**Variant 1**

001. THE END PRODUCT OF ADENINE CATABOLISM IS

1) guanine

2) xanthine

3) hypoxanthine

4) uric acid

002. THE PART OF UNCONJUGATED BILIRUBIN FROM TOTAL BILIRUBIN IN THE BLOOD IS

1) 15%

2) 15%

3) 25%

4) 75%

003. UNCONJUGATED BILIRUBIN IN THE BLOOD IS IN COMPLEX WITH ALBUMIN BECAUSE IT’S

1) toxic

2) poorly soluble in water

3) easily penetrates through the kidney filter

4) excreted in the urine

004. CONJUGATED BILIRUBIN IS FORMED IN THE LIVER BY CONJUGATION WITH

1) glucuronic acid

2) hyaluronic acid

3) glucose

4) ascorbic acid

005. OROTIC ACIDURIA DEVELOPES IN VIOLATION OF

1) catabolism of purine nucleotides

2) catabolism of pyrimidine nucleotides

3) reactions of synthesis of purine nucleotides

4) synthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides

006. HAPTOGLOBIN BINDS AND TRANSFERS

1) amino acids

2) iron

3) fatty acids

4) hemoglobin

007. PROSTETIC GROUP OF HEMOGLOBIN IS

1) magnesium porphyrin

2) heme containing ferric iron

3) heme containing divalent iron

4) heme containing iron of variable valence

5) formylporphyrin

008. RNA MOLECULE DOES NOT HAVE A NITROGENOUS BASE

1) adenine

2) guazine

3) cytosine

4) uracil

5) thymine

009. PURINE NITROGENOUS BASE IS

1) thymine

2) adenine

3) cytosine

4) uracil

010. BY THE RULE OF COMPLEMENTARITY, BETWEEN GUANINE AND CYTOSINE THERE ARE

1) 1 hydrogen bond

2) 2 hydrogen bonds

3) 3 hydrogen bonds

4) 4 hydrogen bonds

011. PYRIMIDINE NITROGENOUS BASE IS

1) adenine

2) inosine

3) uracil;

4) guanine

012. HEME MOLECULE IS BASED ON

1) purine ring

2) sterane ring

3) protoporphyrin ring

4) pyridine ring

013. LIFETIME OF ERYTHROCYTES IS

1) 50-60 days

2) 110-120 days

3) 150-180 days

4) 180-200 days

014. THE MOST frequent CLINICAL SYMPTOM OF GOUT IS

1) hyperglycemia

2) acute inflammation of small joints

3) yellowness of the skin

4) mental retardation

015. FORMATION OF THE SECONDARY STRUCTURE OF DNA OCCURRS DUE TO

1) hydrogen bonds

2) ionic bonds

3) ester bonds

4) disulfide bonds

5) covalent bonds

016. CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF RNA ARE

1) built from ribonucleoside monophosphates

2) built from deoxyribonucleoside monophosphates

3) consist of two polynucleotide chains

4) have the same structure of 5'- and 3'-ends

5) synthesized during replication

017. PROPERTIES OF THE GENETIC CODE

1) a codon can contain 4 nucleotides

2) only one codon codes for each amino acid

3) mRNA codons are read in the direction from 3'-to 5'-end

4) one amino acid can be coded for by several codons

5) the meaning of codons is different in different organisms

018. THE CAUSE OF POSTHEPATIC JAUNDICE IS

1) sickle cell anemia

2) viral hepatitis

3) cholelithiasis

4) transfusion of incompatible blood

019. WITH ACCUMULATION OF URIC ACID OCCURS DEVELOPMENT OF

1) rheumatism

2) gout

3) pellagra

4) cretinism

020. UNCONJUGATED BILIRUBIN TURNS INTO CONJUGATED BILIRUBIN INTERACTION

1) with serum albumin

2) with benzoic acid in the liver

3) with 3-phosphoadenine 5-phosphosulfate in the liver

4) with uridine phosphoglucuronic acid in the liver

5) with uridine phosphoglucuronic acid in the intestine