LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION

1. Etiology, clinical-morphological description, diagnostics of the acute and chronic anemias due to blood loss (post hemorrhagic).
3. Causes, morphogenesis and morphology of reversible and irreversible injuries of the cells and tissues.
7. Etiology, morphogenesis and morphology of pathological accumulation of endogenous and exogenous pigments.
8. Biliary cirrhosis: etiology, pathogenesis of primary and secondary biliary cirrhosis, their morphological peculiarities, and outcomes.
11. Etiology, morphology, consequences and clinical value of disturbance of different types of hyperemia.
12. Etiology and pathomorphology of acute and chronic pancreatitis.
14. Classification, pathomorphology of frequent gastro-intestinal tracts, respiratory tract, musculoskeletal, urino-genital system malformations, their outcomes.
15. Determination, etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, types of bleeding and hemorrhage.
17. Etiology, morphogenesis, pathomorphology, consequences of stasis.
23. Etiology, morphogenesis, pathomorphology, consequences of thrombosis and disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome (DIC).
25. Determination, essence and biological value of inflammation.
30. Myocardial infarction: causes, classifications, dynamics of biochemical and morphofunctional changes in myocardium.
31. Pathomorphology of congenital syphilis.
32. Characteristic of Salmonellosis clinical-morphological types, complications.
33. Determination, classification and general clinical-morphological description of autoimmune diseases.
34. Staphylococcal intestinal infection. Staphylococcal gastroenteritis: morphological signs, complications.
35. Amyloid of aging: morphological description, clinical manifestations.
37. Atrophy: definition, essence, causes, types, macro- and microscopical signs. Examples of the physiologic and pathologic atrophy.
39. Hypertrophy and hyperplasia: causes, types and macro- and microscopical manifestations, their resemblance and difference. Examples of hypertrophy and hyperplasia.
41. Regeneration: essence and the biological meaning, definition, morphogenesis (proliferation and differentiation of cells), types.
43. Cerebral-vascular diseases: common description, epidemiology, risk factors and background factors, classification.
44. Chronic glomerulonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, morphological signs, complications, causes of death.
45. Pathologic regeneration. Causes, examples.
47. Reparative regeneration: determination, essence, types, morphological features in myocardium and liver. Importance of restitution and regenerative hypertrophy.
49. Metaplasia and dysplasia: causes, morphological signs, clinical significance. The difference from tumorous and proliferative processes.
50. Scarlet fever: epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology of first and second periods, local and general complications, causes of death.
51. Morphology of processes of organization in the damaged tissue: sclerosis, cirrhosis, incapsulation, petrification, and formation of cysts.
52. Causes, clinical significance, morphological appearance, complication of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage.
53. Tumors: definition, the nomenclature, principles of the classification.
54. Causes, clinical significance, morphological appearance, complication of spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage.
55. Inflammation: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences of exudative inflammation.
56. Extrauterine pregnancy: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.
57. Inflammation: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences of proliferative inflammation.
58. Pyelonephritis: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.
60. Specific and paraspecific responses in tuberculosis. Structure of tubercle (tuberculous granuloma).
63. Malignant mezenhymal tumor: types according to histological structure, microscopical and macroscopical features of the distinctive types. Peculiar properties of the growth and spreading of sarcomas.
64. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical – morphological manifestations of the acute destructive processes of lungs.
66. Postprimary tuberculosis: types, condition of the development.
67. Benign and malignant epithelial tumor definition, the nomenclature, principles of the classification - types according to histological structure, microscopical and macroscopical features.
68. Urolithiasis: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.
70. Hematogenous tuberculosis with unpulmonary lesions or organic tuberculosis: morphological description, clinical manifestations, complications, consequences, causes of death.
71. Tumors of melanin-producing tissue: nevi and melanoma.
73. Modern histogenetic classification and nomenclature of the epithelial tumors.
74. Sepsis: definition and peculiarities of modern sepsis.
75. Benign epithelial tumor: types according to histological structure, microscopical and macroscopical features. Examples: adenoma, papilloma.
76. Local and general morphological changes in sepsis.
77. Malignant epithelial tumor (carcinomas): types according to histological structure, precancerous states, microscopical and macroscopical features of the distinctive types.
78. Clinical-morphological forms of sepsis: septicemia, septicopyemia, septic endocarditis.
79. Histological variants of canceromas.
80. Peculiarities of sepsis in children.
81. Macroscopical features of malignant epithelial tumor.
82. Polycystic kidney: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.
83. Etiology, morphogenesis and morphology of intracellular and extracellular dystrophie.
84. Chronic renal deficiency Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.
85. Etiology, morphogenesis and morphology of disturbance of lipid metabolism.
86. Trophoblastic tumor Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.
87. Etiology, morphogenesis and morphology of intracellular and extracellular accumulations of carbohydrates.
88. Goitre: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.
89. Etiology, morphogenesis and morphology of parenchimatous lipid dystrophies.
90. Aids: Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features, consequences.