Rheumatic disease - a group of chronic diseases, which are characterized by systemic lesions:

Among the pathogenic mechanisms of rheumatic diseases significant role is played by:

Disorganization of connective tissue in rheumatic diseases include:

Disorganization of connective tissue in rheumatic diseases include ::

In systemic lupus erythematosus:

Systemic scleroderma is characterized by :

Periarteritis nodosa is defined by a complex immune mechanism of arterial lesion of such as:

It is considered that by periarteritis nodosa the fibrinoid necrosis of middle coat of blood vessels causes the development of proliferative reaction of cells in the outer coat, which is followed by :

Rheumatism is a chronic disease, mainly affecting:

In the development of Rheumatism in connective tissue is observed mucoid swelling, which are:

Intensified metachromatic reaction by rheumatism appears in:

What stages of connective tissue disorganization of rheumatism are include to irreversible:

Fibrinoid changes of rheumatism characterized by:

The first Who described granulomatosis in the form of nodular masses in heart stroma was:
Who singled out three phases in the development of rheumatic granuloma – alterative-exudative, proliferative and sclerotic:

？

Alternative-exudative phase of rheumatic granuloma is characterized by accumulation:

？

In the development of rheumatic granuloma are the following types:

？

In a typical progression of rheumatism primarily heart damaged, there develops disease process, such as:

？

According to localization, endocarditis can be:

？

In most cases the rheumatic process affects:

？

Depending upon the prevailing alterative or regenerative process, one distinguishes between next types of rheumatic valvular endocarditis:

？

Depending upon the prevailing alterative or regenerative process, one distinguishes between next types of rheumatic valvular endocarditis:

？

Acute verrucous endocarditis of rheumatism accompanied by:

？

Depending upon the prevailing alterative or regenerative process, one distinguishes between next types of rheumatic valvular endocarditis - fibroplastic endocarditis what is characterized by:

？

Recurrent verrucous endocarditis is characterized by:

？

Myocarditis (inflammation of the myocardium) is a constant manifestation of rheumatism, and it has next form:

？

Diffuse exudative interstitial myocarditis is characterized by:
Pericarditis is characterized by:

Often pericarditis of rheumatism ends with the formation of:

When rheumatism possible combination of inflammation of several layers of the heart, and can develop:

When rheumatism due to vasculitis in the brain of developing degenerative changes of nerve cells and:

The rheumatism complications with verrucous endocarditis include:

The rheumatism complications are:

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic disease, which is based on progressive disorganization of connective tissue:

A characteristic feature of rheumatoid arthritis are:

At rheumatoid arthritis the first stage of synovitis is characterized by:

The second stage of synovitis in rheumatoid arthritis is characterized by:

The second stage of synovitis in rheumatoid arthritis is characterized by:

The second stage of synovitis in rheumatoid arthritis is characterized by:

Among visceral manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis in the heart can develop:

Among visceral manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis can develop:
Chronic rheumatic disease characterized by the lesion of articular-and-ligamentous apparatus of spine that ends with its immobility is called:

The pathologic anatomy with ankylosing spondylitis is characterized by:

Systemic lupus erythematosus (Libman-Sacks disease) is a systemic disease marked by autoimmunization that has acute or chronic progression and is characterized by a primary lesion:

In the pathogenesis of systemic lupus erythematosus great importance have:

The pathological anatomy of systemic lupus erythematosus is characterized by the development:

The pathological anatomy of systemic lupus erythematosus is characterized by the development of fibrinoid change, ending secondary ischemic changes in organs as:

By Systemic lupus erythematosus disease in kidney are develops:

Lupus glomerulonephritis are characterized by:

By Systemic scleroderma in the skin is appears:

The skin by systemic scleroderma is containing foci of:

In systemic scleroderma in the lung observed carnification by:

In systemic scleroderma in the gastrointestinal tract are observed:

Dermatomyositis is characterized by gradually substitute of muscle into: