Preparation № 6. **Hudatid mole.**
Preparation № 20. **Hudatid mole. Premature births.**
We can see mole formation, formed with trophoblast. It rises up after abortion or births. Chorionepitelioma is a malignant variant of this kind of trophoblastic sickness.

Preparation № 3. **Adenoma of prostate gland.**
Preparation № 3(a). **Adenoma of prostate gland.**
The prostate is enlarged, with thick consistency and uneven surface. Adenoma belongs to benign epithelial non-specific tumors. Consequences: malignancy, development of a cancer, acute delay of urine.

Preparation № 4, № 4(a). **Pseudomucinous cyst of ovary.**
It is a benign tumor of ovary, which has the form of a cavity, filled with mucus content. Consequences – malignancy can lead to the cancer.

Preparation № 5. **Fibromioma of uterus with malignancy.**
There is a nodule in the uterus with thick consistency, fibrous structure, grey color, without clear borders with the tissue of the uterus. There are signs of cellular atypical changes under the microscope.

Preparation № 6. **Uterus with uterine tubes and ovaries (age-related hypotrophia).**
The uterus is small, the tubes are thinned, ovaries are small, thick, with fibrous structure.

Preparation № 7, 13, 17. **Serous cyst of ovary.**
It is also called cystadenoma. It is a benign tumor which is represented as the cavity filled with the colorless fluid. The wall of cyst is smooth. The consequences are proliferation, formation of papillary structures, malignancy.

Preparation № 8. **Diffuse fibromatosis of myometrium**
The wall of uterus is enlarged and thick, there are layers of fibrous tissue with grey color in a muscular layer. This pathological process has benign character.

Preparation № 9. **Plural fibromyoma.**
There are plural nodules in uterus with grey color, fibrous structure, thick consistency. Fibromyoma belongs to the mesenchymal tumors formed with connective and muscular tissue.

Preparation № 10. **Papillar cystadenoma of the ovary.**
Benign tumor in the ovary is represented as the cavity, filled with fluid content. There are papillary excrescences of epithelium on the walls of cyst. These changes belong to the processes of proliferation which are close to malignant growth.

Preparation № 11. **Chocolate cyst of the ovary.**
Cavities, cysts are formed in the ovary as a result of the secretion of endometrium tissue, accumulation of blood.

Preparation № 12. **Cancer of endometrium.**
There is mellow nodule with soft consistency in the cavity of uterus, without clear borders with the uterus tissue. Mostly it is adenocarcinoma of endometrium by histological structure.

Preparation № 14. **Serous cyst of ovary with malignancy.**
There is a cyst, filled with fluid in the ovary. There are papillar excrescences on the wall of it, histologically they are cellular atypical changes.

Preparation № 15. **Fibrosarcoma.**
This tumor belongs to mesenchymal tumors formed with connective tissue, without a capsule. Looks like «fish meat». It is characterized by atypical cell changes, infiltrated growth.

Preparation № 16. **Calcification of fibromatous nodule.**
There is a site with calcification in fibromatous nodule, which belongs to secondary changes.

Preparation № 18. **Fibromatous nodule.**
It is a benign tumor, which is frequently can be met in the uterus. It has thick, fibrous structure, grey color, with well expressed atypical tissue changes.

Preparation № 20. **Necrosis of fibromatous nodule.**
There is a site of softening and degradation in the center of nodule. This process belongs to the secondary changes in tumors.

Preparation № 21, 25. **Thecoma of the ovary.**
Benign tumor, which grows as a nodule with yellow color. It belongs to the benign tumors. It is characterized by tissue atypical changes.

Preparation № 23. **Leiomyosarcoma of uterus with the secondary changes.**
There is a tumor, which has a nodule shape, soft consistency without a capsule, without clear borders. The secondary changes are expressed as necrosis, hemorrhages.

Preparation № 27. **Cysts in the tumor of ovary.**
There is a cavity filled with colourless fluid in the tumor of the ovary.
Preparation № 28. **Cancer of the ovary.**
Tumor in the ovary is represented by papilla formations. There are developments of atypical tissue changes (polymorphism and hyperchromical nucleus, pathological mitosis), which can be observed under the microscope.
Preparation № 29. **Cancer of mammary gland.**
There is a nodule with grey color, without clear borders, with infiltrative growth and thick consistency in mammary gland.
Preparation № 32. **Dermoid cyst of ovary.**
There is a cavity in the ovary. Its contents can be: fatty tissue, hairs, teeth. In the process of its growth it can malignize and lead to a cancer.