

THEME № 2 late complications of diabetes. TEST № 1

1. The main cause of chronic microvascular complications of diabetes:
 - a) long-term uncompensated hyperglycemia
 - b) the patient's age
 - c) the duration of the disease

2. Modern classification of diabetic retinopathy include the following forms:
 - a) nonproliferative
 - b) preproliferative
 - c) proliferative

3. The main treatments for diabetic retinopathy:
 - a) compensation of carbohydrate metabolism
 - b) laser coagulation of the retina
 - c) eye drops

4. The main clinical manifestations of proliferative retinopathy:
 - a) the optic disc neovascularization
 - b) soft exudates
 - c) reduction of vision sharpness

5. Microalbuminuria is diagnosed with a loss of protein:
 - a) up to 30 mg / day
 - b) 30-300 mg / day
 - c) more than 300 mg / day

6. For the diagnosis of diabetic nephropathy should:
 - a) determining the level of protein loss
 - b) determination of GFR
 - c) carried out the ultrasound of the kidneys

7. Basic principles of treatment of diabetic nephropathy:
 - a) compensation of carbohydrate metabolism
 - b) correction of intrarenal hypertension
 - c) antibiotic therapy

8. The main types of diabetic neuropathy:
 - a) distal sensory neuropathy
 - b) autonomic neuropathy
 - c) gastroparesis

9. The term "diabetic foot syndrome" includes:
 - a) loss of nerve endings and vascular
 - b) the skin and subcutaneous tissue damages
 - c) damage of bone and joints

10. Basic principles of treatment of diabetic neuropathy:
 - a) compensation of carbohydrate metabolism
 - b) neurotropic drugs
 - c) symptomatic therapy
 - d) restriction of physical activity