

დოქტორანტურაში მისაღები გამოცდა ინგლისურ ენაში ამოწმებს ენის დამოუკიდებლად გამოყენების უნარს B2+ დონეზე. გამოცდა ტარდება წერიითი ფორმით და მოიცავს შემდეგ კომპონენტებს:

- ✓ დახურული ტიპის კითხვები
- ✓ ღია ტიპის კითხვები
- ✓ ესე (200-250 სიტყვა)
- ✓ ქულათა საერთო რაოდენობა - 100
- ✓ გამოცდის ხანგრძლივობა - 2 საათი

EXAMINATION PAPER

English B2+

For Doctoral Program

(100 POINT TEST)

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions. 10 points (2 points per question)

Drug-related Problems in the Elderly

Drug-related problems are common in the elderly and include drug ineffectiveness, adverse drug effects over dosage, under- dosage, and drug interactions. Drugs may be ineffective in the elderly because clinicians under-prescribe (e.g., because of increased concern about adverse effects) or because adherence is poor (e.g, because of financial or cognitive limitations) Adverse drug effects are effects that are unwanted, uncomfortable, or dangerous. Common examples are over- sedation, confusion, hallucinations, falls, and bleeding. Adverse drug effects can occur in any patient, but certain characteristics of the elderly make them more susceptible. For example, the elderly often take many drugs (polypharmacy) and have age-related changes in pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics; both increase the risk of adverse effects. At any age, adverse drug effects may occur when drugs are prescribed and taken appropriately; e.g., new-onset allergic reactions are not predictable or preventable. However, adverse effects are thought to be preventable in almost 90% of cases in the elderly (compared with only 24% in younger patients). Certain drug classes are commonly involved: antipsychotics, warfarin, antiplatelet agents, hypoglycemic drugs, antidepressants, and sedative-hypnotics. In the elderly, a number of common reasons for adverse drug effects, ineffectiveness, or both are preventable. Several of these reasons involve inadequate communication with patients or between health care practitioners (particularly during health care transitions).A drug given to treat one disease can exacerbate another disease regardless of patient age, but such interactions are of special concern in the elderly. Distinguishing often subtle adverse drug effects from the effects of disease is difficult and may lead to a prescribing cascade. A prescribing cascade occurs when the adverse effect of a drug is misinterpreted as a symptom or sign of a new disorder and a new drug is prescribed to treat it. The new, unnecessary drug may cause additional adverse effects, which may then be misinterpreted as yet, another disorder and treated unnecessarily, and so on. Many drugs have adverse effects that resemble symptoms of disorders common among the elderly or changes due to aging. The following are examples. In elderly patients, prescribers should always consider the possibility that a new symptom or sign is due to drug therapy. Because the elderly often take many drugs, they are particularly vulnerable to drug-drug interactions. The elderly also frequently use medicinal herbs and other dietary supplements and may not tell their health care providers. Medicinal herbs

can interact with prescribed drugs and lead to adverse effects. For example, ginkgo biloba extract taken with warfarin can increase risk of bleeding, and St. John's Wort taken with an SSRI can increase risk of serotonin syndrome. Lack of close monitoring, especially after new drugs are prescribed, increases risk of adverse effects and ineffectiveness. Criteria to facilitate monitoring have been developed by the Health Care Financing Administration expert consensus panel as part of drug utilization review criteria. The criteria focus on inappropriate dosage or duration of therapy, duplication of therapy, and possible drug-drug interactions. Some inappropriate drugs are available OTC; thus, clinicians should specifically question patients about use of OTC drugs and tell patients about the potential problems such drugs can cause. The elderly are often given drugs (typically, analgesics, H₂ blockers, hypnotics, or laxatives) for minor symptoms (including adverse effects of other drugs) that may be better treated non-pharmacologically or by lowering the dose of the drug causing adverse effects. Initiating additional drugs is often inappropriate; benefit may be low, costs are increased, and the new drug may lead to additional toxicity. Drug effectiveness is often compromised by lack of patient adherence among the ambulatory elderly. Adherence is affected by many factors but not by age per se. Up to half of elderly patients do not take drugs as directed, usually taking less than prescribed (under-adherence). Causes are similar to those for younger adults. In addition, the following contribute:

- Financial and physical constraints, which may make purchasing drugs difficult
 - Cognitive problems, which may make taking drugs as instructed difficult
 - Use of multiple drugs
 - Use of drugs that must be taken several times a day or in a specific manner
 - Lack of understanding about what a drug is intended to do (benefits) or how to recognize and manage adverse effects (harms)
 - **Immunizations:** Older adults are at greater risk of morbidity and mortality resulting from influenza, pneumococcal infection, and herpes zoster. Vaccination rates among older adults can still be improved.
 - Anticipate confusion due to sound-alike drug names and pointing out any names that could be confused (eg, Glucophage® and Glucovance)
1. Why are senior adults at higher risk of experiencing problems associated with drug therapy?
 2. Why do the young and the elderly have different response to medication?
 3. Why are side-effects of a new drug sometimes misinterpreted?
 4. What factors play a role in noncompliance to drug therapy?
 5. What does the term non-pharmacological treatment mean?

Task 2. Read the text. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? 10 points (2 points per question)

A 28-year-old male amateur motocross rider was admitted to hospital in August 2007 after having a cardiac arrest. He had collapsed shortly after participating in a motocross race. Paramedics arrived after about 20 minutes.

The patient's initial cardiac rhythm was recorded as ventricular fibrillation. He was restored to sinus rhythm after receiving two 150 J biphasic counter shocks. He was intubated by paramedics and transported to hospital.

Later, the patient recalled feeling well earlier in the day, until after his second race, when he developed dull, constant retrosternal chest pain. He described this as being mild in intensity, with no radiation or associated symptoms. It settled within 30 minutes of sitting down to rest. He went on to participate in

to win one more race that afternoon. He collapsed at about 3 pm, approximately 20 minutes after the last race.

The patient had been well in the week preceding these events. He denied having any previous episodes of chest pain or syncope. He had a large breakfast on the morning of the race and had remained adequately hydrated throughout the day. Further, he had consumed 7–8 cans of a caffeinated “energy drink”. He was otherwise fit and well and taking no regular medication. There was no family history of premature coronary disease, sudden cardiac death or unexplained syncope. He denied alcohol misuse or illicit drug use.

On arrival at hospital, the patient was intubated and sedated.

Abnormal findings from laboratory tests included an elevated level of troponin I. The provisional diagnosis was of anteroseptal myocardial infarction.

The patient was transferred to a tertiary referral centre for cardiac catheterization. On arrival there, an ECG showed evolving ischemic changes.

Echocardiography showed mild left ventricular enlargement. Coronary angiography, performed on the same day, gave normal results He was discharged after 6 days.

1. The contender fainted during the motocross race. T/F
2. Therapeutic shock of electricity applied to the heart improved the state. T/F
3. 3-segmented counter shock, at energy setting of 150 J was delivered. T/F
4. The motorist failed in the first round. T/F
5. The initial diagnosis was inconsistent with the findings of angiography. T/F

3. Read the text and put the correct form of the word to complete the gap. 10 points (1 point per question)

The Oldest Leather Shoe in the World

Archeologists (0) _____ that a perfectly preserved 5,5000-year-old shoe has been discovered in a cave in Armenia in south-west Asia. It is (1) _____ to be the oldest leather shoe ever found. The shoe was made of a single piece of leather, stitched at the front and back, and was shaped to (3) _____ the wearer’s foot. It had been (4) _____ with grasses, either for warmth or to make sure it kept its shape. “The shoe is relatively small but we can’t say for (5) _____ whether it was worn by a man or a woman”, says Dr. Ron Pinhasi, an archaeologist on the research (6) _____. “We thought at first that it was about 600-700 years old because it was in (7) _____ good shape”. Shoes of this type from later periods have turned (8) _____ in archaeological excavations in various places in Europe, and shoes of a similar (9) _____ were still being used on the Aran islands off the west coast of Ireland as (10) _____ as the 1950-s. It’s (11) _____ a style which remained popular for thousands of years.

(0). a) report b) describe c) inform d) tell

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) accepted | b) regarded | c) assessed | d) believed |
| 2. a) suit | b) fit | c) wrap | d) enclose |
| 3. a) stuffed | b) loaded | c) pushed | d) blocked |
| 4. a) clear | b) specific | c) true | d) certain |
| 5. a) class | b) force | c) team | d) company |
| 6. a) so | b) such | c) too | d) highly |

7. a) over b) into c) up d) about
 8. a) structure b) function c) design d) fabric
 9. a) recently b) lately c) presently d) immediately
 10. a) correctly b) exactly c) precisely d) obviously

4. Read the text and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. 10 points (1 point per question)

Family Bike Fun	
National Bike week was celebrated last week in a (0) m_____ MEMORABLE way with a Family Fun Day in Larkside Park.	MEMORY
The event (1) p _____ to be highly successful with over five hundred people attending.	PROOF
Larkside Cycling Club brought along a (2) v _____	VARY
of different bikes to demonstrate the (3)e _____ that family members of all ages can get from group cycling.	ENJOY
Basic cycling (4) s _____ was taught using conventional bikes.	SAFE
There were also some rather (5) u _____ bikes on display. One-wheelers, five-wheelers and even one which could carry up to six	USUAL
(6) r _____, were used for fun.	RIDE
The club also gave information on how cycling can help to reduce (7) e _____ damage.	ENVIROMENT
They also provided (8) s _____ as to how people could substitute the bike for the car for daily journeys.	SUGGEST

5. Read the sentences below and decide which word or phrase a, b, or c best fits each space: 10 points (1 point per question)

The overall message was that cycling is great family fun and excellent (9) a _____ to driving	ALTERNATE
By the end of the day over a hundred people had signed for (10) m _____	MEMBER

1. _____ is feeling of sickness caused by bad food or disease.
A) Nausea B) Heartburn C) Vomiting D) Wheezing
2. A seriously ill infant requires hospital _____ .
A) admission B) presence C) availability D) discharge
3. The major objective of therapy was to prevent _____ and aid psychological adjustment.
A) assessment B) complication C) manifestation D) administration
4. The _____ occurred suddenly and left the patient unable to speak.
A) fracture B) stroke C) attack D) fatigue
5. Investigations are required to confirm or _____ obstruction.
A) exclude B) include C) reveal D) comprehend
6. Almost 25% of adult population have definite or _____ heart disease.
A) characteristic B) sufficient C) suspected D) treatable
7. The pulse can be _____ on any artery that is close to the surface of the body.
A) touched B) captured C) felt D) fixed
8. The respiratory tract is _____ to infection more often than any other part of the body.
A) tend B) similar C) subject D) influenced
9. If a coronary artery is completely _____ the condition is called coronary occlusion or heart attack.
A) pressed B) affected C) plugged D) struck
10. In case of fracture, pain and tenderness are quickly followed by _____ and swelling
A) eruption B) rash C) bruising D) exhaustion
11. A 84-year old man presented to his GP with 5-day history of sudden _____ of severe pain in his leg.
A) onset B) resolution C) presence D) control
12. The _____ is a vessel attached to the liver containing and discharging bile.
A) gall bladder B) blister C) bubble D) weal
13. A complete and _____ physical examination is an essential component of the evaluation of a patient.
A) compatible B) thorough C) common D) rough
14. An arm or a leg with its appendages is called a _____ .
A) wrist B) shank C) limb D) shaft
15. Abscess is local area of _____ formation.
A) pus B) phlegm C) bile D) sputum
16. _____ is whistling sound caused by difficult or obstructive respiration.
A) Cough B) Dispnea C) Wheeze D) Rustle
17. Anemia may cause the _____ of the mouth to be pale.
A) floor B) lining C) coat D) roof
18. _____ is spread from a central point.

- A) Deviation B) Radiation C) Direction D) Reference
19. _____ is an internal organ located in the large cavity.
A) Valve B) Flap C) Viscus D) Sac
- 20 _____ is a disease marked by brief paroxysmal attacks of chest pain.
A) Perspiration B) Angina pectoris C) Coryza D) Hives

6. Choose the correct answer: 10 points (1 points per question)

1. No sooner _____ down than the phone rang.
A) I had sat B) did I sit C) had I sat D) was I sitting
2. David, it is high time you _____ to think about your future.
A) were started B) are started C) started D) are starting
3. The program _____ when I walked into the office this morning.
A) was being uploaded B) was uploaded C) had uploaded D) uploaded
4. Because my visa had expired I _____ from re-entering the country.
A) prevented B) had prevented C) was prevented D) had been prevented
5. That _____ Nick that you saw. He is away on holiday.
A) shouldn't have been B) shouldn't be C) can't have been D) can't be
6. I begged David to accept some money, but he _____ hear of it.
A) wouldn't B) shouldn't C) can't D) mightn't
7. Many lives were saved _____ the introduction of antibiotics.
A) on B) at C) with D) along
8. My father works at the university, doing research _____ weather control.
A) on B) at C) of D) off
9. If I hadn't seen the product advertised, I _____ it.
A) wouldn't buy B) won't buy C) will not buy D) wouldn't have bought
10. The two cars for sale were in poor condition, so I didn't buy _____.
A) either of them B) both of them C) neither of them D) each of them

Task 7 Match the following words with the English equivalents. 10 points (1 points per question)

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|------------|---|
| 1. blister | a) localized swelling and inflammation of the skin having hard central core filled with pus |
| 2. bruise | b) large vesicle |
| 3. boil | c) a round raised area, a lump caused by blow |
| 4. bump | d) a dark area on the skin caused by an injury, characterized by ruptured blood vessels. |
| 5. bulla | e) a small bubble on the skin filled with serum and caused by friction, burning or damage |
| 6. squash | f) strike or put down forcefully or noisily |
| 7. twist | g) violently break into pieces |
| 8. smash | h) trip or momentarily lose one's balance |
| 9. stumble | i) cause to rotate around stationary position, turn |

10. bang j) crush or squeeze with force so that it becomes flat or out of shape

8. Write an imaginary 200-250-word case report or an outline on one of the following conditions: (30 points)

a) Arrhythmia

b) Pneumonia

c) Colitis

d) Urinary Tract Infection

e) Schizophrenia

f) Anemia

g) Osteoporosis

h) Stroke

i) Dental Caries

j) Environmental Health Hazards

k) Generic and Trade-Name Drugs

l) Hypothyroidism