An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who suffered from numerous pathological fractures during his lifetime, revealed changes in his long tubular bones: the bones of the thigh and shin were bent, in some places they resembled spirals, their surface was tuberous, a section revealed an obliterated medullary channel and a change in the compact structure of the cortical layer by the spongy type. Microscopically, there was a mosaic type of the bone structures: against a background of a disordered thin-fibrous or lamellar structure of the bone fragments there were numerous cavities of sinusal resorption combined with signs of new formation of the osseous tissue. The arteries, which supplied the bone tissue, were dilated and convoluted. Name a diagnosis.

- Deforming osteodystrophy
- Osteopetrosis
- Parathyroid osteodystrophy
- Fibrous dysplasia
- Chronic osteomyelitis

A 20-year-old girl developed complaints about an expressed fatiguability of her ocular, masticatory, speech and deglutitive groups of muscles, when the normal contraction of the muscles after great activity absolutely discontinued, but after some rest the functioning of the muscles was restored again. Some time later the pathological process involved the muscles of the extremities and intercostal ones. An inadequate ventilation of the lungs resulted in development of the secondary lobular pneumonia which caused the patient's death. An autopsy revealed an atrophy of the striated muscles, their dystrophy with focal clusters of the lymphocytes in the

- Tuberculosis
- Actinomycosis
+ Syphilis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Leprosy

An autopsy of a 40-year-old male, who died from intoxication, his small intestine contained groups of follicles which rose above the mucous coat. Their surface had grooves and convolutions, their pattern resembling the cerebral surface. Against a background of loss of lymphocytes, a microscopic examination of the follicles revealed a proliferation of monocytes, histiocytes and reticular cells, as well as clusters of macrophages which formed granulomata. What disease are the described changes typical for?

- Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Amoebiasis
+ Typhoid fever
- Cholera

On visual examination of a male, who was admitted in a severe state and with a high body temperature, the physician noticed that the inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged up to 8 cm in diameter, tightly united with the surrounding tissue and immobile, the skin above them was hyperaemic and sharply tender. A microscopic examination revealed the most acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation in a lymph node. From his case history it was known that the patient had spent some time before on a mountain pasture. What disease is characterized by the changes described?

- Tularaemia
+ Plague
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis

A 40-year-old male hunter at first noticed appearance of some pustule on the index finger of his right hand, later it turned into an ulcer with uneven edges. His right axillary lymph nodes were significantly enlarged and tightly united among themselves. A biopsy of the finger skin was made. Its microscopic examination revealed necrosis of the epithelium and underlying tissues, the derma had granulomata consisting of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes, a large number of segmented leukocytes and giant cells. There were areas of necrosis and suppuration in the centres of the granulomata. What are these changes typical for?

- Tuberculosis
- Syphilis
+ Tularaemia
- Brucellosis
- Actinomycosis

A 35-year-old milkmaid died from cardiovascular insufficiency. On autopsy, a pathologist diagnosed polypos- ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve. Microscopically, the aortic valve revealed an inflammatory infiltration by polymorphonuclear leukocytes, areas of ulceration and thrombi with organization. The myocardial stroma was characterized by sclerosis and granulomata consisting of disorderly located epithelioid, giant, plasma cells and eosinophils, the vessels had vasculitis. What disease is characterized by the described changes in the heart?
+ Brucellosis
– Chronic sepsis
– Rheumatism
– Systemic lupus erythematosus
– Systemic sclerosis

A 45-year-old female furrier died from brain oedema. On autopsy, the pia mater in the vault and base of the skull were dark red and impregnated with blood, as if they were covered with a “red cap”; the brain substance was oedematous, the stem was strangulated in the great foramen. Microscopically, the pia mater had a haemorrhagic inflammation, the cerebral tissue was characterized by a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation, necrosis of the walls of small vessels, numerous haemorrhages. What disease was the patient most probably ill with?
– Tuberculous leptomeningitis
– Meningococcal leptomeningitis
– Meningococcal meningoencephalitis
– Subarachnoid haemorrhage
+ Anthrax

A 40-year-old male butcher died from sepsis. His right cheek had a dark red, conical and dense infiltrate, 5 cm in diameter, with a black coal-like centre. The right halves of the face and neck were oedematous and dense. The cervical lymph nodes were enlarged, on section they were dark red, the surrounding fat was red and oedematous. A microscopic examination revealed the most acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation in the infiltrate, the centre of the latter had necrosis of the epidermis and underlying layers, the lymph nodes and fat were characterized by a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation. What disease should be suspected?
– Tularaemia
+ Anthrax
– Plague
– Carbuncle
– Furuncle

An autopsy of a male, who died from uraemia, revealed deformity of the spinal column with a sharp limitation of mobility. The articular cartilages of small joints of the spinal column were destroyed, there were some expressed signs of a prolonged chronic inflammation in the articular tissues, the cavities of the joints were filled with the connective tissue, but in some places with the osseous one together with formation of ankyloses. The aorta, heart and lungs revealed a chronic inflammation and focal sclerosis. The kidneys were characterized by amyloidosis. What diagnosis was the most probable in this case?
– Paget’s disease (deforming osteosis)
– Rheumatoid arthritis
+ Bekhterev’s disease
– Parathyroid osteodystrophy
– Osteopetrosis (marble bone disease)

The disease in a male patient began with chills, an elevation of the body temperature up to 40°C, a headache, a cough, dyspnoea. On the 5th day, under the phenomena of respiratory insufficiency, the patient died. On autopsy it was found that the lungs were enlarged and motley by appearance. Against a background of an impairment of circulation and massive haemorrhages, a microscopic examination revealed numerous foci of serous-haemorrhagic pneumonia, foci of an emphysema and atelectasis. What disease is characterized by such a picture in the lungs?
– Croupous pneumonia
– Adenovirus infection
+ Influenza
– Respiratory-syncytial infection
– Parainfluenza

The grouped lymphatic follicles of the small intestine are enlarged and rise above the surface of the mucous membrane, their surface has grooves and convolutions resembling the cerebral surface; on section, the follicles are grey-red and succulent. Microscopically, the follicles are characterized by a proliferation of the monocytes and histiocytes, the clusters of macrophages form typhoid fever granulomata. Name the stage of typhoid fever.
+ Cerebriform swelling
– Necrosis
– Formation of ulcers
– Clear ulcers
– Healing

A visual examination of the fauces in a 5-year-old child revealed that the faucial and tonsillar mucosae were hyperaemic, the tonsils were enlarged and covered with some yellow-whitish dense films, which were removed with difficulty leaving a deep tissue defect at the place of their removal. The soft tissues of the neck were oedematous, the cervical regional lymph nodes were enlarged and tender. What disease might be suspected?
+ Diphtheria of fauces and tonsils
– Scarlet fever
– Measles
– Parotitis
– Adenovirus infection

A 5-year-old child developed rhinitis and tickling in the throat, an elevation of the body temperature up to 40°C, later accompanied by a sharp headache, vomiting, restlessness and chills. Four days later he also had a haemorrhagic eruption on the skin, oliguria and adrenal insufficiency, that caused the patient's death. On bacteriological examination of smears from the nasopharynx, a meningococcus was revealed. What form of the disease took place?
– Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
– Meningococcal meningitis
– Meningoencephalitis
+ Meningococcaemia

A child, who acutely fell ill with scarlet fever, developed a significant enlargement and a bright hyperaemia of the tonsils, their surface and the depth of their tissue had greyish dim foci and ulcers with uneven edges. Name the form of tonsillitis which accompanied the disease.
– Fibrinous
+ Necrotic
– Superficial
– Lacunar
– Follicular

An autopsy of a 18-year-old youth, who acutely fell ill and died from an infectious toxic shock, revealed enlarged tonsils, covered with grey-white films which spread to his palatine arches, as well as an oedema of the soft tissues of the neck. A histological examination revealed necrosis of the epithelium of the tonsils and arches, the underlying tissues were impregnated with some fibrinous exudate which formed massive depositions on the surface. Make a diagnosis of the infectious disease.
– Infectious mononucleosis
– Scarlet fever
– Adenovirus infection
+ Diphtheria
– Staphylococcal infection

In an 8-year-old child, the disease began acutely with catarrhal phenomena, hyperthermia, whitish spots on the buccal mucosa against the lower premolars; on the 4th day these signs were accompanied by macromacular exanthema, on the 6th day the patient developed signs of respiratory insufficiency, that progressed and resulted in a lethal outcome on the 8th day of the disease. A histological examination of the lungs revealed necrotic panbronchitis, a focal emphysema, an infiltration of the interalveolar septa by lymphocytes, plasma cells and histiocytes, while the alveolar walls contained giant cells with eosinophilic inclusions in the cytoplasm and parietally located "hyaline membranes". Make a diagnosis of the infectious disease which is characterized by the changes in the lungs described.
– Adenovirus infection
– Respiratory-syncytial infection
– Parainfluenza
– Influenza
+ Measles

An autopsy of a 50-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis and died under the phenomena of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed the lobar type of affection of his lungs: The upper lobe of the right lung was enlarged and dense, on section it was yellow, the pleura had fibrinous superpositions. Name the form of secondary tuberculosis.
– Acute focal tuberculosis
An autopsy of a 17-year-old girl, who died from pulmonary insufficiency, revealed in the lower lobe of her right lung some confluent areas of caseous necrosis which were surrounded by fresh foci of an exudative inflammation; the bronchopulmonary, bronchial and bifurcation lymph nodes were characterized by phenomena of caseous necrosis. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

+ Growth of primary affect in primary tuberculosis
– Haematogenic form in progression of primary tuberculosis
– Haematogenic tuberculosis with predominant affection of lungs
– Tuberculoma
– Caseous pneumonia in secondary tuberculosis

A visual examination of the corpse of a 40-year-old male, who died from heart failure, revealed traces of a rash in the form of brown spots and points on his skin, as well as a conjunctival eruption. There were bedsores in the regions of the sacrum and spinous processes of the vertebrae, and paraffinomata in the places of subcutaneous injections of drugs. A microscopic examination of the CNS, skin, adrenal glands revealed destructive-proliferative endochondromata in the vessels of the microcirculation and small arteries of the above organs with presence of Popov's granulomata, and there was isolated myocarditis in the heart. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

– Kussmaul's disease
– Q fever
– Enteric fever
– Epidemic typhus
– HIV infection

An autopsy of a male, who died from tularaemia, revealed signs of the haemorrhagic syndrome in the form of a petechial rash on the skin, haemorrhages in the serous and mucous membranes, as well as in the internal organs. The spleen was enlarged, gave an abundant scrape of the pulp, the lymph nodes were enlarged, the marrow was characterized by an increased blood circulation. What form of iiiuiueniiia Joes this picture correspond to?

+ Typhoid
– Pulmonary
– Bubonic
– Primary tularemic affect

An autopsy of a male cattle-breeder, who was ill for 3.5 months and died from heart failure, revealed polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve, productive myocarditis with presence of granulomata, systemic allergic productive-destructive vasculitis, hyperplasia of the spleen. Name the disease.

– Relapsing fever
+ Brucellosis
– Plague
– Tularaemia
– Anthrax

A male patient complained of a fever, a severe headache, dyspnoea, and tachycardia. He died under the phenomena of heart failure. On visual examination of the body, roseolae and petechiae on the skin of the thorax, bedsores of the shins and a gangrene of the toes were found. A histological examination of the myelencephalon tissue revealed a hyperaemia, stases, perivascular cuffs of plasma cells and foci of a proliferation of the microglia (Popov's granulomata). What is your diagnosis?

– Anthracic meningoencephalitis
– Meningococcal meningoencephalitis
+ Epidemic typhus
– Typhoid fever
– Rubella

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who died under the phenomena of heart failure, revealed jaundice, numerous haemorrhages on the skin, in the conjunctiva of the eyes, on the serous and mucous membranes, as well as some thickening of the ungual phalanges, foci of necrosis in the subcutaneous fat, polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve with perforation of one of the cusps, sclerosis, calcinosis and deformity of the others. Histologically, an infiltration of the stroma of the internal organs by lymphocytes, histiocytes and macrophages, as well as endo-and perivasculitides were found. Name the disease.
– Rheumatism
– Atherosclerotic defect of aortic valve
– Libman-Sacks endocarditis
+ Bacterial endocarditis
– Loffler's endocarditis

An autopsy of a male, who died from sepsis, revealed a purulent melting of the tissue of the neck and the fat of the anterior mediastinum. Histologically, there were a lot of small abscesses with a honeycomb structure, whose centres had basophilic homogenous formations to which some short rod-like structures were connected with one end. What is your diagnosis?
+ Actinomyosis
– Tuberculosis
– Diphtheria
– Leishmaniasis
– Scarlet fever

A 7-year-old child developed a pain in the throat, his body temperature rose. On the 2nd day of his disease there appeared red eruptions on the skin in the form of small and densely located spots which covered all the body, excluding the nasolabial triangle. A visual examination revealed a bright reddening in the fauces, the tonsils were enlarged and hyperaemic, the tongue was crimson-red and dry. What is your diagnosis?
– Streptococcal tonsillitis
– Measles
– Fauial diphtheria
– Adenovirus infection
+ Scarlet fever

A 36-year-old male, who during 10 years was suffering from femoral osteomyelitis with periodic elevations of the body temperature up to 38°C, general weakness, a headache, and manifestations of intoxication and died from a progressing renal failure, revealed amyloid shrunk kidneys, a brown atrophy of the myocardium and liver, a sago spleen. What kind of sepsis was the complication of osteomyelitis in this case?
– Septic endocarditis
– Fulminant sepsis
– Septicopyaemia
– Septicaemia
+ Chronic sepsicaemia

An autopsy of a cachectic 36-year-old male, who died from intoxication, revealed mucus and some blood in the lumens of the rectum and sigmoid colon, the mucous membrane had numerous brown-green membranous superpositions and haemorrhages. Microscopically, fibrinous colitis was found. On bacteriological examination of the intestinal contents, *Shigella sonnei* was isolated. Make a diagnosis of the disease.
– Cholera
– Salmonellosis
+ Dysentery
– Yersiniosis
– Crohn's disease

An autopsy of an 8-year-old boy, who was ill with diphtheria of the fauces and tonsils and died on the 2nd week, after the onset of the disease, revealed changes in the myocardium in the form of microfocal necroses and an oedema of the stroma. Diagnose the kind of myocarditis.
+ Alternative
– Septic
– Productive granulomatous
– Productive diffuse
– Focal exudative

On autopsy of a 48-year-old male it was found that the area of the I" segment of the right lung had a round formation, 5 cm in diameter, with clear contours; it was surrounded by a layer of the connective tissue and represented by white-yellowish crumbling masses. Diagnose the form of secondary tuberculosis.
– Caseous pneumonia
+ Tuberculoma
– Acute cavernous tuberculosis
– Acute focal tuberculosis
Fibrocavernous tuberculosis

A 34-year-old male injection addict died from progressing respiratory insufficiency. A pathoanatomical examination revealed the following changes: enlarged peribronchial, bifurcation, paratracheal and paraaortic lymph nodes; the pulmonary tissue was air-free, the surface of its section discharged a large amount of some mucous-foamy viscous fluid. Microscopically, the lumens of alveoli contained foamy eosinophilic masses and clusters of macrophages, among which on silvering some small round grey-black corpuscles with a light area in the centre were identified. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

- Streptococcal pneumonia
- Lung candidiasis
- Pneumococcal pneumonia
- Cytomegalovirus pneumonia
- Pneumocytic pneumonia

A 10-year-old girl was admitted to a traumatology department with signs of a pathological fracture of her right femur. A histological examination of the operational material revealed that the bone marrow of the removed femoral fragment had numerous foci of caseous necrosis surrounded on periphery by epithelioid cells and solitary Pirogov-Langhans cells; the regions of caseous necrosis spread to the adjacent areas of the bone tissue destroying them. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

- Tuberculous spondylitis
  + Tuberculous osteomyelitis
  - Hip-joint disease
  - Poncet's disease
  - Traumatic spondylitis

A 4-year-old boy was hospitalized to a resuscitation department due to a progressing drop of his blood pressure. Twenty-four hours after the moment of admission to the hospital the boy died from an uncontrolled collapse. A pathoanatomical examination revealed the following changes: macroscopically, there were diffuse subcutaneous haemorrhages with foci of necrosis, bilateral massive haemorrhages in the cortical layer of the both adrenal glands, ischaemia of the cortical layer of the kidneys and hyperaemia of the malpighian pyramids in the medullary layer. Histologically, a disseminated intravascular blood coagulation, a necrosis of the epithelium in the renal tubules, alterative changes in the liver, myocardium and brain were found. Diagnose the disease.

- Generalized viral infection
  - Septicaemia
  - Septicopyaemia
  + Meningococcaemia
  - Fulminant sepsis

A 40-year-old male prisoner died at a corrective labour settlement from tuberculosis. An autopsy revealed a deformity and a reduction of the apices of his both lungs in size, numerous cavities with dense walls in the upper lobes of the both lungs, disseminated foci (5 mm to 2 cm in diameter) of caseous necrosis in the lower lobes of the lungs, a hypertrophy of the myocardium and a dilation of the cavities of the right ventricle and atrium. Diagnose the form of tuberculosis.

  + Secondary fibrocavernous
  - Secondary fibrofocal
  - Haematogenous macrofocal with affection of lungs
  - Primary with growth of primary affect
  - Secondary cirrhotic

On autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who died from intoxication, the wall of the ileum revealed some grouped and solitary follicles which rose above the level of the mucous coat and whose surface had numerous grooves and convolutions. Histologically, the follicles were characterized by a proliferation of monocytes, histiocytes and reticular cells, as well as large macrophages with a light cytoplasm, and these macrophages formed granulomata. The above picture is typical for:

- Cholera
- Dysentery
  + Typhoid fever
  - Yersiniosis
  - Salmonellosis

A 10-year-old child developed a sharp pain on swallowing, an oedema of his neck, the body temperature rose up to 39°C, against a background of the general hyperaemia of the skin there rapidly appeared bright red microfocal eruptions all over the body, excluding the region of the nasolabial triangle. The fauces and tonsils were acutely plethoric (the "glowing fauces"), and he had a "strawberry tongue". The tonsillar surface had solitary greyish foci of necroses. What disease might it be?

- Measles
– Influenza
– Diphtheria
– Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
+ Scarlet fever

An autopsy of a 40-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis for 10 years, the 1st and 2nd segments of the right lung revealed some cavity with a dense wall. The inner surface of the cavity was uneven, with beams which represented obliterated bronchi or thrombosed vessels. The middle and lower lobes were dense, on section they had yellowish foci. What form of tuberculosis may be suspected in the patient?
– Tuberculoma
– Acute cavernous
– Fibrofocal
+ Fibrocavernous
– Cirrhotic

An autopsy of a female, who died 4 days after a criminal abortion, revealed jaundice, an expressed thrombohaemorrhagic syndrome, fibrinous-purulent endometritis, necronephrosis in the kidneys, a septic hyperplasia of the spleen. Name the clinical-morphological form of sepsis.
– Chronic septicaemia
– Bacterial shock
– Septicopyaemia
+ Septicaemia
– Septic endometritis

Coloscopy in a male patient, who was ill with dysentery, revealed that the mucous membrane of the large intestine was hyperaemic and oedematous, its surface was covered with grey-green films. Name the morphological form of dysenteric colitis.
– Catarrhal
– Ulcerous
– Purulent
– Necrotic
+ Fibrinous

Coloscopy in a male patient on the 5th day after the onset of diarrhoea revealed in the inflamed mucous membrane of his rectum some grey-green membranous superpositions tightly connected with the underlying tissues. What is the most probable diagnosis?
– Typhoid fever
– Nonspecific ulcerous colitis
+ Dysentery
– Salmonellosis
– Crohn's disease

An autopsy of a male patient, who died one week after the beginning of a profuse diarrhoea, revealed a sharply expressed exicosis, the tissues were dry, the blood was thick. On bacteriological examination of the contents of the small intestine, that resembled rice water, vibrios were found. What disease caused the patient's death?
+ Cholera
– Dysentery
– Typhoid fever
– Salmonellosis
– Food intoxication

An autopsy of a 52-year-old male, who died from intoxication, revealed in his lungs a primary tuberculous complex in the form of a focus of caseous pneumonia, lymphangitis and caseous bronchoadenitis; the pia mater in the base and on the lateral surfaces of the brain, the spleen, the kidneys and the liver contained a large number of grey dense nodules 0.5-1 mm in diameter. On histological examination, the nodules consisted of epithelioid, lymphoid and some giant cells with nuclei located on the periphery of the cells in the form of a horseshoe. Name the form of tuberculosis.
+ Miliary tuberculosis
– Caseous pneumonia
– Tuberculous bronchoadenitis
– Macrofocal acute miliary tuberculosis
– Primary pulmonary phthisis
An autopsy of a 1.5-year-old child, who died from acute renal failure, revealed haemorrhagic eruptions on the skin, a moderate hyperaemia and an oedema of the nasopharyngeal mucosa, microfocal haemorrhages in the mucous membranes and internal organs, sharp dystrophic changes in the liver and myocardium, acute necrotic nephrosis, massive haemorrhages in the adrenal glands. What disease is the most typically characterized by the revealed changes?

- Septic scarlet fever
+ Meningococcaemia
- Fauical diphtheria
- Toxic scarlet fever
- Toxic form of influenza

The disease in a child began with a high body temperature, a pain in the throat, some swelling of the submandibular lymph nodes. On visual examination of the fauces, its surface was oedematous and moderately hyperaemic, the tonsils were enlarged and covered with white-greyish films which were tightly united with the underlying tissues, any attempt to remove them caused formation of bleeding defects. What disease are the revealed changes typical for?

- Catarrhal angina
- Scarlet fever
+ Diphtheria
- Meningococcal infection
- Measles

The disease in a 6-year-old girl began acutely with a pain in the throat, a high body temperature, a bit later she developed a microfocal rash on the skin. A visual examination of the oral cavity revealed a sharp faucial hyperaemia, a "strawberry tongue", enlarged bright red tonsils with some greyish and yellowish dim foci involving the peritonsillar tissues, and enlarged submandibular lymph nodes. What disease are these changes typical for?

- Toxic scarlet fever
- Fauical diphtheria
- Laryngeal diphtheria
+ Septic scarlet fever
- Meningococcal nasopharyngitis

The disease in a child began with acute rhinitis, tickling in the throat and malaise, later accompanied by a high body temperature, a headache, nausea, vomiting. The child was hospitalized at an infectious department, but 2 days later he died in spite of the treatment. An autopsy revealed sharply thickened, yellowish-greenish, dim, oedematous and plethoric pia mater, the brain was sharply oedematous with a strangulation of its stem in the great foramen. What disease is characterized by the above clinical-morphological data?

- Meningococcaemia
- Poliomyelitis
- Diphtheria
- Septic scarlet fever
+ Meningococcal meningitis

A 40-year-old male butcher died from sepsis. His right cheek had a dark red, conical and dense infiltrate, 6 cm in diameter, with a black crust in its centre. The right halves of the face and neck were oedematous and dense. A microscopic examination revealed an acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation in the infiltrate, the centre of the latter had necrosis of the epidermis and underlying tissues. What diagnosis did a pathologist make?

+ Anthrax
- Plague
- Tularaemia
- Phlegmon of neck
- Furuncle

During an operation for elimination of phimosis, a round ulcer with a smooth bottom and dense edges was found on the glans penis. On a microscopic examination of the tissue taken from an edge of the ulcer a pathologist found a polymorphous infiltrate consisting of disorderly located plasma and lymphoid elements with some admixture of heterophilic leukocytes and epithelioid cells; the infiltrate was located mostly around small vessels. The vessels were characterized by phenomena of endangiitis. What disease are the described changes typical for?

+ Syphilis
- Brucellosis
- Poliomyelitis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
– Rheumatism

? The 8th segment of a surgically removed (owing to a suppurated cyst) lobe of the lung revealed a focus, 1.8 cm in diameter, which had an irregularly rounded form and was dense to touch. On section, the focus was white-yellow, dim and had small areas of bone density. What is this macroscopic picture typical for?
– Peripheral carcinoma
– Chondroma
– Carnification
+ Healed tuberculous affect
– Chronic pneumonia
?

The mucous membrane of the right tonsil revealed a painless ulcer with a smooth vanished bottom and even edges of the chondroid density. Microscopically, a biopsy from the ulcer edge had a perivascular inflammatory infiltrate consisting of lymphocytes, plasmacytes, some neutrophils and epithelioid cells. The vessels were characterized by a proliferation of endotheliocytes up to the absolute closure of the lumens. Name the disease.
– Ulceronecrotic angina
– Actinomycosis
+ Syphilis
– Candidiasis
– Fauclial diphtheria
?

In a male cattle-breeder, the disease began with appearance of some red spot on the skin of his right arm; at first, a vesicle with some serous-haemorrhagic fluid formed in the centre of the spot, but later the central part of the vesicle necrotized and became black. The axillary lymph nodes were sharply enlarged and dark red on section. Microscopically, a biopsy of the skin and lymph nodes had a picture of acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation. What disease was the most probable?
– Tularaemia
– Streptococcal pyoderma
– Plague
– Actinomycosis of skin
+ Anthrax
?

A geologist, who several months before had been on an expedition in the Central Asia, had paroxysms of a fever, an icteric colouring of the skin, hypochromic anaemia and loss of body mass during his life-time. On autopsy, a sharp enlargement of the spleen and liver, as well as hyperplasia of the marrow were found. Microscopically, there was haemomelanosis of the liver, spleen and marrow. What disease are such changes typical for?
– Amoebiasis
– Chronic septicaemia
– Epidemic typhus
+ Malaria
– Relapsing fever
?

The disease in a male hunter began with an elevation of his body temperature up to 37-38°C, increased reflex excitability, a disturbance of sleep and hydrophobia. Later these signs were accompanied by spasms of the muscles of the larynx and pharynx, as well as those of respiration. The patient's death was caused by arrest of respiration. On autopsy, an oedema and plethora of the brain, as well as small haemorrhages in the region of the myelencephalon were found. On histological examination of the brain, its stem part, walls of the 3rd ventricle and hippocampus revealed necrosis of the nerve cells which were surrounded (as well as small vessels) by nodules consisting of clusters of microglial and lymphoid cells. The cytoplasm of the nerve cells of the hippocampus contained some rounded eosinophilic inclusions (Babes-Negri bodies). What disease is characterized by the picture described?
– Epidemic typhus
+ Rabies
– Poliomyelitis
– Tick-borne encephalitis
– Typhoid fever
?

A 21-year-old male patient with faucial diphtheria died on the 5th day from acute heart failure. On autopsy, the following changes were found: the both tonsils were covered with massive grey films tightly united with the underlying tissues; the left ventricular cavity was dilated, the myocardium was flaccid and motley all the way long - small grey-yellow areas were alternated with microfocal reddish foci. Microscopically, the myocardium had necroses of groups of cardiomyocytes which were surrounded by polymorphocellular inflammatory infiltrates on the periphery. What was the morphological substrate of acute heart failure?
– Diffuse isolated myocarditis
– Focal exudative myocarditis
– Diffuse exudative myocarditis
+ Alternating myocarditis
– Granulomatous myocarditis

An autopsy of a male revealed signs of septicopyaemia and polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve. From the case history it is known that the septic state had been lasting in the patient for 1.5-2 months. Name the most reliable pathomorphological sign of polypous-ulcerous endocarditis.
– Defect of aortic valve
– Massive thrombotic superpositions on valvular cusps
+ Colonies of bacteria in thrombotic superpositions
– Deformities and ulcerations of valve
– Petrification of valvular cusps

An autopsy of a child, who suffered from purulent omphalitis during his lifetime, revealed abscesses in the liver, an enlarged spleen with a thick scrape of the pulp, purulent meningoencephalitis and ulcerous-purulent colitis. Name the disease.
– Meningococcal meningoencephalitis
+ Septicaemia
– Septicaemia
– Ulcerative colitis
– Dysentery

On autopsy of a male, who died from a rupture of an aneurysm in the ascending aorta, some whitish nodules were found on the inner surface of the aneurysm. A microscopic examination of the middle coat of the aorta revealed around the microvessels some infiltrates, consisting of lymphocytes and plasmacytes, with an admixture of Pirogov-Langhans giant multinucleate cells. What is your diagnosis?
+ Syphilitic aortitis
– Atherosclerosis
– Nonspecific aortitis
– Obliterating endarteritis
– Polyarteritis nodosa

The disease in a 35-year-old male began acutely with diarrhoea and numerous vomitings, his faeces were watery. Against a background of a sharply expressed dehydration, he developed spasms followed by a comatose state, and the patient died. On autopsy, an expressed cadaveric rigidity, a dry wrinkled skin of the hands and blood thickening were found. The lumen of the small intestine was sharply dilated and overfilled with some colourless fluid which resembled rice water. The mucous coats of the stomach and intestine were oedematous, with a lot of microfocal haemorrhages. Microscopically, serous-haemorrhagic gastroenteritis was revealed. What is your diagnosis?
– Salmonellosis
– Yersiniosis
– Colibacillosis
+ Cholera
– Typhoid fever

The disease in a 29-year-old male hunter acutely began with an elevation of his body temperature up to 38-40°C, chills, muscle pains, nasal bleeding. A papule up to 1.5 cm in diameter appeared on his hand, the former rapidly turned into a pustule and later into a very painful ulcer. Axillary lymphadenopathy developed. On histological examination of a skin biopsy, the derma revealed granulomata consisting of epithelioid, lymphoid, multinucleate giant cells and polymorphonuclear leukocytes; the centres of the granulomata had necroses. Granulomata of the same structure, foci of necrosis and suppuration were found in the lymph nodes. What is your diagnosis?
– Brucellosis
– Plague
+ Tularaemia
– Actinomycosis
– Anthrax

A male worker of a farm acutely fell ill and died under increasing phenomena of intoxication. On autopsy, an enlarged dark cherry flaccid spleen giving an abundant scrape of pulp was found. The pia mater of the vault and base of the skull were dark red, oedematous and impregnated with blood (a "cardinal's cap"). Microscopically, there was a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation of the pia mater and brain tissue with destruction of the walls of small vessels. What is your diagnosis?
For a long time a 45-year-old countrywoman complained of weakness, insomnia, irritability, pains in her muscles and joints, an elevation of the body temperature up to 37.1-37.3°C. Her death came under the phenomena of multiorgan insufficiency. On autopsy, the organs revealed granulomata formed by epithelioid cells, disorderly located Pirogov-Langhans giant cells and a small number of plasma cells and eosinophils. The granulomata had a lot of necrosis, and systemic productive-destructive vasculitis was revealed. What is your diagnosis?

- Brucellosis
- Tularaemia
- Plague
- Tuberculosis
- Anthrax

? The disease in a 67-year-old woman acutely began with an expressed oedema and tenderness of the skin and soft tissues of the neck. A phlegmon of neck and mediastinitis were diagnosed. The patient died under the increasing phenomena of intoxication. On autopsy, the left tonsil was slightly enlarged and dense; on section, it was yellowish-greenish and had a lot of small cavities which imparted a honeycomb structure to it. The soft tissues of the neck and the fat of the anterior mediastinum had signs of purulent melting. Microscopically, the tissue had a lot of small abscesses, their centres having intensive basophilic formations, which consisted of short rod-like elements connected with their one end to the common centre. What is your diagnosis?

- Amoebiasis
- Leishmaniasis
- Brucellosis
- Actinomycosis
- Giardiasis

? An autopsy of a 43-year-old male, who died at a surgical department from generalized purulent peritonitis, revealed Peyer's patches in the distal part of the small intestine; they protruded into the lumen, the surface of some of them was covered with brownish-greenish structure-free masses, in the centre of some patches with a clear bottom there were defects spreading to the serous layer. What disease is characterized by the changes found in the small intestine?

- Typhoid fever
- Dysentery
- Intestinal tuberculosis
- Crohn's disease
- Staphylococcal enteritis

? A male patient, who came from the Central Asia, had persistent diarrhoeae, a loss of body weight and signs of intoxication against whose background he died. An autopsy revealed numerous hepatic abscesses, the caecum was characterized by dingy green areas of necrosis of its mucous membrane, these areas slightly rose above its surface and penetrated into the muscular layer. The ulcers resulting from the necrosis were characterized by undermined edges which hung over their bottom. The inflammatory reaction in the intestinal wall was poorly expressed. What was the most probable disease in that case?

- Bacterial dysentery
- Cholera
- Typhoid fever
- Amoebiasis
- Salmonellosis

? A 48-year-old male died from progressing cardiopulmonary insufficiency. From his case history it is known that before he had been ill with primary tuberculosis. An autopsy revealed a pulmonary emphysema, reticular pneumosclerosis, white-grey foci with corticopleural localization and a hypertrophy of the right ventricle of the heart. The mesenterial lymph nodes had a picture of tuberculous lymphadenitis. On microscopic examination, the pulmonary tissue was characterized by prevalence of a productive tissue reaction with formation of tuberculous granulomata. What form of pulmonary tuberculosis is such a picture typical for?

- Acute focal
- Fibrofocal
- Infiltrative
- Haematogenous-disseminated
Three days after a criminal abortion a female developed an elevation of her body temperature up to 40°C, cloudiness of consciousness, petechial haemorrhages on her skin. Two days later she died under increasing phenomena of intoxication. An autopsy revealed jaundice, petechial haemorrhages in the serous and mucous membranes, a sharp enlargement of the spleen and lymph nodes. Microscopically, the spleen and lymph nodes were characterized by a proliferation of the lymphoid and reticular cells, as well as a large number of immature forms of haemopoiesis. Besides, there were dystrophic changes and an interstitial inflammation in the liver, kidneys, heart, as well as disseminated necrotic vasculitides. What was the most probable form of sepsis?
- Septicopunyaemia
- Chernogubov's disease
+ Septicaemia
- Chronic sepsis
- Fulminant sepsis

An 8-year-old girl, who was ill with diphtheria, died under the phenomena of heart failure. On section, the myocardium was flaccid, the cavities of the heart chambers were dilated. Microscopically, there were expressed dystrophic and necrotic changes of the cardiomycocytes, a plethora of the vessels, lymphocytic infiltrates in the stroma. What myocarditis resulted in the failure of heart activity?
- Diffuse isolated exudative
+ Alterative
- Focal isolated exudative
- Isolated productive
- Productive granulomatous

A boy, who was ill with chronic tuberculous bronchoadenitis with periods of exacerbation and remission, developed oedema and deformity of the joints. The skin tuberculin test was positive. A biopsy of the synovial membrane revealed an oedema and a diffuse proliferation of the lymphocytes and macrophages. Name the most probable diagnosis.
- Rheumatic arthritis
+ Poncet's disease
- Rheumatism
- Bekhterev's disease
- Nonspecific polyarthritis

On the 5th day after the appearance of a fever a male patient developed exanthemata on the skin and a sharp drop of the arterial pressure. During the 3rd week of his disease he revealed bedsores and bulbar disorders in the form of disturbances of swallowing and breathing. He died from heart failure. A pathoanatomical examination revealed serous meningitis, destructive-proliferative endothrombovasculitis, Popov's granulomata in the myelencephalon, isolated myocarditis, necroses and haemorrhages in the adrenal glands. Name the most probable disease.
- Scarlet fever
+ Epidemic typhus
- Measles
- Typhoid fever
- Influenza

An autopsy of an old male, who suffered from an intestinal dysfunction during the previous two weeks, revealed changes in the rectum and sigmoid: their walls were thickened, the lumen was narrowed, there was a brown-green film located on the surface and between the folds and tightly connected with the underlying tissues. Microscopically, there was necrosis of the mucous membrane involving it with a different depth, the necrotic masses were pierced with threads of fibrin, there were foci of haemorrhages and a leukocytic infiltration. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?
+ Fibrinous dysenteric colitis
- Catarrhal dysenteric colitis
- Ulcerative dysenteric colitis
- Typhoid fever, the stage of necrosis
- Typhoid form of cholera

An autopsy of 2-month-old infant revealed papules and pustules on the skin, white dense lungs (white pneumonia), a brown dense liver (a brimstone liver), signs of osteochondritis. Indicate the most probable diagnosis.
+ Congenital syphilis
- Congenital toxoplasmosis
- Congenital cytomegalovirus infection
– Congenital herpetic infection
– Congenital mononucleosis

An autopsy of a 33-year-old male revealed a white focus of caseous necrosis, 1.5 x 2.5 cm in size, in the 2nd segment of the right lung, as well as enlarged bifurcation lymph nodes. Microscopically, the above focus had a massive necrosis surrounded by a bank of epithelioid cells with an admixture of lymphocytes and Pirogov-Langhans giant cells. Name the form of tuberculosis.

– Caseous pneumonia
– Primary tuberculosis
– Tuberculoma
– Fibrofocal tuberculosis
– Acute focal tuberculosis

An autopsy of an 8-year-old child, who suffered from deafness during his lifetime and died of pneumonia, revealed signs of parenchymatous keratitis and twisted teeth with formation of crescent grooves on the central incisors (Hutchinson's triad). Microscopically, there was a chronic diffuse interstitial inflammation in the liver, lungs and ovarian tissue, as well as Dubois's abscesses in the thymus. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

– Congenital toxoplasmosis
– Congenital syphilis
– Congenital cytomegalovirus infection
– Congenital herpetic infection
– Congenital mononucleosis

A male furrier, who dressed coypu skins (nutrias), died from respiratory insufficiency. On autopsy, his lung had dense foci whose microscopic examination revealed serous-haemorrhagic pneumonia, coagulation necroses, granulomata consisting of epithelioid, lymphoid and giant cells, as well as foci of suppuration. The enlarged regional lymph nodes had the same granulomata, necroses and suppuration. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

– Tularaemia
– Plague
– Tuberculosis
– Sarcoidosis
– Actinomycosis

A 32-year-old female died during a puerperal period. An autopsy revealed purulent endometritis, purulent thrombophlebitis of the uterine veins, numerous pulmonary abscesses, abscesses of the kidneys and spleen, apostematous myocarditis and purulent meningitis. Make a diagnosis of the clinical-morphological form of sepsis.

– Septicopyaemia
– Septicaemia
– Chronic sepsis
– Chernogubov's disease
– Fulminant sepsis

A female patient, who complained of sharp weakness, diarrhoea and vomiting, died from uraemia. Microscopically, her gastric mucosa revealed an oedema of the mucous membrane with microfocal haemorrhages, the small intestine had signs of an acute serous inflammation with a vacuolized epithelium which lost microvilli, some of them were characterized by necrosis and desquamation. What was the most probable diagnosis?

– Typhoid fever
– Dysentery
– Choleraic enteritis
– Choleraic gastroenteritis
– Choleraic algid

A microscopic examination of a small intestine in a 42-year-old female, who died from typhoid fever, revealed enlarged grouped follicles with soft sequestra in their centres and rejection of necrotic masses. Indicate the stage of the disease.

– Cerebriform swelling of grouped follicles
– Necrosis of grouped follicles
– Formation of ulcers
– Clear ulcers
– Healing of ulcers
An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who had had a fever with signs of intoxication during his life-time, revealed an enlarged dense spleen (500 g); on section, its pulp had numerous grey-white and white-yellow miliary necroses of follicles, and there were infarct-like foci of necrosis under the capsule. A histological examination revealed hyperplasia of the follicles with breakdown of leukocytes and accumulation of neutrophils, and numerous thrombi in the vessels. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Haemangogenous general miliary tuberculosis
- Relapsing fever
- Tularaemia
- Typhoid fever
- Plague

An autopsy of a 36-year-old male, who died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed obliteration of the right pleural cavity, the tissue of the right lung was dense, it had large encapsulated and calcified, foci in the 1st and 2nd segments (Aschoff-Pul foci), acinic and lobular foci of caseous pneumonia. Which of the forms of tuberculosis was the most probable?

- Fibrofocal
- Acute cavernous
- Fibrocavemos
- Acute focal
- Infiltrative

An autopsy of a 48-year-old male, who suffered from tuberculosis and died of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, the corticopleural portions of the both lungs revealed numerous foci of caseous necrosis up to 1 cm in diameter, tender reticular pneumosclerosis and an emphysema, as well as hypertrophy of the right cardiac ventricle ("pulmonary heart"); the bifurcation lymph nodes were characterized by tuberculous caseous lymphadenitis. The 3rd segment of the right lung had a Ghon's focus. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Haematogenous generalization of the primary tuberculosis
- Chronic primary tuberculosis
- Chronic miliary tuberculosis
- Haematogenous acute miliary tuberculosis
- Cirrhotic tuberculosis

A female, who had a phlegmon of her thigh, died from intoxication. An autopsy revealed jaundice, petechiae on the skin, haemorrhages in the serosae, mucosae and internals. Microscopically, the spleen and lymph nodes had a proliferation of the lymphoid and reticular cells with accumulation of immature cells of haemopoiesis in the marrow. The parenchymatous organs were characterized by a diffuse interstitial inflammation, manifestations of cloudy swelling and fatty degeneration.- Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Septicaemia
- Septicopaemia
- Chronic sepsis
- Plague
- AIDS

An autopsy of a male patient, who died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed a healed primary tuberculous focus in the 3rd segment of the right lung. The kidneys, liver, spleen and pia mater had numerous miliary tubercles. Microscopically, the tubercles were represented with caseous necroses surrounded by epithelioid, lymphoid and solitary Pirogov-Langhans giant multinucleate cells. Name the variety of haematogenous tuberculosis.

- The most acute (necrotic) tuberculous sepsis
- Acute general miliary
- Acute general macro focal
- Haematogenous acute miliary

An autopsy and subsequent microscopic examination of the organs of a 50-year-old male, who suffered from feverish paroxysms, hypochronic anaemia and jaundice during his life-time, revealed that the liver and spleen were dark grey and significantly enlarged, the marrow was dark grey and characterized by hyperplasia. The cortex and other areas in the grey matter of the brain were dark grey, the white matter had numerous microfocal peri vascular haemorrhages, the vessels contained agglutinated erythrocytes with some parasites in the cytoplasm. In some places the vessels were surrounded by foci of necrosis with formation of Durk's granulomata. The kidneys had signs of glomerulonephritis. What was the most probable diagnosis?

- Epidemic typhus
- Relapsing fever
An autopsy of a male, who suffered from typhoid fever and died during the 5th day of the disease, revealed the following changes: the grouped follicles of the ileum were enlarged, plethoric and rose above the surface of the mucous membrane, their surface had grooves and convolutions. Histologically, there was a plethora and oedema of the follicular tissue, as well as presence of large cells with a light cytoplasm and typhoid bacilli. What period of typhoid fever might it be?

+ Cerebriform swelling
- Necrosis
- Healing of ulcers
- Clear ulcers
- Formation of ulcers

An autopsy of a 47-year-old cachectic male, who suffered from a progressing form of secondary tuberculosis during his lifetime, revealed some large yellow-white petrified and encapsulated foci in the 1st and 2nd segments of the right lung. The lower lobe of the right lung was enlarged and dense, yellow on section and had fibrinous superpositions on the pleura. Microscopically, this area was characterized by prevalence of necrotic changes over perifocal exudative ones. Name the form of secondary tuberculosis.

+ Caseous pneumonia
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Fibrocavemous tuberculosis

During his life-time, a 40-year-old male had a high body temperature, jaundice, clouded consciousness, bacteraemia. On autopsy, his sclerae and skin were yellow, there were numerous haemorrhages in the serous and mucous membranes, as well as enlarged lymph nodes and spleen. Microscopically, the spleen and lymph nodes had a proliferation of the reticular cells. The heart, liver and kidneys were characterized by an interstitial inflammation, a parenchymatous cloudy swelling; the vascular walls had vasculitides and a fibrinoid swelling. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

+ Septicaemia
- Septicopyaemia
- Acute lymphocytic leukaemia
- Acute stem cell leukaemia
- Chronic sepsis

An autopsy of a male juvenile, who died from peritonitis, occasionally revealed that the 3rd segment of the right lung contained a focus of caseous necrosis surrounded by an area of a perifocal inflammation. There was a serous-fibrinous inflammation in the pleura and caseous bronchoadenitis in the bifurcation lymph nodes. A microscopic examination revealed epithelioid-cellular and giant-cell tubercles on the periphery of the above focus, in the pleura, lymph vessels and bifurcation lymph nodes. Indicate the form of primary tuberculosis.

- Healed primary tuberculosis
+ Primary pulmonary tuberculosis
- Haematogenous progressing of primary tuberculosis
- Growth of primary affect
- Lymphogenous form of progressing of primary tuberculosis

An autopsy of a 40-year-old male, who worked as a sheep-breeder and died from a severe intoxication, revealed on the skin some papulopustular haemorrhagic rash with necroses and ulcerations, as well as enlarged immovable dark red lymph nodes in the inguinal region which were united with one another and had a doughy consistency. The spleen was enlarged, flaccid and had an abundant scrape. Microscopically, the lungs revealed a focal serous-haemorrhagic inflammation with necroses; the heart, liver and kidneys were characterized by dystrophic and necrotic changes; the lymph nodes had haemorrhagic-necrotic lymphadenitis with some purulent melting. Make a diagnosis.

- Bubocutaneous form of plague
+ Bubonic plague
- Primary pneumonic plague
- Septicaemic plague
- Septicaemia

A 33-year-old male with a protracted feverish state and a cutaneoconjunctival rash died under the phenomena of increasing bulbar disorders. Histologically, the capillaries and arteioles of his brain revealed vasculitides: an oedema, destruction and
desquamation of the epithelium with formation of thrombi and a proliferation of the endothelium, adventitial and periadventitial cells, with an admixture of lymphocytes and neutrophils (Popov's nodules); the vascular walls were characterized by a focal fibrinoid necrosis. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Rabies
- Influenza
- Tick-borne encephalitis
- Epidemic typhus
- Malaria

A professional male hunter developed an acute elevation of body temperature and enlarged united lymph nodes in his left axilla. A microscopic examination of the lymph nodes revealed granulomata consisting of epithelioid, lymphoid, giant cells and polymorphonuclear leukocytes, as well as foci of necrosis and purulent inflammation. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Brucellosis
- Plague
- Tuberculosis
- Anthrax
- Tularaemia

On autopsy, the 3rd segment of the right lung under the pleura had some whitish focus of a bone density, 0.8 cm in diameter. The regional lymph nodes were dense and had whitish foci on section. A microscopic examination of the pulmonary tissue in the above region revealed calcified caseous masses surrounded by a rough fibrous connective tissue with formation of bone beams with a fatty marrow in the inner layer; the lymph nodes were characterized by fibrosis with petrification. Name the form of tuberculosis.

- Cirrhotic
- Fibrofocal
- Progressing primary
- Acute focal
- Healed primary

A 15-year-old female patient died at an infectious hospital on the 3rd day of some disease from intoxication. On autopsy, a punctate rash on the skin, excluding the region of the nasolabial triangle, was found. The fauces, tonsils and tongue were brightly hyperaemic (the "glowing fauces", a "strawberry tongue"). Microscopically, the internal organs revealed prevalence of dystrophic changes and a sharp disturbance of circulation. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

+ Toxic form of scarlet fever
- Septic form of scarlet fever
- Allergic period of scarlet fever
- Diphtheria of respiratory tract
- Measles

A microscopic examination of a biopsy taken from a large intestine revealed necrosis of the mucous coat involving it with a different depth, the necrotic masses were pierced with threads of fibrin. The mucous membrane around the necrotic foci was oedematous, infiltrated by leukocytes and had focal haemorrhages. The submucosal (Meissner's) and myenteric (Auerbach's) plexuses had dystrophic and necrotic changes. Which of the kinds of colitis was the most probable?

- Catarrhal
+ Diphtheritic
- Ulcerous
- Haemorrhagic
- Gangrenous

A 50-year-old male, who had dysentery, died on the 8th day of the disease from intoxication. An autopsy revealed thickened walls of the sigmoid and initial portions of the rectum, the mucous membrane was covered with a fibrinous film which was tightly connected with the underlying tissues. Histologically, the intestinal wall had a deep necrosis of the mucous membrane and the necrotic masses were impregnated with fibrin. What kind of colitis did the patient have?

- Catarrhal
- Postdysenteric
- Ulcerous
+ Diphtheritic
- Gangrenous

?
On autopsy of a male, who died from typhoid fever, the whole length of the ileum revealed ulcers with a smooth bottom represented by a muscular layer or the serous membrane of the intestine, as well as ulcers with through defects. At what stage of typhoid fever is it observed?

- Clear ulcers
- Cerebriform swelling
- Necrosis
- Dirty ulcers
- Healing of ulcers

A disease in an 8-year-old boy began acutely with a catarrh of the upper respiratory tract and conjunctivitis, on the 3rd day of the disease he developed some macrofocal papular eruption behind the ears, and later on the face, neck and trunk. The patient died on the 10th day under the phenomena of severe respiratory insufficiency. An autopsy revealed lobular pneumonia with foci of suppuration. Microscopically, he had purulonecrotic panbronchitis and bronchiolitis, peribronchial interstitial pneumonia with a focal infiltration of the interstice by lymphoid, plasma cells, macrophages and giant multinucleate cells. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Influenza
- Respiratory-syncytial infection
- Adenovirus infection
- Scarlet fever
- Measles

A male juvenile, who underwent antituberculous treatment, fell ill with measles. He developed an elevated body temperature, dyspnoea, a cough with a discharge of sputum, a headache, sometimes with a loss of consciousness. His death resulted from intoxication. On autopsy, the right lung had a subpleural focus of caseous necrosis, 6 cm in diameter, as well as enlarged and dense grey-yellow bifurcation lymph nodes. The pia mater, lungs, kidneys and spleen had numerous miliary tubercles. Indicate the form of progressing of primary tuberculosis.

- Growth of primary affect
- Lymphogenous (lymphoglandular)
- Haematogenous (miliary)
- Haematogenous (macrofocal)
- Mixed

An autopsy of a 39-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis during his life-time, revealed in the upper lobe of the right lung some cavity, 2.0 x 3.0 cm in size, which communicated with the lumen of the segmental bronchus. The wall of the cavity was heterogeneous: its inner layer consisted of caseous masses, the outer one of a condensed pulmonary tissue. Microscopically, the cavity wall had tuberculosis granulomata. Which of the forms of tuberculosis listed below was the most probable?

- Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis
- Tuberculoma
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis

A male patient, who was ill with encephalitis, developed excitement and death from a brain oedema. An autopsy revealed numerous diapedesis haemorrhages in the myelencephalon. Microscopically, there was chromatolysis and necrosis of neurons with formation of nodules of lymphoid and microglial cells around the neurons. The hippocampal neurons contained Babes-Negri bodies. Which of the encephalititides listed below was the most probable?

- Tick-borne
- Meningococcal
- Influenzal
- Encephalitis in rabies
- Morbillous

A 45-year-old female patient with a diagnosis of typhoid fever died from peritonitis. On autopsy, the whole length of the small intestine revealed ulcers with even rounded edges and a smooth bottom represented by a circular muscular layer or the serous membrane. Name the stage of typhoid fever.

- Cerebriform swelling
- Necrosis of Peyer's patches
- Formation of dirty ulcers
- Formation of clear ulcers
- Healing of ulcers
At the height of an epidemic of influenza, visual examination of the upper respiratory tract in a female patient revealed catarrhal laryngotracheitis. Microscopically, a biopsy from the larynx had a hyperaemic oedematous mucous membrane with a diffuse lymphohistiocytic infiltration, desquamation of the epithelium and small superficial foci of necrosis. Name the form of influenza
+ Mild form
– Influenza of moderate severity
– Severe form
– Toxic form
– Influenza with pneumonic complications

On autopsy of a 65-year-old male, who for many years was ill with a rheumatic heart defect and died from cardiovascular insufficiency, it was found that the weight of the heart was 900 g, the patient had hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart, polypos-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic and mitral valves with their petrification and deformation, hyperplasia of the spleen, "old" renal and pulmonary infarcts. A microscopic examination revealed diffuse vasculitides, proliferative isolated myocarditis, nephritis, hepatitis, glomerulonephritis, the thrombohaemorrhagic syndrome. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?
– Chernogubov's disease
+ Secondary bacterial endocarditis
– Fibroplastic endocarditis
– Acute verrucous endocarditis
– Aortomitral heart defect

On autopsy of a male revealed that the right upper extremity was oedematous, the skin in the middle third part of the arm was dark red, dense and diffusely impregnated with blood, in the centre there was a vesicle with some serous-haemorrhagic exudate (a "phlyctena"). The regional lymph nodes were enlarged, united with one another and immobile. Microscopically, the lymph nodes were characterized by a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation, a large number of microbes, a proliferation of the reticular cells, foci of necrosis. There were dystrophic processes in the parenchymatous organs, the spleen was enlarged and flaccid. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?
– Bubonic plague
+ Bubocutaneous plague
– Iriniiry pneumonic plague
– Septicacmic plague
– Secondary bubonic pneumonia

On autopsy of a male, who died from an intestinal bleeding, the ileum revealed necrosis of grouped and solitary follicles with imbibition of necrotic tissues with bile an blood; the lower portion of the intestine had phenomena of sequestration with rejection of the necrotic masses and formation of defects. Name the stage of typhoid fever.
– Healing of ulcers
– Cerebriform swelling
– Necrosis
– Clear ulcers
+ Dirty ulcers

Microscopically, a biopsy from the rectum of a patient with dysentery revealed hyperaemia and oedema of the mucous membrane, microfocal haemorrhages, foci of superficial necrosis and leukocytic infiltrates in the stroma. Name the variety of dysenteric colitis.
– Healing of ulcers
– Fibrinous colitis
– Follicular colitis
– Formation of ulcers
+ Catarrhal colitis

A 24-year-old female, who 2 months before had had diphtheria and suffered from paralysis of the soft palate, suddenly died from heart failure. On autopsy, an eccentric hypertrophy of the heart and a dim flaccid myocardium were found. A microscopic examination of the glossopharyngeal, phrenic nerves and vagus revealed a lumpy breakdown of the myelin and a plethora of the epineural vessels. The 3rd cervical sympathetic ganglion and the nodose one of the vagus were characterized by an impaired circulation and phenomena of cytolsis. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?
– Alterative myocarditis
+ Late paralysis of heart
– Isolated myocarditis
A male patient was at an infectious hospital with profuse diarrhoea, signs of exsiccosis, a fall of the body temperature. He died from uraemia. On autopsy, the small intestine contained some colourless fluid resembling rice-water, its mucous membrane was oedematous. Microscopically, a plethora of the vessels, focal haemorrhages, a desquamation of the enterocytes, a hypersecretion of the goblet cells and a lymphohleukocytic infiltration of the mucosa were found. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Salmonellosis
- Typhoid fever
- Choleraic algid
- + Choleraic enteritis
- Choleraic gastroenteritis

Against a background of a satisfactory general state and a subfebrile body temperature, a visual examination of a 6-year-old child revealed eruptions on the face, head and trunk in the form of red spots and vesicles having transparent contents, some vesicles were covered with crusts. From the side of the fauces and upper respiratory tract, expressed catarrhal changes were determined. Microscopically, the areas of the eruptions were characterized by a plethora of the vessels, a balloon dystrophy and giant multinucleate cells in the spinous layer of the epidermis. The oral mucosa had small erosions, plethoric vessels and perivascular lymphohistiocytic infiltrates. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Measles
- + Varicella
- Smallpox
- Rubella
- Scarlet fever

A male cattle-farm worker developed a dark red spot on the skin of his thigh; in the centre of the spot there was formation of a vesicle filled with some serous-haemorrhagic fluid, a bit later the centre necrotized and became dark. The inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged, dense and dark red on section. Under the phenomena of severe intoxication the patient died. A microscopic examination of the skin vesicles and lymph nodes revealed a diffuse haemorrhagic infiltration and a sharp oedema of the surrounding tissues. Which of the forms of anthrax was the most probable?

- Enteric
- Septicaemic
- Primary pneumonic
- Mixed

An autopsy of a 30-year-old male, who was ill with an acute respiratory disease and died under the phenomena of acute cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed a fibrinous-haemorrhagic inflammation in the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea, destructive panbronchitis and enlarged lungs which were motley because of abscesses, haemorrhages and necroses. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Influenza
- Parainfluenza
- Respiratory syncytial infection
- Measles
- Adenovirus infection

An autopsy of a male, who had a prolonged suppuration of the wound following an injury of his extremity and died under the phenomena of intoxication, revealed cachexia, dehydration, a brown atrophy of the liver, myocardium, spleen and striated muscles, as well as renal amyloidosis. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Brucellosis
- Chernogubov's disease
- Septicaemia
- Septicopyaemia
- Chronic sepsis

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis and died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed in the upper lobe of the right lung some cavity, 3 x 2 cm in size, with a dense wall and uneven inner surface crossed by obliterated bronchi. Microscopically, the wall of the cavity had three layers: internal - pyogenic, middle - a layer of the tuberculous granulation tissue, outer -connective-tissue. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

+ Fibrocavernous tuberculosis
– Fibrofocal tuberculosis
– Tuberculoma
– Acute focal tuberculosis
– Acute cavernous tuberculosis

A male cattle-farm worker acutely fell ill and died under the phenomena of intoxication. An autopsy revealed an enlarged flaccid spleen, which was dark cherry on section and gave an abundant scrape. The pia mater of the vault and base of the skull were dark red and oedematous (a "cardinal's cap"). Microscopically, there was a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation of the meninges and cerebral tissues with destruction of the walls of small vessels. What was the most probable diagnosis?
– Tularaemia
+ Anthrax
– Brucellosis
– Plague
– Meningococcal meningoencephalitis

An autopsy of a male, who was ill with primary tuberculosis and died after severe influenza under the phenomena of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed in the 2nd segment of the right lung a subpleural focus of caseous pneumonia which involved the whole segment. Microscopically, there was caseous necrosis of the pulmonary tissue with foci of melting of the caseous masses, this necrosis was surrounded by a region of a perifocal exudative inflammation; the peribronchial lymph nodes were characterized by caseous lymphadenitis with melting of the caseous masses and formation of fistulae. Which of the forms of progressing of primary tuberculosis was the most probable?
– Lymphogenous
– Haematogenous
– Growth of primary tuberculous affect
+ Mixed progressing
– Chronic course of primary tuberculosis

An autopsy of a 55-year-old male, who worked at a meat-packing plant, acutely fell ill and died from sepsis, revealed some serous-haemorrhagic fluid in the abdominal cavity, the lower portion of the ileum had large areas of a haemorrhagic infiltration and ulcers against a background of a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation, the mesenteric lymph nodes and their surrounding fat were characterized by a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation. The spleen was enlarged and flaccid, on section it was dark cherry and had an abundant scrape of the pulp. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?
+ Anthrax
– Salmonellosis
– Typhoid fever
– Dysentery
– Plague

The body of a 39-year-old male with reduced nourishment was received for autopsy. From the case history it was known that some 5 years before he had undergone several surgical interventions after a car accident. During the past two years he significantly lost flesh, developed a generalized lymphadenopathy, a fever of an unknown genesis and diarrhoea. Within the past half a year he suffered several times from pneumoniae. Macro- and microscopic examinations revealed double polysegmental pneumonia. A liiiieriologiieil study of the material from the lungs found pneumolysis. Which of the diseases was the most probable in the dead person?
+ HIV infection
– Typhoid fever
– Chronic dysentery
– Chronic sepsis
– Tuberculous colitis

On autopsy of a male, who died from an acute intestinal upset and dehydration, the small intestinal loops were stretched and their lumen contained much colourless fluid with a rice-water appearance and without any odor. Microscopically, the small intestine was characterized by a sharp plethora of the vessels, an edema of the mucous membrane, necrosis and desquamation of the epithelial cells. A bacteriological study of smears from the mucous membrane of the small intestine revealed some microorganisms in the form of fish shoals”. Which of the diagnoses corresponds to the above clinical and morphological changes?
– Salmonellosis
– Typhoid fever
+ Cholera
– Dysentery
– Amoebiasis
An autopsy of a male, who was ill with tuberculosis for more than 20 years, revealed that his lungs were deformed and the pleura had some focal thickening. On section of the lungs, mostly in their upper lobes, each of them had several cavities with a necrotic detritus and a trabecular appearance of their inner surface. Microscopically, the walls of the cavities were represented by a necrotic layer followed by those of the granulation and connective tissues. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Fibrocaseous tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Acute cavemous tuberculosis

A room for dissections received the body of a male with reduced nourishment, who was ill with pulmonary tuberculosis and died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency. On autopsy, the lungs were enlarged, dense, with a thickened pleura and fibrinous-purulent superpositions on it. On section, the lungs contained grey-yellow polysegmental foci which were confluent in the upper lobes and actually occupied the whole lobe. A microscopic examination revealed prevalence of necrotic changes over the perifocal ones. The first segment of the right lung had a Ghon's focus. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Caseous pneumonia
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Tuberculomata
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis

On autopsy of a 16-year-old male juvenile with reduced nourishment, who was ill with primary pulmonary tuberculosis and died from an accompanying pneumonia, it was found that the 2nd segment of the right lung had a Ghon's focus, the peribronchial and bifurcation lymph nodes were enlarged, united in packs, grey-yellow, dense in consistency and crumbled. Microscopically, the 3rd segment of the right lung contained a primary affect surrounded by fibrosed tuberculous granulomata and a connective-tissue capsule; the lymph nodes were characterized by caseous necrosis. Which of the forms of tuberculosis was the most probable?

- Lymphogenous progressing of tuberculosis
- Chronic course of primary tuberculosis
- Haematogenous acute miliary tuberculosis
- Acute focal pulmonary tuberculosis
- Caseous pneumonia

A doctor during examination exposed a catarrhal inflammation of fauces, lacrimation, and also presence of white spots on the mucous membrane of cheeks at the level of lower premolar. What disease are such changes characteristic for?

- Whooping-cough
- Scarlatina
- Flu
- Measles
- Diphtheria

What from the followings diseases is caused by the DNA-containing virus?

- AIDS
- respiratory syncytial virus
- Flu
- Adenovirus infection
- parainfluenza

At dissection of dead patient from the diffuse peritonitis the numerous ulcers of oval form, which are located along a bowel, are exposed in the distal departments of thin bowel. The bottom of ulcers is clean, smooth, formed by a muscle or serous membrane, the edges of ulcers are even, rounded. In two ulcers there are the perforate openings with a diameter of 0.5 cm. What disease is need to be suspected?

- Dysentery
- camp fever
- Typhoid
- Cholera
- Tuberculosis
At necropsy of patient B. of 23 years, dead of pulmonary insufficiency found out a "large pied lung", necrotic tracheobronchitis, fibrinous-hemorrhagic pleurisy. What disease did the sick suffer from most probably?
- Cancer of lung with paracancrous pneumonia
- crupous pneumonia
- Bronchiectatic illness
- Lobular confluent pneumonia
+ Flu, complicated by pneumonia
?
An old man suffering from the temperature 38° C, appearance of rhinitis, cough, lacrimation and large spotted rash on a skin, on a mucous membrane of pharynx is an edema, hyperemic, with whitish spots in area of cheeks. Inflammation of what character does lie in basis of changes of mucous membrane of cheeks?
- Serous
- Fibrinous
- Hemorrhagic
- Festering
+ Catarrhal
?
A child of 8 years, entered to infectious department with a high temperature of 38 degrees, finely by a bright red rash on a skin, was diagnosed scarlatta. Mucous membrane of pharynx brightly hyprenmic, edema, tonsil is acutely megascopic, with the dim focus of rather yellow-grey color and areas of black. What inflammation does lie in basis of changes in a pharynx?
- Hemorrhagic
- Catarrhal
+ necrotic suppurative
- Serous
- Fibrinous
?
At dissection of patient, dead of sepsis, found out a megascopic spleen (16x18x6 sm), tissue on the cut of crimson color, juicy with abundant scraping mashes. What generalpathological process was developed in a spleen?
- Hormonal hyperplasia
- Working hypertrophy
- Compensate hyperplasia
- vicarious hypertrophy
+ Protective hyperplasia
?
Patient, suffering from typhoid, in 4 weeks from the beginning of disease the picture of sharp stomach developed and in conditions of intoxication a patient died. On dissection a pathologist found out the perforation of wall of iliac bowel and diffused festering peritonitis. For what stage of disease is characteristically this complication?
- Stage of necrosis
+ Stage of clean ulcers
- bacteremia
- Stage of the brain-like swelling
- Stage of cicatrization of ulcers
?
The man of 32 years, habitant of rural locality, went to the doctor with complaints on the presence of the painful swelling in a submaxillary area with formation of fistula. He was ill during one and a half years. At examination of patient a doctor paid a regard to infiltration, in a center of which is fistula disposed with thick festering secretion, containing white color grain. At dissection of infiltrate the tissue is dense, rather yellow-green color, honeycomb structure from the great number of shallow abscesses. About what disease is it necessary to think?
- Phlegmon of neck
- Furunculosis
- Osteomyelitis of lower jaw with formation of fistula
- Abscess of sublingual area
+ actinomycosis
?
A child is delivered to the sanitary inspection room in a state of asphyxia. At examination in a larynx found out whitish easily extractive palea which obturate lumen. A doctor suspected diphtheria. What form of inflammation of larynx was ment?
- Catarrhal inflammation
- Festering inflammation
- Serous inflammation
At patient of 30 years with a dysentery which is confirmed bacteriologically, the signs of paraproctitis appeared. What is the most credible stage of local changes?
- Fibrinous colitis
- Stage of formation of ulcers
- Catarrhal colitis
- Follicle colitis
- Stage of cicatrization of ulcers

At patient with a subsharp septic endocarditis at examination a doctor marked a general pallor and icterus of skins, scleras and visible mucous membranes. In blood found out the megascopic amount of indirect bilirubin. The yellow painting of skin, scleras and mucous membranes is a display:
- fatty dystrophy
- hemosiderosis
- Subhepatic icterus
- hemolytic jaundice
- Hepatic icterus

At a 30-years-old man who had acute respirator disease and died on a background the phenomena sharp pulmonal-cardiac insufficiency, at dissection fibrinous-hemorrhagic inflammation in the mucous membrane of larynx and trachea, destructive panbronchitis, megascopic lungs of pied kind due to abscesses, hemorraghes, necrosis were found. What from the transferred diagnoses is most credible?
- Measles.
- Paraflu.
- respiratory syncytial virus
- Flu.
- Adenovirus infection.

At deceased of 44 years, citizen of Ukraine, on dissection combination of pneumocystic pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma and B-cellular of lymphoma are found. In anamnesis is disorderly sexual life. What from the transferred diagnoses is most credible?
- Infecting, stage of PRE AIDS HIV.
- Infecting, stage of AIDS HIV.
- Second immunodeficiency because of primary B-cellular lymphoma.
- Second immunodeficiency because of Kaposi's sarcoma
- Superinfection on a background of immunodeficiency.

At 30-years-old deceased drug addicted man with HIV-infection it is found at pathomorphologic research that lungs are more compact, maroon-greyish, airless, interalveolar partitions are thickly infiltrated with lymphocytes, part of alveolocytes are transformed in large cells with the centrally located round nuclear with the light bordering and remind an owl eye. What opportunistic infection did stipulate pneumonia at patient?
- Atypical mycobacteria.
- Pneumocystis carinii.
- Cytomegalovirus.
- Gerpes-virus.
- toxoplasma.

At youth of 18 years, which became ill acutely and died of infectiously-toxic shock, on autopsy megascopic tonsillas, covered with grey-white tapes, which spread on palatine archs, edema of soft tissues of neck are exposed. At histological research: necrosis of epithelium of tonsillas and archs, subject tissue saturated with fibrinous exudate which forms massive stratifications on a surface. Diagnose a disease.
- Staphylococcus infection.
- Scarlatina.
- Adenovirus infection.
- Infectious mononucleosis.
- Diphtheria.

At a child of 7 years, pain appeared in a throat, the temperature of body rose. On the 2th day from the beginning of disease there was a rash of red color as shallow, thickly located spots by a size with poppy corn. They covered all the body, except
for nasolabial triangle. At examination of cavity of mouth: in a pharynx is bright hyperaemia, tonsillas is megascopic, the tongue is raspberry-red. What Your diagnosis?
+ Scarlatina.
- Adenovirus infection.
- Diphtheria of pharynx.
- measles
- Streptococcus quinsy.

On dissection of deceased in a liver formation as a bubble of the rounded form with smooth surface by diameter of 5 sm, was exposed. In its cavity plenty of shallow bubbles are localized with transparent colourless content. Tissue of liver round the bubble is scleroused. What diagnosis is most credible?
- opisthorchiasis.
- alveococcosis.
- cysticeriosis.
+ hydatid disease.
- schistosomiasis.

A patient complains about fever, great head ache, shortness of breath, palpitation. At examination pediculosis, roseolas and petechias on the skin of thorax, bedsores of shins, gangrene of foot are found. Died at the signs of cardiac insufficiency. Histological in tissue of oblong brain there are hyperemia, stasis, perivascular muffs from plasmatic cells and focuses of proliferation of microglia (granuloma of Popova). What is Your diagnosis?
- Anthrax meningoencephalitis.
+ Epidemic spotted fever.
- Meningococcus meningitis.
- Typhoid.
- German measles.

A child of 3 years, died in a deep cerebral coma. On dissection festerings stratifications are exposed on the surface of soft brain-tunic in the front departments of cerebrum, edema of brain. Microscopically is a plethora and neutrophil infiltration of soft brain-tunic. Specify a possible disease.
+ Meningococcus meningitis.
- Meningitis at anthrax.
- Influenzal meningitis.
- Tubercular meningitis.
- Measles meningitis.

It is exposed on necropsy of the patient: soft brain-tunic of overhead departments of hemispheres of cerebrum acutely sanguineous of yellow-green color, saturated with festering and fibrinous exudate which reminds cap. What disease is such picture characteristic for?
+ Meningococcus meningitis.
- Tubercular meningitis.
- Influenzal meningitis.
- Meningitis at anthrax.
- Meningitis at spotted fever.

On dissection of deceased of 18 years the spleen was 580g of dark-red colour, on the cut has variegated scrape of pulp. Histological: expressed proliferation of reticular cells and haemopoetic cells. What is the correct name of such spleen?
+ "Septic"
- "Sago"
- "porphyry "
- "Cyanotic"
- "leucemic "

During dissection of the deceased, who was serving on submarine pannmyelophthisis, anaemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, degradation of lymphocytes in lymph nodes, spleen, lymphatic system of digestive system, hemorrhages in adrenal glands. What is the most probable diagnosis?
+ Acute radiation sickness
- Acute anaemia
- caisson disease
- Acute leucosis
- vibrating disease
At patient, suffering from festering otitis and thrombosis of sigmoid sinue of pachymeninx, abruption of parts of blood clot can threaten by development of:
  + Thromboembolism of branches of pulmonary artery
  - Thromboembolism of vessels of cerebrum with development of grey softening of brain
  - Thromboembolism of coronal arteries
  - Local anemia
  - Thromboembolism of vessels of the retina and development of blindness

At patient on the 2nd week with acute cardiac insufficiency developed diphtheria with a fatal outcome. At dissection: the ventricles of heart are extended, myocardium is flabby and pied. The plural shallow focuses of myolysis are histological exposed with weak perifocal lymphoid infiltration. What was the reason of patient’s death?
  - Bacterial myocarditis
  - Septic myocarditis
  + Myocarditis, conditioned by bacterial exotoxicosis
  - Metabolic necrosises of myocardium
  - Heart attack of myocardium

At AIDS-infected person visceral and peripheral lymphatic nodes for a few months are megascopic. What cells are initially struck by the virus of immunodeficiency of man?
  + T-helper
  - B-lymphocytes
  - Plasmocytes
  - T-killers
  - T-supressors

A patient died on the 3rd day after operation concerning the perforation of wall of colon with the phenomena of the diffused festering peritonitis. On dissection: the mucous membrane of wall of colon is thickened, covered by fibrinous tape, single ulcers penetrate on a different depth; histological: necrosis of mucous membrane, fibrin, infiltration with leucocytes, focuses of hemorrhages. Complication of what disease became the reason of death of patient?
  - Typhoid
  + Dysentery
  - Illness of Crohn
  - Amebiasis
  - Unspecific ulcerous colitis

A man 56 years, died suddenly. At dissection - disruption of aneurysm of ascending part of aorta. On intime are whitish tubercles with scar retraction. Histological in a wall - accumulation of lymphoid and plasmatic cells, giant cells of type of Pirogov-Langhans, fibroblasts, shallow focuses of necrosises. The elastic fibres of middle membrane are blasted, the fields of connecting tissue are found in it. What disease was accompanied by the origination of aneurysm?
  - Atherosclerosis
  + Syphilis
  - Unspecific aortoarteritis
  - System red lupus
  - System necroticans vasculitis

A girl of 18 years a sharp pain at swallowing appeared, increase of lymphatic nodes of neck, increase of t° to 39°C. On the mucous membrane of tonsil are hardly separated from with formation of defect white-yellow tapes. The state was progressively worsened. A patient died on the 8th day of disease at the increasing phenomena of cardiac insufficiency. What histological changes in cardiac histiocyte most probably will be exposed?
  - Mucous dystrophy
  + Fatty dystrophy
  - Hyaline-dripping dystrophy
  - Bottled dystrophy
  - Gidropicheskaya dystrophy

What way a man can’t be infected with HIV?
  - transfusion
  - Injection
  + Fecal-oral
  - sexually
transplacental

? Specify the factor of transmission, through which is not possible an infection of man by HIV?
- Blood
- Secretion of vagina
- Sperm
+ Urine
- Saliva
?

At on the cut of cerebrum of the suspected dog it is found a luminescence during direct immunofluorescence test. That is detected during it?
- Antibodies
- Paschen's corpuscles
- Viruses
+ Negri corpuscles
- Antigens in a complex with antibodies
?

A girl of 5 years has a high temperature and pain in a throat. Objectively: edema of soft palate, on tonsillas are grey tapes which are separated difficultly, leaving the deep bleeding defects of tissue. What is the probably from the followings diseases:
+ Diphtheria of pharynx
- Necrotic quinsy
- Quinsy of Simonovskiy-Vensans
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Lacunar tonsillitis
?

A patient became ill acutely: high temperature, megascopic, painful spleen. On the 10th day on the skin of stomach maculopapular rash appeared. On the 17th day death from peritonitis occurred. At pathoanatomical research of body in an iliac bowel found out deep ulcers in area of necrotizing group of lymphoid follicles (Peyer's platelet). One of ulcers is perforated, there is fibrinous-festering diffused peritonitis. About what disease is it possible to think in this case?
- Cholera
- Amebiasis of intestine
+ Typhoid
- Salmonellosis
- Dysentery
?

A patient became ill acutely: high temperature, megascopic, painful spleen. On the 10th day on the skin of stomach maculopapular rash appeared. On the 17th day death from peritonitis occurred. At pathoanatomical research of body in an iliac bowel found out deep ulcers in area of necrotizing group of lymphoid follicles (Peyer's platelet). One of ulcers is perforated, there is fibrinous-festering diffused peritonitis. About what disease is it possible to think in this case?
- Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Amebiasis of intestine
- Cholera
+ Typhoid
?

A child, the increase of temperature appeared to 38.5°C, cold, conjunctivitis, cough. On a skin is a large-spotted rash, in the cavity of mouth are whitish bolting-like rash on the mucous membrane of cheeks. Dyspnea appeared on the 4th days, in lungs are moist wheezes. Difficulty of breathing appeared suddenly. Death came at the phenomena of asphyxia. What disease it is talked about?
- Meningococcemia
- Pneumonia
- Pulmonary form of mucoviscidosis
+ Measles
- Flu
?

At patient of 18 years inguinal lymphatic nodes are megascopic in sizes, not painful, made dense at palpaion. In the area of mucous membrane of genitals an ulcer with more compact edges and "lacquered" bottom of greyish color of small sizes found. Diagnose the disease.
- Tuberculosis
- Trophic ulcer
- Lepra
- Gonorrhoea
+ Syphilis

A patient died from septic shock with expressed DIC. What pathological phenomena, characteristic for DIC, most probably will be found at a cut?
- Generalized lymphoadenopathy
+ Plural microinfarction in lungs, kidneys
- hemosiderosis of lungs
- Dilatation and spherical blood clot of right auricle
- Plenty of blood clots in large vessels

A man of 38 years died at the attempt of lifting of weight. The collaptoid state developed. On autopsy the disruption of vast aneurysm of pectoral department of aorta is exposed. During life suffered from visceral syphilis. What pathological process did predetermine diminishing of extension of wall of aorta, its disruption in this case?
- Disappearance of collagenic fibres
+ Changes in intima on the type of "shagreen skin"
- New formations of vessels
- Disappearance of elastic fibres
- Atrophy of muscle layer

At dissection of child, daed from scarlatina, found: necrotic suppurative angina, necrotic suppurative neck lymphadenitis, mezoootitis, festering meningitis and abscesses of cerebrum. In internal organs are disorders of circulation of blood and distrophic changes. What form of scarlatina is most credible?
+ Toxiseptic
- Toxic
- moderately severe
- Septic
- easy severe

The worker of fur factory which processes fur of water-rats died from pulmonary insufficiency. At autopsy: lungs with focuses of compressions; at microscopy: serous-hemorrhagic pneumonia, necrosis and granuloma from epithelioid, lymphoid, giant cells, with plenty of neutrophils. In lymph nodes of lungs are also granulomas, necrosis, suppurations. What from the transferred diagnoses is the most credible?
- Bubonic form of rabbit-fever
- focus white plague
+ Initially-pulmonary plague
- Miliary white plague
- Pulmonary form of rabbit-fever

A man of 36 years was in an infectious hospital with profuse diarrhea, signs of exicosis, falling of temperature of body. Died from uremia. It is discovered during dissection: in the lumen of thin bowel a colourless liquid as a rice-water; edema on a mucous membrane. At microscopic research of thin bowel is a plethora of vessels, focus hemorrhages, desquamation of enterocytes, hypersecretion of scyphoid cells and lympho-leucocytic infiltration of stroma of mucous membrane.
- Illness of Crohn
- Dysentery
- Typhoid
- Salmonellesis
+ Cholera

At dissection of a child of 6 months, died from sepsis, absence of thymus, diminishing of sizes and mass of spleen are exposed. At microscopic research of spleen is absence of periarterial T-dependent areas of follicles with devastation of red pulp; in lymphatic nodes is absence of pericortical area which is mainly presented by T-lymphocytes. B-zones in peripheral immune organs are developed normally. What pathological process is most credible?
- Syndrome of Glancman-Riniker (insufficiency of cellular and humoral immunity)
- Accsidental involution of thymus
- Syndrome of Bruton (insufficiency of humoral immunity)
- HIV-infection
+ Syndrome of Daygeorgyi (insufficiency of cellular immunity)
A woman with the negative reaction of Vasserman in a term of 38-39 weeks parturiated dead, macerative fetus, at autopsy of innate syphilis was diagnosed. Specify a reliable sign for this diagnosis.
- Maceration of fetus
- interstitial hepatitis
+ Osteochondritis
- Fibrois of pancreas
- interstitial pneumonia
?

On dissection in a lung by shares haemorrhagicheskaya pneumonia is exposed with a pleurisy, hemorrhagic lymphadenit of peribronchial'nykh, bifurkatsionnykh paratrakheal'nykh lymphouzlov, with haemorrhagicheskim mediastenitom.
- Crupose pneumonia in the stage of red opecheneniya
- Crupose pneumonia in the stage of grey opecheneniya
+ Primary pulmonary plague
- Second pulmonary plague
- Rabbit-fever
?

The man of 42 years, working a butcher, appealed to the doctor with complaints about the swelling and reddening, sharp sickness in area of back surface of right wrist. At examination a doctor found out cone-shaped infiltrate of bright red with the acutely expressed edema of tissues. In a center infiltrate is black crust. About what disease is it necessary to think?
- Abscess
- Plague
- Furuncle
- Phlegmon of brush
+ Anthrax
?

At histological research of skin granulematous inflammation is exposed with a presence in granuleme of lymphoid, epithelioid cells, plasmocytes, large mono- and polynuclear cells with a light vacuolated cytoplasm - cells of Virkho. What from the transferred diseases is such composition of granulemas most characteristic for?
- Syphilis
- Tuberculosis
+ Lepra
- actinomycosis
- Scleroma
?

At a quickly died in the comatose state young man at a cut the sanguineous dim soft membranes of brain and spinal marrow were exposed, dim festering exsudate was under. What is your preliminary diagnosis?
- Carcinomatosis of pia maters
- Festering encephalitis
- Viral meningitis
- Tubercular meningitis
+ Meningococcus meningitis
?

At dissection of child, suffering from diarrhoea, excosis and spread fibrinous diphtheritic colitis is exposed. Gramm-negative bacillus is exposed in impression smear of mucous membrane. What is your preliminary diagnosis?
- Diphtheria
- Salmonellosis
+ Dysentery
- Typhoid
- Staphylococcus intestinal infection
?

At dissection of patient, died from profuse diarrhoea, acutely expressed excosis, an intestine is overcrowded with liquid, whitish content, reminding a rice-water; vibrios are found in impression smear of mucous membrane of thin bowel. What disease was the reason of death of patient?
- Dysentery
- Typhoid
- enterococcus infection
- Salmonellosis
+ Cholera
?
After criminal abortion festering endomietritis made progress with a mortal end. At dissection is exposeed the plural abscesses of lungs, subcapsularis abscesses in kidneys, septic hyperplasia of spleen. What form of sepsis did arise up at patient?
- Pulmonary sepsis
- Urosepsis
- chronic sepsis
- Septicaemia
+ Septicopenia

A patient is delivered to the hospital in a state of deep cerebral coma. It is known that in the time of life the periodic attacks of fever took a place. On a section, painting of cerebrum, megasscopic liver and spleen, lymphatic nodes in a grey-slate color is exposed. Histologically in the indicated organs took place hemomelanosis and hemosiderosis. What illness did the sick die from?
- Septicaemia
- haemolytic anaemia
+ Malarias
- Addison's disease
- Black pox

The child of five-year age sustained the hard toxic form of diphtheria and began to convalesce. In a month after illness suddenly died during running. On necropsy expansion of cavity of heart is exposed, myocardium is soft, dim, pied on a cut, parietal blood clots of ventricles. Histological: myolysis, fatty dystrophy of cardiomyocytes, diffuse fibrosis, lymphocytic and histiocytic infiltration. How to name the described process in a heart?
+ Diphtherial diffuse toxic alterative myocard
- Heart attack of myocardium in the stage of necrosis
- Fibroelastosis of endocardium with decompensation of heart
- "Tiger heart" in the stage of decompensation
- diphtheritic myocarditis

On dissection of deceased of 18 years the spleen was 580g of dark-red colour, on the cut has variegated scrape of pulp. Histological: expressed proliferation of reticular cells and haemopoetic cells. What is the correct name of such spleen?
+ "Septic"
- "Sago"
- " porphyry "
- "Cyanotic"
- " leucemic "

During dissection of the deceased, who was serving on submarine panmyelophthisis, anaemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, degradation of lymphocytes in lymph nodes, spleen, lymphatic system of digestive system, hemorrhages in adrenal glands. What is the most probable diagnosis?
+ Acute radiation sickness
- Acute anaemia
- caisson disease
- Acute leucosis
- vibrating disease

A child of three-year age died at the phenomena of deep cerebral coma. On dissection festerings stratifications are exposed on the surface of soft brain-tunic in the front departments of cerebrum, festering exudate in cerebral ventricles, edema of brain. Microscopically is a plethora and neutrophilic infiltration of soft brain-tunic, phenomena of festering encephalitis. Specify a credible disease?
- Hydrophobia
- Flu
- AIDS
+ Meningococcus meningitis
- Sepsis

A patient of 12 years died from cardiac insufficiency. At dissection cavities of heart are extended, myocardium is flabby, dim, varicoloured on a cut with parietal blood clots in ventricles are exposed. Microscopically are cardiomyocytes with the signs of fatty dystrophy and focuses of myolysis; in strome was swollen, hyperemia and globocellular infiltration. Specify, what from the transferred complications of diphtheria is the most probable?
- Paralysis of nervus phrenicus
- Asphyxia
Toxic myocarditis
- Late heart failure
- Necrotic nephrosis

At a woman 30 years criminal abortion was the reason of infection of uterus and development of sepsis which resulted in death. On dissection discovered: festering endometritis with festering lymphadenitis in the gate of infection, metastatic abscesses in lungs, kidneys, myocardium, septic spleen, dystrophic changes of parenchymatous organs. From blood a streptococcus was sown. Define the clinical-anatomic form of sepsis.

- Granulomatosis sepsis
- Septicemia
- Chrobosepsis
- Septic endocarditis
+ Septicopyemia

At a child 5 of years acutely, hardly disease began. The large-spotted rash of hemorrhagic character, located on buttocks, lower limbs appeared. On the second days a child died. On dissection: festering pericarditis, in suprarenal glads bilateral massive hemorrhages (syndrome of Waterhouse-Fridericsen). There is necrotic nephrosis in kidneys. Microscopically in organs there are vasculitis, hemorrhage, necrosis. At bacteriological research of blood meningococcus was sown. What disease was the reason of death of child?

- Measles
- Whooping-cough
- Toxic diphtheria
+ Meningococcus sepsis
- Toxic scarlatina

A patient of 18 years complains on a fever, weakness, increase in size of lymphatic nodes of neck, loss of weight. At research of blood: ESR - 47 mm/h. Expansion of roots of lungs due to increase sizes of lymphatic nodes in roentgenologic is exposed. In tissue of one of lymphatic nodes, taken for biopsy research, granuloma which consist of curd necrosis in a center is exposed, epithelioid cells, lymphocytes and giant cells of Pirogov-Langhans. What diagnosis is it talking about?

+ Tuberculosis of lymphatic nodes
- Lymphogranulematosis
- Lymphoid leucosis
- Syphilis
- Sarcoidosis

At patient after appendectomy on occasion flegmonous appendicitis a fever, pneumonia, acidosis developed, hypotension and in spite of the conducted therapy, death came. On autopsy megascopic lymph nodes are found in different areas, splenomegaly, hepatomegaly and diffuse interstitial infiltrate from neutrophil granulocytes. What pathological process was developed?

- Lymphoma
- Leukaemia
- Acute respirator disease
+ Septicaemia
- Viral hepatitis

A child had meningococcaemia died from acute insufficiency of suprarenal glands. At dissection acutely expressed thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome is exposed and massive hemorrhage in both suprarenal glands. What syndrome did become direct reason of death?

+ Syndrome of Waterhouse-Fridericsen
- Syndrome of Cohn
- Syndrome of Kimelstil-Willson
- Thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome
- Syndrome of toxemia

At dissection of deceased in a coma young man the widespread tromboembolic heart attack of left hemisphere of brain, and also large septic spleen, immunocomplex glomerulonephritis, ulcers are exposed in the leaves of miter valve, covered polypoid blood clots with the colonies of staphylococcus. What disease caused cerebral thromboembolism?

- Septicopyemia
- Septicaemia
- Acute rheumatic valvulitis
+ Septic bacterial endocarditis
- Rheumatic thrombendocarditis

? At histological research of edge of recurrent ulcer of skin of foot deep necrosis of derma is exposed with the presence of septate mycelium, surrounded by granulation tissue, lymphocytes and polymuclear macrophages. Your diagnosis
- Sequestrum
- Tuberculosis
- Abscess
+ Deep dermatomiosis
- Bedsores
?
A patient became ill acutely: high temperature, megascopic, painful spleen. On 10th day on the skin of stomach maculopapular rash appeared. On 17th day death came from peritonitis. At pathoanatomical research of body in an iliac bowel found deep ulcers in area of necrotized group lymphoid follicles (Peyer's platelet). One of ulcers is perforated, there is fibrinogenous-festering diffused peritonitis. About what disease is it possible to think in this case?
- Cholera
- Dysentery
- Amebiasis of intestine
+ Typhoid
- Salmonellosis
?
A girl of 5 years has a high temperature and pain in a throat. Objectively: edema of soft palate, on tonsils there are grey tapes which are separated from it difficultly, leaving the deep bleeding defects of tissue. What from the followings diseases most probably:
- Lacunar quinsy
- Quinsy of Simonovskiy-vensans
+ Diphtheria of pharynx
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Necrotic quinsy
?
At a child, visiting kindergarten, the increase of temperature appeared to 38,5о, cold, conjunctivitis, cough. On a skin largemacular rash was marked, at examination of cavity of mouth it was succeeded to expose the whitish branny rash on the mucous membrane of cheeks. Dyspnea appeared on the 4th day, in lungs hearkened the moist wheezes. Difficulty of breathing appeared suddenly. Death came at the phenomena of asphyxia. What disease is it talking about?
- Pneumonia
- Meningococcaemia
- Flu
- Pulmonary form of mucoviscidosis
+ Measles
?
At sick M. of 14 years, the triad of Getchinson is diagnosed: teeth of barrel-shaped form, parenhymatous keratitis and deafness. What illness does this pathology behave to?
- Leprosy
- Toxoplasmosis
+ Syphilis
- Tuberculosis
- Opisthorchosis
?
At a woman of 20 years, the dead, macerative fetus was born. Weight of placenta is megascopic (to 23 kg), a color is yellow-grey, consistency is coriaceous. At microscopic research of placenta an edema, cellular infiltration, hyperplasia of villi, separate abscesses, vasculitis are observed. What disease is it spaeing about?
- Flu
- Sepsis
- Tuberculosis
- Toxoplasmosis
+ Syphilis
?
A man of 55 years, dies from cardiac insufficiency. On dissection a rough aortic vice is exposed. In ascending part of aorta are aneurysm, on the end - intima of aorta has the appearance of "shagreen skin". What disease is it spaeing about?
- Rheumatism
- Atherosclerosis
+ Syphilis
- System red lupus
- Bacterial endocarditis

? At a child edema appeared after sustained quinsy, in the analysis of urine proteinuria, haematuria, separate cylinders. The exudate-proliferative phase of inflammation of glomerule is found in paracentetic biopsy material of kidney. Name pathological process.
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Necrotic nephrosis
+ Glomerulonephritis
- Interstitial nephritis
- Paraproteinaemic nephrosis

? Death of patient K. of 16 years, came from the diffused (widespread) fibrinous-festering peritonitis. On dissection, an ulcer which repeated the form of Peyer's platelet is exposed in the lower area of thin bowel, with the perforation of wall of bowel. During microscopic research is observed effaced of picture of lymphoid tissue, ousted of it by proliferated monocytes which form granuloma. Complication of what disease is reason of death?
- Cholera
- Dysenteries
+ Typhoid
- Brucellosis
- Unspecific ulcerous colitis

? A patient of 37 years during 2,5-3 months suffers from pneumonia. Dynamic from the conducted treatment was not observed and a patient dies from respiratory insufficiency. On dissection lungs are megascopic, grey-red color, from the surface of cut flows down a bit mucous-blood liquid. At microscopic research plenty of foamy eosinophilic masses with pneumocysts is found in alveoli. Pneumocystic pneumonia was diagnosed. The display of what illness this pneumonia can be?
- Flu
+ AIDS
- Tuberculosis
- Malaris
- Anthrax

? A boy of 5 years died at the phenomena of asphyxia (croup). On a section the expressed edema of mucous membrane of larynx is exposed. Histological: in overhead respiratory tracts catarrhal inflammation with proliferation of integumentary epithelium as pillows, formation of separate polynuclear cells. Diagnose the disease exposed on a section.
- Diphtheria
- Adenovirus infection
- Flu
- Respiratory syncytial infection
+ Parainfluenza

? A man of 42 years died at the phenomena of intoxication and respiratory insufficiency. On a cut tissue of lungs in all departments is pied, with plural small-focal hemorrhages and focus of emphysema. Histological in lungs: hemorrhagic bronchipneumonia with abscess formation, in the cytoplasm of cells of epithelium of bronchial tubes eosinophilic and basophilic inclusions. Diagnose the disease exposed on a section.
- Parainfluenza
+ Flu
- Adenovirus infection
- Respiratory syncytial infection
- Staphylococcus bronchipneumonia

? On the section of woman of 60 years expose in a descending, sigmoid bowel and rectum plural ulcers with a diameter from 1cm to 4cm, edges and bottom of which has insignificant crimson impositions. In the lumen of bowels there is moderate amount of mucus with the admixture of two-bit of the unchanged blood. At bacteriological research of excrement E.coli, S.flexneri, K.pneumonie are exposed. Diagnose the disease shown on a section.
- Typhoid
- Amoeba dysentery
+ Bacterial dysentery
- Unspecific ulcerous colitis
- Salmonellosis, typhoid form
On dissection of man of 50 years in the terminal department of thin bowel exposed a few ulcers sizes from 4cm to 6cm in diameter. The edges of ulcers moderately come forward above the surface of mucous membrane, the walls of ulcers are covered with greyish-rather yellow crumbling masses. The positive reaction of Vidal is clinically exposed. Diagnose a disease.
- Cholera
- Paratyphoid
- Illness of Crohn
- Typhoid
- Dysentery

At patient of 28 years with temperature 40°C, vomiting, pain at swallowing; a pulse is frequent, a person is pale, general weakness and languor; tonsilar lymphatic nodes are considerably megascopic, painful, edema of hypodermic cellulose of neck and overhead part of thorax. From mouth a sweetish-nauseating smell is felt, voice is nasal. At examination of pharynx - tissues of tonsils and overhead palate are almost serried, sanguineous; on their surface - dense dirty-grey incrustation which spreads on a hard palate is densely soldered with subject tissues, at an attempt to separate them - bleeding develops. What pathological process predetermines these morphological changes?
+ Diphtheritic exudative inflammation
- Crupous exudative inflammation
- Catarrhal exudative inflammation
- Festering exudative inflammation
- Hemorrhagic exudative inflammation

At patient of 28 years clinically acute vomiting appeared, and then there was a frequent, wretched stool with the streak of mucus and blood, more than 40 times per days, colicky abdominal pains, tenesmus, increase of temperature. The tongue with a thick grey incrustation, salivation is reduced, exicosis. The amount of urine is diminished. On dissection rectum, sigmoid and descending bowels are changed: a wall is thickened, on their mucous membrane - a dense dry dirty-grey incrustation, which, microscopically, consists of necrotic masses (up to a muscle layer), leucocytes and fibrin, is densely related to subject tissues, at an attempt to separate - there are deep defects. Diagnose.
- Hemorrhagic colitis
- Ulcerous unspecific colitis
+ Dysenteric colitis
- Tubercular colitis
- Uremic colitis

A patient one year suffered from attacks of fever, the signs of kidney insufficiency appeared during the last week. On dissection the asp-grey color of spleen and liver is exposed. In kidneys is amyloid-lipoid dystrophy. What disease did the sick suffer from?
- Viral hepatitis
- Amyloidosis of kidney
- Lymphogranulematosis
- Dengue
+ Malaria

In tissue of liver the rounded formation is exposed with the diameter of 0.5 sm. Microscopically it has the following structure: in a center are curd necrotic masses, they are surrounded by granulation tissue with a presence in its composition of plasmatic, lymphoid cells and blood vessels with the phenomena of vasculitis. What diagnosis must be put on foundation
- Chronic abscess of liver
- Solitary tuberculoma of liver
- Solitary leproma of liver
+ Solitary gumma of liver
- Cancer of liver

On dissection of man which died of chroniosepsis, atrophy of skeletal muscles, brown atrophy of myocardium, livers, is exposed. Is violation of exchange of what pigment exposed at deceased?
- Melanin
- Lipochrome
- Haemosiderin
- Haemomelanin
+ Lipofuscin
Name character of influenzal pneumonia:
- Festering
- Serous
- Mucous
+ Hemorrhagic
- Fibrinous
?

For a child diphtheria of pharynx is diagnosed in a clinic. Died of sharp cardiac insufficiency. It is exposed on dissection, that the cavities of heart are extended in a diameter. The muscle of heart is dim, flabby, on a cut pied, with rather yellow areas. In the cytoplasm of some kardiomiotsitov with the stored cytoplasm shallow vakuoli is revealed. On the frozen cuts vakuoli is painted osmium acid in a black. What type of dystrophy is exposed in kardiomiotsitakh?
- Bulb
- Carbohydrate
+ Fatty
- aëàëèíîâî-tiny
- Gidropicheskaya
?

A child died in a month after the carried scarlatina. At autopsy a large pied kidney and signs of uremia is exposed. Histological in tissue of kidney of formation of "polulumi" from the proliferiruyuschikh cells of nefroteliya and podotsitov capsules of balls. What most credible pathology of kidney did entail uremia?
+ Subsharp glomerulonephritis
- Sharp glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Fibroplasticskiy glomerulonephritis
- Mezenzial'nyy glomerulonephritis
?

At a sick on a skin stomach, thorax a rash appeared as rozeol and petekhiy, melkotochechnaya kon'yunktival'naya rash. Death came at the phenomena of defeat of brain. At microscopic research of sectional material in TSNS oblong brain, bridge, in a skin and kidneys, myocardiu found out destruktivno-proliferativnyy endotrombovasculitis. About what disease is it necessary to think?
- Sepsis
+ Spotted fever
- Knot periarteriti
- System red volchanka
- Brutelez
?

At examination of pharynx of sick child a éîð-doctor discovered that tonsillas is megascopic, juicy, bright red, a language is bright red with megascopic papillae. What disease are these macroscopic changes characteristic for?
- Diphtherias of pharynx
- Septic scarlatina
+ Toxic scarlatina
- Easy form of flu
- Scold
?

At dissection of child 5 years soft brain-tunics acutely sanguineous, turbid, as a rather yellow-greenish "nightcap". Microscopically: a soft brain-tunic is acutely thickened, sanguineous, saturated with festering exudateom with the presence of fibrin. About what disease is it necessary to think?
- Measles
- Tuberculosis
- Anthrax
- Viral flu
+ Meningococcusovaya infection
?

A child of 6 years delivered to admission department of child's hospital in a state of asphyxia. In a larynx found out whitish obturating the lumen and easily separated tapes. Tracheostomy is made. What type of inflammation was developed in larynx?
- Catarrhal inflammation
- Hemorrhagic inflammation
- Diphtheritic inflammation
+ Crupous inflammation
- Festering inflammation
At dissection in a rectum and sigmoid bowel the defects of mucous membrane of irregular shape are visible with uneven contours, interflowing between itself, leaving the small aits of the saved mucous membrane. About what variety of colitis is it possible to think?
- Festering colitis
- Fibrinous colitis
+ Ulcerous colitis
- Follicle colitis
- Catarrhal colitis

At a girl of 12 years exposed at dissection: plural hemorrhage on a skin (mainly buttocks, lower extremities), serous and mucous membranes, in brain. In suprarenal glands focus necrosis and massive hemorrhage, in kidneys is necrotic nephrosis, festering arthritis, iridocyclitis, vasculitis. Choose a correct diagnosis.
- Spotted fever
+ Meningococcaemia
- Node periarteritis
- System red lupus
- Radiation illness

At necropsy, dead from pulmonary insufficiency found megascopic lung with the focus of crimson, white, pink-yellow color, necrotic tracheobronchitis. What disease did the sick suffer most probably from?
- Measles pneumonia
- Crupose pneumonia
- Toxic form of flu
- Fibrozing alveolitis
+ Influenzal pneumonia

A catarrhal conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, appeared at a child of 2 years, laryngotracheobronchitis. On the mucous membrane of cheeks, according to lower premolar teeth, white spots, and largemacular and papular rash appeared later on the face, trunk, extremities. About what disease is it necessary to think?
- Scarlatina
+ Measles
- Meningococcus infection
- Spotted fever
- Flu

At necropsy of man, dead from typhoid it is exposed, that the muscles of front abdominal wall and thigh are dense, fragile, whitish-rather yellow color, remind a stearin candle. The described change in muscles is a display of:
- Apoptosis
- Fibrinoid necrosis
- Cheesy necrosis
+ colliquative of necrosis
- necrosis of Cencer

At patient suffering from malaria on dissection: expressed icterus of skins, sclera and mucous membranes are found. A spleen is megascopic in size, of asp-grey color. The asp-grey colouring of spleen is conditioned by presence of:
- Melanin
- Hemosiderin
- lipofuscin
+ hemomelanina
- hemoporfirin

At microscopic research of rectum the large focuses of necrosis of mucous membrane are found, necrotic masses are saturated with the fibrin, which form tape. A mucous membrane and mucous submembrane on periphery of areas of necrosis are sanguineous, edema with hemorrhages and leucocytic infiltration. What disease can be supposed?
- Cholera
+ Dysentery
- Amebiasis
- Typhoid
- Salmonellosis
A patient of 46 years died from cholera in cramps. On dissection upper and lower extremities are acutely arcuated, driving of body to anatomic position was difficult. The most credible is:
- cadaveric imbibition
- cadaveric decomposition
- cadaveric emphysema
+ cadaveric rigidity
- cadaveric cooling

At patient on the 5th day of fever is marked presence of exanthemas on a skin, low blood pressure, on the 3th week of illness decubitus, bulbar disorders appeared: violation of swallowing and breathing. Death came from cardiac insufficiency. Serous meningitis is exposed, destructive-proliferative endothrombovasculitis (granuloma of Popov) in an oblong brain, interstitial myocarditis, necrosis and hemorrhage in suprarenal glands. Specify the most credible disease.
+ spotted fever
- Scarlatina
- Measles
- Typhoid
- Flu

Child, with acute respirator infection died of asphyxia. On dissection hyperemia and sharp edema of larynx, stenosis of its lumen, is exposed, plural petechial hemorrhage in internal organs, on mucous and serous membranes, catarrhal inflammation of overhead respiratory tracts. Specify the most credible reason of death?
+ false croup
- Tracheitis
- bronchitis
- Bleeding
- Veritable croup

Death of patient came from acute loss of blood. It is set that the reason of bleeding was arrosion of artery of bottom of the longitudinally-located ulcer of lower department of iliac bowl. Histological necrosis of wall, ulcers, perifocal catarrhal enteritis, proliferation of reticular cells in Peyer’s platelet, mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen with ousting of lymphocytes and formation of macrophage granuloma are exposed. Specify the most credible disease?
- Dysentery
- Tuberculosis of digestive tracts
+ Typhoid
- anthrax
- brucellosis

At patient on the 3rd day after criminal abortion a temperature rose to 40°C, consciousness was not clear, on a skin petechial hemorrhage appeared. Death came in two days. At histological research: septic spleen, distrophic changes, interstitial inflammation in myocardium, liver, kidneys are exposed. What form of sepsis is most credible?
- Sepsicopyemia
- Protracted septic endocarditis
- Chroniosepsis
+ Septicaemia
- Illness of Chernogubov

The sick with a cerebral form of course of chronic malaria has the comatose state. Specify, what its development is related to?
+ with the stasis of red corpuscles in the capillary structures of brain
- By development of general anemia
- By the origin of thrombosis of vessels of brain
- By a massive hemorrhage in tissue of brain
- Depositing of causative agent of malaria in capillaries

At the child of 3 years with dyspepsia of alimentary character during 60 days of disease progressive gingival hemorrhage, presence of petechial hemorrhages on a skin and mucous membrane of cavity of mouth, presence of peridental infection are marked. On a section a hemorrhage in cerebrum is exposed. The indicated changes are characteristic for:
- Avitaminosis of D
- Avitaminosis of B1
+ Avitaminosis of C
- Avitaminosis of B6
Avitaminosis A

At the patent of 67 years on dissection the signs of fibrinous sigmoiditis and proctitis are found, placed with the ulcers of mucous of different forms. Your diagnosis:
- Amebiasis
+ Dysentery
- Typhoid
- Cholera
- Balantidiasis

Patient of 42 years, entered surgical separation in an extremely difficult condition (terminal). From anamnesis: more than 10 years suffers from drug addiction. At research of blood on HIV - result positive. On dissection: diffuse fibrinous-festering peritonitis, intrabuttonhole abscesses, left-side pyovarium and pyosalpingx with a perforation, bilateral lowlobular bronchipneumonia, cachexy, lymph nodes are diminished in sizes, dense, structure is not determined. Name the period of AIDS.
- Pre AIDS
- AIDS-assosiated complex
- persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
- Incubation
+ AIDS

At sick M. of 32 years, AIDS is diagnosed. At research of biopsy of lymph nodes acutely megascopic in volume follicles with large light centers where there are immunoblastes and numerous mitosis are found. Such morphological picture is characteristic for:
- Exhaustion of lymphoid tissue
- Lymphoma immunoblastic
+ follicle hyperplasia
- Atrophy of lymphoid tissue
- T-lymphocytpenia

At a child of 5 years meningococcus meningitis was developed. Describe the character of inflammation of soft brain-tunics on the 5-6th day from the beginning of illness at microscopy.
- Serous
- Hemorrhagic
+ fibrinous-festering
- Catarrhal
- putrefactive

At a child of 10 years the mucous membrane of pharynx and palatal tonsil are saturated with fibrinous exudate with the admixture of leucocytes, formative massive impositions on its surface. The overhead layers of epithelium are necrotized. Soft tissues of neck are edematous. Name the result of bacteriological research:
- Haemolytic streptococcus of group A
- Bacillus of whooping-cough
- Meningococcus
+ Corynebacteria of diphtheria
- Bacillus of Veksan

At a man of 40 years hyperaemia, small abscess, afterwards surrounded by ripening granulations and mature connective tissue appeared on a neck, where at a biopsy plasmatic xanthome, epithelioid cells are found. On a cut focus of the dense, rather yellow-green colouring is marked. Rather yellow-white grain - druses are visible in the pus. Name possible micosis.
- aspergillosis
- Candidosis
- Ictoplasmosis
+ actinomycosis
- maduromycosis

At a man of 30 years, fonding of keeping of pigeons, in lungs at autopsy granuloma, similar with tubercular and musty aerobic fungus were found. Name the possible variant of visceral mycosis.
- actinomycosis
+ aspergillosis
- nocardiasis
- sporotrichosis
- coccidioidomycosis

At histological research of cerebrum in the nervous cells of hyppocampus eosinophilic rounded formations in cytoplasm (Negri bodies) were found. What disease do these formations matter for diagnostic?
- Spotted fever
- Plague
+ Hydrophobia
- Anthrax
- Cholera

At autopsy of the dead, on the skin of distal departments of lower extremities purple-red spots, name-plates and nodes (sarcoma of Kaposhi) were found. Sharp pneumonia is exposed also, caused by pneumocysts. What disease are these changes characteristic for?
- Flu
- Measles
+ AIDS
- Diphtheria
- Anthrax

At microscopic research of liver plenty of parasites are revealed in channels, the phenomena of inflammation - cholangitis, cholecystitis. In parenchyma of liver there are areas of necrosis, replaced with the connective tissue. What disease does result in this defeat of liver?
- cysticercosis
+ opisthorchiasis
- schistosomiasis
- echinococcosis
- Balantidiasis

On autopsy of the dead cystitis was found. Microscopically in the wall of bladder are hemorrhage, leucocytic infiltrates, ulcers, granuloma. Also parasite granuloma in tissue of cerebrum, liver, lungs were found. What disease is this pathology possible at?
- opisthorchiasis
+ schistosomiasis
- cysticercosis
- echinococcosis
- Amebiasis

On dissection of the deceased from haemomelanosis of liver, spleen and elements of reticuloendothelial stroma was discovered. What disease are such changes characteristic for?
- Dysentery
+ Malaria
- Saccharine diabetes
- Spotted fever
- Flu

At necropsy of the woman of 60 years, dead of sharp postjuuhesekoy anaemia, in an iliac bowel a lot of ulcers are found measuring from 4 to 6cm in a diameter. The edges of ulcers overtop above the surface of mucous membrane, the walls of ulcers are covered by dry greyish-yellow masses with blood, positive reaction of Vidal. What causative agent must be exposed from content of iliac bowel and gall-bladder for confirmation of diagnosis of typhoid?
- Shigella
- Choleraic vibrio
- Yersinia enterocolitica
- Stafilococcus
+ Salmonella typhi

At a child of 10 years during a week are diarrhoeas, tenesmus. A dysentery is suspected. What causative agent is it possible to expose in the cells of epithelium of mucous membrane of colon at histological research of biopsy material?
- Lambia
- Campilobacter
- Amoebae
At arriving from middle Asia patient, deceased of plural abscesses of liver, on dissection in an ascending bowel wrong form of ulcer with overhanging edges were found, a mucous membrane above the bottom of ulcers is failed at pressing on a probe. About what disease is it possible to think?

+ Amebiasis
- Bacterial dysentery
- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Salmonellosis

At patient, habitant of seashore city on the south of country, with the expressed diarrhoeas and vomiting, dead from dehydration on dissection the picture of sharp gastroenteritis is found with serous-desquamative inflammation in a thin bowel. Choose the most probable diagnosis.

- Bacterial dysentery
- Typhoid
+ Amebiasis
- Salmonellosis

At the man of 43 years, daed in a surgical department at the phenomena of the diffused festering peritonitis, on dissection in the distal department of thin intestine salient in the lumen of Peyer's platelet with the surface, covered by scab of brownish-greenish color, in a center were deep defects, reaching to the serous layer were found, surrounding mucous membrane is hyperemic, dropsical, brilliant. For what disease are changes, discovered in a thin intestine characteristic?

+ Typhoid
- Dysentery
- Tuberculosis of intestine
- Crohn's disease
- Stafilococcus enteritis

The man of 23 years died at the phenomena of edema of brain. Microscopically a plethora is exposed in tissue of cerebrum, edema, peryvascular mononuclear infiltrates, lysis of neurons, hyperplasia of astrotcytes and cells of microglia, formings small nodes. Such morphological picture is characteristic for:

- prion encephalopathy
- bacterial encephalitis
- parasite infection
- alcoholic intoxication
+ viral encephalitis

At a man of 35 years disease was begun acutely with sudden diarrhoea. Defecating was watery. The frequent vomiting joined later. Because of dehydration a skin is wrinkled. There were cramps, strong thirst, shortness of breath. The comatose state developed and a patient died. It is discovered at dissection, that the lumen of thin bowel is acutely extended, replete by colourless liquid which reminds a rice-water. Wall of bowel, and mucous membrane are edematous with red spots (great number of smallspotted hemorrhages). Your diagnosis?

- rabbit-fever
- brucellosis
- plague
+ cholera
- anthrax

A man of 29 years, with speciality of hunter, becam ill suddenly: temperatuere of 38-40оС, there were a chill, pain in muscles, vomiting, nose-bleeds, on a wrist a papula appeared of 1.5 sm in a diameter, which quickly grew into pustule with formation of very painful ulcer. Generalized lymphadenopathy developed. At histological research of the biopsy material of skins in derma granuloma, which consist of epithelioid, lymphoid, polynuclear giant cells of type of "foreign bodies", polymorphonuclear leucocytes is found. In a center of granuloma necrosis is dicovered.Your diagnosis?

- brucellosis
+ rabbit-fever
- plague
- tuberculosis
- anthrax
Worker of one of agricultural enterprises became ill acutely and at the increasing phenomena of intoxication died. On autopsy spleen is megascopic, flabby, on a cut - darkly-cherry, almost black, gives abundant mash during scrape. Soft brain-tunics of fornix and basis of brain are edematous, saturated with blood, of crimson color ("red cap", or little "cap of cardinal"). Microscopically serous-hemorrhagic inflammation of shells and tissue of brain with destruction of walls of shallow vessels are found. Your diagnosis?
- rabbit-fever
- brucellosis
- plague
- tuberculosis
+ anthrax

Woman of 45 years, the inhabitant of rural locality long time complaint about a weakness, insomnia, irritability, pains in muscles and joints, increase of temperature to 37,1-37,3C. Death came at the phenomena of polyorganic insufficiency. On autopsy in organs granuloma, formed with macrophages (epithelioid cells), chaotic located giant cells of type of Pirogov-langhans and plasmatic cells and eosinophils is found. There is a lot of vessels in granulema, the focuses of necrosis are absent, system productively-destructive vasculitis is exposed. Your diagnosis?
+ brucellosis
- rabbit-fever
- plague
- tuberculosis
- anthrax

A woman of 67 years, became ill acutely. The acutely expressed edema and painfulness of skin and soft tissues of neck appeared. The phlegmon of neck and mediastinitis is diagnosed. A patient died. On autopsy left tonsilla is megascopic in a volume, dense, on the cut is rather yellow-greenish color, with number of shallow cavities which give it a honeycomb structure. Soft tissues of neck and cellulose of front mediastinum with the signs of the festering melting. Microscopically in tissue there are a lot of shallow abscesses, with basophilic formations in the centers, which consist of short bacillus-like elements, fastened by one end to the general center. Your diagnosis?
- amebiasis
+ actinomycosis
- leishmaniasis
- brucellosis
- giardiasis

A deceased of break of aneurysm of ascending department of aorta internal surface of aneurysm has whitish nodes. At a microscopy in the middle shell of aorta round microvessels infiltrate is exposed, formed from lymphocytes and plasmocytes, with the admixture of giant polymuclear cells of Pirogov-langhans. Your diagnosis.
- Atherosclerosis
- Unspecific aortitis
- Obliterative endarteritis
+ Syphilitic mesaortitis
- node periarteritis

At dissection of child who suffered from festering omphalitis, the abscesses of liver are exposed, megascopic spleen with abundant scraping mashes, festering meningoencephalitis and festering ulcerous colitis. Specify the disease.
- Meningococcus meningitis
+ Sepicopyemia
- Splenomegaly
- Unspecific ulcerous colitis
- Dysentery

At deceased of flu in a cerebrum peryvascular lymphocytic infiltrate and plural shallow hemorrhages, dystrophy of neurons and neuroglial nodes are found. Your diagnosis.
- Ischemic encephalopathy
- Festering encephalitis
- Cerebral hemorrhage
- infarction of brain
+ Viral encephalitis
At patient in a deep coma after a cranial-cerebral trauma inflammatory leucocytic infiltration and coccus microflora sanguineous, grey-greenish in operatively remoted pia tunica is microscopically exposed. Specify a diagnosis.
- Viral meningitis
- Festering meningitis
+ Festering bacterial meningitis
- Serous meningitis
- Hemorrhagic meningitis

? At the patient suffered from the secondary syphilis the focuses of depigmentation of skin appeared in the overhead departments of the back. Name a pathological process in a skin.
- Metaplasia
+ Leucoderma
- Leucoplakia
- Displasia
- Parakeratosis

? At a girl of age of the 3,5 years, who became ill acutely, typhoid is diagnosed. Death came on the 5th day from the beginning of disease. It is exposed on dissection, that group follicles during 1,5 m of terminal department of iliac bowel are megascopic, sanguineous, edematous, indicated above the mucous membrane. On their surfaces furrows and bends which remind the surface of brain are visible. On a cut are grey-red, juicy. A plethora is histological exposed, edematous, typhus nodes, which consist of large mononuclear cells, which having a light cytoplasm containing typhoid bacterias. About what pathological process it is possible to think:
- Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
+ Sharp proliferative inflammation
- Catarrhal inflammation
- Chronic proliferative inflammation

? A man of 48 years died of anthrax sepsis. It is exposed on dissection, that soft brain-tunics on the fornix and basis of brain are edematous, saturated with blood of crimson color, remind the little "cap of cardinal". Histological is alteration of walls of shallow vessels of membranes and tissues of brain, shallow lymphocytic infiltrate. What pathological process described changes correspond to:
+ To haemorragic inflammation
- To subarachnoidite hemorrhage
- To venous plethora of brain
- To edema of brain
- To hemorrhage in brain

? A girl of 6 years became ill with diphtheria and died on the third day from asphyxia because of veritable croup. There is a mucous membrane of larynx on autopsy, trachea and bronchial tubes thickened, edema, dim, covered by greyish tapes which become separated from easily. To what type of inflammation morphological changes testify in a larynx:
- Serous inflammation
- Hemorrhagic inflammation
- Diphtheretic inflammation
- Catarrhal inflammation
+ Crupous inflammation

? A man of 65 years was in an ENT-department concerning festering, recurrent otitis. On the 9th day of stay in in-patient department died of edema of brain with wedging of tonsillas of cerebellum in the large occipital opening. On autopsy anhistous area of round form is exposed in the temporal area of left hemisphere, which is a cavity with uneven, rough edges, filled with turbid creamy rather yellow-greenish liquid. The walls of cavity are covered by the tissue of brain. To what pathological process the described morphological changes testify in tissue of brain:
- colloquative necrosis (grey softening of brain)
+ Sharp abscess
- Phlegmon
- empyema
- Chronic abscess

? At a boy of 6 years pain in area of belly-button appeared, swelling of stomach, rumbling, nausea. During a week constipations were replaced by diarrhoeas (defecating is foamy with insignificant admixture of mucuses). A stool is frequent, defecating is liquid, with the mucus which had the green colouring and foamy-fluffy kind. At histological research
of biopsy of different departments of bowel presence of falcate trophozoite on the surfaces of microvillus of epithelium of the mucous membrane of duodenum and enterocolitis with moderate lymphohistiocytic infiltration of mucous membrane were exposed. What intestinal infectious disease is it talking about?

- Campilobacterial enterocolitis
- Dysentery
+ Giardiasis
- Salmonellosis
- Amebiasis
?

On necropsy of the man of 57 years, which died of the spotted fever, it is exposed, that the muscles of front abdominal wall and thighs are dense, brilliant of whitish-yellow color, remind a stearin candle. The display of what pathological process are the described changes in muscles characteristic for:

- apoptosis
+ necrosis of Cenker
- fibrinoid necrosis
- colliquative necrosis
- caseous necrosis
?

At patient of the 35 years with the signs of acute infectious respirator disease at electronic-microscopic research of epithelium of bronchial tube viral particles, and also ultrastructures which are related to the cellular membrane and helical form are exposed. What pathological formations are they?

- phagolysosome
- damaged mitochondrion
+ pseudomyeline formations of membrane
- residual little bodies
- pinocytic vesicle
?

During necropsy of a boy of 9 years the signs of hypotrophy, brown color of skin, displays of hemorrhagic syndrome (hemorrhage in a skin, in mucous and serous membranes, plural haemartrosis),are found, the considerable changes of bones are exposed in addition (epiphyseal separation, fibrosis of marrow). Diagnose the type of hypovitaminosis which caused these changes.

- Vitamin A
- Vitamin B
+ Vitamin C
- Vitamin D
- Vitamin E
?

During necropsy of the 9 years old boy the signs of hypotrophy and considerable changes of bones of skeleton are found: craniotabes, osteophytes of the frontal bones, bulge of epiphyses of tubular bones. Diagnose the type of hypovitaminosis which cause these changes.

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+ Vitamin D
- Vitamin E
?

At patho-anatomic necropsy of deceased the signs of septicopyaemia and polypos-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic valve are exposed. It is known from anamnesis, that the septic state at a patient lasts during 1,5-2 months. Specify the most credible pathomorphological sign of polypos-ulcerous endocarditis:

- Defeat of aortic valve
- Plural thrombotic deposits on the leaves of valve
+ Colonies of bacteria in the wall blood clots of leaves of valves
- Deformation of valve
- Micropetrification of leaves of valve
?

21-years-old man with the diagnosed diphtheria of pharynx died because of "early heart failure". During dissection the followings changes are exposed: tonsillas are covered by massive grey deposits, densely connected with subject tissues; cavity of left ventricle is dilatated, myocardium of flabby consistency, along the whole length pied - shallow greyish-yellow areas are alternated with point haemorrhages. Microscopic: in myocardium there are intramural widespread necroses of groups of cardiomycocytes which on periphery are surrounded by shallow polymorphocytic inflammatory infiltrates. Diagnose morphological substrat of "early heart failure".
- Diffuse interstitial myocarditis
- Focus interstitial myocarditis
- Diffuse exudative myocarditis
+ Alternating myocarditis
- Granulomatous myocarditis

At patient of 67 years had a heavy form of flu (culture of virus of flu of A2) with a fatal outcome. On a section the change of the type of "large pied lungs" in lungs discovered. At microscopic research exposed: sharp plethora of vessels, hemorrhage, edema of pulmonary tissue, in the lumen of bronchial tubes and teethridges exude which contains red corpuscles mainly. What character of fever of lungs do these morphological signs testify to?

- Catarhal bronchopneumonia
- Festering bronchopneumonia
+ Haemorrhagic bronchopneumonia
- Desquamative bronchopneumonia
- Fibrinous pneumonia

On dissection of deceased in a sigmoid bowel and rectum plural red ulcers of wrong form are found, between which a mucous membrane is covered by grayish tape. Etiology of disease:
+ Shigella
- Amoeba
- Mycobacteria tuberculosis
- Salmonella
- Staphylococcus enterotoxin

On dissection of deceased 8 years-old boy in both lungs peribronchial areas of compression of wrong form of different sizes of red color are found, which are bulging or sometimes fall back in relation to the surface of cut of pulmonary tissue, a red liquid flows down from the salient areas of cut. Most possible etiology of illness:
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On dissection of deceased in a right pleural cavity 350 ml of green-yellowish thick liquid is exposed with an unpleasant smell. Microscopically a lot of neutrophiles were in it. What is the most characteristic for this disease from the point of etiology?
+ Combination of bacterial or myotic flora
- Combination of bacterial or viral flora
- Exceptionally bacterial nature of disease
- Exceptionally viral nature of disease
- Combination of viral or myotic flora

On dissection of a patient is exposed: soft brain-tunic of overhead departments of hemispheres of cerebrum is acutely sanguineous of yellow-green color, saturated with festering and fibrinous exudate, reminds cap. What disease is such picture characteristic for?
+ Meningitis
- Ventriculitis
- Encephalitis
- Dissipated sclerosis
- Parkinsonism

What microorganism cause a bacterial dysentery?
+ Shigella
- Amoeba
- Staphylococcus
- E.coli
- Mycobacteria

What microorganism cause syphilis?
+ Pale treponema
- spirochete buccalis
Meningococcus
- Bacillus of Ganzen
- Bacillus of Leffler

At patient with pleuropneumonia Yersinia pestis sowed from a sputum. What infectious disease arised up?
- Plague
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Lepra

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On dissection in a lung plural focuses of 2,5 sm in the diameter are found, of the rounded form, dense, airless, without clear scopes, bright red. At microscopic research red corpuscles, lymphocytes are found in the lumen of teethridges. The described changes are characteristic for:
- influenzal pneumonia
- crupous pneumonia
- infarction of lung
- measles pneumonia
- aspiration pneumonia

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On dissection of the child necrotic festering quinsy, phlegmon of neck, festering otitis, festering meningitis are found. These changes are most characteristic for:
- Septic scarlatin
- meningococcus infection
- Toxic scarlatina
- Diphtherias of pharynx
- Otogenic sepsis

The worker of stock-raising farm died in 3,5 months from the beginning of disease. At dissection in internal organs granuloma, consisting of epithelioid, giant cells of Pirogov-lankgans, plasmatic cells, eosinophils. There are a lot of vessels in granuloma. There is productively-destructive vasculitis in the vessels of internal organs. About what disease is it necessary to think?
- Brucellosis
- Anthrax
- Tuberculosis
- Spotted fever
- Lepra

It is exposed on autopsy of deceased at the phenomena of intoxication: left tonsilla is megascopic, dense, on a cut is honeycomb - with in a number of cavities, filled with rather yellow-greenish content; festering melting of soft tissues of neck and cellulose of front sredosteniya. Microscopically: great number of abscesses, with intensively basophil formation in a center, consisting of short sticklike elements, by one end fastened on a general center. These changes are characteristic for:
- Actinomiycosis
- Amebiasis
- leishmaniasis
- Brucellosis
- Scarlatina

A child of 6 years, became ill acutely, a disease began with catarrhal nasopharingitis. In 2 days the patient died. On autopsy: the soft brain-tunics are acutely sanguineous, edematous, saturated with a thick turbid rather yellow-greenish liquid. A brain
is an edematous, tonsillas of cerebellum are megascopic in volume, a strangulation furrow is expressed. The described changes are characteristic for:
+ meningococcus infection
- Flu
- Whooping-cough
- Diphtherias
- measles

At a woman with intoxication, conditioned by sepsis which caused the direct reason of death, on a cut a "tiger heart" is exposed. Microscopic lipids are exposed in the cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes. What morphogenetic mechanism of development does lie in basis of this dystrophy?
+ Decomposition
- Infiltration
- Transformation
- Distorted synthesis
- Violation of secretion and stagnation of secret

At microscopic research of biopsy material a pathologist found in tissue of liver granuloma, which consist mainly of T-lymphocytes and epithelioid cells among which single giant polyvalvular cells of type of Pirogov-langhans. In a center of granuloma the small area of caseous necrosis is located. What pathological process does take a place?
+ Proliferative inflammation
- Coagulative necrosis
- Colliguative necrosis
- Alterative inflammation
- Exudative inflammation

A girl in the age of 5 years became ill with diphtheria. On the third day died of asphyxia because of veritable croup. It is set on dissection, that mucous membrane of larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes thickened, edematous, dim, covered by greyish tapes which become separated from easily. To what pathological process morphological changes testify in a larynx:
+ Crupous inflammation
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The worker of stock-raisin farm became ill acutely and at the increasing phenomena of intoxication died. It is set on dissection, a spleen is megascopic, flabby, on the cut of darkly-cherry color, scraping mashes are abundant. Soft brain-tunics on a fornix and basis of brain are edematous, saturated with blood have a crimson color ("little cap of cardinal"). Microscopically: serous-hemorrhagic inflammation of shells and tissues of cerebrum with destruction of walls of shallow vessels. Diagnose.
+ Anthrax
- Rabbit-fever
- Brucellosis
- Plague
- Cholera

At histological research of biopsy material skin granuloma which consist of macrophage nodes with the presence of lymphocytes and plasmatic cells is exposed. In addition, there are large macrophages with fatty vacuoles which contain the causative agent of disease packed as balls (cells of Virkhov). Granulation tissue is well vascularized. What disease is characteristic described granulumia for?
+ Lepra
- Tuberculosis
- Syphilis
- Rinoscleroma
- glanders

A child of 8 years became ill acutely. Clinically there were nausea, vomiting, headache. In two days death came from the beginning of disease. It is discovered on autopsy that soft brain-tunics acutely sanguineous, saturated with thick turbid yellow-greenish exudate on the basal surface of cerebrum. Tissue of brain is edematous. Tonsillas of cerebellum are megascopic in a volume, a strangulation furrow is expressed. Diagnose?
+ Meningococcus infection
- Scarlatina
- Whooping-cough
- Diphtheria
- Measles

On dissection deceased of the 56 years-old man in the distal department of thin bowel a few ulcers are exposed in by sizes from 4 to 5 sm. The edges of ulcers overtop above the surface of mucous membrane, the walls of ulcers are covered by greyish-rather yellow masses which are crumbling. The reaction of Vidal is positive. Diagnose.
+ Typhoid
- Paratyphoid
- Recurrent typhus
- Dysentery
- Illness of Crohn

? At a boy of 7 years pain in area of belly-button appeared, swelling of stomach, rumbling, nausea. During a week constipations were replaced by diarrhoeas (defecating is foamy with insignificant admixture of mucus). A stool is frequent, defecating is liquid, with the mucus which had the green colouring and foamy-fluffy kind. At histological research of biopsy of different departments of bowel presence of falcate trophozoite on the surfaces of microvillus of epithelium of the mucous membrane of duodenum and enterocolitis with moderate lymphohistiocytic infiltration of mucous membrane were exposed. What intestinal infectious disease is it talking about?
- Campilobacterial enterocolitis
- Dysentery
+ Giardiasis
- Salmonellosis
- Amebiasis
- Amebiasis

? Choose one right answer. At a child, after measles, at examination in soft tissues of cheeks unexpressly delimited, edematous of red-black color area, which is slightly fluctuative was found. What complication developed at a child?
+ Moist gangrene
- Dry gangrene
- Gas gangrene
- Bedsore
- Trophic ulcer

? At the histological research of biopcy material of peritoneal typhus granuloma is exposed with macrophages, bacteria in the cytoplasm of it. Specify the way of penetration of bacteria in a cell.
+ By phagocytosis
- Passive transport
- Through sodium-potassium pumps
- By the way of pinocytosis
- By the way of plasmatosis

? Woman of 59 years, entered the hospital with the signs of exicosis in a state of deep shock, autopcy microbiological research of intestinal content the presence of vibrio El Tor was exposed. What type of shock entailed death of patient.
+ Hypovolume
- Traumatic
- Toxic
- Cardiogenic
- Anaphylactic

? At a 30-years-old man who had acute respirator disease and died on a background the phenomena sharp pulmonal-cardiac insufficiency, at dissection fibrinous-hemorrhagic inflammation in the mucous membrane of larynx and trachea, destructive panbronchitis, megascopic lungs of pied kind due to abscesses, hemorrhages, necrosis were found. What from the transferred diagnoses is most credible?
- Measles.
- Parafu.
- respiratory syncytial virus
+ Flu.
- Adenovirus infection

?
During dissection of the man of 61 years, aneurysm of ascending part and arc of aorta was diagnosed. Histological in the wall of aorta the considerable plasmocellular infiltrates and areas of fragmentation of elastic membranes and focuses of elastolysis were found. Diagnose a form and period of development of syphilis.
+ acquired tertiary
- acquired primary
- acquired secondary
- acquired neurosyphilis
- inborn late syphilis
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A man 40 years in the area of neck had hyperaemia and edema of skin and a small abscess developed in time. On dissection a focus is dense of yellow-green color. White grains are visible in festerings masses. Histological: deep necrosis of mucous membrane with saturating with of necrotic masses and fibrin. What type of colitis is it talking about?

- Diphtheric
- Catarrhal.
- Ulcerous.
- Gangrenous.
- Follicle.

A man 50 years, who became ill acutely, shigellosis was diagnosed. Death came on the 8th day of disease. On dissection the thickened wall of sigmoid and initial departments of rectum, fibrinous tape on the surface of mucous membrane were exposed. Histological: deep necrosis of mucous membrane with saturating with of necrotic masses and fibrin. What type of colitis is it talking about?

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- Catarrhal.
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- Actinomycosis
- aspergillois
- Candidosis
- sporotrichosis
- Cocciidomycosis

On dissection of man which died on the 5th day of disease typhoid, the followings changes are exposed: the group follicles of iliac bowel are megascopic, sanguineous and come forward above a mucous membrane, on their surface furrows and bends are visible. Histological: plethora and edema of tissue, presence of large cells with a light cytoplasm, which contain bryushnotifoznye bacilluss. About what period of local changes is it possible to think at typhoid?
At necropsy of man the acutely extended lumen of thin bowel is exposed. It is overflowed with liquid, that reminds a "rice-water". A wall of bowel is edematous, on to the mucous membrane there is plenty of spotted hemorrhages. What infectious disease is the described enteritis characteristic for?
+ Cholera
- Plague
- Brucellosis
- Rabbit-fever
- Anthrax
?

During dissection in a liver of deceased was exposed formation as a bubble of the rounded form with a smooth surface by a diameter 5 sm. In his cavity there was plenty of shallow bubbles with transparent colourless content. Tissue of liver is scleroused. Specify a credible pathological process.
+ Gidatidic echinococcosis
- Alveococcusis
- cystercerosis
- Opistorchis
- Shistosomosis
?

During necropsy man of 55 years, who during the last eight years was suffering the chronic form of tropical malaria, it is exposed, that grey matter of cerebrum and spleen of asp-grey color. What pigment did stipulate such colouring?
+ Gemomelanin
- Lipofuscin
- Haematoporfirin
- Melanin
- Haemosiderin
?

What from the followings diseases is caused by the DNA-containing virus?
- AIDS
- respiratory syncytial virus
- Flu
+ Adenovirus infection
- paraninfluenza
?

At dissection of dead patient from the diffuse peritonitis the numerous ulcers of oval form, which are located along a bowel, are exposed in the distal departments of thin bowel. The bottom of ulcers is clean, smooth, formed by a muscle or serous membrane, the edges of ulcers are even, rounded. In two ulcers there are the perforate openings with a diameter of 0,5 cm. What disease is need to be suspected?
- Dysentery
- camp fever
+ Typhoid
- Cholera
- Tuberculosis
?

At patho-anatomic necropsy of deceased the signs of septicopyaemia and polypos-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic valve are exposed. It is known from anamnesis, that the septic state at a patient lasts during 1,5-2 months. Specify the most credible pathomorphological sign of polypos-ulcerous endocarditis:
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- Plural thrombotic deposits on the leaves of valve
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- Deformation of valve
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- focus interstitial myocarditis
- Diffuse exudative myocarditis
+ Alterative myocarditis
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- Festering bronchipneumonia
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+ Virus of flu
- Bacillus of Fridlender
- Streptococcus pneumonia
- Complete obturation of separate bronchial tubes
- Partial obturation of separate bronchial tubes

At necropsy of patient B. of 23 years, dead of pulmonary insufficiency found out a "large pied lung", necrotic tracheobronchitis, fibrinous-hemorrhagic pleurisy. What disease did the sick suffer from most probably?
- Cancer of lung with paracancrous pneumonia
- crupous pneumonia
- Bronchiectatic illness
- Lobular confluent pneumonia
+ Flu, complicated by pneumonia

An old man suffering from the temperature 38о C, appearance of rhinitis, cough, lacrimation and large spotted rash on a skin, on a mucous membrane of pharynx is an edema, hyperemic, with whitish spots in area of cheeks. Inflammation of what character does lie in basis of changes of mucous membrane of cheeks?
- Serous
- Fibrinous
- Hemorrhagic
- Festering
+ Catarhal

A child of 8 years, entered to infectious department with a high temperature of 38 degrees, finely by a bright red rash on a skin, was diagnosed scarlatina. Mucous membrane of pharynx brightly hyprenmic, edema, tonsil is acutely megascopic, with the dim focus of rather yellow-grey color and areas of black. What inflammation does lie in basis of changes in a pharynx?
- Hemorrhagic
- Catarhal
+ necrotic suppurative
- Serous
- Fibrinous
At dissection of patient, dead of sepsis, found out a megascopic spleen (16x18x6 sm), tissue on the cut of crimson color, juicy with abundant scraping mashes. What general pathological process was developed in a spleen?
- Hormonal hyperplasia
- Working hypertrophy
- Compensate hyperplasia
- Vicarious hypertrophy
- Protective hyperplasia

Patient, suffering from typhoid, in 4 weeks from the beginning of disease the picture of sharp stomach developed and in conditions of intoxication a patient died. On dissection a pathologist found out the perforation of wall of iliac bowel and diffused festering peritonitis. For what stage of disease is characteristically this complication?
- Stage of necrosis
- Stage of clean ulcers
- Bacteraemia
- Stage of the medullary swelling
- Stage of cicatrization of ulcers

The man of 32 years, habitant of rural locality, went to the doctor with complaints on the presence of the painful swelling in a submaxillary area with formation of fistula. He was ill during one and a half years. At examination of patient a doctor paid a regard to infiltration, in a center of which is fistula disposed with thick festering secretion, containing white color grain. At dissection of infiltrate the tissue is dense, rather yellow-green color, honeycomb structure from the great number of shallow abscesses. About what disease is it necessary to think?
- Phlegmon of neck
- Furunculosis
- Osteomyelitis of lower jaw with formation of fistula
- Abscess of sublingual area
- Actinomycosis

A child is delivered to the sanitary inspection room in a state of asphyxia. At examination in a larynx found out whitish easily extractive tapes which obturate lumen. A doctor suspected diphtheria. What form of inflammation of larynx was ment?
- Catarrhal inflammation
- Festering inflammation
- Serous inflammation
- Diphtheritic inflammation
- Crupous inflammation

At patient of 30 years with a dysentery which is confirmed bacteriologically, the signs of paraproctitis appeared. What is the most credible stage of local changes?
- Fibrinous colitis
- Catarrhal colitis
- Follicle colitis
- Stage of cicatrization of ulcers

At patient with a subsharp septic endocarditis at examination a doctor marked a general pallor and icterus of skins, scleras and visible mucous membranes. In blood found out the megascopic amount of indirect bilirubin. The yellow painting of skin, scleras and mucous membranes is a display:
- Fatty dystrophy
- Hemosiderosis
- Subhepatic icterus
- Hemolytic jaundice
- Hepatic icterus

At patient, suffering from festering otitis and thrombosis of sigmoid sine of pachymeninx, abruption of parts of blood clot can threaten by development of:
- Thromboembolism of branches of pulmonary artery
- Thromboembolism of vessels of cerebrum with development of grey softening of brain
- Thromboembolism of coronal arteries
- Local anaemia
- Thromboembolism of vessels of the retina and development of blindness
  
  At patient on the 2nd week with acute cardiac insufficiency developed diphtheria with a fatal outcome. At dissection: the ventricles of heart are extended, myocardium is flabby and pied. The plural shallow focuses of myolysis are histological exposed with weak perifocal lymphoid infiltration. What was the reason of patient’s death?
  - Bacterial myocarditis
  - Septic myocarditis
  - Myocarditis, conditioned by bacterial exotoxicosis
  - Metabolic necrosises of myocardium
  - Heart attack of myocardium

  At AIDS-infected person visceral and peripheral lymphatic nodes for a few months are megascopic. What cells are initially struck by the virus of immunodeficiency of man?
  + T-helpers
  - B-lymphocytes
  - Plasmocytes
  - T-killers
  - T-supressors

  A patient died on the 3rd day after operation concerning the perforation of wall of colon with the phenomena of the diffused festering peritonitis. On dissection: the mucous membrane of wall of colon is thickened, covered by fibrinous tape, single ulcers penetrate on a different depth; histological: necrosis of mucous membrane, fibrin, infiltration with leucocytes, focuses of hemorrhages. Complication of what disease became the reason of death of patient?
  - Typhoid
  + Dysentery
  - Illness of Crohn
  - Amebiasis
  - Unspecific ulcerous colitis

  A patient died on the 3rd day after operation concerning the perforation of wall of colon with the phenomena of the diffused festering peritonitis. On dissection: the mucous membrane of wall of colon is thickened, covered by fibrinous tape, single ulcers penetrate on a different depth; histological: necrosis of mucous membrane, fibrin, infiltration with leucocytes, focuses of hemorrhages. Complication of what disease became the reason of death of patient?
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  On dissection of man of 50 years in the terminal department of thin bowel exposed a few ulcers sizes from 4 cm to 6 cm in diameter. The edges of ulcers moderately come forward above the surface of mucous membrane, the walls of ulcers are covered with greyish-rather yellow crumbling masses. The positive reaction of Vidal is clinically exposed. Diagnose a disease.
  - Cholera
  - Paratyphoid
  - Illness of Crohn
  + Typhoid
  - Dysentery

  At patient of 28 years with temperature 40°C, vomiting, pain at swallowing; a pulse is frequent, a person is pale, general weakness and languor; tonsilar lymphatic nodes are considerably megascopic, painful, edema of hypodermic cellulose of neck and overhead part of thorax. From mouth a sweetish-nauseating smell is felt, voice is nasal. At examination of pharynx - tissues of tonsils and overhead palate are almost serried, sanguineous; on their surface - dense dirty-grey incrustation which spreads on a hard palate is densely soldered with subject tissues, at an attempt to separate them - bleeding develops. What pathological process predetermines these morphological changes?
  + diphtheritic exudative inflammation
  - Cruphous exudative inflammation
  - Catarrhal exudative inflammation
  - Festering exudative inflammation
  - Hemorrhagic exudative inflammation

  At patient of 28 years clinically acute vomiting appeared, and then there was a frequent, wretched stool with the streak of mucus and blood, more than 40 times per days, colicky abdominal pains, tenesmus, increase of temperature. The tongue with a thick grey incrustation, salivation is reduced, exicosis. The amount of urine is diminished. On dissection rectum, sigmoid and descending bowels are changed: a wall is thickened, on their mucous membrane - a dense dry dirty-grey incrustation, which, microscopically, consists of necrotic masses (up to a muscle layer), leucocytes and fibrin, is densely related to subject tissues, at an attempt to separate - there are deep defects. Diagnose.
  - Hemorrhagic colitis
  - Ulcerous unspecific colitis
  + Dysenteric colitis
  - Tubercular colitis
  - Uremic colitis
A patient one year suffered from attacks of fever, the signs of kidney insufficiency appeared during the last week. On dissection the asp-grey color of spleen and liver is exposed. In kidneys is amyloid-lipoid dystrophy. What disease did the sick suffer from?
- Viral hepatitis
- Amyloidosis of kidney
- Lymphogranulomatosis
- Dengue
+ Malaria
?
In tissue of liver the rounded formation is exposed with the diameter of 0.5 sm. Microscopically it has the following structure: in a center are curd necrotic masses, they are surrounded by granulation tissue with a presence in its composition of plasmatic, lymphoid cells and blood vessels with the phenomena of vasculitis. What diagnosis must be put on foundation
- Chronic abscess of liver
- Solitary tuberculoma of liver
- Solitary leproma of liver
+ Solitary gumma of liver
- Cancer of liver
?
Man 56 years, died suddenly. At dissection disruption of aneurysm of ascending part of aorta. On intime are whitish tubercles with scar retraction. Histological in a wall - accumulation of lymphoid and plasmatic cells, giant cells of type of Pirogov-Langhans, fibroblasts, shallow focuses of necrosises. The elastic fibres of middle membrane are blasted, the fields of connecting tissue are found in it. What disease was accompanied by the origination of aneurysm?
- Atherosclerosis
+ Syphilis
- Unspecific aortoarteritis
- System red lupus
- System necroticans vasculitis
?
At a girl of 18 years a sharp pain at swallowing appeared, increase of lymphatic nodes of neck, increase of ? to 39°C. On the mucous membrane of tonsil are hardly separated from with formation of defect white-yellow tapes. The state was progressively worsened. A patient died on the 8th day of disease at the increasing phenomena of cardiac insufficiency. What histological changes in cardiac hystiocyte most probably will be exposed?
- Mucous dystrophy
+ Fatty dystrophy
- Hyaline-dripping dystrophy
- Bottled dystrophy
- Gidropicheskaya dystrophy
?
At dissection of patient 40 years in a thin bowel found out megascopic group follicles, surface them with furrows and bends, a picture is reminded brain of child, follicles come forward under the mucous membrane of bowel. On a cut they are juicy, grey-red. At microscopic research proliferatsiya of monotsitov is visible, gistiotsitov, retikulyarnykh cells, accumulation of makrofagov which form granuloma, lymphotsity is forced out. What disease are the described changes characteristic for?
+ Typhoid
- Cholera
- Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Amebiasis
?
At examination of patient being on mountain pastures acting in a grave condition with a high temperature, a doctor marked that inguinal lymphatic nodes are megascopic to 8 sm, a skin above them is red, acutely sickly, they are soldered with surrounding tissue, immobile. At microscopic research in a lymphatic node is serous-hemorrhagic inflammation. What disease is it characteristic for?
+ Plagues
- Rabbit-fevers
- Syphilis
- Brucellosis
- Anthrax
?
On dissection of deceased of meningitis, soft brain-tunics are thickened, acutely sanguineous, dim, edematous, saturated with thick sulphur exudate. What form of inflammation does speech go about?
- Festering
- Serous
- Fibrinous crupous
- Fibrinous diphtheritic
- Hemorrhagic

At patient on the mucous membrane of cheek ulcer of oval form with overtop edges with chondroid infiltrate. Bottom of ulcer of fleshy-red color, covered by greyish greasy incrustation. At microscopic research is lympho-plasmocytic infiltrate, mainly round shallow vessels. There is proliferatiya of endothelium. What disease does take a place in this case?
+ Syphilis
- Traumatic ulcer
- Erosive-ulcerous leukoplakia
- Ulcer-crawfish
- Ulcerous-necrotic stomatitis of Vensan

At patient on the 2nd week sharp cardiac insufficiency developed, diphtheria with a fatal outcome. On dissection: the ventricles of heart are extended, myocardium is flabby, pied. Histological are numerous shallow focuses of myolysis with weak perifokal'noy lymphoidnoy infiltration. That became reason of sharp to cardiac insufficiency?
- Metabolic necrosises of myocardium.
- Bacterial myocarditis.
- Septic myocarditis.
- Heart attack of myocardium.
+ Bacterial exotoxic myocarditis.

At patient, 18 years, inguinal lymphatic nodes are megascopic in sizes, painless, made more a compact at palpatsii. In the area of mucous membrane of privy parts - small sizes ulcer with the made more a compact edges and lacquered bottom of greyish color. you will set a diagnosis.
- Lepra.
- Tuberculosis.
+ Syphilis.
- Trophic ulcer.
- Gonorrhoea.

On the mucous membrane of right palatal tonsilla there is a painless ulcer with the smooth lacquered bottom and even edges of chondroid consistency. Microscopically: inflammatory infiltrate, which consists of lymphocytes, plasmocytes, neutrophils and epithelioid cells, presence of endo- and perivasculitis. What disease is it talking about?
- Diphtheria of pharynx.
- Actinomycosis.
- Tuberculosis.
+ Syphilis.
- Ulcerous-necrotic quinsy of Vensan.

A patient died of intoxication on the fourth day after the use of raw eggs. On dissection: mucous membrane of stomach and thin bowel with the signs of inflammation, covered by exudate; in lungs, cerebrum and liver are abscesses. What diagnosis is most credible?
- Shigellosis.
+ Salmonellosis (septic form).
- Salmonellosis (typhoid form).
- Salmonellosis (intestinal form).
- Typhoid.

On necropsy of the deceased diffused peritonitis, numerous ulcers of oval form, bowels located along, are exposed in the distal departments of thin bowel. The bottom of ulcers is clean, smooth, formed a muscular or serousy membrane, the edges of ulcers are even, rounded. In two ulcers there are perforative openings by a diameter of 0,5 sm. What disease must be suspected?
+ Typhoid
- Shigellosis
- Cholera
- Tuberculosis
- Spotted fever
On necropsy man, 56 years, in the terminal department of thin bowel a few ulcers are exposed by sizes from 4 to 5 see. The edges of ulcers rise above the surface of mucous membrane, the walls of ulcers are covered crumbling greyish-rather yellow the masses. The reaction of Vidalya is positive. Diagnose.
+ Typhoid.
- Paratyphoid.
- Recurrent typhus.
- Shigellez.
- Illness of Crohn.

Death of patient of 16 years came from the diffused fibrinous-festering peritonitis. On autopsy an ulcer which duplicates the form of Peyer’s plates is exposed in the lower area of thin bowel, with the perforation of wall of bowel was found. Microscopically: effaced of picture of lymphoid tissue, ousting of it by proliferating monocytes which form granuloma. About complication of what disease is it talking about?
+ Typhoid.
- Shigellosis.
- Cholera.
- Brucellosis.
- Unspecific ulcerous colitis.

On necropsy of the man who in the time of life was ill by typhoid, in a thin bowel: the groups of lymphoid follicles are megascopic, come overttop above the surface of mucous membrane, of grey-red colour, juicy, their surface has bends and furrows. At microscopic research formation of typhoid granuloma is marked. What from the transferred stages of typhoid is this picture typical for?
- Formations of ulcers.
- Necrosis.
+ Medullas swelling.
- Direct ulcers.
- Cicatrizations.

A patient died on a 3th day after operation concerning the perforation of the wall of colon with the phenomena of the diffused festering peritonitis. On dissection: the mucous membrane of wall of colon is thickened, covered by fibrinous tape, single ulcers penetrated on a different depth were exposed. Histological: necrosis of mucous membrane, fibrin, infiltration with focuses of hemorrhages and leucocytes. Complication of what disease did become the reason of death of patient?
- Unspecific ulcerous colitis.
- Typhoid.
+ Shigellosis.
- Illnesses of Crohn.
- Amebiasis.

On autopsy the plural red ulcers of wrong form were exposed in a sigmoid bowel and rectum, a mucous membrane between which is covered by greyish tape. What is the causative agent of disease?
- Mycobacteria of tuberculosis.
- Amoeba.
+ Shigella.
- Salmonella.
- Staphylococcus.

At the man of 50 years, who became ill acutely, shigellosis was diagnosed. Death came on the 8th day of disease. On dissection: the thickened wall of sigmoid and initial departments of rectum, fibrinous tape on the surface of mucous membrane were exposed. Histological: deep necrosis of mucous membrane with saturating with of necrotic masses and fibrin. What type of colitis is it talking about?
+ Diphtheritic
- Catarrhal.
- Ulcerous.
- Gangrenous.
- Follicle.

During dissection of the body of the deceased of the coma young man: diffused thromboembolic infarction of the left hemisphere of cerebrum, septic spleen is enlarged, immunocomplex glomerulonephritis, ulcers on the cuspis of aortic valve, which are covered by polypoid blood clots with colonies of staphilococcus. What disease caused cerebral thromboembolia?
- Acute reumatic valvulitis
- Septicaemia
- reumatic thrombendocarditis
- septicopyaemia
+ Septic bacterial endocarditis

On dissection of deceased of 18 years the spleen was 580g of dark-red colour, on the cut has variegated scrape of pulp. Histological: expressed proliferation of reticular cells and haemopoetic cells. What is the correct name of such spleen?
+ "Septic"
- "Sago"
- " porphyry "
- "Cyanotic"
- " leucemic "
?

During dissection of the deceased, who was serving on submarine panmyelophthisis, anaemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, degradation of lymphocytes in lymph nodes, spleen, lymphatic system of digestive system, hemorrhages in adrenal glands. What is the most probable diagnosis?
+ Acute radiation sickness
- Acute anaemia
- caisson disease
- Acute leucosis
- vibrating disease
?

A patient of 67 years, died of the difficult form of flu with a fatal outcome. On the section of change in lungs were similar to large pied lungs. It is exposed at microscopic research: sharp plethora of vessels, hemorrhages, edema of pulmonary tissue, in the lumen of bronchial tubes and teethridges is exudate which contains red corpuscles mainly. What character of fever of lungs do these morphological signs testify to?
+ Haemorrhagic bronchipneumonia.
- Catarrhal bronchipneumonia.
- Festering bronchipneumonia.
- Desquamative bronchipneumonia.
- Fibrinous pneumonia.
?

A man of 42 years, died on a background of the phenomena of the expressed intoxication and respiratory insufficiency. Macroscopically on a cut tissue of lungs in all of depart-ments is pied, with plural smalltuberous hemorrhages and focuses of emphysema. Histological: in lungs is haemorrhagic bronchipneumonia with abscess formation, in the cytoplasm of cells of epithelium of bronchial tubes there are eosinophil and basophil inclusions. Diagnose the disease exposed on a section.
- Adenovirus infection.
- Paraflu.
+ Flu.
- respiratory syncytial virus.
- Staphylococcus bronchipneumonia.
?

At a 30-years-old man who had acute respirator disease and died on a background the phenomena sharp pulmonal-cardiac insufficiency, at dissection fibrinous-hemorrhagic inflammation in the mucous membrane of larynx and trachea, destructive panbronchitis, megascopic lungs of pied kind due to abscesses, hemorrhages, necrosis were found. What from the transferred diagnoses is most credible?
- Measles.
- Paraflu.
- respiratory syncytial virus
+ Flu.
- Adenovirus infection.
?

At deceased of 44 years, citizen of Ukraine, on dissection combination of pneumocystic pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma and B-cellular of lymphoma are found. In anamnesis is disorderly sexual life. What from the transferred diagnoses is most credible?
- Infecting, stage of PRE-AIDS HIV.
+ Infecting, stage of AIDS HIV.
- Second immunodeficiency because of primary B-cellular lymphoma.
- Second immunodeficiency because of Kaposi's sarcoma
- Superinfection on a background of immunodeficiency.
?
At 30-years-old deceased drug addicted man with HIV-infection it is found at pathomorphologic research that lungs are more compact, maroon-greyish, airdless, interalveolar partitions are thickly infiltrated with lymphocytes, part of alveolocytes are transformed in large cells with the centrally located round nuclear with the light bordering and remind an owl eye. What opportunistic infection did stipulate pneumonia at patient?
- Atypical mycobacteria.
- Pneumocystis carinii.
- Cytomegalovirus.
- Gpares-virus.
- toxoplasma.

At youth of 18 years, which became ill acutely and died of infectiously-toxic shock, on autopsy megascopic tonsillas, covered with grey-white tapes, which spread on palatine archs, edema of soft tissues of neck are exposed. At histological research: necrosis of epithelium of tonsillas and archs, subject tissue saturated with fibrinous exudate which forms massive stratifications on a surface. Diagnose a disease.
- Staphylococcus infection.
- Scarlatina.
- Adenovirus infection.
- Infectious mononucleosis.
- Diphtheria.

At a child of 7 years, pain appeared in a throat, the temperature of body rose. On the 2th day from the beginning of disease there was a rash of red color as shallow, thickly located spots by a size with poppy corn. They covered all the body, except for nasolabial triangle. At examination of cavity of mouth: in a pharynx is bright hyperaemia, tonsillas is megascopic, the tongue is raspberry-red. What Your diagnosis?
+ Scarlatina.
- Adenovirus infection.
- Diphtheria of pharynx.
- measles
- Streptococcus quinsy.

On dissection of deceased in a liver formation as a bubble of the rounded form with smooth surface by diameter of 5 sm, was exposed. In its cavity plenty of shallow bubbles are localized with transparent colourless content. Tissue of liver round the bubble is sclerosed. What diagnosis is most credible?
- opisthorchiasis.
- alveococcosis.
- cysticercosis.
+ hydatid disease.
- schistosomiasis.

A patient complains about fever, great head ache, shortness of breath, palpitation. At examination pediculosis, roseolas and petechias on the skin of thorax, bedsores of shins, gangrene of foot are found. Died at the signs of cardiac insufficiency. Histological in tissue of oblong brain there are hyperemia, stasis, perivascular muffs from plasmatic cells and focuses of proliferation of microglia (granuloma of Popova). What is Your diagnosis?
- Anthrax meningencephalitis.
+ Epidemic spotted fever.
- Meningococcus meningitis.
- Typhoid.
- German measles.

A child of 3 years, died in a deep cerebral coma. On dissection festerings stratifications are exposed on the surface of soft brain-tunic in the front departments of cerebrum, edema of brain. Microscopically is a plethora and neutrophil infiltration of soft brain-tunic. Specify a possible disease.
+ Meningococcus meningitis.
- Meningitis at anthrax.
- Influenzal meningitis.
- Tubercular meningitis.
- Measles meningitis.
It is exposed on necropsy of the patient: soft brain-tunic of overhead departments of hemispheres of cerebrum acutely sanguineous of yellow-green color, saturated with festering and fibrinous exudate which reminds cap. What disease is such picture characteristic for?
+ Meningococcus meningitis.
- Tubercular meningitis.
- Influenzal meningitis.
- Meningitis at anthrax.
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