1. **Purulent salpingitis.** The enlarged uterine tube with the thickening to 1.5cm on the preparation. The wall of Phallopean tube is edematous enlarged with dilated vessels. Purulent exudate appears diffusely through all layers of tube. In the lumen there are erythrocytes. The destructive changes, hemorrhages and depositions of purulent masses of diffuse character are seen within the wall. This is an example of exudative purulent inflammation.

**Outcomes:** purulent process expands to the surrounding tissues with the development of peritonitis, organization and formation of comissures, secondary sterility.

2. **Productive esophagitis.** The wall of the esophagus is seen on the preparation, the deposit of grey colour polipus with proliferation of epithelium is observed on its mucous membrane.

**Causes:** infections.

**Outcomes:** organization, malignisation.

3. **Abscess of the kidney.** The cut of the kidney is seen on the preparation, in the upper of which there is a cavity. It is filled with grey cream-looking masses. The walls of the cavity are rough. This is a kind of exudative inflammation (purulent).

**Outcomes:** expansion of purulent process to the neighbouring tissues of the kidney with the development of paranephritis, pyonephrosis, sepsis.

4. **Polyposis of the stomach.** Two regenerations of the mucous membrane (1.5 cm in size) are seen on the preparation. Polypus is an example of productive inflammation, which is characterised by the inflammatve cellular infiltration in the mucous membrane with the following proliferation of the epithelium of the membrane.

**Outcomes:** polypus is considered as a precancerous obligatory process, which has high probability of the degeneration to cancer. After operative removal it often recurrences.

5. **Antenatal peritonitis.** The organocomplex of a new-born (infant) is seen on the preparation, deposition of threads on fibrin - on the peritoneum. This is an example of the exudative fibrinous inflammation which occurs under the prenatal infection of the fetus.

**Outcomes:** lethal.

6. **Purulent meningitis.** On the preparation there is a cerebrum, in which the deposits on the surface of the meninges are seen - purulent masses of grey colour. This is an example of exudative inflammation.

**Outcomes:** purulent meningitis often has a lethal ending, or it may cause the organization with fibrosis of meninges and disturbance of the circulation of liquor.

7. **Fibrinous inflammation of the upper respiratory tract.** On the preparation there is an organocomplex, which includes larynx, trachea and other organs of mouth cavity and neck. On the mucous membrane of the larynx and the trachea there are grey membranes with loose consistency. They are not closely fixed to the mucosa and are easily separated. This is an example of the exudative inflammation (fibrinous, croupous).

**Outcomes:** the membranes may be torn off and cause the aspiration of the lower respiratory tract with the development of pneumonia, asphyxia.

8. **Fibrinous-hemorrhagic inflammation of the larynx, the trachea and bronchuses.** The organocomplex of the organs of the neck and of the mouth cavity is presented on the preparation. On the mucosa of the respiratory tract one can see the deposition of fibrinous masses, which are not closely fixed to the mucous membrane, and also the areas of dark-
red colour – focuses of hemorrhages in the mucosa. In this case the exudative inflammation of mixed character takes place: fibrinous -hemorrhagic.

**Causes:** microorganisms, toxins.

**Outcomes:** resorption, organization, asphyxia, aspiration.

9. **Fibrinous-purulent pleurisy.** The lung with the inflammation of pleura is presented on the preparation. The visceral pleura is thickened at the expense of the deposition of fibrin and purulent masses. In this case exudative inflammation of mixed character takes place.

**Outcomes:** organization with formation of commissures between the visceral and parietal leaves of pleura with the following development of adhesive pleurisy; the development of the pleural empyema.

10. **Fibrinous pleurisy.** A part of the lung with fibrinous membranes on the visceral pleura is presented on the preparation. This is an example of exudative inflammation. **Causes:** pneumonias (especially croupous), endogenous intoxication (uremia), tuberculosis, rheumatism.

**Outcomes:** resorption of fibrinous membranes; organization and formation of commissures.

11. **Hemorrhagic tracheobronchitis.** On the preparation the cut of the trachea and big bronchus is presented. The punctate hemorrhages of dark-red colour in the mucous are noted. This is an example of exudative inflammation (hemorrhagic). **Causes:** virus infections, especially dangerous ones. **Outcomes:** resorption, organization.

12. **Abscess of the cerebellum.** The cut of cerebellum tissue is seen on the preparation, in the centre of which there is a cavity formed without definite borders. It is filled with grey cream-looking masses. The example of exudative inflammation (purulent) inflammation.

**Outcomes:** the purulent process may undergo a resorption; organization; generalization processes with the development of the purulent encephalitis, meningitis.

13, 14. **Pleural empyema.** The cut of the parietal leaf of pleura is presented on the preparation. The cavity is bordered by the fibrous tissue. In the cavity an accumulation of grey cream-looking purulent masses is noted. Empyema is the example of the limited purulent inflammation in the cavities of the body.

**Outcomes:** organization; expansion to the surrounding tissues with the development of sepsis.

15. **Fibrinous pericarditis.** The heart with the deposition of fibrinous masses on the epicardium and pericardium is seen on the preparation. This is an example of exudative (fibrinous) inflammation.

**Causes:** endogenous intoxications.

**Outcomes:** resorption; organization with the formation of adhesions with the following cardiac insufficiency.

16. **Chronic gastritis.** The wall of the stomach is seen on the preparation, in the mucous membrane of the stomach the areas of atrophy, hypertrophy and the deposition of mucus and the areas of hemorrhages are noted. This is an example of exudative (catarrhal) inflammation of mixed variant (catarrhal-hemorrhagic). The chronic course led to the atrophic changes in the mucous membrane.

**Outcomes:** chronic atrophic gastritis regarded as precancerous processes.
17, 18. **Fibrinous adhesive pleurisy.** A part of the lung covered with visceral and parietal leaves of pleura is presented on the preparation. Between the leaves the deposition of fibrinous membranes of grey color and the formation of the commissures between the leaves are seen. 
**Outcomes:** complete adhesion of visceral and parietal leaves of the pleura with the disturbance of respiration function.

19. **Echinococcus cyst in the liver.** The cut of the liver is presented on the preparation, one can see a cavity, which is filled with the loose brown mass – the animal parasites with the products of vital activity. There is a capsule around the mass, it restricts the pathologic process to spread to tissue. This is an example of the productive inflammation with the formation of capsule around the animal parasite.

20. **Fibrinous esophagitis.** The wall of the esophagus is seen on the preparation, the deposits of fibrinous membranes of grey colour is observed on its mucouse membrane. 
**Causes:** infections; endogenous and exogenous intoxications. 
**Outcomes:** resorption; organization.

21. **Purulent fibrinous endometritis.** The enlarged in size uterine is presented on the preparation. It has a thickened wall that testifies to the pregnancy. The deposition of fibrinous and purulent masses of dark-grey colour with the focuses of hemorrhages on the mucous membrane is noted. This is an example of the exudative inflammation (mixed variant). 
**Outcomes:** organization; expansion of the inflammation to the surrounding tissues with the development of parametritis, and sometimes sepsis.

22, 23. **Phlegmonous appendicitis.** The enlarged appendix with the wall thickening to 0,8 cm is seen on the preparation. The destructive changes, hemorrhages and depositions of purulent masses of diffuse character are seen within the wall. This is an example of exudative purulent inflammation. 
**Outcomes:** purulent process expands to the surrounding tissues with the development of peritonitis.

24. **Purulent meningitis with the abscessing.** The hemisphere of the cerebrum is presented on the preparation. Muddiness, diffuse deposition of grey cream-looking masses and focal destructive changes in the meninges and in the tissue of the cerebrum with the diametre to 2 cm are noted in the meninges. This is an example of exudative purulent inflammation. 
**Causes:** microorganisms, especially meningococcuses. 
**Outcomes:** organization; formation of commissures, disturbance of liguor circulation.

25. **Fibrous cavernous tuberculosis.** The cut of the lung is presented on the preparation in which the formation of the cavity takes place. The wall of the cavity is a dense fibrous with the features of the productive granulomatous inflammation which is characteristic of tuberculosis (caseous necrosis, lymphocytes infiltration, epithelioid cells, gigantic Pirogov-Langhans cells). The caseous (cheese) necrotic masses are seen in the centre of the cavity (cavern). 
**Outcomes:** the development of chronic pulmonary insufficiency in the connection with pneumosclerosis and cardiac insufficiency; the development of amyloidosis.

26. **Chronic abscess of the lung.** The cut of the lung is presented on the preparation, it has a cavity formation filled with grey cream-looking masses. The walls of the cavity are rough, uneven, presented by fibrous tissue. This is an example of exudative (purulent)
inflammation with chronic course. **Outcomes:** chronic abscess may be the source of expansion of purulent inflammations in organs – sepsis.

27. **Fibrinous hemorrhagic cystitis.** The wall of the urinary bladder is presented on the preparation. Hypertrophy, depositions of fibrin and dark-brown hemorrhages take place in the mucous membrane of the bladder. This is an example of exudative inflammation of mixed character.  
**Causes:** infections, stagnation of urine.  
**Outcomes:** sclerotic changes.

28. **Basal meningitis.** The stroma of the cerebrum with the deposition of fibrinous membranes and purulent masses of cream-looking character in the meninges is presented on the preparation. This is an example of exudative inflammation of mixed type (purulent fibrinous).  
**Causes:** microorganisms (more often meningococcus infection).  
**Outcomes:** organization with the disturbance of liquor circulation.

29. **Tuberculoma.** The cut of the lung is seen on the preparation, the grey area with distinctive borders with the diameter 3cm is noted. The area of damage is a focus of destructive necrotic changes of caseous character, which occur under tuberculosis. A thin capsule with the features of productive granulomatous inflammation of specific character are formed around the focus of damage. This is an example of alterative inflammation.  
**Outcomes:** expansion to the surrounding tissues (expansion of the tuberculosis inflammation).

30. **Fibrinous necrotic colitis.** A part of the bowel is presented on the preparation. There are depositions of fibrinous masses, destructive changes (erosions) and hemorrhages of dark-red colour. This is an example of exudative inflammation of mixed character.  
**Outcomes:** organization and formation of adhesions; in the case of progressing of the destructive changes perforation with the development of peritonitis occurs.

31. **Meningococcus meningitis.** The hemisphere of the cerebrum is seen on the preparation, the deposition of fibrin in the meninges is noted, the soft membrane is muddy and opaque. This is an example of exudative inflammation. **Outcomes:** organization of fibrin with the disturbance of liquor circulation.

32. **Gon’s focus.** The cut of the lung is presented on the preparation. A grey spot with distinctive borders and the diameter 3mm is seen under the pleura. This is an example of the productive granulomatous inflammation of the specific character, that occurs under the tuberculosis infection and has the features described in the preparation No25.  
**Outcomes:** sclerosis and petrifacation, in the case of progressing the generalization of the tuberculosis process is possible.

40. **Big particoloured kidney.** The enlarged in size kidney is seen on the preparation. It has grey-yellow colouring with the focuses of hemorrhages of dark-red colour. This is an example of the immunocomplex inflammation, which occurs in the result of the deposition of the immune complexes in basal membranes of the glomerules, that is observed under the glomerulonephritis.  
**Outcomes:** in consequence of hard destructive changes renal insufficiency often develops.