1. Atherosclerosis is a chronic disease that occurs as a result of metabolic disorders:
2. According to the WHO definition, atherosclerosis is a diverse mix of changes in the inner lining of arteries with:
3. Atherosclerosis damages blood vessels:
4. The following theory of atherosclerosis:
5. The pathogenetic essence of atherosclerosis consists of the focus laying in reply to the damage of endothelium:
6. Atherogenic lipoproteins are:
7. The stages of the complicated defeats by atherosclerosis include:
8. In the development of atherosclerosis is next stage
9. The prelipid stage of atherosclerosis is characterized by such processes:
10. The main transport form of cholesterol are:
11. What is the mechanism by which cholesterol is transported into the cell, and how it is regulated:
12. Modification of lipoprotein called lipoprotein patterns that change particles when they:
13. The modification of lipoproteins takes place in:
14. Characteristic of morphological feature of atherogenesis is the proliferation of the cells:
15. Macroscopically dense fibrous plaque, oval:
16. Fibrous plaques consist of:
17. Characteristic morphological feature of atherogenesis is the proliferation of the cells:
18. Macroscopically fibrous plaque dense, oval:
19. In atheromatous fibrinous plaques:
20. The occurrence of blood clots in the wall surface area of fibrous plaques explain:
21. An ulcer has unequal edges, the bottom of it is formed:
22. Depending on overwhelming localization of atherosclerosis in that or other vascular pool we point out the following clinic-morphological forms:
23. Ischemic illness is manifested:
24. Ischemic illness develops mostly:
25. Pathogenesis of Ischemic illness is associated with:
26. The immediate causes of ischemic heart often is:
27. In the occurrence of Ischemic illness and atherosclerosis of heart an important role is played by:
28. There are forms of Ischemic illness of heart:
29. Acute Ischemic illness of heart is manifested:
30. Cardiosclerosis is:
31. Stenocardia is:
32. Ischemic dystrophy of myocardium:
33. Histologically in ischemic dystrophy of myocardium we can find:
35. Electronic - microscopic and histochemical changes in ischemic dystrophy of myocardium are taken to:

36. Heart attack of myocardium is classified by:

37. In the next day after heart attack of myocardium phenomena disappear edema, necrotic tissue:

38. In the next day after heart attack of myocardium in the periphery formed demarcation shaft, comprising:

39. The acute heart attack of myocardium has the most frequent complication as:

40. Compensatory, the parietal thrombus is formed in aneurysm of heart and:

41. Intima of aorta is disfigured by atheromatous plagues. Lumen of iliac artery is filled with red blood clot which fully recovers the entrance in general iliac arteria. The name of this syndrom is:

42. In Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis kidney:

43. Exfoliating of aneurism of aorta is mainly the result of destruction:

44. Gangrene of foot at the time of atherosclerosis of vessels of lower limbs appears: