

3. Shock in surgical patients. Types, causes, diagnosis, treatment tactics. Critical conditions in surgical patients

1. A 65 y.o. man who has problems with urination as a result of benign prostate gland adenoma developed fever and chill, hypotension, sinus tachycardia. Skin is warm and dry. Clinical blood analysis revealed absolute granulocytopenia. These hemodynamic changes are most likely to be caused by:
 - A. **Endotoxemia with activation of complement system**
 - B. Secondary endothelial changes as a result of bacterial lesion
 - C. Secondary circulation insufficiency with retained systolic function as a result of peripheral vasoconstriction
 - D. Secondary reflex vasodilatation as a result of lowered cardiac output
 - E. Reflex vagus stimulation with lowered cardiac output

2. A 55 year old patient felt suddenly sick in a hospital corridor, he was immediately examined by a doctor. Examination revealed that the patients skin was pale, autonomous respiration was absent, pulse on carotid arteries couldnt be felt, pupils were mydriatic. What action should be taken at the beginning of cardiac resuscitation?
 - A. **Precordial thump**
 - B. Defibrillation
 - C. Closed-chest cardiac massage
 - D. Mouth-to-mouth ventilation
 - E. Restoration of airway patency

3. A 30-year-old patient has been admitted to the intensive care unit for multiple bee stings. The skin is covered with cold sweat. The pulse is felt just on the carotid arteries, 110 bpm, respiration is 24/min, rhythmic, weakened. Which drug should be given in the first place?
 - A. **Adrenalin hydrochloride intravenously**
 - B. Adrenalin hydrochloride intramuscularly
 - C. Prednisolone intravenously
 - D. Dopamine intravenously
 - E. Tavegil intravenously

4. A 6-year-old girl drank some coloured fizzy drink which gave her a feeling of pressure in the throat. 30 minutes later the childs lips got swollen, then edema gradually spread over the whole face, laryngeal breathing became difficult. The child is excited. Ps- 120/min, breathing rate - 28/min, breathing is noisy, indrawing of intercostal spaces is observed. What basic aid is most appropriate for the restoration of laryngeal breathing?
 - A. **Corticosteroids**
 - B. Antibacterial drugs
 - C. Conicotomy
 - D. Sedative drugs

