During the toxic liver dystrophy distinguish the following stages

During the first days with toxic liver dystrophy occurs:

What is happening with liver under toxic degeneration in stage of yellow atrophy?

What is happening with liver under toxic degeneration in stage of red atrophy?

Hepatitis - acute or chronic liver disease, which is characterized by:

Primary hepatitis develops under:

Secondary hepatitis accompanies a wide range of diseases, such as:

Acute hepatitis can be:

Exudative hepatitis divided into:

Chronic hepatitis is characterized by:

The active form of chronic hepatitis is characterized by:

The persistent form of chronic hepatitis is characterized by:

The cholestatic chronic hepatitis is characterized by:

Under viral hepatitis, the liver cells are damaged by the next causes:

There are so clinical and morphological forms of hepatitis, such as:

At its peak the cyclic (icteric) form of viral hepatitis is characterized by

Councilman’s corpuscles - is the formation of groups of hepatocytes due to coagulation necrosis and its can be:

Parenchymatous jaundice is resulting from:

Anicteric form of hepatitis is characterized by:

Liver under necrotic form of hepatitis is:

The cholestatic form manifests itself in prevailing cholestasis with the development of cholangitis and cholangiolitis on the basis:

The chronic form of viral hepatitis is represented by:

Active chronic hepatitis is characterized by:

The persistent form of chronic viral hepatitis is characterized by prevailing infiltration of:

At the time of acute alcoholic hepatitis the liver is:

Microscopically in acute alcoholic hepatitis appears:

Microscopically in acute alcoholic hepatitis found that:

Liver cirrhosis is a chronic diseases characterized by:

The pathomorphology of cirrhosis includes the following liver changes:

The liver under cirrhosis is:
The cirrhosis development is based on:

Due to enhanced regeneration preserved parenchyma cirrhosis formation:

The false particles of liver cirrhosis are characterized by:

The disturbance of blood circulation in the liver cirrhosis is increasing hypoxia, which leads to:

Primary biliary cirrhosis is the result:

The liver under the primary biliary cirrhosis is:

The liver under the primary biliary cirrhosis is increased, and its surface:

Secondary biliary cirrhosis is caused by:

Morphological characteristics of secondary biliary cirrhosis are:

Liver with secondary biliary cirrhosis:

In secondary biliary cirrhosis the liver is:

In patients with portal hypertension are dilated veins in:

The varicosity in portal hypertension accompanied by:

In the kidney under cirrhosis of the liver are signs:

At the time of acute cholecystitis the inflammation can be:

Acute cholecystitis is caused by an infection on the basis of:

Acute cholecystitis is complicated by:

The spreading of the suppurative process beyond the organ is complicated by:

Chronic cholecystitis morphologically manifests in:

When the quantity of biliary acids is insufficient:

For the formation of stones in the bile ducts required local conditions - it is:

According to I.V. Davydovskyi, the main morphologic signs of cholelithiasis are:

Luschke’s ducts are the channels that:

Cholelithiasis may be complicated by:

According to the macroscopic picture, liver cancer can be such as:

According to growth pattern, liver cancer can be such as:

According to the histogenesis, liver cancer can be such as: