pliny the Elder
b		Galen from Pergamum
c	*	Soranus of Ephesus
d		Pedanius Dioscorides from Cilicia
e		Erasistratus
The first steps towards the future pathological anatomy, revealing the dead bodies of the patients, made:		
a		Celsius
b		Galen
c		Herofilus
d		Ptolemy
e	*	Erasistratus
Crito-Achaeon 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

e		Second half of the 6th century BC - 30 BC
Classical period in history in Ancient Greece:		
a		V-X centuries
b		V-VI centuries
c		X – IXcenturies BC
d		V-VI centuries
e	*	V-IV centuries BC
Hellenistic period:		
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
e		II-III millennium
Yatreis - is the:		
a		Pharmacy
b		Morgue
c		Sanatorium
d	*	Hospital in doctor house
e		All options are correct
Yatreis appeared in the:		
a	*	Polis period
b		Hellenistic period
c		Classical period
d		Crito-Achaeon period
e		All options are incorrect
Corpus Hippocraticum is the:		
a		"The Hippocratic Oath"
b	*	"Collection"
c		Hippocratic monument
d		Hippocratic Library
e		"Canon of medical science"
Hippocratic Oath:		
a	*	Doctor oath
b		Prayer
c		Song
d		Poem
e		Law
Under what name was the ancient Greek god of healing Asclepius known to the ancient Romans?		
a		Asklepionius
b	*	Aesculapius
c		Asclepius of Rome
d		Greek Asclepius
e		Empedocles Greek
Name the most famous children of the ancient Greek god of medicine Asclepius:		
a	*	Hygia, Machaon
b		Anubis, Ra, Zeus
c		Avicenna, Galen, Aesculapius
d		Croton, Cnidus,
e		Sicily, Kos
What is a "votive offering"?		
a		The monetary reward received by a doctor in Ancient Greece
b		Special ritual actions before the operation

c		Natural foods, which the ancient Greeks paid with a doctor
d	*	Images of healed bodies of marble, gold, silver (silver hearts, golden eyes, etc.), which grateful patients gave to temples in Ancient Greece
e		Pictures depicting scenes of healing on the walls of temples
Who did the Greek physician Hippocrates consider himself in relation to the god Asclepius?		
a		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
Who was called "umbilical cord cutters" in ancient Greece?		
a	*	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
What is 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
What treatment principle did the Greek physician Hippocrates and his followers introduce into medicine?		
a		Homeopathy
b		Chemotherapy
c	*	Allopathy
d		Cold and heat treatment
e		Psychotherapy
Who is the author of the saying "Physician-philosopher is equal to God"?		
a	*	Hippocrates
b		Avicenna
c		Paracelsus
d		Pirogov
e		Galen
The Tsarist 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
Period of the Republic in Ancient Roman:		
a	*	510-31 BC
b		510-72 BC
c		510-310 BC
d		510-610
e		510-410 BC
Haruspex:		
a		Slaveholders
b		Priests
c	*	Priest fortuneteller
d		Slaves
e		All options are incorrect

Sanitary facilities of Ancient Rome:		
a	*	Terms
b		Laundry
c		Sanitary and epidemiological stations
d		Sauna
e		Hamam
The most popular remedy in ancient Rome according to Cato's testimony:		
a		Carrot
b	*	Cabbage
c		Bow
d		Beet
e		Turnip
Four signs of inflammation have been describe:		
a		Galen
b		Soranus
c	*	Celsius
d		Asclepiade
e		Hippocrates
According 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		Spleen
The first doctors in Ancient Rome were:		
a		Slaveholders
b		Priests
c	*	Slaves
d		Gods
e		Priests
Doctors in Ancient Rome:		
a		Were not exempted from military service
b		Had the right to an alternative military service
c		Combined work with military service
d	*	Exempt from military service
e		All options are incorrect
The history of Roman medicine, in the strict sense of the word, begins with the decree of Caesar (46 BC), which gave the right:		
a		Practice medicine
b		Free foreigners to practice medicine in Rome
c		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
c		Treated in hospitals
d		Treated in ascleopions
e		Were barbers
Servusmedicus:		
a		Doctor

b		Musician
c	*	Slave-doctor
d		Artist
e		Teacher
Servus medicus could be:		
a	*	Become free
b		Become king
c		Become a slaveholder
d		Become Archiatros
e		Become barbers
During the Roman Empire in cities and individual provinces, the State authorities began to approve the posts of doctors:		
a		Residents
b	*	Archiatros
c		Interns
d		Ediles
e		Gynecologists
The most important achievements in the development of surgery in the Alexandrian period were:		
a	*	Anesthesia
b		Aseptic application
c		Application of casts
d		Application of red-hot iron
e		All options are correct
Materialistic positions in Galen's judgments were reflected in such scientific fields as:		
a		Chemistry
b		Physics
c		Psychiatry
d	*	Anatomy
e		Physiology
The aqueducts are not an invention of the Romans, they borrowed this idea in:		
a		China
b		India
c		Babylon
d	*	Assyria
e		Egypt
The earliest 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
Ancient Roman physician Galen lived in:		
a		980-930
b	*	129-199
c		1456-1524
d		1778-1830
e		167-234
The research method developed and applied in medicine, which included vivisections and various experiments on animals, belongs to:		
a		Descartes
b		Herophilus
c		Harvey

d		Hippocrates
e	*	Galen
It is characteristic of this scientist that the anatomy of the external parts of the organism described by him was meant for surgeons, while the anatomy of the internal organs is for all doctors:		
a	*	Galen
b		Soranus
c		Celsius
d		Herophilus
e		Erasistratus
The first free Greek physician, Archagat, was called the Romans by the Romans and stopped treating him:		
a		For being rude
b	*	For carrying out operations
c		For a high fee
d		For indifference
e		All options are correct
The transformation of Greek medicine into Roman medicine and the further development of medical art among the Romans is closely connected with a medical school based:		
a		Celsius
b		Soran
c		Galen
d		Dioscoride
e	*	Asclepiade
Valetudinarius is the:		
a		Pharmacy
b		Morgue
c		Sanatorium
d	*	Military hospital
e		Medical library
Galen became famous for making medicines from:		
a		Stones
b		Animals
c		Poisons
d		Fish
e	*	Plants
These medicines are called galenic:		
a		Painkillers
b	*	Tinctures, extracts
c		Homeopathic medicines
d		Inorganic substances
e		All options are correct
In Rome, Galenus studied the anatomy on:		
a		The patricians
b		Poor people
c	*	Wounded gladiators
d		Foreigners
e		All options are correct
The medicine 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		The end middle of X - the of XII centuries



High or classical Middle Ages:		
a		Middle X - the end of the XIV centuries
b		Middle V - the end of the XIV centuries
c		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
Later 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
Famous Byzantine physicians were:		
a		Hippocrates, Herofil, Erasistratus, Galen
b		L. Pasteur, R. Koch, W. Harvey, F. Magendie
c	*	Oribasius , Aetius
d		A. Vesalius, Eustachius,
e		G. Faloppy, M. Servetus
The first hospitals in Byzantium arose in:		
a	*	Monasteries
b		Estates of secular feudal lords
c		Pagan schools
d		The Auditorium
e		All options are correct
The author of 12 books on internal diseases:		
a		Orbasius from Pergamum
b		Aetius from Amida
c		Paul from Aegina
d	*	Alexander from Thrall
e		Zenon from Cyprus
In Byzantium, a major contribution to medicine was made by:		
a	*	Orbasium
b		Leonardo da Vinci
c		IbnSina
d		Ambroise Pare
e		Christ
The development of the hospital business in Byzantium was connected with the formation of religion:		
a		Buddism
b		Iudism
c	*	Christianity
d		Islam
e		Taoism
The first Christian hospital was built in Caesarea by Basil of Caesarea in:		
a	*	IV century
b		V century
c		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
b		Take outpatients

c	*	Have private practice without the special permission of the emperor
d		Set the fee
e		All options are correct
The University of Auditorium in Byzantium was founded:		
a		Byzantium, 330
b		Istanbul, 417
c	*	Constantinople, 425
d		Rome, 395
e		Alexandria, 605
The "Auditorium" was founded:		
a		Oscillation
b		Constantine the Great
c		Romulom Augustus
d	*	Theodosius II
e		Justinian I
"A doctor is obliged to discover for the benefit of a person all that he recognizes as true on the basis of experience," the famous physician asserted:		
a		Orbasium
b		Paul from Aegin
c	*	Alexander of Tralles
d		Aetius from the Amida
e		Francis Bacon
This epidemic lasted 60 years and went down in history under the name:		
a		Plague of Egypt
b	*	Plague of Justinian
c		Plague Constantine's Helper
d		Epidemic of Julian
e		John's epidemic
The East got acquainted with the works of this author early, but mostly he was known as a surgeon and an obstetrician:		
a		Hippocrates
b	*	Paul from Aegina
c		AbulQasim
d		Ar-Razi
e		Atilla
Aetius from Amida wrote:		
a	*	"Tetrabiblos"
b		" Euporista "
c		"Auditorium"
d		" Collectamedicinalis "
e		"CompencliimediciLibriser tem"
Oribasius from Pergamum wrote:		
a		"Tetrabiblos"
b		"CompencliimediciLibriser tem"
c		"Auditorium"
d	*	" Collectamedicinalis "
e		All options are correct
Paul from Aegin wrote:		
a		"Tetrabiblos"
b		" Euporista "
c		"Auditorium"
d		"Collectamedicinalis "

e	*	"CompencliimediciLibriser tem"
The first Christian doctors, the brothers-twins were called:		
a		Peter and Paul
b	*	Cosmas and Damian
c		Cyril and Methodius
d		Boris and Gleb
e		Zita and Gita
The Byzantine Empire did not exist in:		
a	*	1453-th
b		1543-th
c		1654-th
d		1401-th
e		1054-th
Uhammad ibn Zakariyyāar-Rāzī described the blade and treatment of two dangerous infectious diseases in this work:		
a	*	"On Smallpox and Measles"
b		"Tuberculosis"
c		The Medical Book
d		The Comprehensive Book
e		"The Canon of Science"
The first pharmacy in the Arab world was opened:		
a		Damask, 800
b		Baghdad, 800
c		Damask, 754
d	*	Baghdad, 754
e		Damask 850
An Arabian scientist received sulfuric and nitric acid, silver nitrate and a number of other compounds in the VIII century:		
a		Avicenna
b		Ramzes
c		Maimun
d	*	Gebera
e		Garets
What was the name of the most famous hospital in the Arabic-speaking world, founded in 1282:		
a	*	Al Mansuri
b		Al-Kuri
c		Al-Adudi
d		Christian Hospital
e		Al-Rashid
Known physicians in the Middle Ages in the Caliphates were:		
a		Oribasium, Aetius, Alexander, Paul
b		Antony Van Leuvenook
c	*	Ibn al-Nafis
d		Soran
e		Mathias Schleiden
Syrian 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
Moses Maimonides had other name:		

a		Abbas
b		Avicenna
c	*	Rambam
d		Rases
e		Abu Usanbia
The famous physician of the Cordoba caliphate, surgeon:		
a		Abbas
b		Avicenna
c		IbnZuhr
d	*	Abu-l-Kasisal-Zahrawi
e		Abu Usanbia
The first anatomical description of the eye and its anatomical designations (cornea, lens) in the Arab Caliphates gave:		
a		Avicenna
b		Rases
c	*	Alhazen
d		Maimun
e		Abulkasis
On 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
For the first time this doctor described a small circle of blood circulation:		
a		Abulkasis
b		Ar-Razi
c		Ib-Sina
d		Ibn al Haisam
e	*	Ibn an-Nafis
The Arabs borrowed the idea of using alchemy in medicine from:		
a		Persians
b		Byzantines
c		Chinese
d	*	Syrians
e		Egyptians
In the 10-th century, in the largest European city at that time, an academy was established, uniting many outstanding scientists of the East in:		
a		Warsawa
b		Prague
c		Malaga
d	*	Cordoba
e		London
Hospitals founded by Muslims were of three types. The third type includes hospitals:		
a	*	In which doctors work, both men and women
b		Have medical schools
c		Moving with the army
d		Only for the rich people
e		All options are incorrect
Abu Bakr Muhammad Ar-Razi wrote the following works:		
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		All options are correct
Years of Avicenna's life:		
a	*	980-1037
b		1234-1324
c		780-850
d		980 – 1057
e		980-900 BC
Avicenna 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		All options are correct
The first hospital in the Muslim world was created in 707 <sup>th</sup> for patients with:		
a	*	Leper
b		Plague
c		Cholera
d		Syphilis
e		Ebola
Ar-Razi was one of the first applied:		
a		Catheter
b		Lancet
c		Synthetic sutural material
d	*	Cotton wool, catgut
e		All options are correct
Developed a methodology local surgical cauterization:		
a		Abbas
b		Avicenna
c		IbnZuhr
d	*	Abu-l-Kasisal-Zahrawi
e		Abu Usanbia
What religion had a fundamental influence on the development of medicine and pharmacy in the Arab Caliphate?		
a		Christianity
b		Buddhism
c	*	Islam
d		Zoroastrianism
e		Hinduism
What medical specialty has been most developed in the Arab Caliphate?		
a		Pediatrics
b		Gynecology
c	*	Ophthalmology
d		Stomatology
e		Traumatology
What 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

Determine the contribution of Arab Caliphate scientists to the development of ophthalmology:		
a		Transplanted the cornea
b		The eyeball was transplanted
c		Doing operations on the eyes with a laser
d	*	The first glasses were made
e		All options are correct
Middle Ages, Renaissance Name the most serious, from the point of view of the mortality of people, illnesses of the Middle Ages:		
a	*	The plague
b		Cancer
c		Cholera
d		AIDS
e		Ebola
During 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
c	*	Mask with long beak
d		Mask of death
e		A mask in the form of a butterfly
The dominant form of religious philosophy of the Middle Ages:		
a		Hegelianism
b		Natural philosophy
c	*	Scholasticism
d		Subjective realism
e		All options are incorrect
Some of the main figures of scholasticism include:		
a		Vesalius A.
b		Harvey W.
c		Pair A.
d		Leonardo da Vinci
e	*	Anselm of Canterbury
What inhibited 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		Absence of corpses for research due to low mortality rate
The author 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		Ar-Razi
The medieval 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		All options are incorrect
For the first time the quarantines were created:		
a	*	In the XIV century in the port cities of Italy
b		In the XIV century in the port cities of France

c		In the XV century in England
d		In the XV century in Spain
e		In the XV century in Russia
The time of the Crusades caused a number of special measures, in particular, the formation of the Order of St. Lazarus for charity:		
a		Surgical patients
b	*	Leper
c		Invalid
d		Old people, women, children
e		All options are correct
Epidemics in the Middle Ages led to the creation of:		
a		Bunkers
b	*	Lazarets
c		Hospital
d		Cooperatives
e		All options are incorrect
The centers of medieval medicine were:		
a		Hospitals
b		Monasteries
c		Medical schools
d		Universities
e	*	Hospitals attached to monasteries
Who could 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
In 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
The first Christian hospitals arose in:		
a	*	Western Europe
b		Bizantium
c		Arabian Caliphates
d		Paris
e		Asia
The first Christian hospitals in Western Europe appeared:		
a		With the support of the government
b	*	In monasteries
c		For taxes from the population
d		For voluntary contributions
e		All options are incorrect
How did the lepers go in the Middle Ages?		
a		Have invited to visit
b		They were placed in the general ward in the hospital
c	*	Send to leprosarium
d		They were visited often by relatives, friends
e		All options are correct

The doctor on internal diseases in portraits in the Middle Ages was portrayed:		
a	*	With a book in hand
b		For work
c		With tools
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 monitored:		
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
One 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
Bright representatives of surgery in the Middle Ages were:		
a	*	A. Pare
b		L.D. Vinci
c		Avicenna
d		N. Kopernik
e		Ar-Razi
A. Pare was:		
a	*	Scientist who received degree a doctor of surgery
b		Anatom
c		Doctor of Internal Diseases
d		Yatrophysicist and chemist
e		All options are correct
A. Pare 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
Who is considered the father of surgery:		
a		Frakastoro
b		Pavel Aeginsky
c		F. Bacon
d		Abulkasis
e	*	Ambroise Pare
The author of the "Solerno Code of Health" is:		
a		Gordon
b		Renodus
c		Richard
d		Joann from Saint-Paolo
e	*	Arnold from Villanova
A well-known English philosopher said: "Science must be active and serve man":		
a		Decart
b	*	Bacon
c		Aristotle
d		Thomas Mor
e		Adam Smith
In the circulatory system developed by Harvey, were not indicated:		
a		Venules
b	*	Capillaries
c		Valves
d		Nerves
e		Arterioles
The introduction of anesthesia during medical manipulations required:		
a		Frakastoro

b		Pavel Aeginsky
c	*	F. Bacon
d		Abulkasis
e		Ambroise Pare
A scientist who gave a new idea of the dose of a medicine, believing that everything is poison and only a dose makes the poison not poisonous:		
a	*	Paracelsus
b		Bacon
c		Santorio
d		Decard
e		Frakastoro
The inventor of a mercury thermometer:		
a		Paracelsus
b		Bacon
c	*	Santorio
d		Decard
e		Frakastoro
Which of the universities in the sixteenth century formed an anatomophysiological school, of which A.Vezalii was a well-known representative:		
a		Parisian
b		The Bolognese
c	*	Paduan
d		Oxford
e		Salerno
The doctor of the Renaissance Santorio studied:		
a		Construction of bones
b	*	Exchange of substances
c		Elementary elements of blood
d		Embryology
e		Anatomy
Which 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
The premise for the discovery of pulmonary (small) circulation was the following:		
a		Leonardo Da Vinci
b		Rene Descartes
c	*	Andreas Vesalius
d		Ibn Sina
e		Ioganna Gettenberg
During the Renaissance the main features of natural science were:		
a		Development of mathematics
b	*	Development of Mechanics
c		Metaphysical thinking
d		Development of biology
e		All options are incorrect
The main historical merit of Harvey is:		
a	*	Discovery blood circulation
b		Discovery new drugs
c		Fight against the Catholic Church in order to achieve a ban on the influence of the church on 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
The scientist, one of the first who considered it necessary to carefully "write down everything that happens to patients:		
a		R. Dekart
b		Paracelsus
c	*	F. Bacon
d		Leonardo Da Vinci
e		Avicena
The Center 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
The term "infection" introduced into use:		
a		Paracelsus
b		Hippocrates
c		Galen
d	*	Frakastoro
e		Vesalius
University, where the first anatomical theater was opened:		
a	*	Paduan
b		The Bolognese
c		The Parisian
d		Oxford
e		Bazel
J. Frachastoro is the author of the scientific work:		
a		"Sun City"
b		"Treatise on Surgery"
c		"Smallpox and measles"
d		"For a patient who does not have a doctor"
e	*	"On infection, contagious diseases and their treatment"
All the processes occurring in the body in the Middle Ages sought to explain the sequence from the point of view of mechanics:		
a	*	Yatrophysical theories
b		Medical-physical theories
c		Yatrochemical theories
d		Medical and chemical theories
e		All options are correct
The Renaissance is characterized by:		
a		Domination of church dogmas and scholasticism
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

e		All options are incorrect
In the Renaissance the plague was depicted in the form:		
a		Old woman in white
b	*	Women with a scythe
c		A young woman in red
d		A young woman in black
e		It was impossible to make images
In 1478 the textbook on anatomy is published. Author:		
a		Leonardo da Vinci
b	*	Mondino de Luzzi
c		Andreas Vesalius
d		Berengario da Capri
e		Galen
A scientist who mathematically calculated and experimentally proved the theory of blood circulation:		
a		Galen
b		Herophil
c	*	Garvey
d		Malpigi
e		S.Santria
One of the founders of jatrochemistry is:		
a		R. Dekart
b		S. Santria
c	*	Paracelsus
d		Tsells
e		G. Bauer
Italian 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
An scientist who explained the true meaning of systole and diastole:		
a		K. Galen
b		F. Bacon
c	*	U. Garvey
d		M. Malpigi
e		D. Fabrice
The first described the fracture of the femor cervix:		
a		M. Malpigi
b	*	A. Pare
c		A. Vesalius
d		U. Garvey
e		R. Decart
What terms belong to J. Frakastoro?		
a		A cryptogram
b		Quarantine
c	*	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		Diseases caused by slags, poisons, as well as spiritual causes
d		Diseases associated with a violation of the ratio of "four juices"
e		Illnesses of witches and sorcerers
Which fields of medicine sought to unite Paracelsus?		
a		Therapy and pediatrics
b		Therapy and surgery
c	*	Treatment skin and infectious diseases
d		Therapy and dentistry
e		All options are correct
After receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine F. Skorina in Prague, he published:		
a		"The Apostle"
b		The book
c	*	"The little road book"
d		"ABC"
e		All options are correct
For the reception of the exam at F. Skorina for the title of Doctor of Medicine on November 5, 1512 in Padua was convened:		
a		College of famous anatomists
b	*	The most holy collegium of the most famous doctors of philosophical sciences
c		Association of Italian artists
d		"The most sacred collegium of the most famous doctors of medical sciences"
e		Meeting of Moscow philosophers
In 1535 F. Skorina in Prague was a personal doctor and a gardener:		
a		Peter I
b	*	King Ferdinand I of Habsburg
c		Nicholas II
d		Alexander II
e		Catherine II
Name of F. Bacon's ideas in medicine:		
a		The invention of methods of anesthesia
b		Widespread use in the treatment of patients, especially natural factors
c	*	Use of euthanasia
d		Development of balneology
e		All options are correct
In what areas of medicine did A. Pare manifest himself?		
a	*	Surgery, Obstetrics
b		Orthopedics
c		Logopedia
d		Anatomy
e		All options are correct
Contribution to medicine M. Malpighi:		
a	*	Described veins and arteries
b		Described the structure of the glands, skin, lungs
c		Described the structure of the ear
d		Discovery the white blood cells
e		All options are correct
Name the founders of scientific anatomy in the Renaissance Europe:		
a	*	A. Vesalius
b		K. Galen
c		A. Pare
d		Ar-Razi
e		N. Pirogov

What did L. da Vinci do for the development of medicine?		
a	*	Described and sketched muscles, organs
b		Studied the structure of the reproductive organs
c		Described the circles of blood circulation
d		Introduced methods of medical research
e		All options are correct
R. Descartes in medicine:		
a		He proposed the theory of vision, pain, hunger, memory, thirst
b		Introduced the concept of "enzymes"
c	*	Introduced the concept of reflex
d		Introduced the concept of "centrifugal and centripetal impulses"
e		All options are correct
What methods of teaching students used Paracelsus?		
a	*	Reading lectures, autopsy study
b		Training at the bedside of the patient
c		Training during the walks of medicinal plants
d		Treatment of the works of other scientists
e		All options are correct
The main areas of activity of Paracelsus:		
a	*	Yatrochemistry
b		Yatrophysics
c		Surgery
d		Psychology
e		All options are correct
What professional disease Paracelsus described?		
a	*	Miner
b		Sailor
c		Blacksmith
d		Washerwoman
e		All options are incorrect
Which doctor of the Renaissance corrected more than 200 errors Galen?		
a		Leonardo da Vinci
b	*	Vesalius A.
c		Eustachy B.
d		Pare A.
e		All options are incorrect
Circular 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.
Who is the author of the book On the Structure of the Human Body, published in 1543:		
a		Avicenna
b		Hippocrates
c		R. Koch
d	*	A. Vesalius
e		B. Eustachy
One of the founders of iatrochemistry was:		
a		M. Malpighi
b		W. Harvey
c		F. Bacon

d	*	Paracelsus
e		B. Eustachy
Representatives of iatrophysics were:		
a		Galen, Hippocrates
b	*	R. Descartes, D. Borely, S. Santorio
c		R. Koch, L. Pasteur, I. Mechnikov
d		G. Zakharin, S. Botkin, M. Mudrov
e		Pliny the Elder
The formation of occupational pathology and occupational health is associated with the work:		
a		W. Harvey, A. Vesalius
b		Paul, Aetius, Alexandra
c	*	G. Agricola, B. Ramazzini, Paracelsus
d		A. Pare, G. Frakastoro
e		G. Galilei, M. Servetes
The author of the work On Contagii, Contagious Diseases and Treatment:		
a	*	J. Frachastoro
b		W. Harvey
c		G. Agricola
d		A. Vesalius
e		M. Servetes
The first scientifically based concept of the spread of communicable diseases, which included 3 modes of transmission of infections has been put forward:		
a		Hippocrates
b		Ibn Sina
c	*	J. Frachastoro
d		Paracelsus
e		M. Servetes
The work of the scientist of the Renaissance Andreas Vesalius On the structure of the human body "saw the light in:		
a		988
b	*	1543
c		1817
d		1901
e		1054
For the 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
This medieval surgeon proposed a humane method of treating gunshot wounds:		
a		Johannes de Vigo
b	*	Abroise Pare
c		Guy de Scholiak
d		Damian
e		F. Bacon
The English naturalist, professor of theology at Oxford University for the first time divided chemical knowledge into theoretical and practical:		
a	*	R. Bacon
b		F. Bacon
c		A. Smith
d		F. Magellan

e		U. Garvey
Name the scientist, who in his theological book "Restoration of Christianity" for the first time in Europe described a small circle of blood circulation:		
a		A. Vezaliy
b	*	M. Servet
c		N. Pirogov
d		I. Zemmeweys
e		A. Pare
Name the doctor of the Renaissance, who proposed as a symbol of medicine a burning candle and the motto "Shining for Others, Burning self:		
a		L. da Vinci
b	*	N. Tulp
c		A. Vezaliy
d		L. Paster
e		T. Paracelsus
Define the contribution of the Italian artist and naturalist Leonardo da Vinci to the development of medicine and anatomy:		
a	*	Described in the heart 4 cameras
b		Introduced the concept of "enzymes"
c		Introduced the concept of reflex
d		Introduced the concept of "centrifugal and centripetal impulses"
e		All options are correct
Determine 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
c		Described methods of embalming corpses
d		Described in the heart 4 cameras
e		All options are incorrect
Determine the contribution of the English physician and anatomist N. Gaimor to the development of scientific anatomy:		
a	*	Described the maxillary sinus
b		Denied more than 200 errors
c		Introduced a stethoscope into medicine
d		Developed a model of obstetric forceps
e		All options are correct
Define the contribution of the Spanish philosopher-theologian and the doctor M. Servet in the development of medicine 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
According 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
According 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
c		Christian



d		The ascetic
e		Philosopher
In the Renaissance, scientists believed that the causes of epidemics are ...		
a	*	"Miasm"
b		Bacteria
c		Viruses
d		The Gods and evil demons
e		All options are correct
Call the doctor who suggested the name "infectious diseases":		
a		J. Fracastoro
b	*	K. Guelfand
c		R. Koh
d		L. Paster
e		A. Vealius
What is galenism?		
a	*	The basis of medieval scholasticism
b		The Teaching of Galen in the Interpretation of Paracelsus
c		Rules for the preparation of galenic preparations
d		The teaching of Paracelsus in the interpretation of Galen
e		All options are incorrect
What language was considered in the Middle Ages in Western Europe the "language of learning"?		
a		English
b	*	Latin
c		Arab
d		French
e		German
Name the most popular method of treatment in medieval Europe, used for almost all diseases:		
a		Acupuncture
b		Aromatic bath with essential oils
c	*	Bleeding
d		Indirect heart massage
e		Chemotherapy
Name a medieval doctor and astrologer who participated in the eradication of plague epidemics in Western Europe:		
a		Leonardo da Vinci
b		A. Vealius
c		Hippocrates
d	*	M. Nostradamus
e		T. Paracelsus
The Italian 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
Who entered the Ukrainian history under the name of Yuri Drohobych?		
a		N. Pirogov
b		A. Pare
c		T. Paracelsus
d	*	J. Kotermak
e		Father of medicine
Yuri Drohobych was:		

a		Academician in Montpellier
b	*	Rector of the University of Bologna
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 AD
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		Sheep blood
e		All options are incorrect
Prince Vladimir grand declared hospitals:		
a	*	Church institutions
b		Legal institutions
c		Monasteries
d		Schools
e		Lyceum
When Christianity was adopted in Russia:		
a		188
b	*	988
c		1047
d		1054
e		1147
In what document is spoken about doctors of ancient Ukraine and Russia:		
a	*	Pecherskii Patericon
b		Canon of medical science
c		About miasma
d		Treatise on doctors
e		Canon of medical science
Which of the following is a doctor?		
a		Ilya Muromets
b		Nicholas the Wonderworker
c		Vladimir Monomakh
d	*	Agapit Caves
e		Sergius of Radonezh
The fight against epidemics was:		
a		Prayers
b	*	The "blocking of streets"
c		Spirits were called to help
d		Herbal treatment

e		Invited the priest to exorcise the spirits
What was the name of the first collection of legislative acts of Kiev Ukraine-Rus, which defined the norms of public life, the position of a doctor in society, the payment of his labor; Churches were required to build hospitals and baths and provide free assistance to patients:		
a	*	Russian truth
b		Domostroy
c		Pecherskii Paterik
d		The Canon of Medical Science
e		The laws of Hammurabi
The most spread drug in ancient Russia was:		
a		Ginseng
b		Mandrake root
c		Butterfly wings
d	*	Tar
e		All options are not true
Granddaughter 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
Since the XV century ukrainian doctors were trained at the:		
a	*	Cracow University
b		Moscow University
c		Kharkov University
d		University of Padua
e		University in Lviv
In the 16-th and 17-th century Ukrainian doctors were trained?		
a		The Zaporozhye Sich
b		Kitay-town
c	*	The Zamoysky Academy in Zamosc (near Lviv)
d		Kiev, the Pecherskaja Lavra
e		Paris University
Who entered the Ukrainian history under the name of Yuri Drohobych?		
a		N. Pirogov
b		A. Pare
c		T. Paracelsus
d	*	J. Kotermak
e		Rector of the Sorbonne
Yuri Drohobych was:		
a		Academician in Montpellier
b	*	Rector of the University of Bologna
c		Prince of Poland
d		Rector of the Sorbonne
e		Rector of the Paris University
The author of the medical-surgical, anatomical-physiological and botanical dictionaries is:		
a	*	N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
b		A.I. Sobol
c		D. S. Samoilovich
d		S.G. Zybelin
e		M.V. Lomonosov
In the XVIII century one of the Russian scientists became an Honorary Member of 12 foreign Academies of		

Sciences:	
a	M.V. Lomonosov
b	K.I. Shchepin
c	A.I. Shumlyansky
d	N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
e	* D. S. Samoilovich
Year of foundation of The Moscow University:	
a	1654
b	1707
c	1891
d	* 1755
e	1769
The author of which of the listed works is the Russian doctor N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik:	
a	* "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 major contribution to the creation of Russian medical terminology of the XVIII century was made by:	
a	Botkin S.P.
b	Pirogov N.I.
c	Samoilovich D.S.
d	* Maximovich-Ambodik N.M.
e	Shchepin K.I.
The head of the first hospital school:	
a	Lomonosov M.V.
b	Shchepin K.I.
c	Zybelin S.G.
d	* Nicolaas Bidloo
e	Kondoidi P.Z.
The Russian Academy of Sciences was founded in:	
a	1707
b	* 1725
c	1769
d	1780
e	1781
The founder of Russian histology is:	
a	T. Schwann
b	D. Samoilovich
c	* A. Shumlyansky
d	M. Lomonosov
e	S. Zybelin
In 1753 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.
c	Herman Lestoc
d	Herman Burhaave-Kaau
e	Fisher I.B.
By decree of April 8, 1755 in St. Petersburg, a service (a special doctor and two doctors) was created to treat patients with:	

a	*	Syphilis
b		Pox
c		Plague
d		Cholera
e		Smallpox, measles and other "infectious rashes"
The first 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 Medical Board in 1765 discussed and sent a report to the Senate on the benefits of this product, and in 1766, on behalf of the Senate, purchased it in Ireland:		
a		Maize
b		Whiskey
c	*	Potatoes
d		Rice
e		Soybean
In 1769 a philanthropic grant was established, which allowed every three years to send three inmates of hospital schools to Strasbourg University for improvement in medicine. Funds have been allocated by:		
a		Catherine I.I.
b		Dashkova E.R.
c		Elizabeth I.
d	*	Galitsyna E.D.
e		Anna Ioanovna
The thesis "De structura renum" ("The structure of the kidney", Strasbourg, 1782) was prepared and published:		
a		Terekhovskiy M.M.
b		Maksimovich-Ambodik N.M.
c		Samoylovic D.S.
d		Karpinsky N.K.
e	*	Shumlyansky A.M.
The first medical society was organized by St. Petersburg doctors in:		
a		1762
b	*	1763
c		1788
d		1790
e		1792
Fundamental work "Description of the pestilence that existed in the city of Moscow from 1770 to 1772, with the application of all for the termination of this then established institutions" (Moscow, 1775) summarized the rich and tragic experience of Russian medicine. The author of this work is:		
a		Samoilovich D.S.
b		Zybelin S.G.
c	*	Shafonsky A.F.
d		Yagelsky K.O.
e		Poletika I.A.
The doctor of the Conor Regiment, D.S. Samoilovich, first encountered with the plague, skillfully organized:		
a		Infirmaries
b		Vaccination sites
c	*	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:

a	*	Award a doctorate in medicine
b		Do not obey the Medical Board
c		On the introduction of corporal punishment
d		To autonomy
e		None of the above

The head of the instrumental mechanical plant was appointed from 1796, one of the professors of the Medical School "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.

"Preliminary Decision of 1795":

a		Established seven professorships (seven departments)
b	*	Introduced a new post - adjunct (full-time assistant professor)
c		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 main medical school was renamed into the Medico-Surgical Academy in:

a		1798
b	*	1799
c		1802
d		1818
e		1825

Capital work, written in Latin, with a volume of 1306 sheets, "Manual for students of surgery in the anatomy theater":

a		Vesalius
b		To Pavel Eginsky
c	*	Bidloo
d		Pelican
e		Pirogovu

In the 30s of the XVIII century it was decided to open new hospital schools in Russia. The basis of training in them was experienced from:

a	*	University of Leiden
b		Moscow hospital school
c		University of Strasbourg
d		Kyiv Theological Seminary
e		Greco-Slavic-Latin Academy

"General Regulations on Hospitals" - a document for the first time legally regulating all aspects of the activities of Russian hospitals, including the activities of hospital schools was adopted in:

a		1707
b		1715
c		1725
d	*	1735
e		1746

With the resignation of this archdiocese Catherine II in Russian medicine, the archdiocese ended:

a		Erskine R.K.
b	*	Monsey Y.F.
c		Blumentrost I.L.

d		Rieger I.Kh.
e		Fisher I.B.
In 1725 all medical institutions of the Russian Empire (both departmental and private) were subordinated to:		
a		Apothecary order
b		Academy of Sciences
c		Medical Academy of Sciences
d	*	Medical office
e		Medical board
P.Z. Kondoidi introduced the principles of medical pedagogy in Burkhava in Russia:		
a	*	The education of a doctor must occur at the patient's bedside (clinical principle)
b		The physician should be trained not only in medicine (therapy), but also in surgery (general medical principle)
c		In the foundation of medical knowledge should be put natural sciences, chemistry and physics (theoretical principle)
d		The doctor does not need to practice a practical anatomy
e		The doctor should prepare medicines independently
Botanist, studied medicine, defended his doctoral thesis on vegetable acid in Leiden, in 1762 became the first Russian teacher in the Moscow hospital school (he taught anatomy, physiology, surgery, botany, pharmacology):		
a	*	Shchepin K.I.
b		Shein M.I.
c		Terekhovskiy M.M.
d		Zabelin S.Y.
e		Samoilovich D.S
An essential 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 fifth 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
Thanks to the discoveries made in the structure of the kidneys, as well as information on the physiology and pathology of the kidneys, Europe recognized the scientist as one of the founders of nephrology:		
a		Samoilovich D.S.
b		Shein M.I.
c		Malpighi M.
d		Bazilevich U.I.
e	*	Shumlyansky A.M.
On March 29, 1794, the first defense of the thesis was held at the Moscow University, it was successful for the applicant:		
a		Vasiliev A.I.
b	*	Barsuk-Moiseyev F.I.
c		Bazilevich U.I.
d		Petrov V.V.
e		Sapolovich Y.O.
The first clinical ward of the Moscow University was:		
a		Keresturi F.F.

b		Barsuk-Moiseyev F.I.
c		Mudrov M.Ya.
d	*	Mukhin E.O.
e		Zybelin S.Y.
The first clinical ward of Moscow University was at:		
a		In a medical town on the Maiden Field
b		In the building of the University on Mokhovaya
c	*	In the Moscow Military Hospital
d		In the Medical-Surgical Academy
e		In the Medical School
In 1788 in St. Petersburg was established medical and surgical institute at the Kalinkovskaya hospital for the training of doctors from:		
a		Foreigners
b		Germans from the Baltic States
c	*	Germans of Russian origin
d		Graduates of theological seminaries
e		Graduates of hospital schools
In the propaganda of Materialism in Russia in the 18th century, this edition played big role:		
a		"Medical sheets"
b		"Doctor"
c		"St. Petersburg medical records"
d		"Bell"
e	*	"Contemporary"
The only country in which there was never a departmental division of doctors, antagonism and rivalry between doctors and surgeons, remained in:		
a		France
b		Belgium
c	*	Russia
d		Germany
e		England
The founder of the first Russian scientific surgical school, which arose in the beginning of the XIX century, was an outstanding surgeon:		
a	*	Bush I.F.
b		Pirogov N.I.
c		Sklifosovsky N.V.
d		Buyalsky I.V.
e		Zagorsky P.A.
"The word about the method of teaching and studying medicine in practical, or active medical art at the patients' beds" (1820) most fully reflects the clinical view of:		
a		Luhina E.O.
b	*	Mudrova M.Ya.
c		Dyakovsky I.E.
d		Filomafitskogo A.M.
e		Inozemtseva F.I.
The first domestic generalized manual on surgery "Manual for the Teaching of Surgery" (1807 y.) Belongs to:		
a		Buyalskiy I.V.
b	*	Bush I.F.
c		Solomon H.H.
d		Lomonosov M.V.
e		Pirogov N.I.
Surgeon, known as a major military medical leader in the Russian army of the 19th century, who, after receiving		



the diploma, was the first and only assistant of I.F. Bush:		
a	*	Buyalsky I.V.
b		Solomon H.X.
c		Pelican V.V.
d		Pirogov N.I.
e		Sklifosovsky N.V.
A doctor who supported the first blood transfusion in Russia in 1832:		
a		Geltebrant A.F.
b		Willis J.V.
c	*	Bush I.F.
d		Pelican V.V.
e		Savenko P.N.
The first 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 first domestic textbook on physiology was published in:		
a		In 1836 in St. Petersburg
b	*	In 1836 in Moscow
c		In 1841 in Moscow
d		In 1841 in St. Petersburg
e		In 1842 in Arkhangelsk
A new section of anatomy - "the science of mucous bags and synovial axilla" developed by:		
a	*	Mukhin E.O.
b		Velansky D.M.
c		Zagorsky P.A.
d		Pirogov N.I.
e		Bush I.F.
The receiver of Professor Mukhin Ye.O. At the Moscow University at the rate of physiology became:		
a		Velansky D.M.
b		Zagorsky A.P.
c	*	Filomafitsky A.M.
d		Zagorsky P.A.
e		He did not have a receiver
"The same disease, but two different patients requires a very diverse treatment" claimed:		
a		Zakharyin Y.A.
b		Botkin S.P.
c		Mukhin E.O.
d	*	Mudrov M.Y.
e		Zagorsky P.A.
For the first time ethereal anesthesia on the battlefield was applied by:		
a		Buyalskiy I.V.
b		Bush I.F.
c	*	Pirogovym N.I.
d		Sklifosovsky N.V.
e		Govorov Ya.I.
For a long time, the only embalming specialist in Russia, according to his own method, was:		
a	*	I. Bush

b		N. Pirogov
c		A. Zagorsky
d		I. Buyalsky
e		F. Inozemtsev
"One should not treat a disease by its name alone, nor should the illness itself, for which you often find the names ..., but should treat the patient himself," he wrote:		
a		Pirogov N.I.
b	*	Mudrov M.Ya.
c		Botkin S.P.
d		Zakharyin Y.A.
e		Lomonosov M.V.
In 1802, the functions of this institution included "house charity of poor patients, the establishment of dispensaries (outpatient reception at pharmacies) in different places of the city, first aid on the streets in case of accidents, hospitals for the sufferers with sticky diseases, etc.":		
a		University clinic
b		Charity house
c		Educational house
d	*	Medical philanthropy committee
e		Public rescue committee
In 1801, 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 Scotsman, the surgeon on January 27, 1806, was placed by Alexander I at the head of the military medical service:		
a		Johannes - Peter Frank
b	*	Yakov Vasilyevich Willie
c		Wilhelm - Michael Richter
d		Pavel Alexandrovich Stroganov
e		Ivan Fedorovich Bush
Founder of the first Russian surgical school:		
a		Pirogov N.I.
b	*	Bush I.F.
c		Savenko P.N.
d		Zagorsky P.A.
e		Buyalsky I.V.
He founded the Moscow Medical Newspaper and organized the Society of Russian Doctors:		
a		Pirogov N.I.
b		Mudrov M.Ya.
c	*	Inozemtsev F.I.
d		Sklifosovsky N.V.
e		Botkin S.P.
"For the first time in the history of medicine - notes F.R. Borodulin, clearly formulated the idea that sensations are perceived by the brain from the external and internal environment of the body, and even by impulses coming from the brain through the nerve pathways to various organs of the body, the functions of these organs are controlled":		
a		Philomafit A.
b	*	Sechenov I.M.
c		Mukhin E.O.
d		Georgin I.E.

e		Zagorsky P.A.
Apprentice M.Ya. Mudrova, who described the features of his ethical concept in the university speech "On the difficulties of the profession of a doctor":		
a		Zybelin S.G.
b		Pavlov I.P.
c	*	Pirogov N.I.
d		Solomon H.X.
e		Over A.I.
Activities of the professor of pathology and therapy of the medical faculty of Moscow University I.E. Dyadkovsky was based on:		
a		Ideas of humanism
b		Principles of nervism
c	*	Ideas of materialism
d		Ideas of idealism
e		Principles of dogmatism
The world's first eye hospital opened in Moscow:		
a	*	1805
b		1806
c		1817
d		1818
e		1835
One of the first propagandists of the experimental method in Russian physiology and medicine, who created a device 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 1835, at the medical faculties of Russian universities, the therapists began to read a separate course on:		
a		Venereal diseases
b		Skin diseases
c	*	Psychiatry
d		Childhood diseases
e		Infectious diseases
In 1840, 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
c		Scholarships of Galicia-Cantimir
d	*	The Demidov Prize
e		None of the above
The first operation under ether anesthesia was conducted in Russia on:		
a		October 16, 1846
b		January 1847
c	*	February 7, 1847
d		February 14, 1847
e		Summer 1847
The first operation under ether anesthesia in Russia was performed:		
a	*	Inozemtsev F.I.
b		Behrens B.F.
c		Pirogov N.I.
d		Buyalsky I.V.

e		Filomafitsky A.M.
A.M. Filamofitsky introduced the teaching of physiology by:		
a		Demonstration of experiments
b		Demonstration of animal experiments
c	*	Surgical experiment
d		Physico-chemical experiments
e		The tradition of cooperation between physiologists and clinicians
In his 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
The first in Russia, simultaneously with the French clinician J. Buyo and independently of him, established a link between joint rheumatism and a corresponding heart attack, thereby laying the foundations of the theory of rheumatism of the heart:		
a		Charukovsky P.A.
b	*	Sokolsky G.I.
c		Mudrov M.Ya.
d		Dyadkovsky I.E.
e		Lebedev K.V.
The author 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.
c		Kibalchich Z.N.
d	*	Malinovsky P.P.
e		Sabler V.F.
In 1827 "Pharmacography" was published - one of the most complete and valuable scientific and practical and educational manuals for pharmacists and doctors in the first half of the XIX century. Author:		
a	*	Nelyubin A.P.
b		Iovsky A.A.
c		Gromov S.A.
d		Nechaev M.A.
e		Grum-Grzhimailo K.I.
In St. Petersburg in 1803 on Liteiny Prospekt was opened a large hospital for treatment:		
a		Children
b	*	Extremely poor
c		Venereal patients
d		Infectious patients
e		Assistance was provided to all
Since 1802, the entire Russian management system has been reformed. The collegiums were abolished. In the liquidation of the Medical Board, the management of medicine was entrusted to:		
a		Ministry of Health
b		Ministry of Charity and Guardianship
c		Ministry of Land and Sea Forces
d	*	Ministry of Internal Affairs
e		Medical advice
At the beginning of the 19th century, the need for medical personnel was high, especially with the increase in the composition 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

c		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 1806 Willy Y.V. Is appointed:		
a		Chief Surgeon of the Academy
b		Chief military doctor
c		Chief Military Inspector of the Russian Army
d	*	Chief Military Medical Inspector
e		Headed the Medical and Surgical Academy
The first 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. 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»
In 1801 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
Honorary member of the Medical College of V.M. Richter is the author of the work, which was first published in German (1813-1817 y.), And then (1814-1820 y.) - on German language:		
a		Moskovskie Vedomosti
b	*	History of Medicine in Russia
c		"The Dentist's Herald"
d		"Therapeutic archive"
e		None of the above
In view of the impending military events of 1812 and the transfer of the medical unit in the army to the military ministry for the management of civilian medicine was created:		
a	*	Medical soviet
b		Medical department
c		Medical Center
d		Medical committee
e		Medical branch of the ministry
Since 1809 at the Moscow University Professor M.Ya. Mudrov reads to students next course:		
a	*	Course of military hygiene
b		Course of military therapy
c		Course of military surgery
d		Course of desmurgy
e		Course of topographic anatomy
This statement "An anatomist is not only useless but also harmful":		
a		Zagorsky P.A.
b		Zagorsky A.P.
c		Pirogov N.I.

d	*	Mukhin E.O.
e		Bush I.F.
E.O. Mukhin 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		Cortex called the "mother of nerves"
The chief surgeon of Golitsyn Hospital, who successfully carried out experiments to revitalize suddenly deceased people:		
a		Pirogov N.I.
b		Bush I.F.
c	*	Mukhin E.O.
d		Loder H.I.
e		Sapolovich Ya.O.
A disciple and follower of I.E. Dyadkovsky, a biologist-encyclopedist. To him belong statements about evolution, about the change in species of animals under the influence of living conditions, made earlier than the work of Charles Darwin on the origin of species (1859 y.):		
a		Smelsky E.N.
b		Lebedev K.V.
c		Kibalchik Z.N.
d	*	Roelier K.F.
e		Malinovsky P.P.
L.N. Tolstoy mentions in the novel "War and Peace" a brilliant physician-diagnostician:		
a		Charukovsky P.A.
b	*	Mudrova M.Ya.
c		Sokolsky G.I.
d		Zakharyina G.A.
e		Botkina S.P.
During the epidemic of cholera (1830-1831), Russia developed guidelines for the first time, which formed the basis for 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.
In connection with the major wars in the early 19th century, military hygiene was of particular interest. In 1813 the work "Pocket book of military hygiene, or remarks about the preservation of the health of Russian soldiers" was published by this author:		
a		Mudrov M.Ya.
b		Georgin I.E.
c		Glebov I.T.
d	*	Enegolm I.I.
e		Baer K.M.
A disciple and follower I.E. Dyadkovsky was one of the first in Russia to raise the issue of occupational hazards as an etiologic moment in the development of various diseases:		
a		Malinovsky P.P.
b		Smelsky E.N.
c	*	Roelier K.F.
d		Glebov I.T.
e		Lebedev K.V.

At the beginning of the XIX century, Russian scientists published original research on pediatrics, so in 1810 the textbook "Teaching about childhood diseases" was published. Author is:

a		Kamensky
b	*	Shamkevich
c		Danilevsky
d		Khotovitsky
e		Lobenwein

In 1805, Snyadetsky E. For the first time described pneumonia and other childhood diseases in his work:

a		"Physiological development of children"
b		"Chronic pneumonia"
c	*	"On physical education and its impact on the mental and moral state of their (children)"
d		"The word about the necessary means to reinforce the weak infant age for reproduction in the society of our people"
e		"Pediatrics"

In 1814, Richter published the first 3-volume manual on:

a	*	Obstetrics
b		Pediatrics
c		Military therapy
d		Military field surgery
e		History of medicine

M.Ya. Mudrov in 1802 defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic:

a		"Carbuncle of the face"
b	*	"On spontaneous descent of the placenta"
c		"About the human liver"
d		"Is it easy and safe to tie the abdominal aorta with aneurysms in the inguinal region"
e		"On the structure of the kidneys"

At the University in city. Dorpat was established by a professorial institute in:

a		1755
b		1810
c		1825
d	*	1827
e		1841

The aim of the professor institute:

a		Training of doctors
b		Preparation of doctors for scientific activity
c		Preparation of doctors for pedagogical activity
d	*	Preparation of doctors for professorship
e		Training of doctors for military activities

With this aim (see question 7.74), 20 young doctors:

a	*	Be sent to Dorpat for two years
b		Be sent to Berlin or Paris for 3 years
c		Be sent to Odessa for improvement
d		Be sent to 4 Russian universities
e		Pass test exams

This work by N.I Pirogov. Was illustrated by 54 tables of drawings from life and several times reprinted in Russian translation:

a		"Diary of an old doctor"
b		"Anatomico-pathological description of the femoral-inguinal part of the hernia, appearing this place"
c		"On the cutting of the Achilles vein and the plastic process used by nature, for the fusion of the ends of the severed vein"
d	*	"A complete course of applied human body anatomy"

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



For the 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.
Ivanovsky D.I. Became the founder of a new direction in microbiology of immunology:		
a		Aseptics
b	*	Virology
c		Experimental microbiology
d		Pathological microbiology
e		None of the above
In 1860 y. Sechenov M.I. Defended his doctoral dissertation on:		
a	*	"Materials for the future physiology of alcoholic intoxication"
b		"About alcoholic paralysis"
c		"On reflexes of the brain"
d		"On Occupational Health"
e		"On the issue of the coronary circulation of the heart"
In 1863 y. Sechenov M.I. Made a discovery that first demonstrated that without it the integrative activity of the central nervous system is inconceivable:		
a		Vegetative process
b		Excitation process
c	*	Braking process
d		Process of integration
e		Recourse process
"This ingenious wave of Russian scientific thought" called this work of Sechenov M.I., Pavlov I.P.:		
a		Elements of Thought
b	*	"Reflexes of the brain"
c		"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"
The author of the theory of parabiosis, which initiated the electrophysiology as a special branch of physiological science:		
a	*	Ukhtomsky A.A.
b		Sechenov I.M.
c		Vvedensky N.E.
d		Samoylov A.F.
e		Verigo B.F.
The central problem of the national physiology of the XIX century, which provided the foremost place in world physiology:		
a	*	Physiology of the nervous system
b		Physiology of blood gases and gas exchange
c		Physiology of labor
d		Electrophysiology
e		Physiology of nutrition
The creator of the materialist doctrine of higher nervous activity:		
a	*	Sechenov I.M.
b		Botkin S.P.
c		Yakubovich N.M.
d		Pavlov I.P.
e		Ovsyannikov F.V.

In the laboratory 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"
Based 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 knowledge in this field" in 1904 Pavlov I.P Was awarded by:	
a	The Demidov Prize
b	Medals of. Lomonosov
c	The N.I. Pirogova prize
d	* Nobel Prize
e	Titles of the professor
Since 1878 for 10 years the physiological laboratory at the clinic, headed by the joint venture Botkin, was in charge by:	
a	Botkin S.S.
b	Obraztsov V.P.
c	Osipov E.A.
d	Botkin E.S.
e	* Pavlov I.P.
"The study of man and its surrounding nature in their interaction with a view to preventing disease, to heal or to alleviate is the branch of human activity that is known under the general name of medicine" - this definition was given to medicine by:	
a	Pavlov I.P.
b	Obraztsov V.P.
c	* Botkin S.P.
d	Sechenov I.M.
e	Pirogov N.I.
The big contribution Botkin SP Contributed to the development of community health care:	
a	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
The most eminent Russian clinician, contemporary of S.P. Botkin, a student of IF. Inozemtseva, headed and multiplied 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 university statute of 1863 forbade women to cross the threshold of higher educational institutions, and only one woman was enrolled in the Academy for a year before the ban:	
a	Obrucheva-Bokova-Sechenova M.A.
b	Suslova N.P.

c		Relative L.A.
d	*	Kashevarova V.A.
e		Bakunina E.M
Apprentice S.P. Botkin, professor at Kiev University, founder of the Kiev Therapeutic School:		
a		Strazhesko N.D.
b	*	Obraztsov V.P.
c		Popel L.V.
d		Sirotnin V.P.
e		Sokolov N.I.
S.P. Botkin held a high social position, which helped him improve the quality of medical work in St. Petersburg hospitals:		
a	*	Medic of emperor
b		Medic of empress
c		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 original method of direct percussion of the thoracic and abdominal cavities with one finger to determine the more precise boundaries of the organs developed by:		
a		Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.
c		Popov L.V.
d	*	Obraztsov V.P.
e		Sirotnin V.P.
A deep methodical sliding palpation of the abdominal organs suggested:		
a		Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.
c		Popov L.V.
d	*	Obraztsov V.P.
e		Sokolov N.I.
Classical description of the clinical picture of coronary artery thrombosis, which initiated the intravital diagnosis of myocardial infarction made:		
a		Ostroumov A.A.
b		Strazhenko N.D.
c		Sokolov N.I
d	*	Obraztsov V.P.
e		Sirotnin V.P.
In Russia, the first independent department of children's diseases in the Moscow, its founder:		
a		Radetsky I.I.
b		Gundobin N.P.
c	*	Bystrov N.I.
d		Tolsky N.A.
e		Filatov N.F.
The first Russian society of pediatric physicians was established in:		
a		1861
b		1870
c		1876
d	*	1885
e		1897
Pediatrics "General and Private Therapy of Childhood" (1896), and "Peculiarities of Childhood" (1906) entered the gold fund of national and world medicine. Author:		
a		Filatov N.F.

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

b	*	Dobroslavin A.P.
c		Erisman F.F.
d		Gyubner U.U.
e		Shmelev M.M.
The activities of the Society of Russian Doctors in memory of N.I. Pirogov and his congresses. The first congress took place in:		
a		1881
b		1883
c	*	1885
d		1888
e		1890
What is the Russian surgeon who developed the Novocaine blockade technique named after his name?		
a		S.P. Botkin
b		V.F. Voyno-Yasenetsky
c		N.I. Pirogov
d	*	A.V. Vishnevsky
e		N.N. Burdenko
What 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
In which country was the first Institute of Blood Transfusion founded?		
a		England
b		France
c		Germany
d	*	the USSR
e		USA
Who is the founder of the antiseptic method in surgery?		
a		N. Pirogov
b	*	J. Lister
c		I. Pavlov
d		S. Yudin
e		N. Burdenko
What substance did the English doctor J. Lister use to cure the infection?		
a		Alcohol
b		Lysol
c	*	Carbolic acid
d		Hydrogen peroxide
e		Chloramine
Who is the founder of topographic anatomy in the Russian Empire?		
a		I. Buyalsky
b		S. Botkin
c	*	N. Pirogov
d		I. Pavlov
e		I. Mechnikov
Name 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
Who is the founder of military surgery in France?		
a	*	D. Larray
b		L. Paster
c		A. Pare
d		N. Pirogov
e		Sh. Laveran
Who is the founder of military field surgery in the Russian Empire?		
a		L. Paster
b	*	N. Pirogov
c		N. Sklifosovsky
d		A. Dobroslavin
e		J. Zhilber
Who is called the "father of Polish surgery and obstetrics"?		
a		E. Bogdanovsky
b	*	R. Chervyachkovsky
c		K. Grum-Grzhimailo
d		S. Spasokukotsky
e		N. Pirogova
Who first introduced the term "political arithmetic"?		
a		N. Semashko
b		D. Graunt
c	*	W. Petty
d		F. Erisman
e		S. Botkin
What does the term "political arithmetic" mean in modern understanding?		
a	*	Demographic statistics
b		Medical Cybernetics
c		Forensic Medicine
d		Math modeling
e		Evidence-Based Medicine
How was demographic statistics originally called?		
a		Human counting
b	*	Political arithmetic
c		Statistical demography
d		Demographics in figures
e		Statistical arithmetic
New methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Formation of clinical medical disciplines. Who is the founder of the auscultation method using a stethoscope?		
a		L. Auenbrugger
b		J. Zhilber
c	*	R. Laanek
d		Hippocrates
e		Sh. Laveran
What 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 cavitory surgery
Name the disease for which P. Erlich at the beginning of the 20th century used salvarsan (preparation "606") and neo-salvarsan ("914"):		

a		Cardiac dystrophy
b		Gonorrhea
c	*	Syphilis
d		Chlamydia
e		Flu
Doctor S. Ganemann is famous for?		
a		The founder of the theory of immunity
b	*	The founder of homeopathy
c		The founder of allopath
d		The founder of chemotherapy
e		Opened the causative agent of syphilis
What is the name of the doctor who, having carried out experiments with the antimalarial drug quinine, developed a fundamentally new treatment system – homeopathy?		
a		N. Pirogov
b		I. Mechnikov
c		N. Kravkov
d		Vladimir Ivanovich Dal
e	*	S. Ganemann
Name the Russian therapist of the first half of the XIX century, the author of the "Words about the way to teach and learn medicine practical . . . "		
a		N. Ostroumov
b	*	M. Mudrov
c		G. Zakharin
d		S. Botkin
e		N. Filatov
Name the Russian clinician of the XIX century - the founder of the largest therapeutic school and functional clinical and experimental direction:		
a		N. Ostroumov
b		M. Mudrov
c		G. Zakharin
d	*	S. Botkin
e		N. Kravkov
What is the founder of scientific obstetrics, pediatrics and pharmacognosy in the Russian Empire?		
a		N. Pirogov
b	*	N. Maksimovich-Ambodik
c		A. Pare
d		V. Bekhterev
e		Z. Freud
Who is 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
Who is the founder of the theory of psychoanalysis?		
a		A. Kozhevnikov
b		S. Botkin
c		V. Bekhterev
d	*	Z. Freud
e		I. Pavlov
Where was the first neurological department in the world opened?		
a	*	In Salpetriere Hospital near Paris

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
Who is the founder of neuropathology in the Russian Empire?		
a	*	A. Kozhevnikov
b		S. Botkin
c		N. Pirogov
d		F. Erisman
e		V. Snegirev
Name the scientist, on the initiative of which the Institute for the Study of the Brain and Mental Activity and the Psycho neurological Laboratory was founded in the Russian Empire		
a		A. Kozhevnikov
b		S. Botkin
c		I. Pavlov
d	*	V. Bekhterev
e		J. Sharko
Name the German pharmacist, who, during the experiments on the decomposition of opium, received morphine; Checked his action on the dogs, and then in experiments on himself set the size of the dose necessary to obtain the desired effect:		
a		L. Paster
b	*	F. Sertürner
c		M. Orfila
d		K. Landsteiner
e		R. Ross
Who is the founder of modern native pharmacology?		
a		S. Yudin
b	*	N. Kravkov
c		L. Paster
d		N. Pirogov
e		I. Mechnikov
On whose 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
Name an English nurse who, with a group of assistants, assisted wounded English soldiers during the Crimean War:		
a		S. Sanders
b		E. Kubler-Ross
c		Mother Theresa
d		A. Lesnevskaya
e	*	F. Nightingale
In 1864, Geneva signed the first intergovernmental Geneva Convention on the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces. This was the first document of . . . .		
a		International Military Medical Law
b	*	International Humanitarian Law
c		International Public Health Law
d		International Code of Ethics
e		International Surgical Law
Name 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:	
a	K. Gibenthal
b	S. Yundsil
c	F. Rymkevich
d	* J. Narkiewicz-Jodko
e	V. Gerbersky
What scientific problem was studied by the doctor T. Kuodis?	
a	Plastic surgery, osteoplasty
b	* Effect of hypothermia on the body
c	Pathological anatomy of cholera
d	Cellular pathology
e	Demographic 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
c	D.I. Mendeleev
d	* M.V. Lomonosov
e	I.I. Mechnikov
What institutions were established in the Russian Empire under Catherine II to unite public charity and medical care?	
a	* Orders of public charity
b	Hospices
c	Charitable hospitals
d	Monastic hospitals
e	Shelters-almshouses
The Hospital 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
What 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
Who 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
Which educational institution, related to the training of medical personnel, was established under the project of M.V. Lomonosov?	
a	Imperial Medical University
b	* University of Moscow
c	Petersburg Medical-Surgical Academy
d	Feldsher School in Moscow

e		Obstetric Academy
Could women in Russia before the XIX century. Free to receive higher medical and pharmaceutical education in universities?		
a		Yes, regardless of class membership
b	*	No, regardless of class membership
c		Only representatives of the nobility
d		Only the daughters of the landlords
e		Only people from the common people
Who among the women doctors for the first time received a higher medical education directly in the Russian Empire?		
a		Z. Tusnolobova-Marchenko
b		A. Lesnevskaya
c		N. Suslova
d		S. Rusetskaya
e	*	V. Kashevarova-Rudneva
Who among 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
Who first introduced the concept of "allergy" in 1906?		
a		T. Sidengam
b	*	C. Pirque
c		P. Erlich
d		H. Cushing
e		T. Mor
Name the scientist who created antidiphtheria and tetanus antiteta and has developed a method of active immunization against diphtheria:		
a		A. Calmette
b		Sh. Mantu
c		B. Shik
d		K. von Pirke
e	*	E. von Behring
Who developed the electrocardiography method?		
a		A. Shvetser
b		Sh. Laveran
c	*	V. Einthoven
d		N. Pirogov
e		N. Semashko
What is the main achievement of W. Einthoven?		
a	*	Electrocardiography
b		Penicillin
c		Radioactivity
d		CT scan
e		Vaccination
What era in the history of science began on October 4, 1957?		
a		Transplantation
b		Biotechnology
c		Pharmacological
d	*	Space
e		Genetic

Who is the first doctor cosmonaut?		
a		N. Kravkov
b		N. Semashko
c	*	B. Egorov
d		Y. Gagarin
e		M. Cvet
Who is the founder of eugenics?		
a		T. Morgan
b		V. Bekhterev
c		N. Koltsov
d		N. Vavilov
e	*	F. Galton
Name the country, which in the 1920s. Led the world's genetic science:		
a		USA
b		United Kingdom
c	*	The USSR
d		Germany
e		France
Name the founder of medical genetics in the USSR:		
a	*	S. Davidenkov
b		N. Vavilov
c		A. Fleming
d		A. Vishnevsky
e		V. Filatov
Name the scientist, the discovery of which was the beginning of DNA expertise in forensic science:		
a		T. Morgan
b	*	A. Jeffreys
c		G. Mendel
d		S. Davidenkov
e		N. Vavilov
Who led the scientific project of Dolly's lamb cloning?		
a		S. Davidenkov
b		S. Tonegawa
c		F. Senger
d	*	I. Wilmoth
e		F. Krik
What did the English scientist A. Fleming open?		
a		Natural radioactivity
b	*	Penicillin
c		Vaccine for anthrax
d		Streptomycin
e		Anabiosis
Who received 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
Name the discovery of the German scientist G. Domagka:		
a	*	Antimicrobial action of protonzyl
b		Properties of malarial plasmodia
c		Penicillin

d		Curare poison
e		Insulin
Which medicine opened in 1938 the epoch of sulfanilamide preparations?		
a		No-spa
b		Salvarsan
c		Penicillin
d	*	Sulfapyridine
e		Analgin
In 1944, Z. Vaxman synthesized streptomycin in the United States. Thus, for the first time mankind has received an effective medicinal product for the treatment of . . .		
a		Malaria
b		cancer
c	*	Tuberculosis
d		Tropical Fever
e		AIDS
Name the discovery of American scientists J. Solk and A. Sabin:		
a		Penicillin
b	*	Vaccine against poliomyelitis
c		Vaccine against rabies
d		Insulin
e		Contraceptive pill
What did the Canadian scientists F. Banting and J. McLeod develop?		
a	*	Technology of obtaining and using insulin
b		The method of vaccination against smallpox
c		Principle of antibiotic therapy of plague
d		Anti-rabies vaccine
e		The treatment of alcohol dependence
Name the Russian scientist, who in 1901 developed a technique for obtaining from the pancreas a drug for the treatment of diabetes mellitus:		
a		N. Lunin
b		I. Mechnikov
c		I. Pavlov
d	*	N. Sobolevz
e		M. Mudrov
Name the Russian scientist - the founder of vitaminology:		
a	*	N. Lunin
b		I. Mechnikov
c		I. Pavlov
d		N. Pirogov
e		F. Erisman
Who first introduced the term "hormone" into scientific circulation?		
a		H. Cushing
b		Sh. Brown-Secar
c		F. Drinker
d	*	E. Starling
e		A. Fleming
Who can be considered the "father" of the first contraceptive pill?		
a	*	H. Pincus
b		I. Pavlov
c		T. Lovitz
d		H. Wells
e		A. Fleming

What did the Soviet surgeons V. Shamov and S. Yudin develop?	
a	Apparatus for artificial ventilation
b	Methods of kidney transplantation
c	* Procedure for transfusion of cadaveric blood
d	Method of corneal transplantation
e	The procedure for the synthesis of penicillin
Who conducted the world's first heart transplantation surgery?	
a	N. Amosov
b	V. Demikhov
c	* K. Barnard
d	S. Bryukhonenko
e	N. Pirogov
Who first introduced the term "intensive care"?	
a	* V. Negovsky
b	N. Pirogov
c	N. Burdenko
d	S. Yudin
e	F. Drinker
What infectious disease was completely eliminated on the Earth Globe in the 20th century due to international cooperation?	
a	Flu
b	Cholera
c	Plague
d	AIDS
e	* Smallpox
Which infectious disease was first officially registered in 1977 in New York?	
a	* AIDS
b	Asiatic cholera
c	Syphilis
d	Chlamydia
e	Plague
What caused the large number of congenital malformations in Germany and other European countries in the 1960-s?	
a	Emission to the atmosphere of harmful chemical compounds
b	Unfavorable radiation situation
c	* The drug thalidomide, which had a teratogenic effect
d	Pregnant women in a state of constant stress
e	Irregular nutrition of pregnant women
Which scientist was the first to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine?	
a	K. Rentgen
b	* A. Bering
c	R. Koh
d	I. Pavlov
e	I. Mechnikov
Name a doctor, philosopher, theologian, musician of the twentieth century, who became a Nobel Peace Prize laureate:	
a	N. Pirogov
b	N. Pirogov
c	* A. Shvetser
d	S. Yudin
e	A. Pare
Which international humanitarian non-governmental organization in 1999 received the Nobel Peace Prize for	

"humanitarian work on several continents"?	
a	The League of nations
b	World Health Organization
c	International Society of the Red Cross
d	* "Doctors Without Borders"
e	UNESCO
Which organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize three times?	
a	"Doctors Without Borders"
b	* International Committee of the Red Cross
c	World Health Organization
d	International Sanitary Committee
e	"Doctors of the world for the prevention of nuclear war"
What international medical organization was established after the First World War in 1923?	
a	International Organization of the Red Cross
b	* Organization of Health of the League of Nations
c	World Health Organization
d	International Sanitary Committee
e	World Medical Association
What international medical organization was established after the Second World War in 1948 under the auspices of the United Nations?	
a	* World Health Organization
b	International Organization of the Red Cross
c	International Sanitary Committee
d	Organization of Health of the League of Nations
e	World Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
What is 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
World 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
c	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
Which institution was established in the USSR in 1918 to manage health care?	
a	Ministry of Health
b	* People's Commissariat of Health Care
c	The People's Ministry of Health of Workers
d	People's Ministry of Health
e	People's Commissariat for Disease Control
Who became the first People's Commissar of Health in the RSSR?	
a	* N. Semashko
b	Z. Soloviev
c	S. Kirov
d	M. Barsukov
e	S. Ordzhonikidze
Who became the first People's Commissar of Health of the USSR?	
a	N. Amosov
b	N. Semashko

c	*	G. Kamininsky
d		E. Chazov
e		M. Barsukov
What 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
e		Order of the purple heart
Who first introduced the term "deontology"?		
a		F. Gaaz
b	*	I. Bentham
c		A. Shvetser
d		Hippocrates
e		N. Pirogov
Name the doctor who in the XVIII century. Translated into Russian "Oath of Hippocrates"		
a		A.P. Chekhov
b		S.P. Botkin
c	*	M.Ya. Mudrov
d		I.I. Mechnikov
e		N.I. Pirogov
Who is the founder of penitentiary (prison) medicine in the Russian Empire?		
a		F. Erisman
b		M. Mudrov
c	*	F. Gaaz
d		N. Pirogov
e		S. Botkin
Name the Russian doctor and public figure of the XIX century, whose motto was "Hurry to do good":		
a		A. Chekhov
b	*	F. Gaaz
c		N. Pirogov
d		S. Botkin
e		G. Zakharin
What 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
c	*	Faculty promise of Russian doctors
d		Oath of Hippocrates
e		Oath of Russian doctors
Which 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
Who first introduced the term "bioethics"?		
a		A. Shvetser
b		S. Sanders
c	*	V. R. Potter
d		N. Semashko
e		Mother Theresa
What document did the General Assembly of the Council of Europe adopt in 1993?		

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"
c		Covenant on International Cooperation in Health Care
d		Uniform norms of international pharmaceutical legislation
e		Oath of Hippocrates (in new edition)
Refusal of medical measures prolonging a patient's life, which can not be revived, is . . .		
a		Resuscitation
b		Active euthanasia
c	*	Passive euthanasia
d		Anesthetic
e		Terminal anesthesia
The introduction of high doses of drugs to stop the suffering (and life) of hopeless patients is . . .		
a		Resuscitation
b	*	Active euthanasia
c		Passive euthanasia
d		Anesthetic
e		Terminal anesthesia
Who first used the term "euthanasia" in his works for the first time?		
a		A. Shvetser
b		Hippocrates
c	*	F. Bacon
d		N. Semashko
e		M. Lomonosov
Institutions in which volunteers provide the necessary medical care and care for the hopelessly sick, facilitate their suffering with personal participation, help them to find peace of mind and live worthy of their time and meet death - this is . . . .		
a		Almshouse
b		University clinics
c	*	Hospices
d		Nursing home
e		Rural hospitals
Who is the founder of the modern hospice movement?		
a		Fabiola
b	*	S. Sanders
c		A. Shvetser
d		Mother Theresa
e		A. Nobel
Who is the author of the words: "If a person can not be cured - this does not mean that nothing else can be done for him"?		
a	*	S. Sanders
b		N. Pirogov
c		S. Botkin
d		N. Suslova
e		A. Shvetser
What is the historical prototype of modern hospices?		
a		Health Insurance Funds
b	*	Monastic hospitals
c		Sanatoriums
d		Balneological centers
e		Rest houses
Who first raised the question of the doctor's responsibility for living the last days of the patient's life with		



dignity, without fear and torment?	
a	A. Dunan
b	Mother Theresa
c	S. Sanders
d	* E. Kubler-Ross
e	A. Shvetser
What is the name of the healthcare field designed to improve the quality of life of patients with various nosological forms of chronic diseases, mainly at the terminal stage of development in a situation where the possibilities for specialized treatment are limited or exhausted?	
a	Rehabilitation medicine
b	* Palliative Medicine
c	Alternative Medicine
d	Not traditional medicine
e	Humanitarian medicine
Name the doctor of the Renaissance, who proposed as a symbol of medicine a burning candle and the motto "Shining Others, Burning":	
a	L. da Vinci
b	* N. Tulp
c	A. Vezaliy
d	L. Paster
e	T. Paracelsus
The main 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 . . .
c	Invented a thermo scope
d	Discovered penicillin
e	The founder of neurology
Name the scientist, who in his theological book "Restoration of Christianity" for the first time in Europe described a small circle of blood circulation:	
a	A. Vezaliy
b	* M. Servet
c	N. Pirogov
d	I. Zemmeweys
e	A. Pare
Determine the contribution of the Spanish philosopher-theologian and the doctor M. Serve to the development of medicine 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
Who is the author of the postulate "Everything is poison, and everything is a cure. A single dose makes the substance either poison or medicine? "	
a	Leonardo da Vinci
b	N. Tulp
c	A. Vezaliy
d	L. Paster
e	* T. Paracelsus
What, in the opinion of 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	The utensils in which the medicine is manufactured and stored

d		Form mortar and pestle
e		Chemical incompatibility of components
Who, 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		Philosopher
Who formulated the first scientifically grounded concept of the spread of infectious diseases - the "doctrine of contagion"?		
a		A. Veazaliy
b		L. Paster
c	*	J. Fracastreau
d		L. da Vinci
e		R. Koh
Name the doctor who suggested the name "infectious diseases"		
a		J. Fracastreau
b	*	K. Guelfand
c		R. Koh
d		L. Paster
e		A. Veazaliy
Who is the founder of "humane surgery"?		
a		N. Sklifosovsky
b		A. Veazaliy
c	*	A. Pare
d		N. Pirogov
e		D. Larray
What 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		Application of anesthesia and anesthesia to reduce pain
Who is 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		F. Erisman
What radiation was discovered in 1895 by K. Rentgen and named after him "X-ray radiation"?		
a	*	X-rays
b		A-radiation
c		$\beta$ -radiation
d		$\alpha$ -radiation
e		Ultraviolet
What era in the history of surgery began in 1846?		
a		Antiseptic
b		Microbiological
c	*	Anesthetic
d		Scientific and technical
e		Antibacterial
What substance was first used for anesthesia in an operation that marked the beginning of an anesthetic era?		

a		Nitrous oxide
b	*	Ether
c		Chloroform
d		Novocaine
e		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
What substance for anesthesia in 1847 was applied by the Scottish obstetrician and surgeon J. Simpson?		
a		Nitrous oxide
b		Ether
c	*	Chloroform
d		Novocaine
e		Morphine
In which country was the first Institute of Blood Transfusion founded?		
a		England
b		France
c		Germany
d	*	the USSR
e		USA
Who is the founder of the antiseptic method in surgery?		
a		N. Pirogov
b	*	J. Lister
c		I. Pavlov
d		N. Burdenko
e		I. Zemmeweys
What substance did the English doctor J. Lister use to fight the infection?		
a		Alcohol
b		Lysol
c	*	Carbolic acid
d		Hydrogen peroxide
e		Chloramine
Who introduced methods of antiseptics and asepsis into obstetrics and gynecology?		
a		N. Pirogov
b	*	I. Zemmeweys
c		I. Pavlov
d		A. Vishnevsky
e		L. Mercado
What is the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology?		
a		K. Galen
b	*	L. Paster
c		S. Botkin
d		J. Corvizar
e		N. Pirogov
Who created the rabies vaccine?		
a		E. Jenner
b	*	L. Paster
c		F. Erisman
d		I. Mechnikov

e		P. Kox
What 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
c		Founded the Botanical Garden
d		Introduced into the clinical medicine stethoscope
e		Created a vaccine against rabies
Who is the founder of scientific bacteriology?		
a		L. Paster
b		T. Kuodis
c		I. Mechnikov
d	*	P. Kox
e		P. Erlich
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
Who is the founder of the auscultation method using a stethoscope?		
a		L. Auenbrugger
b		J. Zhilber
c	*	R. Laannek
d		Hippocrates
e		Sh. Laveran
What 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
What 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
What 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
c		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
What 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