

While histological examination of the womb mucous tunic were found sinuous glands, serrated and corkscrew-like, extended, stroma growings with cells proliferation. Your diagnose:

- + glandular hyperplasia of endometrium
- acute endometrium
- leiomyoma
- hydated mole
- placental polyp

On the ventral surface of the tongue a man with prosthetic appliance on the lower jaw dense grey plaque of irregular form with uneven surface and clear-cut borders. While histological examination of formation preserved structure of multi-layer plane epithelium is noticed, it is thickened at the expense of dogrose-like and basal layers, hyperkeratosis, akantosis; lymphomacrophagal infiltration of subjecting conjunctive tissue. Diagnose the disease:

- + leukoplakia
- erythroplakia
- papilloma
- carcinoma in situ
- condyloma

The right lung of the sick was extracted apropos of the swallowing, after it volume of the lung enlarged on 50%. What process developed in the left lung?

- + vicarial hypertrophy
- neurohumoral hypertrophy
- pseudohypertrophy
- work hypertrophy
- hypertrophic growing

To the woman with dysfunctional womb bleeding it was made diagnostic scraping out. Histologically in scrape numerous sinuous glands were found, gleams of some glands are cyst widened. Name the type of general pathologic process in endometrium.

- + ferriferous-cyst hyperplasia
- atrophy
- metaplasia
- displasia
- hyperthrophic growings

The sick with amputated lower extremity in the stump appeared painful nodules. While microscopical examination amputation neuromas were revealed. To what pathological process are these formations related?

- + pathological regeneration
- full reparative regeneration
- inflammation
- incomplete reparative regeneration
- metaplasia

The sick died of cardial insufficiency, in anamnesis there is pulmonectomy apropos of the right lung cyst. On the postmortal examination enlarged left lung was found. Name the pathological process in the left lung.

- + vicarial hypertrophy

- neurohumoral hypertrophy
- dysfunctional atrophy
- discircular atrophy
- neurotic atrophy

While postmortal examination of the woman's (69 years old) body, who suffered for a long time of essential heart hypertension, pathologist found that her both kidneys are dense, considerably reduced in size, the surface is small-grained. Such changes testify of:

- + atrophy because of blood supply deficiency
- atrophy because of pressure
- senile atrophy
- dysfunctional atrophy
- hypoplasia

In the biopsy material of bronchial tube mucous tunic of the man, who suffered of chronic bronchitis, areas of multi-layer plane not becoming horny epithelium were found. Diagnose pathological process in mucous tunic of bronchial tube

- + metaplasia
- atrophy
- hyperplasia
- displasia

After trauma of liver became the full renewal of structure and functions of liver. What kind of regeneration is this?

- + restitution
- incomplete regeneration
- pathological regeneration
- simple physiological regeneration
- substitution

The sick of chronic cystitis in the biopsy material of bladder mucous tunic with transitional epithelium areas of multi-layer plane not becoming horny epithelium were found. What process lies in the basis of the described changes in epithelium?

- + metaplasia
- dystrophy
- hyperplasia
- displasia
- hyperkeratosis

While examination of mouth cavity on the mucous tunic of the cheek dense spot of white colour 1cm in diameter is determined, which towers above the surface of mucous tunic. What pathological process is this?

- + leukoplakia
- erythroplakia
- carnification
- organization
- mucous swelling

To the pathomorphological department was sent a piece of tunic from the edge of chronic stomach ulcer. While histological examination in it was found: necrosis, granulation tissue, surplus development of fibrous conjunctive tissue and metaplasia of epithelium. What kind of compensatory-adaptable process is this?

- + pathological regeneration with disturbance of phases changing
- hypertrophy
- physiological regeneration
- reparative regeneration (substitution)
- reparative regeneration (restitution)

In the biopsy material of bronchial tube mucous tunic of the sick, 50 years old, who suffered for twenty years of chronic bronchitis, thinning of mucous tunic, cyst-like transformation of the mucous glands were found, there were also focuses of substitution of prismatic epithelium on the multi-layer plane epithelium. What of the heart pathological processes enumerated above is the most trustworthy?

- + metaplasia
- hyperplasia
- heterotrophy
- heteroplasia
- displasia

The sick, who suffered for a long time of chronic bronchitis, got the development of chronic heart insufficiency. On the postmortal examination in the lungs there is: emphysema and pulmonary sclerosis. What heart changes develop in such case?

- + hypertrophy of the right heart ventricle
- hypertrophy of the left heart ventricle
- hypertrophy of all heart ventricles
- diffusive cardiosclerosis
- myocardium atrophy

On the postmortal examination of the sick, 57 years old, which suffered of essential heart hypertension and died of heart decompensation, it was found an enlarged heart with expanded cavity (mass is 550g, thickness of wall is 2.5cm), microscopically cardiomyocytes are noticeably enlarged, with fatty degeneration and barrel-like nuclei. What of pathological processes enumerated above is the most trustworthy?

- + eccentric hypertrophy
- myocarditis
- concentric hypertrophy
- angiogenic cardiosclerosis
- cardiomyopathy

A sick child, 12 years old, who suffers of poliomyelitis, somatic muscles are weak, reduced in volume, skin is dry and pale, while morphological examination of the soft tissues biopsy material typical morphologic changes were revealed. Define the character of pathological process of the soft tissues.

- + atrophy
- hypertrophy
- hyperplasia
- metaplasia

- hyperplasia

The sick, who for a long time smoked too much, got coughing with excretions of viscous mucus, weakness after physical exercises, paleness of skin, during last 2 months he lost his weight on 12kg. while endoscopic examination of the bronchial tube biopsy material was given a diagnose: epidermoid cancer. Define the character of pathological process, which preceded the formation of swallowing.

- + metaplasia
- hypoplasia
- hyperplasia
- necrosis
- sclerosis

The sick, 65 years old, was operated in the urological department apropos of adenomatous hyperplasia of prostate gland. While operation it was found, that wall of bladder is thickened to 1cm. It can be explained by:

- + work hypertrophy
- vicarial hypertrophy
- hormone hypertrophy
- hormone hyperplasia
- protective hyperplasia

The sick, 72 years old, who suffered of pancreatic diabetes, was delivered to surgeon department with shin ulcer, which didn't close up for a long time. After 3 weeks of treatment while the ulcer examination its bottom looks soft, juicy, rosy with small-grained surface. What histological description corresponds to this process?

- + many thin-walled capillaries and proliferating cells
- extensive necrosis, accumulation of segmental leukocytes
- multi-layer, plane, becoming horny epithelium
- existence of fibroblasts and fascicles of collagenous fibres
- among mature fibrous tissue sharply widened vessels

The sick, 70 years old, was delivered to the thoracic department with the diagnose of lung abscess, with the symptoms of growing cordial insufficiency he died. On the postmortal examination it was found, that lymph nodes of mediastinum are enlarged, juicy, of rosy-red colour. Spleen is enlarged, slack, with rich scrap of pulp. By what can changes in spleen and lymph nodes be explained

- + protective hyperplasia
- compensatory hyperplasia
- hormone hyperplasia
- passive congestion
- purulent inflammation in lymph node and spleen

Ten years ago a male patient's right lung was removed because of a tumour, since then the capacity of his left lung has increased by 50 %. What process has developed in the left lung?

- + Vicarious hypertrophy
- Neurohumoral hypertrophy
- Vicarious hypertrophy
- Work hypertrophy

- Hypertrophic vegetations

An autopsy of a male patient, who died from hypertensive disease, revealed an enlarged heart weighing 600 g, with a thickened left ventricular wall up to 2 cm and a dilated cavity of the left ventricle. Name the kind of an adaptive reconstruction in the heart.

- Eccentric atrophy
- Concentric hypertrophy
- Vicarious hypertrophy
- + Eccentric hypertrophy
- Vicarious hypertrophy

A youth complains of thinning of the muscles and reduction in the volume of the shin that appeared after a fracture of the femur which did not heal for a long period of time and was not accompanied by any impairment of the nerves. What is the name for such an atrophy of muscles?

- Neurotic
- Caused by insufficient blood supply
- Atrophy owing to pressure
- + Dysfunctional
- Caused by physical factors

An autopsy of a male, who suffered from hypertensive disease for a long period of time, revealed a sharply enlarged heart weighing 800.0 g. Name the kind of compensatory hypertrophy of the heart.

- Vicarious
- Hypertrophic vegetations
- Vicarious
- Neurohumoral
- + Work

As a result of falling down, a small abrasion formed of the knee of a child and some time later it epithelialized completely without formation of any scar. What form of regeneration took place in this case?

- Physiological
- Substitution
- + Restitution
- Pathological
- Intracellular

A 74-year-old male died from chronic heart failure. On autopsy, an old postinfarction scar was found in the heart. A histological examination revealed a focus of fibrosis and hypertrophy of cardiomyocytes. What regeneration do the described changes manifest?

- Pathological
- Physiological
- + Substitution
- Restitution
- Intracellular

Following a traumatic injury of the liver, there was a complete restoration of its structure and functions with time. What is the name for such a kind of regeneration?

- + Restitution
- Substitution
- Pathological
- Physiological
- Intracellular

A 20-year-old male patient with a posttraumatic variceal dilation and thrombosis of the subcutaneous vein in the middle third part of the shin underwent its surgical removal. Histologically, an obstructive thrombus was found in the lumen of the vein with growing of a connective tissue into the thrombus from the side of the vascular wall. What process did the changes in the thrombus result from?

- + Organization
- Reconstruction
- Canalization
- Revascularization
- Repair

A male patient with chronic cystitis revealed, along with the transitional epithelium, foci of the stratified squamous one without keratinization in a biopsy of the mucosa of his bladder. What pathological process does it indicate?

- + Metaplasia
- Leukoplakia
- Hyperplasia
- Dysplasia
- Hyperkeratosis

A 30-year-old male patient, who 10 years before had undergone removal of his traumatized left kidney, against a background of good health revealed a twice-fold enlargement of the right kidney in comparison with the norm on prophylactic medical examination. Which of the listed processes was the most probable one in the kidney?

- Work hypertrophy
- + Vicarious hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- Neurohumoral hypertrophy
- Pseudohypertrophy

A microscopic examination of a myocardium revealed postinfarction transmural cardiosclerosis surrounded by enlarged cardiomyocytes with large hyperchromatic nuclei rich in DNA. Which of the listed morphological processes in the cardiomyocytes was the most probable?

- Physiological regeneration
- Complete reparative regeneration
- + Regenerative hypertrophy
- Pathological regeneration
- Work hypertrophy

An autopsy of a 75-year-old male patient, who suffered from a prostatic adenoma and died of renal insufficiency, revealed enlarged kidneys; on section, there was an atrophy of the parenchyma and a lot of thin-walled cavities filled with urine. Which of the listed kinds of an atrophy in the kidney was the most probable?

- Caused by physical factors
- Dysfunctional
- + Caused by pressure
- Neurotic
- Caused by insufficiency of blood circulation

In a postoperative wound of a 10-year-old child, who was operated for acute appendicitis; 2-3 days later appeared some granulation tissue and on the 10th day a small thin scar was formed. Name the kind of healing.

- Simple
- Under a crust
- + By first intention
- By second intention

An X-ray film of a male patient, who underwent an operation of bone fragment repositioning after a fracture of his elbow bone with displacement, one month after the surgical intervention revealed a cartilaginous callus. Name the kind of regeneration of the bone tissue.

- + Secondary osseous consolidation
- Primary osseous consolidation
- Connective-tissue callosity
- Preceding callus
- Final callus

A histological examination of a scrape from the mucous membrane of the uterus was made in a 50-year-old female patient who complained of a disorder in the ovarimenstrual cycle manifested by irregular significant haemorrhages. A cystoglandular hyperplasia of the endometrium was diagnosed. Name the kind of the pathological process in the endometrium.

- + Neurohumoral hyperplasia
- Hypertrophic vegetation
- Vicarious hypertrophy
- Regenerative hypertrophy
- Vicarious hypertrophy

A biopsy of a bronchus of a 50-year-old male patient, who suffered from chronic bronchitis for 20 years, revealed foci of substitution of the stratified squamous epithelium for the columnar one. Which of the pathological processes listed below took place?

- Hyperplasia
- + Metaplasia
- Heterotopia
- Heteroplasia
- Dysplasia

For examination, a scrape from the mucous coat of the uterus of a 45-year-old woman suffering from dysfunctional uterine bleedings was sent. Histologically, an increased number of endometrial glands and their intensified branching with a cyst-like dilation of the lumens were found. Which of the pathological processes listed below was the most probable?

- Hypertrophy
- + Hyperplasia

- Metaplasia
- Dysplasia
- Aplasia

An autopsy of a 57-year-old male patient, who suffered from hypertensive disease and died of cardiac decompensation, revealed an enlarged heart with dilated cavities. Microscopically, the cardiomyocytes were significantly enlarged and had fatty degeneration with hyperchromatic barrel-like nuclei. Which of the listed morphological processes in the heart was the most probable?

- + Eccentric hypertrophy
- Hypertrophic vegetations
- Brown atrophy
- Concentric hypertrophy
- Vicarious hypertrophy

At the person with the tumour of anterior lobe of hypophysis as a result of the increased secretion of corticotropin develops the hypertrophy of adrenal cortex. How is called such kind of the hypertrophy?

- + Correlative
- Regenerative
- Vicarial
- Work

At the histological research of biopsy of the wall of bronchus is discovered that monolayer ciliated epithelium is replaced with multilayer plane epithelium. What kind of general pathological process did the doctor diagnose?

- + Metaplasia
- Regeneration
- Hypertrophy
- Organization
- Hyperplasia

A child of 3 years old was wearing a plaster cast of a right hip joint during 6 month in connection with tuberculous coxitis. After unbandaging, is defined, that a measurement round the left hip is in 7cm larger, than a right one. In this case the question is about:

- + dysfunctional atrophy
- pressure atrophy
- neurotic atrophy at denervation
- atrophy, caused by circulatory insufficiency
- hypoplasia

At the postmortem dissection of a man with a clinical diagnosis of cancer of the stomach is marked, that a hypodermic-fatty layer is of orange colour, its thickness on the front abdominal wall is 0,3cm. The macroscopic picture is corresponds to:

- + panatrophly
- norm
- hormonal atrophy
- adipose degeneration
- adiponecrosis

At adenoma of prostate gland, narrowing the urethra, a thickening of the wall of urinary bladder is noticed. What kind of hypertrophy is this?

- + Work hypertrophy
- Vicarious hypertrophy
- Restoratory hypertrophy
- Displasia

A patient with diabetes mellitus was performed a lancing of abscess in the nuchal region. A wound healing protracted during one and a half month, the pyogenic content constantly effused out of wound. After the wound healing has formed a cicatrix on its place. What kind of wound healing was in this case?

- + Secondary wound healing
- Cuticularization
- Primary wound healing
- Mixed wound healing

?

A child of 5 months old died of pneumonia. While macroscopic examination it was found an oblique slant of palpebral fissures, falling back dorsum of nose, high disposition of palate, low disposition of small auricle, and while autopsy – heart and great vessels development defect. While genetic examination it was found a trisomy behind the 21st pair of autochromosome. Which of the following diagnosis is the most trustworthy?

- + Down's disease;
- Patau's syndrome;
- Turner's syndrome;
- Edwards' syndrome.

?

While examining a tissue sampling of the sick who suffered of allergic angitis it was found: side of the vessels is thickened, homogeneous coloured yellow by picrofucsin. What pathological process developed in the side of the vessels?

- + fibrinogenous swelling
- amiloidosis
- mucous swelling
- hyalinosis
- lipoidosis

?

While examining an extracted stomach the doctor found out in the antral section on the lesser curvature of stomach a deep defect, which reached muscular layer, 1.5cm in diameter, rounded, with even edges, on the floor of the defect semi-transparent dense area is determined, which looked like hyaline gristle. What process developed in they stomach on the floor of the defect?

- + local hyalinosis
- amiloidosis
- mucous swelling
- fibrinogenous swelling
- general hyalinosis

?

While external examination of the newborn evident changes of all coverlets were found. The skin is dry, dull, with uneven surface and with they presence of grey exfoliating plates. With what kind of dystrophy are these changes connected?

- + keratinization
- hydropic
- hyaline
- fibrinogenous swelling
- mucous swelling

?

The sick who suffered of tuberculosis. In the biopsy material, while histological study, in the focus of caseous necrosis small rambling kernels of chromatin were revealed. What caused the following changes?

- + karyorrhesis
- carrhyolysis
- nuclei piknosis
- mitotic activity of nucleus
- apoptosis

?

The sick in the phlegm and biopsy material of the lungs had cells with intracellular brown granules, which gave positive reaction on the iron. Development of what process serves the presence of brown granules in cytoplasm?

- + phagocytosis
 - macropynocytosis
 - micropynocytosis
 - apoptosis
 - resorption
- ?

Woman, 36 years old, who suffered of diphtheria, died of acute impaired cardial function. On postmortem examination heart cavities are dilated, heart muscle is dull, with yellowish areas on the incision. What process is revealed in cardiac hystiocyte?

- + fatty degeneration
 - carbohydrate degeneration
 - ballooning degeneration
 - hyaline degeneration
 - hydropic degeneration
- ?

A man suffered of pancreatic diabetes for 15years, died of cerebral haemorrhage. On the postmortal examination kidneys are reduced in size, surface is small-granuled. Tubules epithelium of distal segment is high, with light foamy cytoplasm, while colouring carmine Best и ШИК-реакции is of ruby colour. Changes in epithelium are determined by presence of:

- + glycogen
 - lipid
 - hyalin
 - protein
 - amyloid
- ?

While electronic-microscopical examination of liver biopsy material it is found that between numerous mitochondrium there is a large number of plane cisterns and vesicles with secretory granules, walls of which are made of membranes. Hyperplasia of what composing ultrastructure is it?

- + Golgi apparatus
 - pinocytic vesicles
 - endoplasmatic reticulum
 - lysosome
 - microtubules
- ?

The woman, 45 years old, died of chronic alcoholic intoxication. On the autopsy it was found, that the liver is sharply enlarged, yellowish and paste-like in form. Microscopically in cytoplasm of hepatocytes, while colouring by hematoxylin and eosin, different in size optically empty vacuoles were revealed. What kind of degeneration is it?

- + parenchymatous fatty degeneration
 - carbohydrate parenchymatous degeneration
 - hyaline degeneration
 - mesenchimal degeneration
 - hydropic degeneration
- ?

While ultrastructural study of biopsy material it is ascertained, that in cytoplasm of macrophage, which is a part of inflammation infiltration, appears to be considerable increase of lisosom number. Evidence of what is it?

- + phagocytosis activation
 - proliferative cell activity
 - slowing-down of phagocytosis
 - apoptosis activation
 - slowing-down of apoptosis
- ?

Severe intoxication of woman, determined by sepsis, was the direct cause of her death. On the postmortal examination the "tiger heart" was found. Microscopically in cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes lipids were detected. What morphogenetic mechanism of development does mainly underlie in this dystrophy?

- + decomposition
 - infiltration
 - transformation
 - perverted synthesis
- ?

The girl of 18 years old got a sharp pain while swallowing, lymphadenopathy of the neck, rise in temperature till 39 degrees. On the mucous tunic of the tonsils there are white-yellow pellicles, which are difficult to come off, with defect formation. The condition was progressively becoming worse. The sick died on the eighth day of the illness, with increasing effects of impaired cardiac function. What histological changes in cardiomyocytes most likely will be revealed?

- + fatty degeneration
 - hydropic degeneration
 - hyaline degeneration
 - ballooning degeneration
 - mucous degeneration
- ?

A man, 45 years old died of sudden cardiac arrest. Symmetric type of obesity of the 3rd degree, wall rupture of the right ventricle of heart with hemopericardium were found; there are surplus fat depositions under the epicardium. Microscopically: adipose tissue from epicardium extends to myocardosis with atrophy of muscle fibers. What process is the most probable?

- + fatty heart
 - fatty miocardosis
 - acute myocardium infection
 - ischemic heart disease
 - essential hypertension
- ?

A man, 45 years old, died of sudden cardiac arrest. Symmetric type of obesity of the 3rd type, breach of wall of the right ventricle of heart with homopericardium was found; there was surplus fat accumulation under the epicardium. Microscopically: fatty tissue from epicardium penetrated to the myocardosis with atrophy of muscle fibers. Point, what of the pathological processes named above is the most trustworthy?

- + ordinary heart obesity
- fatty degeneration of myocardosis
- ischemic heart disease
- essential hypertension
- acute myocardium infarction

?

The sick of stomach cancer with lots of metastases died of cancer cachexy. Define typical changes of the heart, which were found on the postmortal examination:

- + brown atrophy of myocardium
- amyloidal megalocardia
- dilated cardiomyopathy
- "tiger heart"

?

The sick S. suffered of chronic alcoholism and cirrhosis. Profuse hemorrhage developed from varicose veins of gullet, as the result patient died. On the autopsy liver is small-hilly, reduced in size, dense and yellowish. While histological examination of cryostatic liver sections (coloured by hematoxylin and eosin) in hepatocytes can be seen large optically hollow vacuoles, in which there is a substance coloured in black while using osmium acid.

Optically hollow vacuoles of hepatocytes are:

- + large dropsical fatty degeneration
- pseudo vacuoles of hyaloplasm
- alcohol hyaline (Mallory corpuscles)
- vacuole and hydropic degeneration
- inclusions of hyaline

?

While postmortal examination of an elderly man's corps a little reduced spleen of pale – rosy colour was found. While microscopical examination follicles are reduced, wall of arterioles and trabecules are thickened and are presented by homogeneous eosinophilic ШИК-ПОЗИТИВНЫМИ masses. While additional colouring by jod-grun masses are coloured in green. Such changes testify of existence of:

- + hyalinosis
- amyloidosis
- mucous swelling
- fibrinous swelling
- sclerosis (fibrosis)

?

The sick died of cardiopulmonary insufficiency. On the postmortal examination sharply enlarged anemic paste-like yellow liver was found. While colouring with hematoxylin and eosin different in size vacuoles in cytoplasm of hepatocytes were found. What degeneration is this?

- + parenchymale degeneration
- carbohydrate parenchymale
- hyaline
- mesenchimal
- hydropic

?

On the postmortal examination of the man's (62 years old) body, which died with symptoms of progressing cardiac insufficiency, enlarged heart was found. Heart is slack, heart chambers are stretched, myocardium on the section is dull, yellow. From the side of endocardium yellow-white banding, strongly pronounced in papillary muscles can be noticed. What pathological process is the most probable?

- + fatty myocardium degeneration
- fatty heart
- dilated cardiomyopathy
- myomalacia
- cardiosclerosis

?

While postmortal examination of the woman's corps, which died with the symptoms of impaired cardiac function, heart is enlarged, slack, myocardium is loamy-yellow, dull; from the side of endocardium one can see yellow-white banding (tiger heart). Microscopically: in groups of cardiomyocytes there is no transversal banding, in cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes there are small drops, which are coloured by Sudan-IV in black. Your diagnose?

+ fatty myocardium degeneration

- cardiosclerosis
- rheumatic myocarditis
- fatty heart
- myomalacia

?

The sick had had peritonitis 10 years before death. On the postmortal examination liver and spleen capsules here and there are sharply thickened, dense and semi-transparent. It is probably:

+ hyalinoses

- necrosis
- mucous swelling
- fibrinogenous swelling
- amyloidosis

?

The child got the diagnose of faucial diphtheria in clinic. He died of acute impaired cardiac function. On the postmortal examination it was found that heart cavity is dilated in diameter. Heart muscle is dull, slack, many-coloured with yellow areas on the section. In cytoplasm of some cardiomyocytes with cytoplasm preserved there are small vacuoles. On the frozen sections vacuoles are coloured by Sudan III in orange. What kind of degeneration is revealed in cardiomyocytes?

+ fatty

- carbohydrate
- hyaline
- hydropic

?

The dead who died of chronic impaired cardiac function on the postmortal examination "tiger heart" was found. From the side of endocardium one can see yellowish-white banding, myocardium is dull, loamy-yellow. What process determined this pathology?

+ parenchymatous fatty degeneration

- carbohydrate degeneration
- hyaline degeneration
- amyloidosis

?

A man, 70 years old, entered the hospital with pain in small joints of arms and legs. Joints are misshapen and painful. Higher level of uric acid salts in blood and urine was found. What dysmetabolism is it?

+ nucleoprotein

- calcium
- chromoproteids
- lipoproteids
- potassium

?

While postmortal examination of the man, 49 years old, which came to the hospital with symptoms of hepatotropic intoxication and then suddenly died; liver is enlarged, slack, of yellow-brown colour; on the surface of liver section and knife blade one can see drops of fat. Microscopically hepatocytes along the periphery of classic liver lobules are found, which contain many small drops, filling cytoplasm and moving nucleus away to the periphery. What process is most probable in the liver?

- + fatty liver degeneration
- cerebroside lipoidosis (Gaucher's disease)
- infantile type of cerebral sphingolipidosis (Tay-Sachs disease)
- generalized gangliosidosis (Normann-Landau disease)

?

On the postmortal examination of the sick, which suffered during his lifetime of leucosis and died of growing chronic anemia, heart is enlarged, heart muscle on the section is dull, pale-grey, under endocardium yellow spots and stripes can be seen. What pathological process developed in the heart?

- + parenchymatous fatty degeneration
- vacuole degeneration
- hyaline degeneration
- mesenchymal fatty degeneration
- work hypertrophy

?

On the postmortal examination of the corpse on the grounds of typical microscopic changes parenchymatous fatty degeneration of heart myocardium was diagnosed. What is the figurative name of the heart in case of this degeneration?

- + tiger heart
- bovine heart
- hairy heart
- stone heart
- cor pulmonale

?

On the autopsy of the woman, which suffered of chronic dysentery in the strom and parenchyma of myocardium, kidneys, in the mucous tunic of the stomach, in the conjunctive tissue of the lungs purple amorphous sediments, positive by the Koss' reaction, is determined. What pathological process developed in the viscera of the sick?

- + metastatic calcification
- dystrophic calcification
- metabolic calcification
- amiloidosis
- hyalinosi

?

The sick suffered of the bipartite involvement of the adrenal glands. Dark brown staining of coverlet appeared, during the histochemical study of the skin Perl's reaction is negative. What pigment caused the change of skin colour?

- + melanin
- hemosiderin
- porphyrin
- lipofuscin
- biliverdin

?

An emaciated sick, who died of the gullet cancer, atrophy of the liver, heart, disappearance of fatty tissue had, found on the postmortem examination. At the same time in cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes, while histological examination of putrid material, there are, not far from nuclei, sediments of brown-yellow granules and blocks, which do not give positive Perl's reaction. What substance is it?

- + lipofuscin
- melanin
- hemosiderin
- ferrugin
- homomelanin

?

While postmortal examination of a man, 55 years old, who suffered of chronic form of tropical malaria for last 8 years, it was found that brain's grey matter and spleen are of scaly-grey colour. What pigment determined such colouring?

- + malarial pigment
- hematoporphyrin
- lipofuscin
- melanin
- hemosiderin

?

A man suffered inter vivos of multiple bronchiectasis, pulmonary fibrosis with pronounced symptoms of cachexy, on the postmortal examination heart is reduced; sides became thinner, of slack consistence, on the section tissue is of brown colour. The deposition of what pigment is observed in myocardium?

- + lipofuscin
- hemosiderin
- hematoidin
- ceroid
- lipochromes

?

In the piece of skin, 1x2 cm, which was delivered for histological examination, a new growth of brown colour 0,5cm in diameter, was found. Microscopically the growth consists of nevus cells in the form of bands and nests, which are situated in the corium, with brown pigment in cytoplasm, which gives the negative Perl's reaction. What pigment is the most likely to be?

- + melanin
- hematoidin
- hemosiderin
- bilirubin
- malaria pigment

?

A man 34 years old, with adrenal gland tuberculosis skin on the postmortal examination is of grey-brown colour, blood arterial pressure (inter vivos) was lowered, adynamy and reduction of the level of 17-oxycortroids in urine and blood plasma were observed. Disturbance of what pigment determined symptoms the sick had?

- + melanin
- bilirubin
- lipofuscin
- lipochrome
- malaria pigment

?

A patient had had syphilis many years ago, which he didn't treated. While operation surgeon in the lower edge of liver saw clear-cut, pale-yellow slack area and resected it. While microscopical examination pathologist saw, that this are is presented by dryish unstructured paste-like yellow-white mass. He decided it is:

- + caseous necrosis
- infarction
- wax-like necrosis
- fibrinous necrosis
- steatonecrosis

?

The sick of subacute septic endocarditis while examination the doctor noticed general paleness and icteriousness of scleras and visible mucous tunics. In blood it was found an increased level of indirect bilirubin. Yellow skin, sclera and mucous tunic colouration is the manifestation of:

- + adrenal jaundice
- fatty degeneration
- hemosiderosis
- hepatic jaundice
- subhepatic jaundice

?

In the mucus of the sick with mitral heart insufficiency cells with brown pigment were found. Perl's reaction is positive. What pigment is this?

- + hemosiderin
- hematoidin
- melanin
- porphyrin
- bilirubin

?

On the post mortal examination of the sick, 65 years old, which died of chronic impaired cardiac function in the result of rheumatic heart disease; lungs are brown, enlarged, and dense. How are such lungs changes called?

+ brown lungs induration

- nutmeg lungs
- honeycomb lungs
- chronic bronchitis
- chronic emphysema

?

The sick suffered of malaria. While post mortal examination there are: pronounced icteritiousness of skin, sclera and mucous tunics. Spleen is enlarged, of flaky-grey colour. Flaky grey colour of spleen is determined by:

+ malaria pigment

- hemosiderin
- lipofuscin
- melanin
- hemoporphyrin

?

On the postmortal examination of the man, who died of chroniosepsis atrophy of skeletal muscles and brown atrophy of liver myocardium were revealed. Exchange violation of what pigment had the dead?

+ lipofuscin

- lipochrome
- hemosiderin
- malaria pigment
- melanin

?

A man suffered of hemoblastosis for a long time. On the postmortal examination it was revealed that marrow, spleen, liver, glands are brown. Histochemical reaction of Pearls was made. It was determined, that reticular endothelial elements of these organs contain dark blue granules. What pigment was found using this reaction?

+ hemosiderin

- bilirubin
- hematin
- hematoidin
- hematoporphyrin

?

The sick had an acute stomach ulcer, which complicated by stomach hemorrhage. Vomit masses are of dark brown colour, which are described as "coffee-grounds vomiting". Existence of what pigment in vomiting determined such coloration?

+ muriatic hematin

- haemoglobin
- bilirubin
- malaria pigment
- iron sulphide

?

By the sick, which suffered of secondary syphilis, focuses of skin depigmentation in upper part of back appeared. Name the pathological process in skin.

+ leukoderma

- metaplasia
- leukoplakia

- dysplasia
- parakeratosis
- ?

By the sick of stomach ulcer with hemorrhage while endoscopy in the stomach a liquid of coffee-grounds colour was found. What pigment determined such colour of stomach contents?

+ muriatic hematin

- hemosiderin
- bilirubin
- ferritin
- porphyrin

?

A woman, who was brought to the hospital after a bite of Levantine viper (poisonous snake) intravascular hemolysis is sharply pronounced. On the postmortal examination spleen, marrow and glands had brown coloration. While microscopical examination in cytoplasm of macrophages it was found plenty of brown pigment. What pigment accumulated in tissues?

+ hemosiderin

- hematoidin
- hematin
- lipofuscin
- bilirubin

?

On the postmortal examination of woman's corps, 63 years old, who suffered of rheumatism and combined mitral disease, cusps of mitral valve are sharply thickened, adnated, of rocky thickness, while dissection crunch is evident. What pathological process determined rocky thickness?

+ dystrophic calcification

- metastatic calcification
- metabolic calcification
- fibrinoidosis
- amyloidosis

?

The sick with insufficiency of mitral valve coughing, got phlegm of rusty colour. What pigment determined such colour of phlegm?

+ hemosiderin

- melanin
- haemoglobin
- malaria pigment
- sulfur iron

?

In case of typhoid necrotic aggregated glands of small intestine are coloured in yellow-brown colour. What pigment impregnates necrotic tissue?

+ bilirubin

- haemoglobin
- lipofuscin
- indole
- melanin

?

?

While corps examination it was noticed: turbid cornea, dry skin integument with yellow-brownish spots of parchment-like look. Indicate the kind of postmortal changes.

- + putrid drying out
- redistribution of blood;
- livores mortis;
- putrid stiffness
- putrid cooling off

?

A man, 60 years old, who suffered of pancreatic diabetes for a long time, consulted the surgeon. The tissues of the right foot were black, dense, with clear edges. What diagnosed the surgeon?

- + dry gangrene
- humid gangrene
- gas gangrene
- bedsore
- trophic ulcer

?

While electronical-microscopical examination of salivary gland fragments of the cell, surrounded by membrane and consisting condensed particles of nucleus substance and single organelles, were found; inflammatory reaction directly near these cells was not observed. Name the described process.

- + apoptosis
- karyorrhexis
- coagulation necrosis
- karyorpicnosis
- karyorlisis

?

The girl, 6 years old had had measles. The doctor, while examining, in the soft tissues of cheeks found indistinctly delimited, edematic, red-black areas. Name the measles complications:

- + humid gangrene
- dry gangrene
- gas gangrene
- bedsore
- trophic ulcer

?

While corps-examination of the woman who died of metastatic spread of mucous cystadenocarcinoma and for a long time had forced position in bed, large areas of skin and liable soft tissues of sacral region necrosis were found. Diagnose the form of necrosis.

- + bedsore
- infarction
- sequestration
- caseous necrosis
- Zenker's necrosis

?

The child had had measles. While examination in soft tissues of cheeks and perineum indistinctly delimited, dropsical, of red-black colour areas, which are slightly fluctuating, are found. What complication has the child?

- + humid gangrene
- dry gangrene
- gas gangrene
- bedsore
- trophic ulcer

?

While examination of the newborn the defect in the area of hard palate in the form of cavity is developed. Due to what process is it developed?

- + abnormality of apoptosis
- atrophy
- necrosis
- dystrophy
- inflammation

?

While electronic-microscopical examination of the cell it was found that she died of necrosis, but not of apoptosis, because for necrosis it is typical:

- + diffuse localization of chromatin in the cell
- phagocytosis of apoptosis bodies
- no inflammatory reaction
- preservation of organella integrity
- splitting of DNA

?

The sick, 70 years old, with atherosclerosis, felt pain in the left foot. The sick did not consult the doctor. While checking-up the foot is enlarged, tissues are slack, of black colour, macerated. Demarcation zone is not evident. Diagnose the pathological process:

- + humid gangrene
- mummification
- coagulation necrosis
- sequestration

?

An examiner while microscopical and electronic-microscopical examination of liver paid attention that some separately situated cells disintegrated in small fragments, surrounded by membrane. In some of them there are organelles, others include fragments of disintegrated nucleus. There is no inflammatory reaction around. He thought that such changes are the manifestation of:

- + apoptosis
- atrophy
- necrosis
- hypoplasia
- degeneration

?

On the postmortal a man, 70 years old, who suffered of atherosclerosis, it was found that in subcortical zone of the left hemisphere there is an area of irregular form 6x5cm in size, slack, unstructured, grey, with outlining cavity in the centre. About what outcome of the process testify such changes in cerebral?

- + aseptic resorption
- organization
- septic disintegration
- encapsulation
- petrification

?

A woman, 50 years old, who suffered of essential heart hypertension, developed a long paroxysm of pain in the chest, on the EKG infarction of myocardium was diagnosed. The sick died. On the postmortal examination the doctor noticed slack consistence, uneven blood volume of myocardium, and histologically and histochemically found disappearance of glycogen granules, reduction of oxidizing-restorative ferments. What stage of infarction is it?

- + ischemic
- necrotic
- organization
- repeated
- acute recurrent

?

While postmortal examination in the upper lobule of the right lung large wedge-shaped area of dark-red dense tissue was found. While histological examination there was found a necrosis of alveoli's walls, gleam of alveoli is densely filled by erythrocytes. What process developed in lungs?

- + hemorrhagic pulmonary infarction
- lungs carnification
- lungs gangrene
- hemorrhage in lung
- pulmonary collapse

?

On the postmortal examination of the dead, 48 years old, lumen obturation of medial cerebral artery by thrombus was found. In parietotemporal of left cerebral hemisphere there is a focus of pappy grey consistence. Most probably it is:

- + infarction
- sequestration
- gangrene
- caseous necrosis
- fibrinoid necrosis

?

A man, 38 years old, suddenly died, on the post mortal examination in the posterior wall of heart left ventricle there was myocardial infarction. What most probable changes in myocardiocytes building can be seen microscopically in the nidus of infarction?

- + carrhyolysis
- fatty degeneration
- carbohydrate degeneration
- calcification
- albuminous degeneration

?

While post mortal examination of the dead, who died of typhoid, it was found that the muscles of front abdominal wall and hip are dense, friable, whitish-yellow, look like stearic candle. Change described in the muscles is the demonstration of:

- + Zenker's necrosis
- fibrinoid necrosis
- caseous necrosis
- colliquative necrosis

?

The sick suffered of intermittent claudication for a long time; tissues of toes are dry and black, look like mummy. On the short haul from black area there is two-coloured line (black colour is adjacent to practically unchanged tissues, and white-yellow colour – to changed one). What kind of necrosis has the sick?

- + gangrene
- infarction
- sequestration
- bedsore
- maceration

?

The sick, 77 years old, with incarcerated inguinal hernia while laparotomy intestine wall is of cyanotic colour, overblown, dropsical, covered with fibrin threads, peristalsis is not auscultated. What pathological process developed in intestine wall in the result of parietal inguinal hernia?

- + humid gangrene
- dry gangrene
- coagulation necrosis
- colliquative necrosis
- bedsore

?

While microscopical examination of liver tissue it was revealed that some cells disintegrated into small fragments with separate organelles and remains of nucleus, encircled by membrane. There is no inflammatory reaction. Choose the pathological process to which changes described are typical:

- + apoptosis
- necrosis
- karyorrhexis
- plasmolysis
- plasmorhexis

?

The bed-patient had insufficiency of blood circulation, he became immobile after having had a stroke. His skin and soft tissues above the sacrum became black and swollen, after epidermis rejection in black tissues ulcers opened. What process developed?

- + bedsores
- dry gangrene
- phlegmon
- infarction
- abscess

?

While postmortal examination it was found, that the dead had a thrombosis of the left medial cerebral artery and a big focus of grey tissues softening of the left brain hemisphere. What pathological process developed in the brain?

- + ischemic infarction
- coagulation necrosis
- abscess
- humid gangrene
- sequestration

?

On the postmortal examination, 57 years, who died of typhus, it was revealed that muscles of front abdominal wall and of hips are dense, of white-yellow colour, look like stearic candle. Demonstration of what pathological process are these muscle changes?

- Zenker's necrosis
- apoptosis
- fibrinoid necrosis
- colliquative necrosis
- caseous necrosis

?

The sick suffered of pancreatic diabetes. Sharp pain in the right foot appeared. While examination big toe is black, foot tissues are dropsical, there are areas of epidermis exfoliation, secretion with odor nuisance. What clinicopathologic form of necrosis had the sick?

- humid gangrene
- bedsore
- sequestration
- dry gangrene
- infarction

?

The sick, 70 years old, was operated apropos of acute abdomen. While operation about 80cm of ileum of black colour was revealed; peritoneum is dull, gleam of upper mesenteric artery is obturated by thrombus. What process developed in the intestine?

- gangrene
- bedsore
- белый инфаркт
- white infarction with hemorrhagic crown
- coagulation necrosis

?

On the postmortal examination of the dead in the subcortical nucleus of the right brain hemisphere one can see a cavity of irregular form 5x35cm, filled with red grumes and mouldered tissue of brain. Name the pathology, which developed in the brain:

- + haematoma
- hemorrhage impregnation
- ischemic infarction
- cyst
- abscess

?

The sick suffered of cirrhosis. After the excision from the abdominal cavity 10liters of ascetic fluid, collapse and hyperemia of peritoneum developed. Determine the type of arterial hyperemia of peritoneum.

- + hyperemia after anemia
- inflammatory hyperemia
- vacate hyperemia
- collateral hyperemia
- hyperemia in the result of blood shunting

?

While postmortal examination of the dead, who suffered of essential hypertension, in the substance of cerebral it was found a cavity, walls of which are of rusty colour. What preceded the appearance of such changes?

- + haematoma
- diapedetic hemorrhages
- ischemic infarction
- plasmorrhagin
- abscess

?

The sick, who suffered for a long time of rheumatism, stenosis of left antrioventricular opening was found, death became as a result of cardiopulmonary decompensation. On the postmortal examination brown lungs induration was found. Name by what circulation of blood disturbance such changes in lungs appear?

- + chronic insufficiency of heart left ventricle
- chronic insufficiency of heart right ventricle
- acute insufficiency of heart left ventricle
- acute insufficiency of heart right ventricle
- portal hypertension

?

The sick, who suffered of ischemic heart disease and had had repeated myocardium infarction, died by the phenomenon of progressive impaired cardial function. On the postmortal examination enlarged dense spleen was found, of dark red colour on the section. While microscopical examination of the organ sclerosis of pulp and atrophy of follicles were revealed.

- + cyanotic induration of spleen
- sago spleen
- lardaceous spleen
- purple spleen
- septic splenitis

?

The sick, 70 years old, who suffered of pancreatic diabetes and had had infarction of myocardium, died with the phenomena of progressive impaired cardial function. On the postmortal examination spleen and kidneys cyanotic induration, brown lungs induration and nutmeg liver were revealed. What kind of circulation of blood disturbance determined viscera changes?

- + general chronic venous hyperemia
- general acute venous hyperemia
- general arterial hyperemia after anemia

- arterial ischemia in the result of blood redistribution
 - local chronic venous hyperemia
- ?

On the postmortal examination in the occipital zone of cerebrum a cavity 2,5x1,5cm, filled with the transparent liquid, with smooth brownish walls, was found. What process developed in the cerebral?

- + cyst on the place of hemorrhage
 - grey encephalomalacia
 - brain abscess
 - heart of cerebrum development
 - cyst on the place of grey encephalomalacia
- ?

A man suffered inter vivos of mitral stenosis. While postmortal examination dense lungs of brown colour were found. What pathological process is it?

- + hemosiderosis
 - hemochromatosis
 - jaundice
 - iron storage disease
 - lipofuscinosis
- ?

On the postmortal examination of the dead it was revealed, that liver is increased, dense, edges are orbled, on the section tissue is yellow-brownish with dark brown spots and stripes, which remains of nutmeg pattern. What pathological process is the basis of such liver changes?

- + chronic venous plethora
 - octpoe venous plethora
 - arterial plethora
 - arterial anemia
 - chronic hemorrhage
- ?

The sick, 46 years old suffered of rheumatic heart disease – stenosis of the left atrioventricular opening. Short breath after not many physical exercises, heart beating, cyanosis of the lips, rales in the lower lobules of lungs, edemas on the lower extremities can be noticed. What histological changes will be characteristic for the liver?

- + hepatocytes necrosis in the centre of lobule, fatty degeneration on the periphery
 - hepatocytes necrosis in the centre of lobule, hyaline degeneration on the periphery
 - hepatocytes necrosis in the centre of lobule, hydropic degeneration on the periphery
 - fatty degeneration of hepatocytes in the centre of lobule, necrosis on the periphery.
 - hydropic degeneration of hepatocytes in the centre of lobule, necrosis on the periphery.
- ?

The sick, 44 years old with myocardium infarction died of left ventricle insufficiency. While postmortal examination it was found: emphysema, hemorrhages with small focuses in serous and mucous tunics. Microscopically: dystrophic and necrobiotic epithelium changes of proximal tubules of kidneys, in the liver there are centrolobular hemorrhages and focuses of necrosis. What kind of circulation of blood disturbance is the most trustworthy?

- + acute general venous plethora
 - arterial hyperemia
 - chronic general venous plethora
 - acute anemia
 - chronic anemia
- ?

While postmortal examination of the dead man, 73 ears old, which suffered for a long time of ischemic heart disease with heart insufficiency it was found nutmeg liver, brown lungs induration, cyanotic kidneys and liver induration. Point, what type of circulation of blood disturbance is the most trustworthy?

- + chronic general venous plethora
- arterial hyperemia
- acute general venous plethora

- acute anemia
- chronic anemia
- ?

After having had a hemorrhage stroke the sick began to suffer of brain cyst. Two years later he died of postinfluenzal pneumonia. On the corps section in brain it was found a cyst with walls of light-rusty colour, Perl's reaction is positive. What process is the most trustworthy in the cyst wall?

- + local hemosiderosis
- общий hemosiderosis
- local iron storage disease
- bilirubin infiltration
- primary hemochromatosis
- ?

The sick, who died of rapid cardiac arrest, had had symmetric type of obesity of the 3d degree, rupture of right ventricle wall by hemopericardium; under epicardium there is an excessive fat accumulation. Microscopically: fat tissue from epicardium penetrates into myocardium with atrophy of muscle fibers. Point, what pathological process is the most trustworthy?

- + ordinary heart obesity
- fatty degeneration of myocardium
- ischemic heart disease
- essential heart hypertension
- acute myocardium infarction
- ?

The sick of declining years got an acute stroke with state of coma and fatal outcome. While postmortal examination in the right cerebral hemisphere it was found a large cavity, fool of blood. What pathological process was found in the cerebral?

- + haematoma
- hemorrhage seepage
- cerebral infarction
- diapedetic hemorrhage
- cerebral tumour
- ?

The sick with the humerus fracture was applied by plaster. Two hours later hand and visible part of forearm became cyanotic, cold and dropsical. What circulation of blood disturbance had happened?

- + local venous plethora
- local arterial plethora
- local anemia
- stasis
- thrombosis
- ?

The sick, 24 years old, suffered of rheumatism from childhood, mitral stenocosis was diagnosed clinically. During last years episodes of cardiovascular collapse were often happening, almost permanent coughing with rusty phlegm. Name probable changes in lungs:

- + brown lungs thickening
- emphysema of lungs
- pulmonary collapse
- pulmonary fibrosis
- bronchiectasis
- ?

The sick, whom 10liters of ascetic liquid from abdominal cavity quickly removed, suddenly lost consciousness. What was the reason of this phenomenon?

- + cerebral anemia
- thrombosis of cerebral arteries
- hemorrhage to the cerebral
- vacate hyperemia
- thrombosis of cerebral veins
- ?

While emotionally intensive work a young man suddenly died. On the postmortal examination it was revealed an irregular blood volume of myocardium. Histochemically: reduction of glycogen contents. Electronic-microscopically: destruction of mitochondrion, contraction of myofibrils. Point the most probable type of blood circulation disturbance:

- + acute ischemia
- chronic ischemia
- vacate arterial hyperemia
- acute venous hyperemia
- angioneurotic arterial hyperemia

?

The sick died with the symptoms of cardiopulmonary insufficiency. Results of postmortal examination: postinfarction cardiosclerosis, myocardium hypertrophy and dilatation of his cavities, especially its right ventricle. Liver is enlarged, with smooth surface, plethoric on the section, with dark-red spots on the brown background of tissue. Histologically: plethora of central parts of lobules; in periphery parts around portal tracts – hepatocytes in the state of fatty degeneration. How are such liver changes called?

- + nutmeg liver (chronic venous plethora)
- false-nutmeg liver
- amiloidosis
- cirrhosis
- liver steatosis

?

While microscopical examination of liver it was revealed: venous plethora of the lobules centre, degeneration, and atrophy of hepatocytes in focuses of passive venous congestion, fatty degeneration hepatocytes along the periphery of lobule with presence of excrescence of conjunctive tissue in the places of hepatocytes atrophy. What pathological process is this?

- + nutmeg liver with precirrhosis changes
- billiary cirrhosis
- hepatitis
- fatty hepatosis
- toxic liver degeneration

?

On the postmortal examination of the dead with chronic cardiopulmonary insufficiency enlarged many-coloured liver, coloured as nutmeg on the section. Name the type of blood circulation disturbance.

- + general venous plethora
- general arterial plethora
- anemia
- hemorrhage
- bleeding

?

On the autopsy of the sick, who died in the result of ethylene glycol poisoning, kidneys are enlarged, dropsical, their capsule is taken off very easily, cortical substance is wide, pale-grey, medullary substance is dark-red. What kidneys pathology had the sick?

- + necrotic nephrosis
- acute pyelonephritis
- acute glomerulonephritis
- acute tubule-interstitial nephritis
- lipoid nephrosis

?

The sick, 75 years old, suffered of atherosclerosis of cerebral vessels for a long time. On the autopsy in the right sincipital-temporal area of cerebral it was found a focus of irregular form, slack and of grey colour. What is the most trustworthy reason of this process' development?

- + thrombosis of the right medial cerebral artery
- thrombosis of the anterior cerebral artery
- thrombosis basilar artery
- thrombosis of the right medial cerebral artery
- thrombosis of the pia mater of brain vessel

?

The sick, 42 years old, suffered of the heavy form of the typhoid, an acute form of renal insufficiency developed, in the result of which he died. While autopsy kidneys are increased, dropsy, fibrous capsule takes off easily; on the section kidney cortex is pale grey, pyramids are dark red. While histological examination in the majority of tubules gleam is pared-down, epithelial cells are enlarged and without nucleus; glomerules are dissipated; in the stroma there is an edema, small leukocytic seepage, small hemorrhagin. What kidneys pathology is it all about?

- + necronephrosis
- acute pyelonephritis
- acute glomerulonephritis
- pyonephrosis
- hydronephrosis

?

By the pilot, who died of the plane cabin depressurization, while histological examination of viscera in the vessels it was found a lot of vials, in the liver – fatty degeneration. In the cerebral and spinal cord there were a lot of small ischemic focuses of grey encephalomalacia. Point the most probable reason of such changes.

- + gas embolism
- air embolism
- fat embolism
- thromboembolism
- tissue embolism

?

The sick, 29 years old, with the diagnosis of multi-fragmental fracture of the right hip, on the third twenty-four hours after getting the trauma complaints on the pain in the thoracic cavity on the right, heavy breathing, appeared. After 24 hours on the basis of progressive cardiopulmonary insufficiency the patient died. While histological examination in the blood vessels of the lungs and cerebral orange sudanofile drops were found, which completely closed the gleam of the vessels of microcircular channel. With what complication does this death connected?

- + fat embolism
- gas embolism

- medicamentous embolism
- microbe embolism
- thromboembolism

?

The sick, 65 years old, who suffers of thrombophlebitis of shin deep veins, suddenly died in the polyclinic, in the queue to the doctor's cabinet. On the postmortal examination common trunk and bifurcation of pulmonary artery freely lying red friable masses with dull corrugated surface were found. What pathological process in легочная артерия found the pathologist?

- + thromboembolism
- thrombosis
- tissue embolism
- embolism of foreign bodies
- fat embolism

?

The sick, 65 years old, who suffered of atherosclerosis, was hospitalized to the surgical department with purulent peritonitis. While operation thrombosis of mesenteric arteries was diagnosed. What is the most probable reason of peritonitis?

- + hemorrhagic infarction
- angiospastic ischemia
- ischemic infarction
- stasis
- compression ischemia

?

While microscopical examination of umbilical vein of the newborn baby, who died of intoxication, it was found, that wall of the vessel is with diffusive inflammatory infiltration, in the gleam of it there is obturating clot of blood with numerous neutrophilic leukocytes with synonyms of carrhyorhexis и bacterial colonies. What outcome of thrombosis is the most trustworthy?

- + septic autolysis
- aseptic autolysis
- organization and canalization of thrombosis
- transformation into thromboembol
- thrombus petrification

?

A man with decompression sickness died with symptoms of acute stroke in the pool meningeal media of the left brain hemisphere. On the postmortal examination it was found a focus of grey encephalomalacia in brain of the area 6x7x3,4cm. Define the process character, which was the cause of man's death.

- + gas embolism
- fat embolism
- thrombosis
- thromboembolism
- vessels atherosclerosis

?

The sick, after open fracture of clavicle suddenly died. While early postmortal examination in the right ventricle of the heart and lungs arteries foamy blood was found. What was the cause of death?

- + air embolism
- bacterial embolism
- hemorrhage
- tissue embolism

- fat embolism

?

While microscopical examination of the blood clot, which was found in the gleam of femoral artery, pathologist saw irregularly alternating accumulation of fibrin and destroyed formal blood elements, connection with intima, full closing of artery gleam. What is it?

+ mixed thrombus

- posthumous clot of blood

- thromboembol

- hyaline thrombus

- red thrombus

?

If the sick has purulent otitis and thrombosis of sigmoidal sinus of dura mater of brain, tearing off a part of thrombosis may cause the development of:

+ thromboembolism of pulmonary artery branches

- thromboembolism of cerebrum vessels with development of grey encephalomalacia

- thromboembolism of retina vessels and development of blindness

- thromboembolism of coronary arteries

- local anemia

?

The sick, 55 years old, was operated apropos of acute appendicitis. On the 5th 24-hours, getting up from the bed, he felt shortage of air, sharp cyanosis of the face developed, he lost consciousness. After unsuccessful reanimation he died. On the postmortal examination thromboembolism of pulmonary column was found. What was the most probable source of thromboembolism?

+ thrombosis of lower extremities veins

- thrombosis of portal vein

- thrombosis of mesenteric vein

- thrombosis in left ventricle of heart

- spherical auricle thrombus

?

While postmortal examination of the dead, who suffered of atherosclerosis, in the cerebral it was found a thrombosis of branches of internal carotid artery and grey focus of humid malacia of tissue. What pathological process was found in the cerebral?

+ ischemic infarction

- hemorrhage seepage

- haematoma

- encephalitis

- cerebral swelling

?

While postmortal examination in the upper lobule of the right lung large wedge-shaped dark-red area of dense tissue was found. While histological examination it was found in it necrosis of alveoli walls, alveoli gleam is densely filled with erythrocytes. What process developed in lungs?

+ hemorrhage lungs infarction

- lungs carnification

- pulmonary gangrene

- pulmonary hemorrhage

- pulmonary collapse

?

While traffic accident a driver got an injury in the neck by a piece of broken glass. Bleeding was not hard, but in few minutes the injured died of acute asphyxia. While postmortal

examination of the heart in the pericardium cavity filled by water vesicles were excreting.

Point the probable pathological diagnosis?

- + air embolism
- gas embolism
- fat embolism
- thromboembolism
- embolism of foreign bodies

?

On the postmortal examination of the sick after abdominal operation in the veins of small pelvis numerous clots of blood were found. Clinically thromboembolic syndrome was noticed.

Where else one should search them?

- + lungs arteries
- portal vein
- left heart ventricle
- cerebral
- veins of lower extremities

?

On the section numerous hemorrhage infarctions of lungs were found, in some lungs vessels dense brown masses, not fastened to the walls of vessels, could be found, varicose veins of lower extremities, where there are clots of blood. What pathological process is it?

- + thromboembolism of lung artery vessels
- fatty embolism of lung artery vessels
- tissue embolism of lung artery vessels
- congestive thrombosis of lung artery vessels
- hemorrhage bronchopneumonia

?

The note in the act of medical examiner about corps' examination, who had blunt trauma of both kidneys, after trauma of which acute renal insufficiency was found: "In the both ureters red clots of blood 10cm in length, which obdurated space of ureters, were found". The director of medical bureau read but didn't agree with this note. He decided:

- + There can not be clots of blood in ureters
- There can be only white clots of blood in ureters
- These are thromboembols
- clots of blood in ureters can not be obturating
- There can be in ureters only mixed thrombs

The sick, 39 years old, within the process of suppurative pulpitis treatment, infiltration anesthesia by the solution of ultracain with adrenalin was made. After that rapid reddening, edema of skin with vesicles, itch appeared. What type of hypersensitivity had the sick?

- + anaphylactic
- cytotoxic
- immunocomplex injury
- hypersensitivity of delayed type
- reaction of transplantation immunity
- normergic reaction
- granulomatosis

?

The sick has chronic hydrotrophic gingivitis, formation of dentogingival recess, filled by purulent effluent. While X-raying was found bone tissue resorption of lunula walls. What illness is this?

- + parodontitis
- acute purulent parodontitis
- chronic parodontitis
- fibrous dysplasia
- periostitis

?

A child, 4 years old, complained of pain in throat while swallowing and feeling bad. While examination in throat and tonsils on the background of moderate edema and hyperemia grey-whitish filmy impositions, 1mm thick, densely connected with subjacent tissues, are found. What pathological process such changes show?

- + inflammation
- degeneration
- necrosis
- metaplasia
- organization

?

On the postmortal examination of man, who died of meningitis, pia mater of brain is thickened, sharply plethoric, dropsical, impregnated by green-yellow exudation. What type of inflammation is this?

- + purulent
- serous
- fibrinogenous-croupous
- fibrinogenous-diphtheric
- hemorrhagic

?

A man complaints of itch and reddening of the skin in the area of cheek, which appeared after shaving. Objectively: in the area of hyperemic cheek skin vesicles, filled by transparent liquid, are found. Of what character is the liquid in vesicles?

- + serous exudation
- transudation
- purulent exudation
- mucous exudation
- hemorrhagic exudation

?

To the experimental animal, after sensitizing made earlier, antigen dose was injected hypodermically. In the place of injection developed fibrous inflammation with alteration of walls of vessels, basic substance and fibrous structures of conjunctive tissue in the form of

mucous and fibrinogenous swelling, fibrinogenous necrosis. What immunological reaction is it?

- + hypersensibility of immediate type
- hypersensibility of delayed type
- reaction of transplantational immunity
- normergic reaction
- granulomatosis

?

The illness of the child began with catching a cold and feeling unwell. High temperature, headache, sickness, vomiting appeared. The child was hospitalized to the isolation department, but in two days, in spite of treatment, he died. On the postmortal examination it was found: pia mater of brain is sharply thickened, dull, dropsical, plethoric, of yellow-greenish colour, cerebral is with pronounced edema, incarceration of trunk in big occipital opening. What type of exudation inflammation developed in the arachnoid membranes?

- + purulent
- catarrhal
- hemorrhagic
- fibrinous
- serous

?

While histological examination of the sick's lungs, who died of cardial insufficiency inflammation focuses with alveoli filled by pale-rozy liquid were found, here and there with thin rosy threads, making small-looped net with not many lymphocytes. What is the character of exudation in lungs?

- + serous-fibrous
- hemorrhagic
- serous purulent
- fibrinous

?

While examination of the corps with cancerous growth of stomach, who died of cancer intoxication, in back lower lobules of lungs dense grey-red focuses of irregular form were found, which tower above the surface of the section. Microscopically by that in the gleam, walls of small bronchial tubes and alveoli one can see an exudation, in which there are a lot of neutrophils. What disease had the dead?

- + acute purulent pneumonia
- acute bronchitis
- crupous pneumonia
- intermediate pneumonia
- acute serous bronchopneumonia

?

While postmortal examination of man's corps, who died of cancer intoxication, while microscopical examination the wall of stomach is thickened to 1,2cm, mucous tunic is immobile, rugosity is not pronounced. On the section it is homogeneous, whitish, chondroid. For what microscopical type of swelling such changes are typical?

- + seepage
- node
- ulcer
- ulcer-infiltrational
- cyst

?

A woman, 34 years old, after unsafely using an iron, got a sharp pain, reddening, intumescences on the right forefinger. After a few minutes, a bubble appeared, filled by a transparent liquid of thatch-yellow colour.

Manifestation of what pathological process are such changes?

- + exudative inflammation
- traumatic edema
- alternative inflammation
- proliferate inflammation
- vacuole degeneration

?

The sick, 34 years old, consulted the doctor complaining on local pain in occipital zone, rising temperature in this area. Microscopically there is a conic red-cyanotic infiltration with yellow-greenish topping, which rises above the skin. Diagnose such disease.

- + furuncle
- phlegmon
- abscess
- carbuncle
- empyema

?

A girl, 5 years old, caught diphtheria. On the third 24-hours she died of asphyxia in the result of croup. On the postmortal examination it was found that a mucous tunic of throat, trachea and bronchial tubes is thickened, dropsical, covered with grayish pellicles, which easily can be separated. About what pathological process testify such morphological changes in throat?

- + croupous inflammation
- serous inflammation
- purulent inflammation
- diphtheric inflammation
- catarrhal inflammation

?

The dead of transmural infarction of myocardium on the postmortal examination had on the surface of pericardium: thread-like white-brown depositions, which connect parietal and visceral leaves of pericardium. Point the type of inflammation in pericardium:

- + crupous inflammation
- diphtheric inflammation
- serous inflammation
- purulent inflammation
- granulematous inflammation

?

On the mucous tunic of the glands and soft palate grey-white pellicles can be seen, which are densely connected with subjecting tissue, while attempting to take the pellicle off on its place appears deep tissue defect. Define the pathological process, which appeared on the mucous tunic of the glands and soft palate:

- + diphtheric inflammation
- serous inflammation
- crupous inflammation
- purulent inflammation
- mixed inflammation

?

While postmortal examination of the man, 28 years old, who suffered of acute glomerulonephritis and died with symptoms of progressive uremia, on the pericardium surface, visceral and parietal leaves of pleura, abdominal cavity thickening in form of white

threads could be seen, which easily separated from subjuncting tissue. Point the kind of inflammation in серозных оболочках.

- + crupous fibrinous inflammation
- diphtheric fibrinous inflammation
- purulent inflammation
- diffusive proliferative inflammation
- serous inflammation

?

On the postmortal examination it was found, that the whole right lung is enlarged, dense, on the section tissue is grey, and turbid liquid is exuding from it. For what lungs disease are such symptoms typical?

- + crupous pneumonia
- furnace pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- lungs gangrene
- fibrosing alveolitis

?

The sick, 43 years old, has a scald, got in fire, on the right hand. On the palm on the backside appeared epidermis exfoliation and formation of bubble, filled by not quite clear liquid. What the most probable inflammation has the sick?

- + serous
- purulent
- catarrhal
- putrid
- fibrinous

?

While examination of the sick's throat, who suffered of angina, hyperemia of palate mucous tunic, tonsils are enlarged, red, on their surface there are small white-yellow focuses. What clinical-morphological type of angina is the most probable in this case?

- + lacunar
- catarrhal
- purulent
- fibrinous
- necrotic

?

A child, 7 years old, became sharply ill with temperature rising to 38°C, caught a cold, coughing, epiphora and large spots rash on the skin. Mucous tunic of the throat is dropsical, hyperemic, with whitish spots in the cheeks area. What inflammation is in the basis of these changes?

- + catarrhal
- purulent
- fibrinous
- hemorrhage
- serous

?

A child was delivered to the medical reception in the condition of asphyxia. While throat examination whitish pellicles obturating the gleam, which could be easily separated, were found. The doctor suspected diphtheria. What form of throat inflammation is it?

- + crupous inflammation
- catarrhal inflammation
- diphtheric inflammation

- serous inflammation
- purulent inflammation
- ?

While postmortal examination of the dead pathologist revealed that pia mater of brain are plethoric, thickened, non-transparent, of yellow-whitish colour. For what form of exudative inflammation are such changes in pia mater of brain typical?

- + purulent
- serous
- hemorrhagic
- fibrinous
- catarrhal
- ?

On the sick's skin, after having had a thermic burn, formed painful bubbles, filled by not quite clear liquid. What morphological form of inflammation has the sick?

- + serous
- productive
- crupous
- granulematous
- dyphtheric
- ?

The sick of peritonitis, in the abdominal cavity has 200ml of viscous green-yellow liquid. Name the form of exudative inflammation:

- + purulent
- serous
- fibrinous
- hemorrhagic
- putrid
- ?

The child's temperature arouse, pain while swallowing appeared. While the palate's examination glands are enlarged, dark-red, covered with grey-yellow pellicles, densely connected with glands' surface. What inflammation developed in the glands?

- + dyphtheric
- crupous
- hemorrhagic
- purulent
- catarrhal
- ?

While appendix examination diffusive leukocytic infiltration of all layers of the wall is observed. Name the type of the appendix:

- + acute phlegmonous
- acute ordinary
- necrotic
- acute superficial
- gangrenous
- ?

On the postmortal examination it was found, that left lung is enlarged, dense, on the visceral pleura there are impositions of fibrin, on the section it is grey, from its surface not clear grey-yellow liquid flows down. What disease is it?

- + crupous pneumonia
- furnace pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia

- pulmonary cancer
 - bronchiectatic disease
- ?

A woman, after supercooling felt shivery, got high temperature, coughing, acute pain in breast when breathing. She died on the 5th day. On the postmortal examination lower lobule of the right lung is enlarged, dense, grey on the section with grainy surface, on the pleura there are grey pellicle impositions. What disease is this?

- + crupous pneumonia
 - influenza pneumonia
 - bronchial pneumonia
 - caseous pneumonia
 - measles pneumonia
- ?

While postmortal examination of the sick which died of crupous pneumonia, in pleural cavity not clear liquid was found, on the visceral pleura there is grey pellicle. Define the type of inflammation on the visceral pleura.

- + fibrinous
 - catarrhal
 - purulent
 - granulematous
 - hemorrhagic
- ?

On the postmortal examination it was revealed that the sick of pulmonary pathology has the cavity with thickened walls, filled by greenish liquid, with odor nuisance. Diagnose the disease:

- + lungs abscess
 - lungs gangrene
 - lungs infarction
 - lungs cavity
 - lungs tuberculome
- ?

While proctosigmoidoscopy of the child, 10 years old, it was found, that mucous tunic of rectum and sigmoid colon is turgid, reddish, covered with sick layer of mucus. Name the right answer, to which such changes соответствуют:

- + catarrhal inflammation
 - purulent inflammation
 - bruise
 - hemorrhage inflammation
 - venous plethora
- ?

A child, 4 years old, has enlarged and hyperemic throat and glands, they are covered with taking-off whitish pellicles. Choose the answer, which characterizes the process in the throat and glands.

- + fibrinous inflammation - diphtheric
 - caseous necrosis
 - fibrinous necrosis
 - fibrinous inflammation - crupous
- ?

The child, 8 years old, was received to the isolation department with high temperature to 38°C, punctulated bright-red rash on the skin. Scarlet fever was diagnosed. Mucous tunic of the throat is vividly hyperemic, dropsical, glands are sharply enlarged, with dull focuses of

grey-yellow colour and areas of black colour. What inflammation is in the basis of throat changes?

+ purulent-necrotic

- fibrinous
- hemorrhagic
- serous
- catarrhal

?

While postmortal examination of the dead's man (62 years old) liver a focus of tissue размером 4cm in diameter was found, filled with the yellow-green liquid. The most trustworthy diagnose is:

+ abscess

- phlegmon
- carbuncle
- empyema
- granuloma

?

The sick has a high temperature, short breathing, pain in the right part of the breast. While pleural puncture 700ml of cream-like yellow-green liquid was removed. The most trustworthy diagnose is:

+ pleural empyema

- pleural carcinomatosis
- serous pleurisy
- fibrinous pleurisy
- hemorrhagic pleurisy

?

Spongy and cortical layer of cannon bone on the separate parts is in the state of disintegration, cavities, which had formed, are filled with cream-like yellow-green liquid.

The most trustworthy form of inflammation is:

+ purulent

- catarrhal
- serous
- proliferative
- mixed

?

Mucous tunic of the trachea is dull, plethoric, with impositions of grey-white pellicles. The most trustworthy form of inflammation is:

+ fibrinous

- purulent
- serous
- proliferative
- mixed

?

A sick child, 6 years old, was delivered to the medical reception of children hospital in the state of asphyxia. In the throat whitish, obturating the gleam and easily separating pellicles were found. Tracheotomy was made. What kind of inflammation developed in throat?

+ crupous inflammation

- hemorrhagic inflammation
- diphtheric inflammation
- catarrhal inflammation
- purulent inflammation

?

The sick of chronic pyelonephritis died of chronic renal insufficiency. Inter vivo auscultative the phenomenon of «noise of pericardium friction» was noticed. On the postmortal examination it was found, that epicardium is dull, rough, looks like covered with hair. What type of pericarditis, due to the character of inflammation, is it?

- + crupous
- dyptheric
- purulent
- putrefactive
- serous

?

While postmortal examination of the girls body, which died of asphyxia, it was found that the mucous tunic of trachea and bronchial tubes are covered with white-grey pellicle, which is friably connected with subjecting tissues and is easily taking off by forceps. The gleam of segmental bronchial tubes is filled with friable masses of grey-yellow colour. What tracheobronchitis due to the character of exudation was noticed while postmortal examination?

- + crupous
- catarrhal
- dyptheric
- purulent
- putrefactive

?

The sick, 28 years old, has considerably enlarged, plethoric, painful glands, on its surface there are dense dirty-grey pellicles, which spread on the hard palate, densely connected with subjecting tissues, while attempting to separate them bleeding begins. What pathological process determines such morphological changes?

- + dyptheric exudative inflammation
- crupous exudative inflammation
- catarrhal exudative inflammation
- purulent exudative inflammation
- hemorrhagic exudative inflammation

?

On the postmortal examination of the sick in the abdominal cavity about 2 liters of purulent liquid were found. Abdominal cavity is dull, with grayish shade, on the serous tunic of the gulls there are grey layers, which can be easily separated. Most probably it is:

- + fibrinous-purulent peritonitis
- hemorrhageous peritonitis
- serous peritonitis
- tubercular peritonitis

?

On the postmortal examination of the dead man, 34 years old, who died of rheumatism it was found, that epicardium surface is lanate, covered with grey pellicles, which can be easily separated. After their separation dropsical plethoric surface of epicardium is defined. The most trustworthy diagnose is:

- + fibrinous pericarditis
- purulent pericarditis
- hemorrhagic pericarditis
- proliferative pericarditis
- catarrhal pericarditis

?

The sick after an operation (burn disease) in the conditions of sharp reduction of the reactivity of organism sepsis became progressing, which caused the death. In the region of the frontal wall of the abdominal cavity on the postmortal examination microscopically it was seen diffusive infiltration by segmental-nucleus leucocytes intermuscular spaces, edema of the tissue, lysis of muscle fiber. Define the character of the disease.

- + phlegmon
- diphtheric inflammation
- abscess
- necrosis
- catarrhal inflammation
- ?

The sick, 67 years old, had a heavy form of the influenza with fatal outcome. On the section were found changes in lungs due to the type of «big multi-coloured lungs». While microscopical examination it was revealed: sharp plethora of vessels, hemorrhage, oedema of pulmonary tissue, in the gleams of bronchial tubes and alveoli there is an exudation, which contains mainly erythrocytes. About what type of lungs inflammation testify such morphological symptoms?

- + hemorrhage bronchopneumonia
- catarrhal bronchopneumonia
- purulent bronchopneumonia
- desquamative bronchopneumonia
- fibrinous bronchopneumonia
- ?

A girl 6 years old fell ill in diphtheria and died on the third day of asphyxia. On the autopsy mucous tunic of the throat and bronchial tubes is thickened, dropsical, covered with grayish pellicles, which can be easily separated. About what type of inflammation testify morphological changes?

- + crupous inflammation
- serous inflammation
- hemorrhage inflammation
- diphtheric inflammation
- catarrhal inflammation
- ?

A man, 55 years old, suffered for a long time of chronic glomerulonephritis. He died with the symptoms of chronic renal insufficiency. On the surface of epicardium and pericardium grayish-white lanate layers were found. What pathological process was there in pericardium?

- + fibrinous inflammation
- organization
- proliferative inflammation
- hemorrhage inflammation
- arterial plethora
- ?

While postmortal examination of the dead who died of chronic renal insufficiency in the mucous tunic of the colon grey-yellow, densely joined pellicles, which separated with formation of ulcers were found. Define the type of inflammation:

- + diphtheric
- serous
- catarrhal
- crupous purulent
- ?

While postmortal examination of the sick, which suffered of crupous pneumonia and died of pneumococcal sepsis, in the right pleural cavity were 900ml of not clear green-yellow liquid. Pleura leaves are dull, plethoric. Name clinical-morphological form of inflammation in pleural cavity.

- + empiema
- fibrinous inflammation
- phlegmon
- chronic abscess
- acute abscess

?

Mucous tunic of the colon of the man, who died of the dysentery, on the postmortal examination is plethoric, covered with the pellicle of grey colour, which tears off with excretion. What type of inflammation developed in the colon of the sick?

- + diphtheric inflammation
- crupous inflammation
- hemorrhagic inflammation
- serous inflammation
- catarrhal inflammation

?

A sick has high temperature, short breathing, pain in the right part of the chest. Pleural puncture gave 700ml of viscous yellow-green liquid. What pathological process developed in pleural cavity?

- + pleural empyema
- bronchopneumonia
- serous plevritis
- hemorrhagic plevritis
- pleural carcynomatosis

?

A child, 5 years old, got meningococcal meningitis. Macroscopically: pia mater of brain is yellow-green and dropsical. Name the form of inflammation:

- + fibrinous-purulent
- serous
- hemorrhageous
- catarrhal
- putrefactive

The sick has symptoms of pulpitis. While examination it was found that tooth cavity and carious cavity, which is connected with it, is filled by granulation tissue of bright-rosy colour, which is bleeding. Determine the kind of pulpitis according to the character of inflammation.

- + granulating
- gangrenous
- serous
- purulent
- fibrous
- ?

While microscopical examination of the sick's (52 years old) lungs, focuses of necrosis, surrounded by bank of epithelial cells and lymphocytes were found. Between lymphocytes and epithelial cells big round cells with numerous nuclei on the periphery are situated. How is this formation called?

- + tuberculosis granuloma
- sarcoidosis granuloma
- syphilitic granuloma
- leprous granuloma
- ?

While histological examination of enlarged supraclavicular lymph nodes, it was found, that a woman, 40 years old, has the violation of its structure with focuses of cells accumulation, which had a little bit stretched structure, with light nucleus, multi-nucleus large oval-rounded cells, rich in cytoplasm with nuclei, situated on the periphery in the form of fence, surrounded by lymphoid cells; in the centre of cells accumulation there are unstructured masses, coloured in pink colour. Changes described are typical to:

- + tuberculosis lymphadenitis
- metastasis of swelling
- lymphogranulomatosis
- hyperplastic lymphadenitis
- sarcoidosis
- ?

On the operation by the sick from nasal cavity excretion of mucous tunic were extracted. While histological examination in it it was found diffusive infiltration by lymphocytes, plasmocytes and macrophages. Name the kind of inflammation

- + with formation of polyps
- with formation of pointed condilomas
- interstitial
- granelematous
- exudative
- ?

While microscopical examination of skin biopsy material granuloms are found, which consist of epithelial cells, surrounded by T-lymphocytes. Among epithelial cells single giant cells with many nuclei of type Pirogov-Langhans are found. In the centre of some granuloms areas of caseous necrosis can be seen. There are no blood vessels. For what disease are such granulome typical?

- + tuberculosis
- syphilis
- lepra
- rhinoscleroma
- glanders
- ?

While examination of biopsy material granulome was revealed, which consisted of lymphocytes, plasmatic cells, macrophages with foam cytoplasm (Mikulich cells), and many hyaline balls. About what disease one may think?

+ rhinoscleroma

- lepra
- syphilis
- tuberculosis
- actinomycosis

?

The sick, 46 years old, complained on difficult nasal breathing. In biopsy material of thickened nasal mucous tunic Mikulich cells are found, accumulation of epithelial cells, plasmocytes, lymphocytes, hyaline balls. What is your diagnose?

+ scleroma

- adenoviral rhinitis
- allergic rhinitis
- rhinovirus infection
- meningococcal nasopharyngitis

?

A girl, 4 years old, on the 3d 24-hours from the beginning of diphtheria died of croup. On the autopsy mucous tunic of throat, trachea and bronchial tubes is thickened, dropsical, covered with grayish pellicle, which separates easily. Define the type of exudative throat inflammation:

+fibrinous

- serous
- purulent
- mixed
- catarrhal

?

The sick, 22 years old, permanently lives in Western Ukraine complains of difficult nasal breathing. While morphological examination of biopsy material of nasal mucous tunic lymphoid, epithelial, plasmatic cells and Mikulich cells are found. What diagnose is the most trustworthy?

+ rhinoscleroma

- glanders
- tuberculosis
- lepra
- syphilis

?

To the sick who complained of short breathing, biopsy of nasal mucous tunic were made. It was diagnosed: rhinoscleroma. What cells are typical to this disease, while microscopical examination?

+ Mikulich cells

- Pirogov-Langhans cells
- plasmocytes
- lymphocytes
- Schaumann corpuscles

?

While postmortal examination of the man, 60 years old, in lungs and liver many white nodules like grain in size were found. Microscopically granulomes with necrosis zone in the centre were found, on the periphery of it there are epithelial, lymphoid, plasmatic cells, also macrophages and numerous - Pirogov-Langhans cells, which prevail in infiltration. What from of granulomes enumerated above prevail?

- + giant-cellular granuloma
- macrophagal
- phagocytal
- epithelial-cellular
- granuloma of foreign bodies

?

The sick with subfibril temperature in biopsy material of enlarged lymph node has numerous granulomes with caseous necrosis in centre, surrounded by epithelial cells, giant - Pirogov-Langhans cells with many nuclei. For what disease are such pathohistological changes typical?

- + tuberculosis
- lymphogranulomatosis
- lymphosarcoma
- lymphatic leukemia
- banal lymphadenitis

?

While histological examination of biopsy material of the skin it was revealed, that the sick, 24 years old, has caseous necrosis, surrounded by cells seepage, which consists of lymphocytes. Among them separate giant cells can be seen, besides there is growing of conjunctive tissue, endovasculites. What is the character of inflammation process?

- + productive granulematous inflammation
- productive interstitial inflammation
- abscess
- catarrhal inflammation
- ichorous inflammation

?

On the histological examination of the sick man's (28 years old) cervical lymph nodes, was revealed disturbance of the picture due to the growing of epithelial, lymphoid cells and macrophages with nuclei in form of horseshoe, in the centre of some cells accumulation there are unstructured areas of pale-pink colour with fragments of nuclei. For what disease are such changes typical?

- + tuberculosis
- lymphagranulematosis
- actinomycosis
- metastasis of swellings
- syphilis

?

While microscopical examination of the lungs tissue an inflammation area was found, which consists of necrosis focus, surrounded by correct rows of epithelial lymphoid cells, there are plasmatic cells, macrophages and giant many-nuclei cells of Pirogov-Langhans. Define the type of inflammation.

- + tuberculosis inflammation
- banal productive inflammation
- inflammation by lepra
- exudative inflammation
- alternative inflammation

?

In the biopsy material nasal mucous tunic there were found epithelial cells, plasmocytes, Mikulich cells, eosonofile Russell corpuscles. Your diagnose?

- + rhinoscleroma
- syphilis
- tuberculosis

- respiratory sinitial infection инфекция
 - allergic rhinitis
- ?

In the liver tissue round formation 0.5cm in diameter was found. Microscopically it has the following structure: necrotic masses in the centre, they are surrounded by granulating tissue with presence in its structure plasmatic, lymphoid cells and blood vessels with symptoms of vasculite. What diagnose should be made on the basis of the microscopy facts?

- + solitary gumma of liver
 - solitary adenoma of liver
 - solitary leproma of liver
 - chronic liver abscess
 - liver cancer
- ?

While microscopical examination of liver biopsy material focuses were revealed, in the centre of them grainy eosinophil masses, surrounded by infiltration of lymphocytes, epithelial and single cells of Pirogov-Langhans. Choose the pathological process, which most precisely answers to changes described.

- + granulomatous inflammation
 - coagulation necrosis
 - caseous necrosis
 - alternative inflammation
 - proliferation and differentiation of macrophages
- ?

The sick, 22 years old, was delivered to the hospital with the complaints on the fever, weakness. One of the enlarged cervical lymph nodes was taken to the histological examination. The results are: in the lymph node tissue focuses of necrosis were revealed, surrounded by epithelial cells, giant multy-nuclei cells of Pirogov-Langhans, and also lymphocytes. What disease may be supposed in this case?

- + tuberculosis
 - lymphogranulematosis
 - lympholeucosis
 - sarcoidosis
 - syphilis
- ?

While microscopical examination of the myocardium of the man, who died of cardiac decompensation, sclerosis of privascular conjunctive tissue and diffusive infiltration of it by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes and single neutrophils. Point what of the enumerated inflammation types is the most trustworthy?

- + interstitial productive
 - granulomatous
 - alternative
 - exudative diffusive
 - exudative furnace
- ?

While histological examination of the biopsy material of the sick's nasal septum, which suffered of the difficult nasal breathing, in the mucous tunic it was found a granulomatous inflammation with presence in granulomes Mikulich cells and bacteria. What disease is this?

- + rhinoscleroma
- syphilis
- tuberculosis
- glanders

- lepra

?

In the result of histological examination of the biopsy material from the wall of the bronchial tube of the sick, who suffered of chronic bronchitis, in the mucous tunic were found growing of granulation tissue, towering above the surface of the mucous tunic and had diffusive inflammatory infiltration. What type of bronchitis had the sick?

+ chronic polypous bronchitis

- chronic mucus-purulent bronchitis

- chronic mucous bronchitis

- chronic purulent bronchitis

- chronic deformatting bronchitis

?

While histological examination of the man's (30 years old) biopsy material from cervical lymph node granulomes were revealed, which consist of epithelial, lymphoid, multi-nucleus giant cells of Pirogov-Langhans. In the centre of granulomes necrosis can be found. What pathogenic organism must be revealed in the necrosis zone to confirm the diagnose of tuberculosis?

+ Koch's mycobacterium

- бледную трепонему

- staphylococcus

- bacillus of Volcovich-Frisch

- salmonella

?

While microscopical examination of the cervical lymph node, lymphocytes and giant cells of Pirogov-Langhans was found. In the centre there is caseous necrosis. Point the most probable pathology.

+ tuberculosis

- rhinoscleroma

- sarcoidosis

- glanders

- syphilis

In the operational biopsy of thyroid gland histologically among follicles, filled by colloid, lymphoid structures with centres of growth were found. What disease has the sick?

+ Hashimoto's thyroiditis

- endemic goiter
- sporadic goiter
- thyrotoxicosis
- Riedel's thyroiditis

?

While examination of thymus of the child's (5 years old), who died of acute destructive staphylococcal pneumonia, reduction of iron to 3.0g was noticed. While histological examination in thymus it was found: lessening of gland's particles, considerable lessening of lymphocytes number with stroma collapse, inversion of layers, cyst increasing of Hassall's corpuscles. Which of these diagnoses is the most trustworthy?

+ accidental involution

- thymomegalia
- hypoplasia of thymus
- displasia of thymus
- agnensia of thymus

?

While examination of pregnant woman with RH-negative blood group a high level of antierythrocytic antibodies was found, for reduction of which skin scrap of her RH-positive man was sewed into. In two weeks skin scrap was rejected, microscopically in it it was found blood circulation disturbance, edema, cell infiltration, mainly by lymphocytes, neutrophils and macrophages. Which of these diagnoses is the most trustworthy?

+ transplantational immunity

- reaction of hypersensibility immediate type
- reaction of hypersensibility delayed type
- granulomatosis inflammation
- interstitial inflammation

?

The sick, 23 years old, after having had quinsy, got the development of ruinous syndrome (hematuria, proteinuria, leukocyturia). In the paracentetic biopsy of kidneys a picture of intracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis was found, and electronic-microscopically large subepithelial deposits were revealed. What is the pathogeny of this disease?

+ immunocomplex mechanism

- atopy, anaphylaxis with formation IgE and their fixation on the mast cells
- cytotoxic, cytolytic action of antibodies
- cell-determined cytolysis
- granulomatosis

?

While histological examination of thyroid gland considerable lymphocytes infiltration with formation of lymphoid follicles are determined, destruction of parenchymatous elements of fibers of conjunctive tissue excursion. For what disease are such symptoms typical?

+ Hashimoto's thyroiditis

- colloid gland
- endemic gland
- thyrotoxicosis
- parenchymatous goiter

?

For organization of tuberculin test to the child intravenously was injected tuberculin. In 24 hours in the place of injection was noted pronounced hyperemia, tissue thickening. Name the mechanism of development, which is the basis of such changes?

- + cellular cytotoxicity
 - cytotoxicity of reagin type
 - antibodially cytotoxicity
 - formation of granulomas
 - immunocomplex cytotoxicity
- ?

While histological examination of skin biopsy material granulomas are found, which consist of macrophage nodes with presence of lymphocytes and plasmatic cells. Besides, big macrophages with fat vacuoles occur, where there are packed in form of balls pathogens (Virchow's cells). Granulation tissue is well vascularized. For what disease such symptoms are typical?

- + lepra
 - tuberculosis
 - syphilis
 - rhinoscleroma
 - glanders
- ?

While histological examination of lymph node great number of enlarged lymphoid follicles with large centers reproduction with great number of mitosis figure were found. About what testify such changes?

- + antigenic stimulation with follicular hyperplasia
 - atrophy of lymphoid tissue
 - lymphosarcoma
 - lymphogranulomatosis
 - lymphatic leukemia
- ?

From the sick of autoimmune gastritis biopsy material was taken. While examination of biopsy material in mucous tunic lymphocytic and macrophagal infiltration were found. It testifies of development in mucous tunic hypersensitivity of:

- + IV type (cellular cytotoxicity)
 - II type (reagin type)
 - II type (antibodially cytotoxicity)
 - III type (immunocomplex cytotoxicity)
 - V type (granulomatosis)
- ?

While histological examination of thyroid gland, extracted on the operation, destruction and atrophy of follicles, diffusive lymphocytic infiltration with formation of lymphoid follicles in stroma were revealed. To what group of diseases does such thyroiditis belongs?

- + autoimmune
 - bacterial
 - caused by physical factors
 - infectious-allergic
 - viral
- ?

While punctural biopsy in transplanted kidney diffusive infiltration of stroma by lymphocytes, plasmocytes, lymphoblasts plasmoblasts and also necrotic arteritis were found. What pathological process developed in трансплантате?

- + immune rejection

- glomerulonephritis
 - ischemic trauma of kidney
 - tubulonecrosis
 - pyelonephritis
- ?

While postmortal examination of a child, 6 months old, who died of sepsis, lack of thymus, reduction of spleen's size and mass were revealed. While microscopical examination of spleen lack of periarterial T-dependent zones of follicles with devastation of red pulp was found; in lymph nodes there is lack of pericortical zone, which is mainly presented by T-lymphocytes. B-zones in peripheral immune organs developed well. What pathological process is this?

- + Daygorgy syndrom (cell immunity insufficiency)
 - Glanzman-Riniker syndrom (cell and humoral immunity insufficiency)
 - Bruton syndrom (humoral immunity insufficiency)
 - accidental thymus involution
 - HIV
- ?

While histological examination of thyroid gland it was found moderate parenchyma atrophy, sclerosis, diffusive infiltration of stroma by lymphocytes and plasmatic cells with formation of lymphoid follicles. Your diagnose is:

- + autoimmune thyroiditis
 - parenchymal goiter
 - thyreotoxic goiter
 - thyroiditis
 - Riedel's thyroiditis
- ?

The sick, who suffered of chronic purulent ostiomyelitis, died of chronic renal insufficiency. While postmortal examination large dense white-yellow kidneys with sebaceous lustre on the section were found. Your diagnose is:

- + kidney amiloidosis
 - chronic glomerulonephritis
 - subacute glomerulonephritis
 - septic nephritis
 - acute necrotic nephrosis
- ?

The sick, 45 years old, who got an acute pneumonia, on the 6th day of illness developed emphysema, which causes the death. On the postmortal examination it was found, that the whole upper part of the right lung is affected, it is enlarged, dense, with fibrinous impositions on pleura, grey on the section, from the surface of the section not clear liquid is flowing down. Microscopically: in the alveoli gleam there are fibrins, neutrophils, macrophages, hemolyzating erythrocytes. Name the pneumonia the sick had:

- + crupous pneumonia
 - staphylococcic bronchopneumonia
 - viral pneumonia
 - hypostatic pneumonia
 - respiratory distress-syndrom of adults
- ?

On the postmortal examination of the dead child, 3 days old, who died of prenatal pneumonia, reduction of size and mass of вилочковой железы was found. While microscopical examination in its lobules there is no clear-cut border between cortex and medullary substance as a result of the lymphoid devastation of both zones; in medullary substance numerous corpuscles of вилочковой железы (Hassal's corpuscles) of different size were

found, with the phenomenon of keratosis and calcinosis; interlobular conjunctive tissue is excessively developed. What from the pathological processes in thymus enumerated above is the most trustworthy?

+ accidental thymus involution

- atrophy
- hypotrophy
- aplasia
- thymomegalia

?

Near the infected wound regional lymph node are enlarged. While histological examination there are found increasing of the number of macrophages, lymphocytes, lymphoid follicles in cortex, also numerous plasmatic cells. What process in lymph nodes shows these histological changes?

+ antigenic stimulation

- acquired insufficiency of lymphoid tissue
- tumour-like transformation
- reaction of hypersensibility

?

The sick of bronchial asthma had virus infection. It caused asthmatic cratyc with fatal outcome. While histological examination of the lungs spasm and bronchial tubes edema were found, in their walls there is infiltration by lymphocytes, eosinophyls and other leukocytes, and also degranulation of labrocytes. What mechanism of hypersensibility is it?

+ reagine reaction of hypersensibility

- inflammatory
- autoimmune
- immunocomplex
- immunodetermined cell cytol

?

A child has numerous development violations of the bones of facial part of skull. Cause of death is sepsis, which developed on the basis of bronchopneumonia. Content of immunoglobulines in blood is normal. On the postmortal examination lack of thymus was revealed. Name the main cause of death,

- + insufficiency of cell immunity syndrome
- combined immune deficiency syndrome
- secondary immune deficiency syndrome
- acute lymphatic leukemia
- syndrome of chronic intoxication

?

While histological examination of the diagnostic biopsy of the left auricle rheumatoid granulome was found, built of the fibrinous necrosis focus, around which there are basophile macrophages, lymphocytes, fibroblasts and single plasmocytes. Point the most probable type of inflammatory reaction.

+ hypersensitivity of delayed type

- normergic type
- immediate hypersensitivity
- inborn immunity
- acquired immunity

?

On the autopsy of the dead drug addict, on the skin of distal departments of the lower extremities dark-red spots, plaques and nodes (Kaposi's sarcoma). It was also revealed an acute pneumonia, caused by pneumocysts. For what disease are such changes typical?

<http://pathology.med.sumdu.edu.ua/new/>

- + AIDS
- influenza
- measles
- diphtheria
- malignant anthrax

V. Tumors

?

The man of 46 years old has a dark patch on a skin which towered and did not disturb. In course of time a spot began to increase, pain appeared, a color became blackly-brown and a it was easy to feel the knot. Fusiform and polymorphic cells the cytoplasm of which contained the pigment of brown color concerned on histological research of remote fabric. What tumour is the question about?

+ Melanoma

- Basalioma
- Gemangioma
- Haematoma
- Karsinoid

?

The patient has in both jaws roentgenologically founded numerous defects which look as smooth-walled rounded openings. At histological research it was the phenomenon of osteolysis and osteoporosis at the phenomena of weak ossification. In urine of patient found the proteins of Ben - Jones. Name the disease.

+ myelomatosis

- Chronic myeloleucozis
- Chronic eritromyelozis
- Acute myeloleucozis
- Acute undifferentiated leucosis

?

During stomatology examination of a boy of 16 years were found megascopic underjaw and neck lymphatic knots. A biopsy was conducted. Microscopically the change was found in lymphatic bridges: the typical structure is effaced, cellular population is heterogeneous, large cells are present with a multiblade kernel, plural uninuclear cells of largeness, eosinophilic and neutrophilic leucocytes, lymphocytes.

In addition, the areas of necrosis and hearth of sclerosis are found. Diagnose the disease.

+ Lymphogranulomatosis

- Hyperplasia of lymphatic knot
- Granulomatous lymphadenitis
- Suppurative lymphadenitis
- Nechodjkinskaya lymphoma

?

At prophylactic examination of workers tied-up from by production coal resins, there were the areas of bulge and cornification of mucous membrane in a mouth cavity at some, mainly cheeks, whitish color, crackershell, not sickly. What pathology is the question about?

- + Leucoplackia
- Papylopathoz
- Glossitis
- Stomatit
- ?

At a woman 38 years in thicker of a parotid gland a tumour, which consists of the separate knots parted by the layers of connecting tissue, is exposed. Pathohistologically the epidermal cells revealed, which form solid structures. Mucigenous cells form structure, which cover a cavity muciferous. Shallow cells are the third element of tumour with a hyperchromic nucleus. About what tumour is it necessary to think?

- + Mychoepidermal tumour
- Acinocellar tumour
- Papillar cistadenoma
- Adenolymfoma
- Adenocystic karcinoma
- ?

Patient 46 years, delivered in a clinic with the spontaneous break in the corner of lower jaw. In the site of fracture substituted by solid whitish color tissue with brown insertion. At pathohistological research the isles of the rounded form, limited by a cylindrical and cube epithelium, are exposed. In a center are asteroid, oval polygonal cells which form a net. What is the name of a tumour?

- + Ameloblastoma
- Adenomatoidic tumour
- Odontogenic karcinoma
- Complex odontoma
- Odentomeoblastoma
- ?

At a patient hearth excrescence of soft fabrics, which comes forward above the level of gums, was exposed in the area of lower латерального chisel, by a diameter 6 мм on a wide leg. Microscopically: surface covered by a multi-layered flat epithelium. There are the chaotically located bunches of mature connecting fabric, two-bit of bloods and lymphatic vessels, perivascular infiltration of the plasmocytes and lymphocytes. On separate areas are small areas of ossiform matter, surrounded osteoblasts. How is the exposed pathological process named?

- + Fibrosis epulis
- Villoma
- Angiomatosus epulis
- Fibroma
- Flatcellic crawfish
- ?

On the ventral surface of tongue at a man with prosthetic appliance on a lower jaw the dense grey name-plate of wrong form is exposed with an uneven surface with clear scopes. At histological research of education the stored structure of multi-layered flat epithelium is marked, bulge him due to acanthocous and basale layers, hyperkeratinization, acanthosis; лимфомакрофагальная infiltration to subject connecting fabric. To set a diagnosis.

+ Leikoplakia

- Eritoplakia

- Villoma

- Shrines in place

- Kondiloma

?

Under the skin of underjaw region at a woman 55 years mobile education is exposed with the clear scopes of тестуатой of consistency 1,0x0,7 cm with slow growth. At histological research of education lipocytes which form lobules different after a form and measuring are exposed, parted by the thin layers of connecting fabric with vessels. To set a diagnosis.

+ Lipoma

- Fibroma

- Angioneoplasm

- Liposarcoma

- Fibrosarcoma

?

The solid layers built from shallow epithelial cells with polymorphic kernels are revealed in биоптате of mastoncus, with plenty of pathological mitosises.

Строма is scanty with лимфоцитарной infiltration. To set a diagnosis.

+ Medullar of shrines

- Scirrhouc of shrines

- Illness of Pijet

- Adenoma

- Adenofibroma

?

After a few the years after injury of elbow at a boy 12 years tumular excrescence appeared in area of epiphysis of humeral bone, not having clear scopes. At research of биоптата found out plenty of polymorphic cells of osteoblastic as with the large number of pathological mitosises. Put a hypothetical diagnosis.

+ Osteosarcoma

- Handrosarcoma

- Osteoid-остеома

- Fibrosarcoma
- Синовиальная саркома

?

At the intraoperative biopsy of suckling gland the signs of atypical tissue are exposed the correlations of parenchyma and стромы expressed in violation, with predominance of the last, different sizes and form of ferrous structures, covered by single layer of proliferating epithelium. Your hypothetical diagnosis.

- + Fibroadenoma
- Villoma
- Not infiltrative crawfish
- Infiltrative crawfish
- Venerable

?

At a woman in 6 months the uterine bleeding developed after births; at gynaecological examination in the cavity of uterus found out fabric crimson color with plural cavities, reminding a «sponge». At microscopic research of tumour in лакунах of blood found out the atypical light epithelial cells of Langhans and giant cells of syncytiotrophoblast. Name a tumour.

- + Chorionepithelioma
- Flatcellic non-horny crawfish
- Adenocarcinoma
- Fibromioma
- Cystic skidding

?

A man 40 years suffered by a chronic bronchitis, died from exhaustion. On dissection in lights in the road clearance of bronchial tubes found out endophytic excrescence of bright-grey soft fabric. At microscopic research of this fabric among excrescences of atypical flat epithelium found out horny pearls. Your diagnosis.

- + Flatcell crawfish with the cornification
- Flatcell crawfish without the cornification
- Adenocarcinoma
- Indifferentive of shrines
- Apudoma

?

In the megascopic neck lymphatic knot of girl 14 years it was microscopically found that the tissue structure of knot is broken, lymphoidic follicles are absent, there are the areas of sclerosis and hearths of necrosis, cellular composition of knot is polymorphic, Lymphocytes are present, eosinophile, atypical cells of largenesses with multilobular kernels (cage of Beresovsky-Shternberg) and uninuclear cells also largenesses. Shrouds diagnosis?

- + Megakaryoblastoma
- Sharp lympholeycosis
- Chronic lympholeycosis
- Lymphadenoma of Berkitt
- Mushroom-like mycosis

?

At research of biopsy of megascopic neck lymphatic knot the effaced of picture is exposed, fabric him presented by plenty of proliferative lymphocytes with the presence of single cells of Beresovsky-Shternberg. Do these changes testify at?

- + Megakaryoblastoma, with predominance of lymphoidic fabric
- Megakaryoblastoma, with exhaustion of lymphoidic fabric
- Mixcell variant of megakaryoblastoma
- To the lymphosarcoma
- Модулярно-sclerotic variant of megakaryoblastoma

?

At dissection of woman 33 years the bulge of wall of stomach is found in a pyloric department (on a cut the layers of walls are distinguished) with excrescence of dense white fabric in a submucous layer and shallow cords her in a muscular layer. Relief of mucous membrane is stored, folds rigid, immobile. What macroscopic form of tumour in this case?

- + Infiltrate
- Knot
- Ulcer
- Cyst
- Infiltratively -ulcerous form

?

At research of биоптата of lymphatic knot the conclusion is given "Megakaryoblastoma". On the basis of what signs was diagnosed?

- + Berezovsky - Shternberg's cells
- Tyton's cells
- Pyrogov - Langhanse's cells
- Virhof's cells
- Mykuliche's cells

?

At a child 6 months on the skin of neck found out the flat knot of red color, at pressing on by glass a knot turns pale a наиболее credible diagnosis is Which?

- + Hemangioma
- Pigmental nevus
- Melanoma
- Leiomyoma

- Lymphangioma

?

At the patient of 21 year the tumour of frontal part of right hemisphere is remote head brain by a diameter 5 cm, which was unclear delimited from near-by fabric. On a cut - homogeneous kind, histological — consists of cells the numerous sprouts of which form thick interlacements. What tumour took place in a cerebrum?

+ Astrocytoma

- Oligodendroglioma

- Ganglioneuroma

- Epsidimoma

- Chorionpapiloma

?

At a patient on the skin of person gradual a name-plate developed with necrosis and ulcer in a center. At pathohistologic research of bioptate excrescence of atypical epithelial cells is exposed with plenty of pathological mitoses. What is the most reliable diagnosis?

+ Shrines of skin

- Sarcoma

- Villoma

- Trophic ulcer

- Fibroma

?

A dense tumour mobile is macroscopically found in a skin. At a microscopy she is presented by the chaotically located bunches of collogens fibres with the two-bit of fusiform cells. What tumour is remote?

+ Hard fibroma

- Leiomyoma

- Melanoma

- Lipoma

- Гломус -angioneoplasm

?

At a patient on small curvature in pyloric department found out formation of crateriform form. From the regional area of education a biopsy is taken. Information of histological research: tumour with the glandlike structures of different form and size, ingrowing in surrounding fabric, by expressed атипизмом of cells. Name the histological variant of this tumour.

+ Adenocarcinoma

- Flatcell crawfish

- Scirrhus of stomach

- Mucous crawfish of stomach

- Solid crawfish of stomach

?

At бронхоскопии at a patient 62 years in the initial department of upper lobe of bronchial tube of right lung polypoid education is found by a diameter to 1.0 see At histological research a tumour which is built from shallow lymphocytelike cells with hyperchromic kernels is exposed. cells grow layers and cords. Specify, what from the transferred types of tumours reliable?

+ Undifferentiated finecell crawfish

- Undifferentiated largecell crawfish

- Flatcell crawfish

- Adenocarcinoma

- Glandul-flatcell crawfish

?

At histological research of lymphatic knot is diffuse excrescence of lymphoid cells with the admixture of eosinophile and atypical histiocytes, single giant cells from two and more by kernels, hearths of necrosis and sclerosis. Наиболее reliable diagnosis:

+ Megakaryoblastoma

- Lympholeycosis

- Lymph adenoma of Berkitt

- Sarcoidosis

- Mieloleycosis

?

On dissection at dying the system increase of lymphatic knots is found with formation of tumular conglomerates. A spleen is megascopic, on a cut pied: on the red background of mash plural shallow hearths of rather yellow-white and greyish color. What disease most do the described changes answer?

+ Megakaryoblastoma

- Sarcoidosis

- Lymphosarcoma

- Shrines of lights

- Lympholeycosis

?

For pathohistological research an eyeball is delivered: in the retina of eye on the projection of visual nerve tumour of I ÷ I см, soft consistency, brown color. Microscopically a tumour consists of the polymorphic cells with a transparent cytoplasm, grouped in alveolar structures, by the presence of pathological mitosises, here and there with the accumulation of brown pigent. More reliable all this:

+ Melanoma

- Shwanoma

- Glomic tumour

- Paraganglioma

- Angiosarcoma

?

Tumour in a capsule by a diameter 2 see operatively remote from amputation cults of lower extremity, microscopically consists of fusiform cells of monomorphic kind with sticklike kernels which form "palisades"

structures together with fibres. What from the transferred types

of tumours наиболее reliable?

+ Of high quality neurofibroma

- Neurofibroma

- Malignant neurofibroma

- Soft fibroma

- Fibrosarcoma

?

At a patient 55 years the relapsic uterine bleeding appeared. The diagnostic endometrectomy is executed. In cocкобе of endometrium among the elements of blood evidently the ferrous elements of different size and form, formed by atypical cells with hyperchromic kernels, with numerous mitoses (including pathological). About what process is it possible to think?

+ Adenocarcinoma

- Ferrous hyperplasia of endometrium

- Chorionepithelioma

- Adenomatous polypus

- Signs of the interrupted pregnancy

?

A patient with crawfish of stomach and plural metastases died from a cancer cachexy. you will select the characteristic changes of heart, exposed on dissection.

+ Brown acardiotrophia

- Amyloid cardiomegaly

- Dilatative cardiomiopathy

- Hypertrophy cardiomiopathy

- "Tiger" heart

?

At a patient 45 years supraclavicular lymphatic knots are found megascopic. At research of biopsy material from a lymphatic knot the metastasis of cellular crawfish is exposed. Choose наиболее credible localization of primary tumour.

+ Shrines of stomach

- Shrines of thyroid

- Shrines of lights

- Shrines of neck of uterus

?

At histological research of biopate of vaginal part of neck of uterus at a patient 47 years with protractedly not healing erosion signs are exposed by the cell of an atypism, basale membrane - without the changes. Diagnose.

+ Carcinoma of in situ

- Erosion

- Adenocarcinoma

- Villoma

- Endometrios

?

At histological research of tumour of skin exposed different sizes the lobules from fatty fabric, delimited by the irregular layers of connecting fabric. Diagnose.

+ Lipoma

- Fibroma

- Hygroma

- Villoma

- Hemangioma

?

At research of tumour of uterus (operating material) it is exposed macroscopically, that she soft to consistency, with a hemorrhage and areas of hearth necrosis, on a cut reminds «fish meat». At histological research the signs of expressed cellular and tissue atypical are set, there are cells with the pathological figures of mitosises. It is necessary to diagnose.

+ Sarcoma

- Adenocarcinoma

- Angioneoplasm

- Fibroma

- Lipoma

?

At microscopic research of biopate from the area of tumour of mucous membrane of right bronchial tube, cellular and tissue atypical is set. Appearance of structures as «cancers pearls». To define character of pathological process.

+ Malignant tumour

- Hyperplasia

- Metaplasia

- Hypogenesis

?

At microscopic research of biopate from lights atypical cells which form plural ацинарные structures and product mucus are exposed. What histological form of crawfish of lights takes place at a patient?

- + High-differentiated adenocarcinoma
- Moderato differentiated adenocarcinoma
- Undifferentiated crawfish
- Moderato differentiated flatcell crawfish
- Galdule-flatcell of shrines

?

At a patient at gastroscopical research in the area of small curvature tumular education is exposed by a diameter 1,5 cm on a leg. What character of growth of tumour?

- + Exophitic
- Expansive
- Infiltrative
- Unpositional
- Endophytic

?

A patient was operated on an occasion the tumour of uterus. Macropreparation: spongy pied knot in a myometrium. Histologically is present large light ephithelial cells among which much dark polymorphic cells. Строма is absent, vessels have the appearance of cavity, covered by the cells of tumour. Concerne plural hemorrhage. How is the exposed tumour named?

- + Chorionepithelioma
- Malignant cystic skidding
- Adenocarcinoma
- Cavernosic hemangioma
- Modullar of shrines

?

At an elderly woman with a metrorrhagia in менопаузе at pthohistological research in scratch of mucous membrane of neck of uterus excrescences of атипического epithelium are exposed with formation of the so-called "cancers pearls". Your diagnosis?

- + Flatcell crawfish with the cornification
- Adenocarcinoma
- Flatcell crawfish without the cornification
- Mucous crawfish
- Undifferentive shrines

?

At dying 42 years operated in the past on an occasion the tumour of stomach at dissection: an ovary is sharply megascopic in sizes, dense consistency, white color. Histological: in preparation the atypical ephithelial cells placed among layers and cords of connecting fabric. What disease takes place?

- + Crucenbergh's of shrines of ovary

- Serosal cystadenocarcinoma
- Pseudomucinous cystadenocarcinoma
- Malignant teratoma
- Malignant granular cell tumour

?

A young man in soft fabrics of counter-clockwise thigh painless new formation appeared without clear scopes. In biopsy of fabric new formations remind fish meat, consist of immature Fibroblastic cells with numerous mitoses which germinate in muscles. Your diagnosis?

+ Fibrosarcoma

- Myosarcoma
- Fibroma
- Sarcoma
- Myoma

?

At research of biopsy from a stomach signs are exposed tissue and cellular atypic, that allowed to set the diagnosis of malignant tumour is sarcoma. What from the transferred signs were decision in raising of diagnosis

+ Glands are covered by polymorphic cells with large kernels, by the megascopic number of kernels, by a narrow rim

- Glands in a stomach have different sizes and form, different width of road clearances
- Many glands are located closely, side-by-side
- Glands are located helter-skelter
- Placed is marked location of cells in a gland

?

At histological research of knot in a remote suckling gland among abundant stroma exposed different sizes and form complexes of atypical polymorphic epithelial cells with the presence of road clearances in the center of complexes. Cage with large kernels, by the megascopic number of kernels and nucleolar organizers, by the presence of atypical mitoses. Put the supposed diagnosis.

+ Adenocarcinoma

- Fibroadenoma of suckling gland
- Solid carcinoma
- Flatcell undifferentiated carcinoma
- Undifferentiated polymorphocell carcinoma

?

At necropsy man 63 years, dying from carcinoma of lung found out plural metastases. What from them is it possible to consider as pin on the mechanism of development?

- + Shallow plural tumours knots on a pleura
- Metastases in bronchial, bifurcative, paratracheal lymphatic knots

- Metastases in a cerebrum
 - Metastases in adrenal glands
 - Germination of tumour from a bronchial tube in a gullet
- ?

It is exposed at histological research of malignant mastocytoma, that a tumour is built from low-differentiated atypical epithelial cells at the origins which form trabeculae. Separated between itself by the layers of connective tissue, correlation of cells and stroma approximately 1:1. Name the histological variant of carcinoma.

- + Solid
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Flat cell
 - Fibrotic
 - Fine cell
- ?

At a patient 17 years intraoperatively on the lower surface of liver a tumour is exposed by the sizes of 4.5x5.0x3.5 cm. with subserosal localization crimson color, on a cut presented by a cavity with considerable maintenance of blood. To diagnose.

- + Cavernous hemangioma
 - Capillary hemangioma
 - Hemangiopericytoma
 - Hemangioepithelioma
 - Lymphangioma
- ?

It is discovered at microscopic research of tumour of overhead lip, that she is built from numerous cracklike cavities the wall of which is covered by flat endothelia, filled by liquid blood and packages. To fill in a diagnosis.

- + Capillary hemangioma
 - Venous hemangioma
 - Hemangioma of cavity
 - Hemangioma-endothelioma
 - Giant cell angioendothelioma
- ?

For histological research an uterus remote after the operation is delivered. Under a mucous membrane numerous the rounded form knots which expressly delimited from surrounding fabric. Microscopically a tumour is built from the bunches of smooth muscles with the phenomena of tissue atypism. Your diagnosis.

- + Leiomyoma
- Myoma of uterus
- Fibromioma
- Chorionepithelioma

- Leykomiosarcoma

?

At a 40-years-old man from stenosis (without metastases) by crawfish of gullet found out the following changes: atrophy of skeletal muscles, fatty cellulose. Skin of the earthily-brown colouring, an epidermis is thinned, a heart is diminished in sizes. Myocardium and liver of brown color. Diagnose?

+ Alimentarive cachexy

- Miasthenosis

- Cancer cachexy

- Brown atrophy

- Illness of Addison

?

At a patient new formation of skin, which has the appearance of knot with a papillary surface which reminds a cauliflower, is remote, to dense consistency. Microscopically a tumour consists of

many papillae. A parenchima is formed from an integumentary epithelium from increased by the number of layers. Stratificative polarity of cells is stored in an epithelium, integrity of own membrane. Tumour's stroma is situated in the center of papillae. What is the most reliable diagnosis?

+ Villoma

- Fibroma

- Adenoma

- Fibroadenoma

- Cystoadenoma

?

At microscopic research of bronchobiopsy a tumour which is built from the nest of accumulations of atypical cells of multi-layered flat epithelium is exposed. Placed with characteristic "pearls". Your diagnosis?

+ Flatcell crawfish with the cornification

- Flatcell crawfish without the cornification

- Solid crawfish

- Mucous crawfish

- Scirrhus

?

At a man by age 62 years it is remote bud in which at macroscopic research a tumour is exposed as a knot by a diameter to 8ñ. Fabric of tumour on a cut is pied, with a plural hemorrhage, by necroses Histological: a tumour consists of light cells which form alveolar and сосочковые structures, invasion growth is moderato expressed. Pathological mitosises, hyperchromic kernels, concerne in many cells of tumour. Diagnose the exposed nephroncus

- + Brightcell of shrines
- Brightcell adenoma
- Adenocarcinoma
- Nephroblastoma
- Acidofilyc adenoma from malignisation

?

What pathological process are the exposed microscopic changes characteristic for?

- + Adenocarcinoma of uterus
- Ferrous hyperplasia of endometrium
- Sharp endometritis
- Placenta polypus
- Chorionepithelioma of uterus

?

At a woman 64 years there was the pathological break of humeral bone. Result of biopsy: atypical plasmatic cells. Roentgenologic in the site of fracture tumular educations.

Possible disease:

- + Myelomatosis
- Chronic osteomyelitis
- Chondrosarcoma
- Fibrotic displasia of the bone
- Metastasis of adenocarcinoma

?

At dissection of child 3 years a tumor which does not have clear scopes from circumferential is sawed in a cerebellum by fabric, histological built from atypical shallow cells with hyperchromic kernels more Reliable all this:

- + Medulloblastoma
- Medullosarcoma
- Metastasis of crawfish
- Metastasis of sarcoma I
- Glioblastoma

?

Getting hoarse of voice appeared at a patient. During laryngoscope found out the tumor of larynx of серо-белого color, with a сосочковой surface. Microscopically: excrescence of connecting fabric, which is covered by a multi-layered flat epithelium with the megascopic cornification, without cellular typist. More reliable all this:

- + Villoma
- Fibroma
- Polypus
- Angioneoplasm

- Angiofibroma

?

At a patient 75 years from extraperitoneal cellulose a tumor is remote by the sizes of 16x8x6ñì. Microscopically: apvasive fatty cells with the signs of cellular atypism, polymorphism. There are the enormous disfigured cells which have fatty drops in a cytoplasm . What is the most reliable diagnosis?

+ Liposarcoma

- Lipoma

- Fibrosarcoma

- My sarcoma

- Meaothelioma

?

At histological research of tumor of stomach a lot of cricoid cells are exposed. Name the histological variant of crawfish.

+ Mucous

- Solid

- Adenocarcinoma

- Sarcoma

- Carcinoid

?

At histological research of knot in a remote suckling gland among abundant stroma exposed different sizes and form complexes of atypical polymorphic epithelial cells with the presence of road clearances in the center of complexes. Cage with large kernels, by the presence of atypical mitosises. Diagnose.

+ Adenocarcinoma

- Flatcell noncornifiacted crawfish

- Solid crawfish

- Fibro adenoma of suckling gland

- Undifferentiated polymorphocelled crawfish

?

On necropsy man 35 years in the second segment of right lung the hearth of compression is exposed by the diameter of 5ñì. Surrounded by a thin capsule. A hearth is presented by dense dry crumbling

fabric with a dim surface. The discovered morphological changes in a lung are characteristic for:

+ Tuberculoma

- Shrine of lung

- Chondromas

- Tumorosive of form of schistosis

- Post-inflammatory pneumoscleroma

?

At a woman 46 years during the palliative operation on an occasion crawfish of stomach the presence of Krukenbergh's of metastases is set in ovaries ("Krukenbergh of shrines of ovaries"). What from the transferred ways of initiations resulted in the defeat of ovaries?

- + Lymphogenic retrograde
- Lymphogenic orthohailstone
- Hematogenic
- Implantative
- Canalicullar

?

At histological research of cocksoba of mucous membrane of uterus at a patient 54 years with the clinical diagnosis of violation ovarian – menstrual cycle it is discovered is excrescence of ancient ferrous structures which consist of cells with hyperchromic kernels, by the figures of mitosises, by atypia. Atypical ferrous structures grow in a myometrium. For

what pathological process characteristic such microscopically change?

- + Adenocarcinoma of uterus
- It is ferrous Hyperplasia of endometrium
- Sharp endometritis
- Chorionepithelioma of the uterus

?

At microscopic research of biopsy of neck of uterus cellular and nuclear atypia is exposed multi-layered flat epithelium, pathological mitosises, and also horny pearls at back of ephithelial layers. Your diagnosis:

- + Flat cell crawfish with the cornification
- It is transitional-cellular crawfish
- Flat cell crawfish without the cornification
- Ferrous crawfish
- Anaplastic crawfish

?

At a patient at the roentgenologic inspection in flat bones the plural hearths of osteoporosis are exposed and osteolisis high maintenance of tumular plasmatic cells is exposed In trepanobioptate. Your diagnosis:

- + Myelomatosis
- Sharp monocytic leucosis
- Chronic myeloleykosis
- Megakaryoblastoma
- Histiocytosis

?

At endoscopic research of urinary bladder the conducted biopsy of tumour, consisting of branching out papillae thin, covered by a few rows of cells of transitional epithelium.

Name a tumour.

- + Villoma
- Basalioma
- Transitioncell carcinoma
- Flatcell carcinoma
- Fibro adenoma

?

|At microscopic research of biopsy of colon a tumour is exposed from a prismatic epithelium which forms the атипические ferrous structures of different form and size. Cells are polymorphic, kernels hyperchromic, I am pathological mitosises. The basale membrane of glands is blasted. Your diagnosis.

- + Adenocarcinoma
- basale-cellular crawfish
- Solid crawfish
- Mucous crawfish
- Undifferentiated crawfish

?

For histological research an eyeball is delivered , in the vascular shell of which tumular formation is exposed 0.4 см of black. In cells are plural pathological mitosises and in a cytoplasm many the pigent of yellow-brown color concernes of them. Your diagnosis?

- + Melanoma
- Neurioma
- Angiosacoma
- Neuroblastoma
- Ganglioneuroblastoma

?

In a skin exposed dense, mobile, expressly the tumour delimited from surrounding fabrics. On a cut she white color, presented by fibred fabric. Microscopically -

collogens fibres are chaotically casebound, cells are little. Name a tumour?

- + Fibroma
- Mioma
- Histiocytoma
- Dermatofibroma
- Desmoid

?

At histological research of new formation skin it is exposed: a parenchima is formed from an integumentary epithelium with the megascopic number of layers. Stroma together with excrescences of epithelium forms papillae. Specify the type of atypism.

+ Tissue

- Cellular

- Histochemical

- Functional

- Metabolic

?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who suffered from numerous pathological fractures during his lifetime, revealed changes in his long tubular bones: the bones of the thigh and shin were bent, in some places they resembled spirals, their surface was tuberos, a section revealed an obliterated medullary channel and a change in the compact structure of the cortical layer by the spongy type. Microscopically, there was a mosaic type of the bone structures: against a background of a disordered thin-fibrous or lamellar structure of the bone fragments there were numerous cavities of sinusal resorption combined with signs of new formation of the osseous tissue. The arteries, which supplied the bone tissue, were dilated and convoluted. Name a diagnosis.

- + Deforming osteodystrophy
- Osteopetrosis
- Parathyroid osteodystrophy
- Fibrous dysplasia
- Chronic osteomyelitis

?

A 20-year-old girl developed complaints about an expressed fatiguability of her ocular, masticatory, speech and deglutitive groups of muscles, when the normal contraction of the muscles after great activity absolutely discontinued, but after some rest the functioning of the muscles was restored again. Some time later the pathological process involved the muscles of the extremities and intercostal ones. An inadequate ventilation of the lungs resulted in development of the secondary lobular pneumonia which caused the patient's death. An autopsy revealed an atrophy of the striated muscles, their dystrophy with focal clusters of the lymphocytes in the

- Tuberculosis
- Actinomycosis
- + Syphilis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Leprosy

?

On autopsy of a 40-year-old male, who died from intoxication, his small intestine contained groups of follicles which rose above the mucous coat. Their surface had grooves and convolutions, their pattern resembling the cerebral surface. Against a background of loss of lymphocytes, a microscopic examination of the follicles revealed a proliferation of monocytes, histiocytes and reticular cells, as well as clusters of macrophages which formed granulomata. What disease are the described changes typical for?

- Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Amoebiasis
- + Typhoid fever
- Cholera

?

On visual examination of a male, who was admitted in a severe state and with a high body temperature, the physician noticed that the inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged up to 8 cm in diameter, tightly united with the surrounding tissue and immobile, the skin above them was hyperaemic and sharply tender. A microscopic examination revealed the most acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation in a lymph node. From his case history it was known that the patient had spent some time before on a mountain pasture. What disease is characterized by the changes described?

- Tularaemia
- + Plague
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- ?

A 40-year-old male hunter at first noticed appearance of some pustule on the index finger of his right hand, later it turned into an ulcer with uneven edges. His right axillary lymph nodes were significantly enlarged and tightly united among themselves. A biopsy of the finger skin was made. Its microscopic examination revealed necrosis of the epithelium and underlying tissues, the derma had granulomata consisting of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes, a large number of segmented leukocytes and giant cells. There were areas of necrosis and suppuration in the centres of the granulomata. What are these changes typical for?

- Tuberculosis
- Syphilis
- + Tularaemia
- Brucellosis
- Actinomycosis
- ?

A 35-year-old milkmaid died from cardiovascular insufficiency. On autopsy, a pathologist diagnosed polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve. Microscopically, the aortic valve revealed an inflammatory infiltration by polymorphonuclear leukocytes, areas of ulceration and thrombi with organization. The myocardial stroma was characterized by sclerosis and granulomata consisting of disorderly located epithelioid, giant, plasma cells and eosinophils, the vessels had vasculitis. What disease is characterized by the described changes in the heart?

- + Brucellosis
- Chronic sepsis
- Rheumatism
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Systemic scleroderma
- ?

A 45-year-old female furrier died from brain oedema. On autopsy, the pia mater in the vault and base of the skull were dark red and impregnated with blood, as if they were covered with a "red cap"; the brain substance was oedematous, the stem was strangulated in the great foramen. Microscopically, the pia mater had a haemorrhagic inflammation, the cerebral tissue was characterized by a serous-

haemorrhagic inflammation, necrosis of the walls of small vessels, numerous haemorrhages. What disease was the patient most probably ill with?

- Tuberculous leptomeningitis
- Meningococcal leptomeningitis
- Meningococcal meningoenkephalitis
- Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- + Anthrax

?

A 40-year-old male butcher died from sepsis. His right cheek had a dark red, conical and dense infiltrate, 5 cm in diameter, with a black coal-like centre. The right halves of the face and neck were oedematous and dense. The cervical lymph nodes were enlarged, on section they were dark red, the surrounding fat was red and oedematous. A microscopic examination revealed the most acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation in the infiltrate, the centre of the latter had necrosis of the epidermis and underlying layers, the lymph nodes and fat were characterized by a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation. What disease should be suspected?

- Tularaemia
- + Anthrax
- Plague
- Carbuncle
- Furuncle

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from uraemia, revealed deformity of the spinal column with a sharp limitation of mobility. The articular cartilages of small joints of the spinal column were destroyed, there were some expressed signs of a prolonged chronic inflammation in the articular tissues, the cavities of the joints were filled with the connective tissue, but in some places with the osseous one together with formation of ankyloses. The aorta, heart and lungs revealed a chronic inflammation and focal sclerosis. The kidneys were characterized by amyloidosis. What diagnosis was the most probable in this case?

- Paget's disease (deforming osteosis)
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- + Bekhterev's disease
- Parathyroid osteodystrophy
- Osteopetrosis (marble bone disease)

?

The disease in a male patient began with chills, an elevation of the body temperature up to 40°C, a headache, a cough, dyspnoea. On the 5th day, under the phenomena of respiratory insufficiency, the patient died. On autopsy it was found that the lungs were enlarged and motley by appearance. Against a background of an impairment of circulation and massive haemorrhages, a microscopic examination revealed numerous foci of serous-haemorrhagic pneumonia, foci of an emphysema and atelectasis. What disease is characterized by such a picture in the lungs?

- Croupous pneumonia
- Adenovirus infection

- + Influenza
- Respiratory-syncytial infection
- Parainfluenza

?

The grouped lymphatic follicles of the small intestine are enlarged and rise above the surface of the mucous membrane, their surface has grooves and convolutions resembling the cerebral surface; on section, the follicles are grey-red and succulent. Microscopically, the follicles are characterized by a proliferation of the monocytes and histiocytes, the clusters of macrophages form typhoid fever granulomata. Name the stage of typhoid fever.

- + Cerebriform swelling
- Necrosis
- Formation of ulcers
- Clear ulcers
- Healing

?

A visual examination of the fauces in a 5-year-old child revealed that the faucial and tonsillar mucosae were hyperaemic, the tonsils were enlarged and covered with some yellow-whitish dense films, which were removed with difficulty leaving a deep tissue defect at the place of their removal. The soft tissues of the neck were oedematous, the cervical regional lymph nodes were enlarged and tender. What disease might be suspected?

- + Diphtheria of fauces and tonsils
- Scarlet fever
- Measles
- Parotitis
- Adenovirus infection

?

A 5-year-old child developed rhinitis and tickling in the throat, an elevation of the body temperature up to 40°C, later accompanied by a sharp headache, vomiting, restlessness and chills. Four days later he also had a haemorrhagic eruption on the skin, oliguria and adrenal insufficiency, that caused the patient's death. On bacteriological examination of smears from the nasopharynx, a meningococcus was revealed. What form of the disease took place?

- Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
- Meningococcal meningitis
- Meningoencephalitis
- + Meningococcaemia

?

A child, who acutely fell ill with scarlet fever, developed a significant enlargement and a bright hyperaemia of the tonsils, their surface and the depth of their tissue had greyish dim foci and ulcers with uneven edges. Name the form of tonsillitis which accompanied the disease.

- Fibrinous
- + Necrotic

- Superficial
- Lacunar
- Follicular
- ?

An autopsy of a 18-year-old youth, who acutely fell ill and died from an infectious toxic shock, revealed enlarged tonsils, covered with grey-white films which spread to his palatine arches, as well as an oedema of the soft tissues of the neck. A histological examination revealed necrosis of the epithelium of the tonsils and arches, the underlying tissues were impregnated with some fibrinous exudate which formed massive depositions on the surface. Make a diagnosis of the infectious disease.

- Infectious mononucleosis
- Scarlet fever
- Adenovirus infection
- + Diphtheria
- Staphylococcal infection
- ?

In an 8-year-old child, the disease began acutely with catarrhal phenomena, hyperthermia, whitish spots on the buccal mucosa against the lower premolars; on the 4th day these signs were accompanied by macromacular exanthema, on the 6th day the patient developed signs of respiratory insufficiency, that progressed and resulted in a lethal outcome on the 8th day of the disease. A histological examination of the lungs revealed necrotic panbronchitis, a focal emphysema, an infiltration of the interalveolar septa by lymphocytes, plasma cells and histiocytes, while the alveolar walls contained giant cells with eosinophilic inclusions in the cytoplasm and parietally located "hyaline membranes". Make a diagnosis of the infectious disease which is characterized by the changes in the lungs described.

- Adenovirus infection
- Respiratory-syncytial infection
- Parainfluenza
- Influenza
- + Measles
- ?

An autopsy of a 50-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis and died under the phenomena of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed the lobar type of affection of his lungs: The upper lobe of the right lung was enlarged and dense, on section it was yellow, the pleura had fibrinous superpositions. Name the form of secondary tuberculosis.

- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Tuberculoma
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- + Caseous pneumonia
- ?

An autopsy of a 17-year-old girl, who died from pulmonary insufficiency, revealed in the lower lobe of her right lung some confluent areas of caseous necrosis which were surrounded by fresh foci of an exudative inflammation; the bronchopulmonary, bronchial and bifurcation lymph nodes were characterized by phenomena of caseous necrosis. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Growth of primary affect in primary tuberculosis
- Haematogenic form in progression of primary tuberculosis
- Haematogenic tuberculosis with predominant affection of lungs
- Tuberculoma
- Caseous pneumonia in secondary tuberculosis

?

A visual examination of the corpse of a 40-year-old male, who died from heart failure, revealed traces of a rash in the form of brown spots and points on his skin, as well as a conjunctival eruption. There were bedsores in the regions of the sacrum and spinous processes of the vertebrae, and paraffinomata in the places of subcutaneous injections of drugs. A microscopic examination of the CNS, skin, adrenal glands revealed destructive-proliferative endothrombovasculitis in the vessels of the microcirculation and small arteries of the above organs with presence of Popov's granulomata, and there was isolated myocarditis in the heart. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Kussmaul's disease
- Q fever
- Enteric fever
- + Epidemic typhus
- HIV infection

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from tularaemia, revealed signs of the haemorrhagic syndrome in the form of a petechial rash on the skin, haemorrhages in the serous and mucous membranes, as well as in the internal organs. The spleen was enlarged, gave an abundant scrape of the pulp, the lymph nodes were enlarged, the marrow was characterized by an increased blood circulation. What form of tularaemia does this picture correspond to?

- + Typhoid
- Pulmonary
- Bubonic
- Primary tularaemic affect

?

An autopsy of a male cattle-breeder, who was ill for 3.5 months and died from heart failure, revealed polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve, productive myocarditis with presence of granulomata, systemic allergic productive-destructive vasculitis, hyperplasia of the spleen. Name the disease.

- Relapsing fever
- + Brucellosis
- Plague

- Tularaemia
- Anthrax

?

A male patient complained of a fever, a severe headache, dyspnoea, and tachycardia. He died under the phenomena of heart failure. On visual examination of the body, roseolae and petechiae on the skin of the thorax, bedsores of the shins and a gangrene of the toes were found. A histological examination of the myelencephalon tissue revealed a hyperaemia, stases, perivascular cuffs of plasma cells and foci of a proliferation of the microglia (Popov's granulomata). What is your diagnosis?

- Anthracic meningoencephalitis
- Meningococcal meningoencephalitis
- + Epidemic typhus
- Typhoid fever
- Rubella

?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who died under the phenomena of heart failure, revealed jaundice, numerous haemorrhages on the skin, in the conjunctiva of the eyes, on the serous and mucous membranes, as well as some thickening of the ungual phalanges, foci of necrosis in the subcutaneous fat, polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve with perforation of one of the cusps, sclerosis, calcinosis and deformity of the others. Histologically, an infiltration of the stroma of the internal organs by lymphocytes, histiocytes and macrophages, as well as endo-and perivasculitides were found. Name the disease.

- Rheumatism
- Atherosclerotic defect of aortic valve
- Libman-Sacks endocarditis
- + Bacterial endocarditis
- Löffler's endocarditis

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from sepsis, revealed a purulent melting of the tissue of the neck and the fat of the anterior mediastinum. Histologically, there were a lot of small abscesses with a honeycomb structure, whose centres had basophilic homogenous formations to which some short rod-like structures were connected with one end. What is your diagnosis?

- + Actinomycosis
- Tuberculosis
- Diphtheria
- Leishmaniasis
- Scarlet fever

?

A 7-year-old child developed a pain in the throat, his body temperature rose. On the 2nd day of his disease there appeared red eruptions on the skin in the form of small and densely located spots which covered all the body, excluding the nasolabial triangle. A visual examination revealed a bright reddening in the fauces,

the tonsils were enlarged and hyperaemic, the tongue was crimson-red and dry.

What is your diagnosis?

- Streptococcal tonsillitis
- Measles
- Faucial diphtheria
- Adenovirus infection
- + Scarlet fever

?

An autopsy of a cachectic 36-year-old male, who during 10 years was suffering from femoral osteomyelitis with periodic elevations of the body temperature up to 38°C, general weakness, a headache, and manifestations of intoxication and died from a progressing renal failure, revealed amyloid shrunk kidneys, a brown atrophy of the myocardium and liver, a sago spleen. What kind of sepsis was the complication of osteomyelitis in this case?

- Septic endocarditis
- Fulminant sepsis
- Septicopyaemia
- Septicaemia
- + Chronic septicaemia

?

An autopsy of a 46-year-old male, who died from intoxication, revealed mucus and some blood in the lumens of the rectum and sigmoid colon, the mucous membrane had numerous brown-green membranous superpositions and haemorrhages. Microscopically, fibrinous colitis was found. On bacteriological examination of the intestinal contents, *Shigella sonnei* was isolated. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

- Cholera
- Salmonellosis
- + Dysentery
- Yersiniosis
- Crohn's disease

?

An autopsy of an 8-year-old boy, who was ill with diphtheria of the fauces and tonsils and died on the 2nd week, after the onset of the disease, revealed changes in the myocardium in the form of microfocal necroses and an oedema of the stroma. Diagnose the kind of myocarditis.

- + Alterative
- Septic
- Productive granulomatous
- Productive diffuse
- Focal exudative

?

On autopsy of a 48-year-old male it was found that the area of the Is' segment of the right lung had a round formation, 5 cm in diameter, with clear contours; it was surrounded by a layer of the connective tissue and represented by white-yellowish crumbling masses. Diagnose the form of secondary tuberculosis.

- Caseous pneumonia
- + Tuberculoma
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis

?

A 34-year-old male injection addict died from progressing respiratory insufficiency. A pathoanatomical examination revealed the following changes: enlarged peribronchial, bifurcation, paratracheal and paraaortic lymph nodes; the pulmonary tissue was air-free, the surface of its section discharged a large amount of some mucous-foamy viscous fluid. Microscopically, the lumens of alveoli contained foamy eosinophilic masses and clusters of macrophages, among which on silvering some small round grey-black corpuscles with a light area in the centre were identified. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

- Streptococcal pneumonia
- Lung candidiasis
- Pneumococcal pneumonia
- Cytomegalovirus pneumonia
- + Pneumocystic pneumonia

?

A 10-year-old girl was admitted to a traumatology department with signs of a pathological fracture of her right femur. A histological examination of the operational material revealed that the bone marrow of the removed femoral fragment had numerous foci of caseous necrosis surrounded on periphery by epithelioid cells and solitary Pirogov-Langhans cells; the regions of caseous necrosis spread to the adjacent areas of the bone tissue destroying them. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

- Tuberculous spondylitis
- + Tuberculous osteomyelitis
- Hip-joint disease
- Poncet's disease
- Traumatic spondylitis

?

A 4-year-old boy was hospitalized to a resuscitation department due to a progressing drop of his blood pressure. Twenty-four hours after the moment of admission to the hospital the boy died from an uncontrolled collapse. A pathoanatomical examination revealed the following changes: macroscopically, there were diffuse subcutaneous haemorrhages with foci of necrosis, bilateral massive haemorrhages in the cortical layer of the both adrenal glands, ischaemia of the cortical layer of the kidneys and hyperaemia of the malpighian pyramids in the medullary layer. Histologically, a disseminated intravascular blood coagulation, a necrosis of the epithelium in the renal tubules, alterative changes in the liver, myocardium and brain were found. Diagnose the disease.

- Generalized viral infection
- Septicaemia

- Septicopyaemia
- + Meningococcaemia
- Fulminant sepsis
- ?

A 40-year-old male prisoner died at a corrective labour settlement from tuberculosis. An autopsy revealed a deformity and a reduction of the apices of his both lungs in size, numerous cavities with dense walls in the upper lobes of the both lungs, disseminated foci (5 mm to 2 cm in diameter) of caseous necrosis in the lower lobes of the lungs, a hypertrophy of the myocardium and a dilation of the cavities of the right ventricle and atrium. Diagnose the form of tuberculosis..

- + Secondary fibrocavernous
- Secondary fibrofocal
- Haematogenous macrofocal with affection of lungs
- Primary with growth of primary affect
- Secondary cirrhotic
- ?

On autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who died from intoxication, the wall of the ileum revealed some grouped and solitary follicles which rose above the level of the mucous coat and whose surface had numerous grooves and convolutions. Histologically, the follicles were characterized by a proliferation of monocytes, histiocytes and reticular cells, as well as large macrophages with a light cytoplasm, and these macrophages formed granulomata. The above picture is typical for:

- Cholera
- Dysentery
- + Typhoid fever
- Yersiniosis
- Salmonellosis
- ?

A 10-year-old child developed a sharp pain on swallowing, an oedema of his neck, the body temperature rose up to 39°C, against a background of the general hyperaemia of the skin there rapidly appeared bright red microfocal eruptions all over the body, excluding the region of the nasolabial triangle. The fauces and tonsils were acutely plethoric (the "glowing fauces"), and he had a "strawberry tongue". The tonsillar surface had solitary greyish foci of necroses. What disease might it be?

- Measles
- Influenza
- Diphtheria
- Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
- + Scarlet fever
- ?

An autopsy of a 40-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis for 10 years, the 1st and 2nd segments of the right lung revealed some cavity with a dense wall. The inner surface of the cavity was uneven, with beams which represented obliterated

bronchi or thrombosed vessels. The middle and lower lobes were dense, on section they had yellowish foci. What form of tuberculosis may be suspected in the patient?

- Tuberculoma
- Acute cavernous
- Fibrofocal
- + Fibrocavernous
- Cirrhotic

?

An autopsy of a female, who died 4 days after a criminal abortion, revealed jaundice, an expressed thrombohaemorrhagic syndrome, fibrinous-purulent endometritis, necronephrosis in the kidneys, a septic hyperplasia of the spleen. Name the clinical-morphological form of sepsis.

- Chronic septicaemia
- Bacterial shock
- Septicopyaemia
- + Septicaemia
- Septic endometritis

?

Colonoscopy in a male patient, who was ill with dysentery, revealed that the mucous membrane of the large intestine was hyperaemic and oedematous, its surface was covered with grey-green films. Name the morphological form of dysenteric colitis.

- Catarrhal
- Ulcerous
- Purulent
- Necrotic
- + Fibrinous

?

Colonoscopy in a male patient on the 5th day after the onset of diarrhoea revealed in the inflamed mucous membrane of his rectum some grey-green membranous superpositions tightly connected with the underlying tissues. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Typhoid fever
- Nonspecific ulcerous colitis
- + Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Crohn's disease

?

An autopsy of a male patient, who died one week after the beginning of a profuse diarrhoea, revealed a sharply expressed ex'icosis, the tissues were dry, the blood was thick. On bacteriological examination of the contents of the small intestine, that resembled rice water, vibrios were found. What disease caused the patient's death?

- + Cholera
- Dysentery

- Typhoid fever
- Salmonellosis
- Food intoxication

?

An autopsy of a 52-year-old male, who died from intoxication, revealed in his lungs a primary tuberculous complex in the form of a focus of caseous pneumonia, lymphangitis and caseous bronchoadenitis; the pia mater in the base and on the lateral surfaces of the brain, the spleen, the kidneys and the liver contained a large number of grey dense nodules 0.5-1 mm in diameter. On histological examination, the nodules consisted of epithelioid, lymphoid and some giant cells with nuclei located on the periphery of the cells in the form of a horseshoe. Name the form of tuberculosis.

- + Miliary tuberculosis
- Caseous pneumonia
- Tuberculous bronchoadenitis
- Macrofocal acute miliary tuberculosis
- Primary pulmonary phthisis

?

An autopsy of a 1.5-year-old child, who died from acute renal failure, revealed haemorrhagic eruptions on the skin, a moderate hyperaemia and an oedema of the nasopharyngeal mucosa, microfocal haemorrhages in the mucous membranes and internal organs, sharp dystrophic changes in the liver and myocardium, acute necrotic nephrosis, massive haemorrhages in the adrenal glands. What disease is the most typically characterized by the revealed changes?

- Septic scarlet fever
- + Meningococcaemia
- Faucial diphtheria
- Toxic scarlet fever
- Toxic form of influenza

?

The disease in a child began with a high body temperature, a pain in the throat, some swelling of the submandibular lymph nodes. On visual examination of the fauces, its surface was oedematous and moderately hyperaemic, the tonsils were enlarged and covered with white-greyish films which were tightly united with the underlying tissues, any attempt to remove them caused formation of bleeding defects. What disease are the revealed changes typical for?

- Catarrhal angina
- Scarlet fever
- + Diphtheria
- Meningococcal infection
- Measles

?

The disease in a 6-year-old girl began acutely with a pain in the throat, a high body temperature, a bit later she developed a microfocal rash on the skin. A visual examination of the oral cavity revealed a sharp faucial hyperaemia, a "strawberry

tongue", enlarged bright red tonsils with some greyish and yellowish dim foci involving the peritonsillar tissues, and enlarged submandibular lymph nodes. What disease are these changes typical for?

- Toxic scarlet fever
 - Faucial diphtheria
 - Laryngeal diphtheria
 - + Septic scarlet fever
 - Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
- ?

The disease in a child began with acute rhinitis, tickling in the throat and malaise, later accompanied by a high body temperature, a headache, nausea, vomiting. The child was hospitalized at an infectious department, but 2 days later he died in spite of the treatment. An autopsy revealed sharply thickened, yellowish-greenish, dim, oedematous and plethoric pia mater, the brain was sharply oedematous with a strangulation of its stem in the great foramen. What disease is characterized by the above clinical-morphological data?

- Meningococcaemia
 - Poliomyelitis
 - Diphtheria
 - Septic scarlet fever
 - + Meningococcal meningitis
- ?

A 40-year-old male butcher died from sepsis. His right cheek had a dark red, conical and dense infiltrate, 6 cm in diameter, with a black crust in its centre.. The right halves of the face and neck were oedematous and dense. A microscopic examination revealed an acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation in the infiltrate, the centre of the latter had necrosis of the epidermis and underlying tissues. What diagnosis did a pathologist make?

- + Anthrax
 - Plague
 - Tularaemia
 - Phlegmon of neck
 - Furuncle
- ?

During an operation for elimination of phimosis, a round ulcer with a smooth bottom and dense edges was found on the glans penis. On a microscopic examination of the tissue taken from an edge of the ulcer a pathologist found a polymorphous infiltrate consisting of disorderly located plasma and lymphoid elements with some admixture of heterophilic leukocytes and epithelioid cells; the infiltrate was located mostly around small vessels. The vessels were characterized by phenomena of endangiitis. What disease are the described changes typical for?

- + Syphilis
- Brucellosis
- Poliomyelitis
- Polyarteritis nodosa

- Rheumatism

?

The 8th segment of a surgically removed (owing to a suppurated cyst) lobe of the lung revealed a focus, 1.8 cm in diameter, which had an irregularly rounded form and was dense to touch. On section, the focus was white-yellow, dim and had small areas of bone density. What is this macroscopic picture typical for?

- Peripheral carcinoma

- Chondroma

- Carnification

+ Healed tuberculous affect

- Chronic pneumonia

?

The mucous membrane of the right tonsil revealed a painless ulcer with a smooth vanished bottom and even edges of the chondroid density. Microscopically, a biopsy from the ulcer edge had a perivascular inflammatory infiltrate consisting of lymphocytes, plasmacytes, some neutrophils and epithelioid cells. The vessels were characterized by a proliferation of endotheliocytes up to the absolute closure of the lumens. Name the disease.

- Ulceronecrotic angina

- Actinomycosis

+ Syphilis

- Candidiasis

- Faucial diphtheria

?

In a male cattle-breeder, the disease began with appearance of some red spot on the skin of his right arm; at first, a vesicle with some serous-haemorrhagic fluid formed in the centre of the spot, but later the central part of the vesicle necrotized and became black. The axillary lymph nodes were sharply enlarged and dark red on section. Microscopically, a biopsy of the skin and lymph nodes had a picture of acute serous-haemorrhagic inflammation. What disease was the most probable?

- Tularaemia

- Streptococcal pyoderma

- Plague

- Actinomycosis of skin

+ Anthrax

?

A geologist, who several months before had been on an expedition in the Central Asia, had paroxysms of a fever, an icteric colouring of the skin, hypochromic anaemia and loss of body mass during his life-time. On autopsy, a sharp enlargement of the spleen and liver, as well as hyperplasia of the marrow were found. Microscopically, there was haemomelanososis of the liver, spleen and marrow. What disease are such changes typical for?

- Amoebiasis

- Chronic septicaemia

- Epidemic typhus

- + Malaria
- Relapsing fever

?

The disease in a male hunter began with an elevation of his body temperature up to 37-38°C, increased reflex excitability, a disturbance of sleep and hydrophobia. Later these signs were accompanied by spasms of the muscles of the larynx and pharynx, as well as those of respiration. The patient's death was caused by arrest of respiration. On autopsy, an oedema and plethora of the brain, as well as small haemorrhages in the region of the myelencephalon were found. On histological examination of the brain, its stem part, walls of the 3rd ventricle and hippocampus revealed necrosis of the nerve cells which were surrounded (as well as small vessels) by nodules consisting of clusters of microglial and lymphoid cells. The cytoplasm of the nerve cells of the hippocampus contained some rounded eosinophilic inclusions (Babes-Negri bodies). What disease is characterized by the picture described?

- Epidemic typhus
- + Rabies
- Poliomyelitis
- Tick-borne encephalitis
- Typhoid fever

?

A 21-year-old male patient with faucial diphtheria died on the 5th day from acute heart failure. On autopsy, the following changes were found: the both tonsils were covered with massive grey films tightly united with the underlying tissues; the left ventricular cavity was dilated, the myocardium was flaccid and motley all the way long - small grey-yellow areas were alternated with microfocal reddish foci. Microscopically, the myocardium had necroses of groups of cardiomyocytes which were surrounded by polymorphocellular inflammatory infiltrates on the periphery. What was the morphological substrate of acute heart failure?

- Diffuse isolated myocarditis
- Focal exudative myocarditis
- Diffuse exudative myocarditis
- + Alterative myocarditis
- Granulomatous myocarditis

?

An autopsy of a male revealed signs of septicopyaemia and polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic valve. From the case history it is known that the septic state had been lasting in the patient for 1.5-2 months. Name the most reliable pathomorphological sign of polypous-ulcerous endocarditis.

- Defect of aortic valve
- Massive thrombotic superpositions on valvular cusps
- + Colonies of bacteria in thrombotic superpositions
- Deformities and ulcerations of valve
- Petrification of valvular cusps

?

An autopsy of a child, who suffered from purulent omphalitis during his lifetime, revealed abscesses in the liver, an enlarged spleen with a thick scrape of the pulp, purulent meningoencephalitis and ulcerous-purulent colitis. Name the disease.

- Meningococcal meningoencephalitis
- + Septicopyaemia
- Septicaemia
- Ulcerative colitis
- Dysentery
- ?

On autopsy of a male, who died from a rupture of an aneurysm in the ascending aorta, some whitish nodules were found on the inner surface of the aneurysm. A microscopic examination of the middle coat of the aorta revealed around the microvessels some infiltrates, consisting of lymphocytes and plasmacytes, with an admixture of Pirogov-Langhans giant multinucleate cells. What is your diagnosis?

- + Syphilitic mesaortitis
- Atherosclerosis
- Nonspecific aortitis
- Obliterating endarteritis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- ?

The disease in a 35-year-old male began acutely with diarrhoea and numerous vomitings, his faeces were watery. Against a background of a sharply expressed dehydration, he developed spasms followed by a comatose state, and the patient died. On autopsy, an expressed cadaveric rigidity, a dry wrinkled skin of the hands and blood thickening were found. The lumen of the small intestine was sharply dilated and overfilled with some colourless fluid which resembled rice water. The mucous coats of the stomach and intestine were oedematous, with a lot of microfocal haemorrhages. Microscopically, serous-haemorrhagic gastroenteritis was revealed. What is your diagnosis?

- Salmonellosis
- Yersiniosis
- Colibacillosis
- + Cholera
- Typhoid fever
- ?

The disease in a 29-year-old male hunter acutely began with an elevation of his body temperature up to 38-40°C, chills, muscle pains, nasal bleeding. A papule up to 1.5 cm in diameter appeared on his hand, the former rapidly turned into a pustule and later into a very painful ulcer. Axillary lymphadenopathy developed. On histological examination of a skin biopsy, the derma revealed granulomata consisting of epithelioid, lymphoid, multinucleate giant cells and polymorphonuclear leukocytes; the centres of the granulomata had necroses. Granulomata of the same structure, foci of necrosis and suppuration were found in the lymph nodes. What is your diagnosis?

- Brucellosis

- Plague
- + Tularaemia
- Actinomycosis
- Anthrax
- ?

A male worker of a farm acutely fell ill and died under increasing phenomena of intoxication. On autopsy, an enlarged dark cherry flaccid spleen giving an abundant scrape of pulp was found. The pia mater of the vault and base of the skull were dark red, oedematous and impregnated with blood (a "cardinal's cap"). Microscopically, there was a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation of the pia mater and brain tissue with destruction of the walls of small vessels. What is your diagnosis?

- Tularaemia
- + Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- Plague
- Meningococcal meningoenzephalitis
- ?

For a long time a 45-year-old countrywoman complained of weakness, insomnia, irritability, pains in her muscles and joints, an elevation of the body temperature up to 37.1-37.3°C. Her death came under the phenomena of multiorgan insufficiency. On autopsy, the organs revealed granulomata formed by epithelioid cells, disorderly located Pirogov-Langhans giant cells and a small number of plasma cells and eosinophils. The granulomata had a lot of vessels, there were no foci of necrosis, and systemic productive-destructive vasculitis was revealed. What is your diagnosis?

- + Brucellosis
- Tularaemia
- Plague
- Tuberculosis
- Anthrax
- ?

The disease in a 67-year-old woman acutely began with an expressed oedema and tenderness of the skin and soft tissues of the neck. A phlegmon of neck and mediastinitis were diagnosed. The patient died under the increasing phenomena of intoxication. On autopsy, the left tonsil was slightly enlarged and dense; on section, it was yellowish-greenish and had a lot of small cavities which imparted a honeycomb structure to it. The soft tissues of the neck and the fat of the anterior mediastinum had signs of purulent melting. Microscopically, the tissue had a lot of small abscesses, their centres having intensive basophilic formations, which consisted of short rod-like elements connected with their one end to the common centre. What is your diagnosis?

- Amoebiasis
- Leishmaniasis
- Brucellosis
- + Actinomycosis

- Giardiasis

?

An autopsy of a 43-year-old male, who died at a surgical department from generalized purulent peritonitis, revealed Peyer's patches in the distal part of the small intestine; they protruded into the lumen, the surface of some of them was covered with brownish-greenish structure-free masses, in the centre of some patches with a clear bottom there were defects spreading to the serous layer. What disease is characterized by the changes found in the small intestine?

+ Typhoid fever

- Dysentery

- Intestinal tuberculosis

- Crohn's disease

- Staphylococcal enteritis

?

A male patient, who came from the Central Asia, had persistent diarrhoeae, a loss of body weight and signs of intoxication against whose background he died. An autopsy revealed numerous hepatic abscesses, the caecum was characterized by dingy green areas of necrosis of its mucous membrane, these areas slightly rose above its surface and penetrated into the muscular layer. The ulcers resulting from the necrosis were characterized by undermined edges which hung over their bottom. The inflammatory reaction in the intestinal wall was poorly expressed. What was the most probable disease in that case?

- Bacterial dysentery

- Cholera

- Typhoid fever

+ Amoebiasis

- Salmonellosis

?

A 48-year-old male died from progressing cardiopulmonary insufficiency. From his case history it is known that before he had been ill with primary tuberculosis. An autopsy revealed a pulmonary emphysema, reticular pneumosclerosis, white-grey foci with corticopleural localization and a hypertrophy of the right ventricle of the heart. The mesenteric lymph nodes had a picture of tuberculous lymphadenitis. On microscopic examination, the pulmonary tissue was characterized by prevalence of a productive tissue reaction with formation of tuberculous granulomata. What form of pulmonary tuberculosis is such a picture typical for?

- Acute focal

- Fibrofocal

- Infiltrative

+ Haematogenous-disseminated

- Miliary

?

Three days after a criminal abortion a female developed an elevation of her body temperature up to 40°C, cloudiness of consciousness, petechial haemorrhages on

her skin. Two days later she died under increasing phenomena of intoxication. An autopsy revealed jaundice, petechial haemorrhages in the serous and mucous membranes, a sharp enlargement of the spleen and lymph nodes. Microscopically, the spleen and lymph nodes were characterized by a proliferation of the lymphoid and reticular cells, as well as a large number of immature forms of haemopoiesis. Besides, there were dystrophic changes and an interstitial inflammation in the liver, kidneys, heart, as well as disseminated necrotic vasculitides. What was the most probable form of sepsis?

- Septicopyaemia
- Chernogubov's disease
- + Septicaemia
- Chronic sepsis
- Fulminant sepsis

?

An 8-year-old girl, who was ill with diphtheria, died under the phenomena of heart failure. On section, the myocardium was flaccid, the cavities of the heart chambers were dilated. Microscopically, there were expressed dystrophic and necrotic changes of the cardiomyocytes, a plethora of the vessels, lymphocytic infiltrates in the stroma. What myocarditis resulted in the failure of heart activity?

- Diffuse isolated exudative
- + Alterative
- Focal isolated exudative
- Isolated productive
- Productive granulomatous

?

A boy, who was ill with chronic tuberculous bronchoadenitis with periods of exacerbation and remission, developed oedema and deformity of the joints. The skin tuberculin test was positive. A biopsy of the synovial membrane revealed an oedema and a diffuse proliferation of the lymphocytes and macrophages. Name the most probable diagnosis.

- Rheumatic arthritis
- + Poncet's disease
- Rheumatism
- Bekhterev's disease
- Nonspecific polyarthritis

?

On the 5th day after the appearance of a fever a male patient developed exanthemata on the skin and a sharp drop of the arterial pressure. During the 3rd week of his disease he revealed bedsores and bulbar disorders in the form of disturbances of swallowing and breathing. He died from heart failure. A pathoanatomical examination revealed serous meningitis, destructive-proliferative endothrombovasculitis, Popov's granulomata in the myelencephalon, isolated myocarditis, necroses and haemorrhages in the adrenal glands. Name the most probable disease.

- Scarlet fever

- + Epidemic typhus
- Measles
- Typhoid fever
- Influenza

?

An autopsy of an old male, who suffered from an intestinal dysfunction during the previous two weeks, revealed changes in the rectum and sigmoid: their walls were thickened, the lumen was narrowed, there was a brown-green film located on the surface and between the folds and tightly connected with the underlying tissues. Microscopically, there was necrosis of the mucous membrane involving it with a different depth, the necrotic masses were pierced with threads of fibrin, there were foci of haemorrhages and a leukocytic infiltration. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Fibrinous dysenteric colitis
- Catarrhal dysenteric colitis
- Ulcerative dysenteric colitis
- Typhoid fever, the stage of necrosis
- Typhoid form of cholera

?

An autopsy of 2-month-old infant revealed papules and pustules on the skin, white dense lungs (white pneumonia), a brown dense liver (a brimstone liver), signs of osteochondritis. Indicate the most probable diagnosis.

- + Congenital syphilis
- Congenital toxoplasmosis
- Congenital cytomegalovirus infection
- Congenital herpetic infection
- Congenital mononucleosis

?

An autopsy of a 33-year-old male revealed a white focus of caseous necrosis, 1.5 x 2.5 cm in size, in the 2nd segment of the right lung, as well as enlarged bifurcation lymph nodes. Microscopically, the above focus had a massive necrosis surrounded by a bank of epithelioid cells with an admixture of lymphocytes and Pirogov-Langhans giant cells. Name the form of tuberculosis.

- Caseous pneumonia
- Primary tuberculosis
- Tuberculoma
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- + Acute focal tuberculosis

?

An autopsy of an 8-year-old child, who suffered from deafness during his lifetime and died of pneumonia, revealed signs of parenchymatous keratitis and twisted teeth with formation of crescent grooves on the central incisors (Hutchinson's triad). Microscopically, there was a chronic diffuse interstitial inflammation in the liver, lungs and ovarian tissue, as well as Dubois's abscesses in the thymus. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Congenital toxoplasmosis
- + Congenital syphilis
- Congenital cytomegalovirus infection
- Congenital herpetic infection
- Congenital mononucleosis

?

A male furrier, who dressed coypu skins (nutrias), died from respiratory insufficiency. On autopsy, his lung had dense foci whose microscopic examination revealed serous-haemorrhagic pneumonia, coagulation necroses, granulomata consisting of epithelioid, lymphoid and giant cells, as well as foci of suppuration. The enlarged regional lymph nodes had the same granulomata, necroses and suppuration. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Tularaemia
- Plague
- Tuberculosis
- Sarcoidosis
- Actinomycosis

?

A 32-year-old female died during a puerperal period. An autopsy revealed purulent endometritis, purulent thrombophlebitis of the uterine veins, numerous pulmonary abscesses, abscesses of the kidneys and spleen, apostematous myocarditis and purulent meningitis. Make a diagnosis of the clinical-morphological form of sepsis.

- + Septicopyaemia
- Septicaemia
- Chronic sepsis
- Chernogubov's disease
- Fulminant sepsis

?

A female patient, who complained of sharp weakness, diarrhoea and vomiting, died from uraemia. Microscopically, her gastric mucosa revealed an oedema of the mucous membrane with microfocal haemorrhages, the small intestine had signs of an acute serous inflammation with a vacuolized epithelium which lost microvilli, some of them were characterized by necrosis and desquamation. What was the most probable diagnosis?

- Typhoid fever
- Dysentery
- Choleraic enteritis
- + Choleraic gastroenteritis
- Choleraic algid

?

A microscopic examination of a small intestine in a 42-year-old female, who died from typhoid fever, revealed enlarged grouped follicles with soft sequestra in their centres and rejection of necrotic masses. Indicate the stage of the disease.

- Cerebriform swelling of grouped follicles
- Necrosis of grouped follicles

+ Formation of ulcers

- Clear ulcers
- Healing of ulcers

?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who had had a fever with signs of intoxication during his life-time, revealed an enlarged dense spleen (500 g); on section, its pulp had numerous grey-white and white-yellow miliary necroses of follicles, and there were infarct-like foci of necrosis under the capsule. A histological examination revealed hyperplasia of the follicles with breakdown of leukocytes and accumulation of neutrophils, and numerous thrombi in the vessels. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Haematogenous general miliary tuberculosis

+ Relapsing fever

- Tularaemia
- Typhoid fever
- Plague

?

An autopsy of a 36-year-old male, who died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed obliteration of the right pleural cavity, the tissue of the right lung was dense, it had large encapsulated and calcified, foci in the 1st and 2" segments (Aschoff-Pul foci), acinic and lobular foci of caseous pneumonia. Which of the forms of tuberculosis was the most probable?

+ Fibrofocal

- Acute cavernous
- Fibrocavemous
- Acute focal
- Infiltrative

?

On autopsy of a 48-year-old male, who suffered from tuberculosis and died of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, the corticopleural portions of the both lungs revealed numerous foci of caseous necrosis up to 1 cm in diameter, tender reticular pneumosclerosis and an emphysema, as well as hypertrophy of the right cardiac ventricle ("pulmonary heart"); the bifurcation lymph nodes were characterized by tuberculous caseous lymphadenitis. The 3rd segment of the right lung had a Ghon's focus. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Haematogenous generalization of the primary tuberculosis

- Chronic primary tuberculosis

- Chronic miliary tuberculosis

+ Haematogenous acute miliary tuberculosis

- Cirrhotic tuberculosis

?

A female, who had a phlegmon of her thigh, died from intoxication. An autopsy revealed jaundice, petechiae on the skin, haemorrhages in the serosae, mucosae and internals. Microscopically, the spleen and lymph nodes had a proliferation of the lymphoid and reticular cells with accumulation of immature cells of haemopoiesis

in the marrow. The parenchymatous organs were characterized by a diffuse interstitial inflammation, manifestations of cloudy swelling and fatty degeneration.-Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Septicaemia
- Septicopyaemia
- Chronic sepsis
- Plague
- AIDS
- ?

An autopsy of a male patient, who died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed a healed primary tuberculous focus in the 3rd segment of the right lung. The kidneys, liver, spleen and pia mater had numerous miliary tubercles. Microscopically, the tubercles were represented with caseous necroses surrounded by epithelioid, lymphoid and solitary Pirogov-Langhans giant multinucleate cells. Name the variety of haematogenous tuberculosis.

- The most acute (necrotic) tuberculous sepsis
- + Acute general miliary
- Acute general macro focal
- Haematogenous acute miliary
- ?

An autopsy and subsequent microscopic examination of the organs of a 50-year-old male, who suffered from feverish paroxysms, hypochromic anaemia and jaundice during his life-time, revealed that the liver and spleen were dark grey and significantly enlarged, the marrow was dark grey and characterized by hyperplasia. The cortex and other areas in the grey matter of the brain were dark grey, the white matter had numerous microfocal peri vascular haemorrhages, the vessels contained agglutinated erythrocytes with some parasites in the cytoplasm. In some places the vessels were surrounded by foci of necrosis with formation of Durk's granulomata. The kidneys had signs of glomerulonephritis. What was the most probable diagnosis?

- Epidemic typhus
- Relapsing fever
- Vivax malaria
- Malariae malaria
- + Falciparum malaria
- ?

An autopsy of a male, who suffered from typhoid fever and died during the 5th day of the disease, revealed the following changes: the grouped follicles of the ileum were enlarged, plethoric and rose above the surface of the mucous membrane, their surface had grooves and convolutions. Histologically, there was a plethora and oedema of the follicular tissue, as well as presence of large cells with a light cytoplasm and typhoid bacilli. What period of typhoid fever might it be?

- + Cerebriform swelling
- Necrosis
- Healing of ulcers

- Clear ulcers
- Formation of ulcers

?

An autopsy of a 47-year-old cachectic male, who suffered from a progressing form of secondary tuberculosis during his life-time, revealed some large yellow-white petrified and encapsulated foci in the 1st and 2nd segments of the right lung. The lower lobe of the right lung was enlarged and dense, yellow on section and had fibrinous superpositions on the pleura. Microscopically, this area was characterized by prevalence of necrotic changes over perifocal exudative ones. Name the form of secondary tuberculosis.

- + Caseous pneumonia
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Fibrocavemous tuberculosis

?

During his life-time, a 40-year-old male had a high body temperature, jaundice, clouded consciousness, bacteraemia. On autopsy, his sclerae and skin were yellow, there were numerous haemorrhages in the serous and mucous membranes, as well as enlarged lymph nodes and spleen. Microscopically, the spleen and lymph nodes had a proliferation of the reticular cells. The heart, liver and kidneys were characterized by an interstitial inflammation, a parenchymatous cloudy swelling; the vascular walls had vasculitides and a fibrinoid swelling. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Septicaemia
- Septicopyaemia
- Acute lymphocytic leukaemia
- Acute stem cell leukaemia
- Chronic sepsis

?

An autopsy of a male juvenile, who died from peritonitis, occasionally revealed that the 3rd segment of the right lung contained a focus of caseous necrosis surrounded by an area of a perifocal inflammation. There was a serous-fibrinous inflammation in the pleura and caseous bronchoadenitis in the bifurcation lymph nodes. A microscopic examination revealed epithelioid-cellular and giant-cell tubercles on the periphery of the above focus, in the pleura, lymph vessels and bifurcation lymph nodes. Indicate the form of primary tuberculosis.

- Healed primary tuberculosis
- + Primary pulmonary tuberculosis
- Haematogenous progressing of primary tuberculosis
- Growth of primary affect
- Lymphogenous form of progressing of primary tuberculosis

?

An autopsy of a 40-year-old male, who worked as a sheep-breeder and died from a severe intoxication, revealed on the skin some papulopustular haemorrhagic rash

with necroses and ulcerations, as well as enlarged immovable dark red lymph nodes in the inguinal region which were united with one another and had a doughy consistency. The spleen was enlarged, flaccid and had an abundant scrape. Microscopically, the lungs revealed a focal serous-haemorrhagic inflammation with necroses; the heart, liver and kidneys were characterized by dystrophic and necrotic changes; the lymph nodes had haemorrhagic-necrotic lymphadenitis with some purulent melting. Make a diagnosis.

- Bubocutaneous form of plague

+ Bubonic plague

- Primary pneumonic plague

- Septicaemic plague

- Septicaemia

?

A 33-year-old male with a protracted feverish state and a cutaneoconjunctival rash died under the phenomena of increasing bulbar disorders. Histologically, the capillaries and arteioles of his brain revealed vasculitides: an oedema, destruction and desquamation of the epithelium with formation of thrombi and a proliferation of the endothelium, adventitial and periadventitial cells, with an admixture of lymphocytes and neutrophils (Popov's nodules); the vascular walls were characterized by a focal fibrinoid necrosis. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Rabies

- Influenza

- Tick-borne encephalitis

+ Epidemic typhus

- Malaria

?

A professional male hunter developed an acute elevation of body temperature and enlarged united lymph nodes in his left axilla. A microscopic examination of the lymph nodes revealed granulomata consisting of epithelioid, lymphoid, giant cells and polymorphonuclear leukocytes, as well as foci of necrosis and purulent inflammation. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Brucellosis

- Plague

- Tuberculosis

- Anthrax

+ Tularaemia

?

On autopsy, the 3rd segment of the right lung under the pleura had some whitish focus of a bone density, 0.8 cm in diameter. The regional lymph nodes were dense and had whitish foci on section. A microscopic examination of the pulmonary tissue in the above region revealed calcified caseous masses surrounded by a rough fibrous connective tissue with formation of bone beams with a fatty marrow in the inner layer; the lymph nodes were characterized by fibrosis with petrification. Name the form of tuberculosis.

- Cirrhotic
- Fibrofocal
- Progressing primary
- Acute focal
- + Healed primary

?

A 15-year-old female patient died at an infectious hospital on the 3rd day of some disease from intoxication. On autopsy, a punctate rash on the skin, excluding the region of the nasolabial triangle, was found. The fauces, tonsils and tongue were brightly hyperaemic (the "glowing fauces", a "strawberry tongue"). Microscopically, the internal organs revealed prevalence of dystrophic changes and a sharp disturbance of circulation. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- + Toxic form of scarlet fever
- Septic form of scarlet fever
- Allergic period of scarlet fever
- Diphtheria of respiratory tract
- Measles

?

A microscopic examination of a biopsy taken from a large intestine revealed necrosis of the mucous coat involving it with a different depth, the necrotic masses were pierced with threads of fibrin. The mucous membrane around the necrotic foci was oedematous, infiltrated by leukocytes and had focal haemorrhages. The submucosal (Meissner's) and myenteric (Auerbach's) plexuses had dystrophic and necrotic changes.. Which of the kinds of colitis was the most probable?

- Catarrhal
- + Diphtheritic
- Ulcerous
- Haemorrhagic
- Gangrenous

?

A 50-year-old male, who had dysentery, died on the 8th day of the disease from intoxication. An autopsy revealed thickened walls of the sigmoid and initial portions of the rectum, the mucous membrane was covered with a fibrinous film which was tightly connected with the underlying tissues. Histologically, the intestinal wall had a deep necrosis of the mucous membrane and the necrotic masses were impregnated with fibrin. What kind of colitis did the patient have?

- Catarrhal
- Postdysenteric
- Ulcerous
- + Diphtheritic
- Gangrenous

?

On autopsy of a male, who died from typhoid fever, the whole length of the ileum revealed ulcers with a smooth bottom represented by a muscular layer or the serous

membrane of the intestine, as well as ulcers with through defects. At what stage of typhoid fever is it observed?

+ Clear ulcers

- Cerebriform swelling

- Necrosis

- Dirty ulcers

- Healing of ulcers

?

A disease in an 8-year-old boy began acutely with a catarrh of the upper respiratory tract and conjunctivitis, on the 3rd day of the disease he developed some macrofocal papular eruption behind the ears, and later on the face, neck and trunk. The patient died on the 10th day under the phenomena of severe respiratory insufficiency. An autopsy revealed lobular pneumonia with foci of suppuration. Microscopically, he had purulonecrotic panbronchitis and bronchiolitis, peribronchial interstitial pneumonia with a focal infiltration of the interstice by lymphoid, plasma cells, macrophages and giant multinucleate cells. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Influenza

- Respiratory-syncytial infection

- Adenovirus infection

- Scarlet fever

+ Measles

?

A male juvenile, who underwent antituberculous treatment, fell ill with measles. He developed an elevated body temperature, dyspnoea, a cough with a discharge of sputum, a headache, sometimes with a loss of consciousness. His death resulted from intoxication. On autopsy, the right lung had a subpleural focus of caseous necrosis, 6 cm in diameter, as well as enlarged and dense grey-yellow bifurcation lymph nodes. The pia mater, lungs, kidneys and spleen had numerous miliary tubercles. Indicate the form of progressing of primary tuberculosis.

- Growth of primary affect

- Lymphogenous (lymphoglandular)

+ Haematogenous (miliary)

- Haematogenous (macrofocal)

- Mixed

?

An autopsy of a 39-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis during his lifetime, revealed in the upper lobe of the right lung some cavity, 2.0 x 3.0 cm in size, which communicated with the lumen of the segmental bronchus. The wall of the cavity was heterogeneous: its inner layer consisted of caseous masses, the outer one of a condensed pulmonary tissue. Microscopically, the cavity wall had tuberculous granulomata. Which of the forms of tuberculosis listed below was the most probable?

+ Acute cavernous tuberculosis

- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis

- Tuberculoma
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis

?

A male patient, who was ill with encephalitis, developed excitement and death from a brain oedema. An autopsy revealed numerous diapedesis haemorrhages in the myelencephalon. Microscopically, there was chromatolysis and necrosis of neurons with formation of nodules of lymphoid and microglial cells around the neurons. The hippocampal neurons contained Babes-Negri bodies. Which of the encephalitis listed below was the most probable?

- Tick-borne
- Meningococcal
- Influenzal
- + Encephalitis in rabies
- Morbillous

?

A 45-year-old female patient with a diagnosis of typhoid fever died from peritonitis. On autopsy, the whole length of the small intestine revealed ulcers with even rounded edges and a smooth bottom represented by a circular muscular layer or the serous membrane. Name the stage of typhoid fever.

- Cerebriform swelling
- Necrosis of Peyer's patches
- Formation of dirty ulcers
- + Formation of clear ulcers
- Healing of ulcers

?

At the height of an epidemic of influenza, visual examination of the upper respiratory tract in a female patient revealed catarrhal laryngotracheitis. Microscopically, a biopsy from the larynx had a hyperaemic oedematous mucous membrane with a diffuse lymphohistiocytic infiltration, desquamation of the epithelium and small superficial foci of necrosis. Name the form of influenza

- + Mild form
- Influenza of moderate severity
- Severe form
- Toxic form
- Influenza with pneumonic complications

?

On autopsy of a 65-year-old male, who for many years was ill with a rheumatic heart defect and died from cardiovascular insufficiency, it was found that the weight of the heart was 900 g, the patient had hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart, polypous-ulcerous endocarditis of the aortic and mitral valves with their petrification and deformation, hyperplasia of the spleen, "old" renal and pulmonary infarcts. A microscopic examination revealed diffuse vasculitides, proliferative isolated myocarditis, nephritis, hepatitis, glomerulonephritis, the

thrombohaemorrhagic syndrome. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Chernogubov's disease
- + Secondary bacterial endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Acute verrucous endocarditis
- Aortomitral heart defect

?

An autopsy of a male revealed that the right upper extremity was oedematous, the skin in the middle third part of the arm was dark red, dense and diffusely impregnated with blood, in the centre there was a vesicle with some serous-haemorrhagic exudate (a "phlyctena"). The regional lymph nodes were enlarged, united with one another and immobile. Microscopically, the lymph nodes were characterized by a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation, a large number of microbes, a proliferation of the reticular cells, foci of necrosis. There were dystrophic processes in the parenchymatous organs, the spleen was enlarged and flaccid. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Bubonic plague
- + Bubocutaneous plague
- I'riniiry pneumonic plague
- Septicacmic plague
- Secondary bubonic pneumonia

?

On autopsy of a male, who died from an intestinal bleeding, the ileum revealed necrosis of grouped and solitary follicles with imbibition of necrotic tissues with bile and blood; the lower portion of the intestine had phenomena of sequestration with rejection of the necrotic masses and formation of defects. Name the stage of typhoid fever.

- Healing of ulcers
- Cerebriform swelling
- Necrosis
- Clear ulcers
- + Dirty ulcers

?

Microscopically, a biopsy from the rectum of a patient with dysentery revealed hyperaemia and oedema of the mucous membrane, microfocal haemorrhages, foci of superficial necrosis and leukocytic infiltrates in the stroma. Name the variety of dysenteric colitis.

- Healing of ulcers
- Fibrinous colitis
- Follicular colitis
- Formation of ulcers
- + Catarrhal colitis

?

A 24-year-old female, who 2 months before had had diphtheria and suffered from paralysis of the soft palate, suddenly died from heart failure. On autopsy, an eccentric hypertrophy of the heart and a dim flaccid myocardium were found. A microscopic examination of the glossopharyngeal, phrenic nerves and vagus revealed a lumpy breakdown of the myelin and a plethora of the epineural vessels. The 3rd cervical sympathetic ganglion and the nodose one of the vagus were characterized by an impaired circulation and phenomena of cytolysis. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Alterative myocarditis
- + Late paralysis of heart
- Isolated myocarditis
- Toxic myocarditis
- Exudative myocarditis

?

A male patient was at an infectious hospital with profuse diarrhoea, signs of exicosis, a fall of the body temperature. He died from uraemia. On autopsy, the small intestine contained some colourless fluid resembling rice-water, its mucous membrane was oedematous. Microscopically, a plethora of the vessels, focal haemorrhages, a desquamation of the enterocytes, a hypersecretion of the goblet cells and a lympholeukocytic infiltration of the mucosa were found. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Salmonellosis
- Typhoid fever
- Choleraic algid
- + Choleraic enteritis
- Choleraic gastroenteritis

?

Against a background of a satisfactory general state and a subfebrile body temperature, a visual examination of a 6-year-old child revealed eruptions on the face, head and trunk in the form of red spots and vesicles having transparent contents, some vesicles were covered with crusts. From the side of the fauces and upper respiratory tract, expressed catarrhal changes were determined. Microscopically, the areas of the eruptions were characterized by a plethora of the vessels, a balloon dystrophy and giant multinucleate cells in the spinous layer of the epidermis. The oral mucosa had small erosions, plethoric vessels and perivascular lymphohistiocytic infiltrates. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Measles
- + Varicella
- Smallpox
- Rubella
- Scarlet fever

?

A male cattle-farm worker developed a dark red spot on the skin of his thigh; in the centre of the spot there was formation of a vesicle filled with some serous-

haemorrhagic fluid, a bit later the centre necrotized and became dark. The inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged, dense and dark red on section. Under the phenomena of severe intoxication the patient died. A microscopic examination of the skin vesicles and lymph nodes revealed a diffuse haemorrhagic infiltration and a sharp oedema of the surrounding tissues. Which of the forms of anthrax was the most probable?

- Enteric
- Septicaemic
- + Cutaneous
- Primary pneumonic
- Mixed
- ?

An autopsy of a 30-year-old male, who was ill with an acute respiratory disease and died under the phenomena of acute cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed a fibrinous-haemorrhagic inflammation in the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea, destructive panbronchitis and enlarged lungs which were motley because of abscesses, haemorrhages and necroses. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- + Influenza
- Parainfluenza
- Respiratory syncytial infection
- Measles
- Adenovirus infection
- ?

An autopsy of a male, who had a prolonged suppuration of the wound following an injury of his extremity and died under the phenomena of intoxication, revealed cachexia, dehydration, a brown atrophy of the liver, myocardium, spleen and striated muscles, as well as renal amyloidosis. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Brucellosis
- Chernogubov's disease
- Septicaemia
- Septicopyaemia
- + Chronic sepsis
- ?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who was ill with tuberculosis and died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed in the upper lobe of the right lung some cavity, 3x2 cm in size, with a dense wall and uneven inner surface crossed by obliterated bronchi. Microscopically, the wall of the cavity had three layers: internal - pyogenic, middle - a layer of the tuberculous granulation tissue, outer - connective-tissue. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- + Fibrocavernous tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Tuberculoma
- Acute focal tuberculosis

- Acute cavernous tuberculosis

?

A male cattle-farm worker acutely fell ill and died under the phenomena of intoxication. An autopsy revealed an enlarged flaccid spleen, which was dark cherry on section and gave an abundant scrape. The pia mater of the vault and base of the skull were dark red and oedematous (a "cardinal's cap"). Microscopically, there was a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation of the meninges and cerebral tissues with destruction of the walls of small vessels. What was the most probable diagnosis?

- Tularaemia

+ Anthrax

- Brucellosis

- Plague

- Meningococcal meningoenzephalitis

?

An autopsy of a male, who was ill with primary tuberculosis and died after severe influenza under the phenomena of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, revealed in the 2nd segment of the right lung a subpleural focus of caseous pneumonia which involved the whole segment. Microscopically, there was caseous necrosis of the pulmonary tissue with foci of melting of the caseous masses, this necrosis was surrounded by a region of a perifocal exudative inflammation; the peribronchial lymph nodes were characterized by caseous lymphadenitis with melting of the caseous masses and formation of fistulae. Which of the forms of progressing of primary tuberculosis was the most probable?

- Lymphogenous

- Haematogenous

- Growth of primary tuberculous affect

+ Mixed progressing

- Chronic course of primary tuberculosis

?

An autopsy of a 55-year-old male, who worked at a meat-packing plant, acutely fell ill and died from sepsis, revealed some serous-haemorrhagic fluid in the abdominal cavity, the lower portion of the ileum had large areas of a haemorrhagic infiltration and ulcers against a background of a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation, the mesenteric lymph nodes and their surrounding fat were characterized by a serous-haemorrhagic inflammation. The spleen was enlarged and flaccid, on section it was dark cherry and had an abundant scrape of the pulp. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

+ Anthrax

- Salmonellosis

- Typhoid fever

- Dysentery

- Plague

?

The body of a 39-year-old male with reduced nourishment was received for autopsy. From the case history it was known that some 5 years before he had undergone several surgical interventions after a car accident. During the past two years he significantly lost flesh, developed a generalized lymphadenopathy, a fever of an unknown genesis and diarrhea. Within the past half a year he suffered several times from pneumoniae. Macro- and microscopic examinations revealed double polysegmental pneumonia. A bacteriological study of the material from the lungs found pneumolysis. Which of the diseases was the most probable in the dead person?

- + HIV infection
- Typhoid fever
- Chronic dysentery
- Chronic sepsis
- Tuberculous colitis

?

On autopsy of a male, who died from an acute intestinal upset and dehydration, the small intestinal loops were stretched and their lumen contained much colourless fluid with a rice-water appearance and without any odor. Microscopically, the small intestine was characterized by a sharp plethora of the vessels, an edema of the mucous membrane, necrosis and desquamation of the epithelial cells. A bacteriological study of smears from the mucous membrane of the small intestine revealed some microorganisms in the form of fish shoals. Which of the diagnoses corresponds to the above clinical and morphological changes?

- Salmonellosis
- Typhoid fever
- + Cholera
- Dysentery
- Amoebiasis

?

An autopsy of a male, who was ill with tuberculosis for more than 20 years, revealed that his lungs were deformed and the pleura had some focal thickening. On section of the lungs, mostly in their upper lobes, each of them had several cavities with a necrotic detritus and a trabecular appearance of their inner surface. Microscopically, the walls of the cavities were represented by a necrotic layer followed by those of the granulation and connective tissues. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- + Fibrocavernous tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis

?

A room for dissections received the body of a male with reduced nourishment, who was ill with pulmonary tuberculosis and died from cardiopulmonary insufficiency. On autopsy, the lungs were enlarged, dense, with a thickened pleura and fibrinous-

purulent superpositions on it. On section, the lungs contained grey-yellow polysegmental foci which were confluent in the upper lobes and actually occupied the whole lobe. A microscopic examination revealed prevalence of necrotic changes over the perifocal ones. The first segment of the right lung had a Ghon's focus. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- + Caseous pneumonia
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Tuberculomata
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis

?

On autopsy of a 16-year-old male juvenile with reduced nourishment, who was ill with primary pulmonary tuberculosis and died from an accompanying pneumonia, it was found that the 2th segment of the right lung had a Ghon's focus, the peribronchial and bifurcation lymph nodes were enlarged, united in packs, grey-yellow, dense in consistency and crumbled. Microscopically, the 3rd segment of the right lung contained a primary affect surrounded by fibrosed tuberculous granulomata and a connective-tissue capsule; the lymph nodes were characterized by caseous necrosis. Which of the forms of tuberculosis was the most probable?

- + Lymphogenous progressing of tuberculosis
- Chronic course of primary tuberculosis
- Haematogenous acute miliary tuberculosis
- Acute focal pulmonary tuberculosis
- Caseous pneumonia

?

On the section of corpse is discovered a cereous necrosis of rectus. In the terminal portion of small intestine are found out ulcers of 3-5 cm in the diameter. The walls of ulcers are covered with brittle grey-yellow masses. The edges of ulcers moderately go up the surface of mucous membrane. Vidal's reaction is positive.

- + Typhoid fever with abenteric complications
- Typhoid fever with enteric complications
- Crohn's disease
- Dysentery

?

At the forensic medical dissection of the man's cadaver, who has died in the train, is discovered full-blown cadaveric rigidity ("gladiator's pose"). The skin, mucous and serous membranes, muscles are dry. Between the loops of small intestine is defined a clammy transparent mucus. In the lumen of small intestine there is a large quantity of colourless fluid alike rice water, which is taken on the bacteriological research. What previous diagnosis is the most probable?

- + Cholera
- Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Typhoid fever
- Yersiniosis

?

On the section of corpse is discovered a cereous necrosis of rectus. In the terminal portion of small intestine are found out ulcers of 3-5 cm in the diameter. The walls of ulcers are covered with brittle grey-yellow masses. The edges of ulcers moderately go up the surface of mucous membrane. Vidal's reaction is positive.

- + Typhoid fever with abenteric complications
- Typhoid fever with enteric complications
- Crohn's disease
- Dysentery

?

A child of 12 years old has abruptly fallen ill with the rise of the temperature to 38°C, headache, congested pipes, then a rough cough appeared, on the third day on the skin of the face, neck and upper part of the trunk, – abundant maculosus papula eruption, which does not itch. The mucous tunic of the mouth is hyperemic, with a fine white enanthema on the cheeks near the lower permanent teeth. What is the most provisional diagnosis?

- + rubeola
- Scarlatina
- German measles
- Allergic dermatitis
- Dysentery

?

The patient of 20 years old died of intoxication in 8 days after the artificial extramural abortion at the term of pregnancy of 14–15 weeks. At the postmortem dissection has been defined a yellowish tincture of sclera, skin, pyogenic-necrotic endometritis, numerous abscesses in lungs, hyperplasia of spleen with a great number of neutrophils in its sinuses. Which sequela of abortion has developed?

- + Septicopyemia
- Septicemia
- Haemorrhagic shock
- Chronic sepsis
- Viral hepatitis A

?

A young man died of increasing cardiac insufficiency. At the pathomorphological research is discovered: immune complex-mediated glomerulonephritis, the spleen weighing 500g, the ulcers of semilunar valves of aorta, which are covered with polypoid thrombi with the colonies of bacteria. Indicate the most firm diagnosis.

- + Septic bacterial endocarditis
- Septicemia
- Rheumatic thromboendocarditis
- Acute rheumatic valvulitis
- Septicopyemia

?

A patient had a profuse diarrhea, vomiting during two days; the death came of acute dehydration. At the postmortem dissection the wall of the bowel is edematic,

hyperemic with the plural hemorrhages in the mucus membrane. There is a whitish liquid in the lumen of the bowel; it reminds rice water. Indicate the disease, what has developed.

- + Cholera
- Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Abdominal typhoid
- Enterocolitis
- ?

A patient died of respiratory distress. He fell ill 4 days ago, the body temperature-40°C, coryza changed into the fits of unproductive coughing, chest pain; dyspnea progressed during 2 days. He was brought to the treatment station by ambulance service, without consciousness, with respiratory distress, cardiovascular insufficiency, the body temperature-39°C, hypoxia of CNS. In spite of qualified medical aid, a patient died in twenty-four hours after the hospitalization. At the necropsy: the lungs are large, bright gray-red foci of pneumonia change into dark-red areas of plethora, and also separate areas of lungs with plural petite hemorrhages, do not deflate on the dissection, in the bronchi of different calibers – panbronchitis with the areas of inflammatory infiltration, lysis and necrosis. Name the most firm diagnosis.

- + Influenza virus pneumonia
- Aggravation of chronic bronchitis
- Myocardial infarction
- Typhus fever
- Salmonellosis
- ?

A man with a wound of his limb that had been suppurating for a long time died from intoxication. Autopsy revealed extreme emaciation, dehydration, brown atrophy of liver, myocardium, spleen and cross-striated muscles as well as renal amyloidosis. What diagnosis corresponds with the described picture?

- Brucellosis
- Chernogubov's syndrome
- Septicemia
- Septicopyemia
- + Chroniosepsis
- ?

Histological examination of a skin tissue sampling revealed granulomas consisting of macrophagal nodules with lymphocytes and plasmatic cells. There are also some big macrophages with fatty vacuoles containing causative agents of a disease packed up in form of spheres (Virchow's cells). Granulation tissue is well vascularized. What disease is this granuloma typical for?

- Syphilis
- Rhinoscleroma
- + Lepra
- Glanders

–Tuberculosis

?

Skin of a man who died from cardiac insufficiency has an eruption in form of spots and specks. There are also bedsores in the area of sacrum and spinous vertebral processes. Microscopical examination of CNS, skin, adrenal glands revealed in the vessels of microcirculatory bed and in small arteries destructive -proliferative endothrombovasculitis with Popov's granulomas; interstitial myocarditis. What diagnosis corresponds with the described picture?

+ Spotted fever

– Nodular periarteritis

– Enteric fever

– Q fever

– HIV

?

A 20 year old patient died from intoxication 8 days after artificial illegal abortion performed in her 14-15th week of pregnancy. Autopsy of the corpse revealed yellowish colour of eye sclera and of skin, necrotic suppurative endometritis, multiple pulmonary abscesses, spleen hyperplasia with a big number of neutrophils in its sinuses. What complication after abortion was developed?

– Hemorrhagic shock

– Septicemia

+ Septicopyemia

– Viral hepatitis type A

– Chroniosepsis

In a patient with anaemia tests showed the presence of erythroblasts, normoblasts and megaloblasts. The same changes were found in red bone marrow. For what kind of anaemia characteristic is such picture of blood?

- post haemorrhagic anemia
 - hemolytic
 - aplastic
 - + B-12 and folic acid deficiency
 - ferrum deficit
- ?

A man with 38 years, with jaundice and leather (skin) has marked anemia, splenomegaly, hyperbilirubinuria (bilirubin indirect), urobilinuria, hyperchloritic excrements. Which of the following listed conditions are most typical for

- + prehepatic jaundice
 - Gilbert's syndrome
 - hepatic insufficiency syndrome
 - cellular - liver jaundice
 - subhepatic jaundice
- ?

On opening of the patient suffering often with haemorrhoids by bleedings died from sharp heart attack of myocardium. At biopsy it was found out that diaphysis of the femur bone was juicy red colour. What process was developed in bone marrow?

- vicar hypertrophy
 - + compensatory hyperplasia
 - hypertrophic growth
 - Work hypertrophy
 - hormonal hyperplasia
- ?

A young man had increased jugular lymphatic units. At biopsy of lymph it was found out centers of proliferation with fabric texture, presence of huge masses of Berezovsky-Sternberg and eosinophils, centers of necrosis and fibrosis were revealed. What disease will be most authentically diagnosed at the patient?

- lymphosarcoma
 - chronic lympholeukosis
 - histiocytosis
 - + lymphogranulomatosis
 - myeloma illness
- ?

A patient 10 years old complains of general (common) weakness, decrease in growth, occurrence of trophic ulcers on shin, pain in bones and joints. At survey of the patient delay of physical development, pallor of skin covers was marked. Analysis of blood was established: Hb=80 g/l, we can see falciform erythrocytes. What most possible (probable) pathology causes such picture?

- Malignant pernicious anemia
- + haemoglobinopathia: falciform cell anemia
- Sharp leucosis
- Toxic anemia
- Rheumatism

?

At biopsy of lymph we found out that patient had "lymphogranulomatosis". On the basis of what presence of attributes the diagnosis was put?

- + Crates berzovsky-sternberg
- Crates virrhova
- Crates tuton
- Crates mikulich
- Crates pirogov-langahn

?

On opening of the died patient was found increased, attached among themselves, dense, with the white - yellow centers of necrosis lymphatic units of different localization (cervical, axillary and mediastinal). spleen has "porhyrin". At microscopic research of lymphatic units and spleen was revealed proliferation of polymorphic crates with atypism, among which the multinuclear huge crates of berezovsky sternberg. What disease was diagnosed?

- Chronic lympholeucosis
- lymphosarcoma
- + lymphogranulomatosis
- fungal mycosis
- reticulosarcoma

?

At thoracotomy of patient with 55 years in anterior mediastinum the lymphatic nodes is found, from which is taken biopsy. Microscopic infiltrates were revealed, which consist of lymphocytes, histiocytes, eosinophils and multinuclear crates of berezovsky sternberg, and circumference by a plenty of fibrous connecting fabric. What from the listed diseases most probably answers this data?

- + lymphogranulomatosis with nodules by sclerosis
- lymphogranulomatosis with prevalence of lymphatic tissue of a fabric
- lymphogranulomatosis with an oppression lymphatic tissue of a fabric
- Mixed – cellular variant lymphogranulomatosis
- lymphosarcoma

?

On opening of a dead body the systematic increase of lymphatic units with tumours of conglomerates were found. Spleen was increased, on a cut(section) motley: on a red background pulp multiple fine centers of yellow-white and grayish colour were found. The most probable diagnosis?

- lymphosarcoma
- lympholeucosis
- Crawfish
- + lymphogranulomatosis

- sarcoidosis

?

At time of histologic research lymphatic units with diffused growth, lymphoids of crates with an impurity eosinophils and atypical histiocytes, there are huge crates with two and more nuclei, centers of necrosis and sclerosis. The most probable diagnosis:

- berkitts lymphoma
- lympholeucosis
- sarcoidosis
- +lymphogranulomatosis

- myeloleucosis

?

In inguinal lymphatic units microscopic structures of unit were erased, diffusive growth of lymphoids crates, eosinophils, huge crates with two nuclei, centers of necrosis and sclerosis. What variant of lymphogranulomatosis is most probable?

- With prevalence of lymphoids of fabric
- With an oppression of lymphoids of fabric

+ mixed cells

- nodular sclerosis

?

At opening of the died patient was revealed hyperplasia of bone marrow of flat and tubular bones , splenomegaly (6 kg), hepatomegaly (5 kg). To what disease corresponds(meet) these changes can be revealed?

- sharp leucosis

- Chronic lympholeucosis
- True polycythemia
- + Chronic myeloleucosis
- myeloma illness
- ?

The woman 64 years had pathological crisis in the shoulder bone. Result of biopsy was: atypical lymphatic crates. Roentenological examination revealed tumour cells . Possible(probable) disease:

- + myeloma illness
- fibrotic dysplasia of a bone
- Chronic osteomyelitis
- chondrosarcoma
- Metastasis of adenocarcinoma
- ?

To the patient with skin lymphoma was carried out(spent) biopsy and found out leather(skin). On histological preparation under epidermis was seen the plenty of transformations :

- melanocytes
- fibroblasts
- + T-helper cells
- keratinocytes
- Crates of Langerhann's
- ?

At tomography of the patient in mediastinum were found increased lymphatic units. At histological research in lymph nodes circular growths connective tissue of fabric were revealed which surrounds granulomatous conformation with lymphocytes , plasmocytes and large berzovsky-sternberg crates . Your diagnosis?

- sarcoidosis
- lymphosarcoma
- Tuberculosis
- + lymphogranulomatosis
- lympholeucosis
- ?

On opening of the died patient were found out increased, attachment among themselves, dense, with the white - yellow centers of necrosis lymphatic units of different localization [cervical , axillary and mediastinal]. spleen has "porphyrin" kind. At microscopic research lymphatic units and in spleen was revealed proliferation of polymorphic crates with presence of atypical crates, among which the multinuclear huge crates are marked

Rid-berezovsko-sternberg. What disease was diagnosed?

- reticulosarcoma
- chronic lympholeucosis
- lymphosarcoma
- + lymphogranulomatosis
- fungal mycosis

?

At the man of 30 years, which was sick has B12 (folic acid) anemia, were revealed fundal atrophies (autoimmune)gastritis . Choose the most essential diagnostic criterion of the given type of gastritis .

- + Presence of antibodies parietal to crates of mucous stomach
- High level gastrinemia
- atrophy of mucous of fundus in department of stomach
- Connection from B12 (folic acid) anemia
- Absence of structural changes in antral department of stomach

?

The man long time was sick with haemoblastosis. On opening of the liver, lymphatic units of brown colour were revealed, that bone marrow, spleen The reaction of Pearl's was carried out(spent) in histochemical analysis. Was established, that reticular, endothelial and histocytic elements of these bodies contain granules of dark blue colour. What pigment is revealed at application of the specified reaction?

- bilirubin
- + hemosiderin
- hematodin
- hematotrophin

?

To what anemia concerns Addisson-Birmer's(pernicious anemia)?

- + disturbance of infringement of blood coagulation
- haemorrhagic anemia
- agastric anemia
- ferrous deficit anemia
- Family aplastic anemia

?

To what class of crates concern blasts of the form?

- + 1 class
- 2 classes
- 3 classes
- 4 classes
- 5-6 classes

?

What is the basis for definition of the sharp form of leucosis ?

- + cytochemical features of crates of blasts
- Biochemical parameters of blood
- Presence of pathological immunoglobulin in urine
- Presence of paraproteins in blood
- Presence of fiber of ben –johnson in urine

?

At histologic research increased cervical lymphatic units were marked, general(common) figure of unit is indistinct at the expense of atypical growth of histiocytic crates, with presence of huge crates Berezosko-Sternberg, there are sites of necrosis, sclerosis, hyalanosis. For what the diseases elicit morphological changes in lymphatic units ?

- Sharp myeloleucosis
- + lymphogranulomatosis
- Chronic myeloleucosis
- fungal mycosis
- Tuberculosis

?

At histological research of lymph of the patient 18 years, from area of a back triangle of a neck, morphology was found out congestion of crates, among which individual multinuclear crates, large Berezosko-Sternberg crates and small crates of Hodgkin and there are lot of lymphocytes, individualplasmatic crates , eosinophils . What disease was developed at the patient?

- Tumour berkit
- nodular lymphoma
- + lymphogrnaulomatos
- lymphocytes lymphoma
- Chronic lecosis of lymph nodes

?

60 years at thoracotomy in forward mediastenum are found out in the patient increased in the sizes and attachment between themselves lymphatical units, from which is taken from biopsy . Microscopical atypical of a crate, among which the crates Hodgkin and huge crates Rid - Berezosko-Sternberg prevail; the sclerosis is absent. What disease corresponds(meets) to these attributes?

- lymphocarcinoma
- lymphogranulomatosis with prevalence nodulations of a sclerosis
- lymphogranulomatosis with prevalence lymphoids of a fabric
- + lymphogranulomatosis with an oppression lymphoids of a fabric
- Mixed – cells variant lymphogranulomatosis

?

At the patient with pernicious (B12 -deficiency of folic acid) anemia the changes neurological of character in bottom extremities were showed: increasing weakness, difficulty of movements and coordination, anemia . indications of change is by a consequence:

- + Degeneration transmission of structures of a back brain
- Infringement blood circulation in ICHC
- necrosis neurons in grey substance of a back brain
- Destruction transmission of structures peripheral of nerves
- Destruction of receptors of structures

?

At inspection of the patient 47 years, worker aniline of factory, are revealed chronic anemia and jaundice colouring of a leather(skin). At research biopsy with bone marrow of a brain the brown - yellow pigment in cytoplasmic macrophages (reaction to iron on Perals - positive) is revealed. About what of the below-mentioned pigments there is a speech?

- hematoïdin
- hematin
- + hemosiderin
- lipofuscin
- bilirubin

?

At the patient, which long time worked with benzolium , progresses anemia and haemorrhagical syndrome . In biopsy of sternum the fatty fabric prevails, it are found out in small quantity(amount) fine acute blood formation with single crates myeliposa . Your diagnosis.

- Chronic myeliposa
- pernicious anemia
- hemolytic anemia
- + hypoplastic anemia

?

At the patient the woman in the age of 46 years, which was treated concerning an aggravation chronic gastritis , at inspection of blood is revealed macrocytic hyperchromia anemia . The diagnosis " pernicious anemia " is put. What process underlies this pathology?

- Presence of antibodies against basic of a membrane of a stomach
- Insufficiency of iron in food
- Presence of antibodies against crates stratified -squamous epithelium of a stomach
- + Presence of antibodies against parietal of crates of a stomach

- Infringement of splitting of fibers in a stomach

?

At the 23-year's man during three-four months the increase cervical lymphatic nodes along back edge(territory) sternocleidomastoideus is marked. With the diagnostic purpose is made biopsy of one of these lymphatic nodes . At histological research the typical attributes of illness Hodgkin , mixed – cells variant are revealed. Choose, on the basis of what morphological attribute such diagnosis became possible(probable):

- The usual structure lymphatic nodes is absent
- + The tumour contains single crates Berezosko-Sternberg
- The tumour consists of the expressed polymorphic crates
- Among these crates the large and small crates Hodgkin are observed
- In structure of a tumour is multiple eosinophilic leucocytes

?

At what kind anemia there is a deficiency of the internal factor Kasla ?

+ In - 12-folic acid deficient anemia

- post hemarhagical anemia
- ferrum deficiency anemia
- hypo plastical anemia
- hemolytical anemia

?

At microscopic research increased cervical lymphatic nodules of unit is defined(determined) clean of his(its) structure, lymphoid follicles are absent, all fields of sight are submitted by crates with round by nucleuses and narrow pheripheral cytoplasm . From the clinical data it is known, that other groups lymphatic nodules , and also spleen and liver are increased also. Of what disease it is necessary to think?

+ lymphoid leucosis

- lymphogranulomatosis
- lymphosarcoma
- myeloid leucosis
- myelenoma illness

?

At died the man 30 years, on opening is found out increased spleen (weight 900,0), increased liver (weight 4000,0), increased lymphatical units, bone marrow of a brain diaphysis femur of juicy pink -red colour. Microscopically in a liver are defined(determined) rich infiltration mainly on a course of portal pathes consisting from unripe formation of blood of crates with round of the form by a nucleus and narrow pheripheral cytoplasm . Of what disease it is possible to think?

- + Chronic lympholeucosis
- Chronic myeloid leucosis
- generalization the form lymphogranulomatosis
- Sharp myeloblast leucosis
- Sharp lymphoblast leucosis

?

At research biopsy increased cervical lymphatic unit is revealed clean of figure, the fabric it(him) is submitted by a plenty proliferation lymphocytes with an impurity of individual crates -. Berezosko-Sternberg These changes testify about?

- + lymphogranulomatosis, with prevalence lymphatic nodes of a fabric
- lymphogranulomatosis, with an exhaustion lymphatic nodes of a fabric
- Mixed – cells variant lymphogranulomatosis
- lymphocarcinoma
- nodular –sclerotal variant lymphogranulomatosis

?

In increased cervical lymph nodes unit the girl 14 years, microscopical are found, that the fabric structure of unit is broken, lymphoid follicles are absent, there are sites of a sclerosis and centers necrosis , cells structure of unit polymorphic, are present lymphocytes , eisinophiles , atypical of a crate of the large sizes with many follicles by nucleuses and one-nuclear crates also of large sizes. Diagnose diseases.

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- Sharp lympholeucosis
- Chronic lympholeucosis
- berkits lymphoma
- diffusive un hodgkins lymphoma

?

In the patient with leucosis in trepanobioptate in sites proliferation are found out atypical myeloids of a crate, reduction of quantity(amount) bone of beams, and around of the stayed beams a congestion osteoclasts . Name character of change bone of beams.

- + osteomalaicia
- hyperplasmia
- necrosis
- traumatical damage
- sclerosis

?

On the basis of the clinical -laboratory data to the patient the diagnosis chronic myeloleucosis is put. What method is most informative for acknowledgement(confirmation) myeloproliferation syndrome at the

given disease.

+ trepan biopsy bone marrow of a brain

- Research peripheral of blood.

- puncture biopsy of a liver

- biopsy lymphatical of unit

- puncture biopsy spleen

?

?

To the patient after a heavy irradiation the operation on change bone marrow of a brain is executed. Gradually at the patient the parameters of white and red blood were normalized. In some weeks at the patient have appeared skin hemorrhagic pustules, diarrhoea, sometimes with stroma of blood, increase of a liver, has amplified anemia and neutropia. At biopsy of a liver are marked dystrophy hepatocytes, necrosis separate long, lymphocytes infiltration of follicles and portal paths. What was by the reason of the described changes?

+ Development sharp leucemia

- Reaction "transplantation against the owner"

- untransplantation

- Development sepsis

- Aggravation chronic hepatitis

?

At the woman 22 years are revealed increased lymphatical units. At histological research in lymphatical unit the small and large crates Hodgkin, multinuclear crates Berezosko-Sternberg, single centers caseous necrosis are observed lymphocytes, histiocytes, reticular of a crate. For what diseases characteristic such changes?

+ lymphogranulomatosis

- lymphocarcinoma

- Chronic leucosis

- Sharp leucosis

- metastasis of a crawfish easy

?

At the patient at survey of a cavity of a mouth is defined (determined) atrophy of a mucous environment of language with red scars (Gunterovsky glossitis). Sclera yellowish. In the analysis of blood - the colour parameter is more than unit. For what anemia characteristic these changes?

+ In - pernicious anemia

- ferrum deficient

- Sharp post hemorrhagical

- Chronic hemorrhagic
- hemolytic
- ?

At opening the man, which served by a underwater nuclear boat have revealed the following pathology: a devastation in bone marrow a brain (panmyelofitosis), anemia, leucopenia, thrombocytes, disintegration lymphocytes in lymphatic units, spleen, lymphatic the digestive tract of a path, haemorrhage in suprarenal gland. What illness was developed in this case?

- + Sharp beam illness
- Kesson's illness
- Sharp leucosis
- Sharp anemia
- Vibrating illness
- ?

The death of the seven-years(seven-summer) boy has come(steppe) as a result of sharp haemorrhagic anemia, caused profuse by a bleeding from GI tract. In a course pathological of research is revealed: microscopically – anemia of internal bodies, increase of different groups lymphatic of units, thymomegalia, moderately expressed hepatosplenomegalia-, bright red bone marrow a brain; microscopically – hypercellular bone marrow a brain with monomorphic infiltration from blast of craters, diffuse –inflammation tumors infiltration in a liver, spleen, lymphatic units, environments and substance of a head brain. Diagnose disease.

- + Edges lymphoblastic leucosis
- Sharp myeloblastic leucosis
- Sharp undifferentiated leucosis
- Sharp monoblastic leucosis
- Sharp plasmoblastic leucosis
- ?

At pathological research biopsy of a material of a liver the man 70 years, at which in blood the plenty lymphocytes and prolymphocytes is revealed, are established: multiple congestions of craters mainly between liver follicles. For what diseases the characteristic above stated changes?

- + Chronic lympholeucosis
- Sharp lympholeucosis
- lymphogranulomatosis
- Chronic persistent hepatitis
- hepatocellular a carcinoma of a liver

?

At microscopic research increased cervical lymphatic nodes of unit is defined(determined) clean of his(its) structure, lymphatic follicles are absent, all fields of sight are submitted by crates with round by nucleuses and narrow peripheral basophils cytoplasm . From the clinical data it is known, that other groups of lymphatic nodules , and also spleen and liver are increased also. Of what disease it is necessary to think?

- + Lymphatic leucosis
- lymphogranulomatosis
- lymphosarcoma
- myeloid leucosis
- myeloma illness

?

At died the man 30 years, on opening is found out increased spleen (weight 900,0), increased liver (weight 4000,0), increased lymphatic units, bone marrow a brain diaphysis of femur of juicy pink -red colour. Microscopical in a liver are defined(determined) rich infiltrates mainly on a course of portal pathes consisting from unripe formation of blood of crates with round of the form by a nucleus and narrow peripheral cytoplasm . Of what disease it is possible to think?

- + Chronic lympholeucosis
- Chronic myeloid leucosis
- generalization the form lymphogranulomatosis
- Sharp myeloblastic leucosis
- Sharp lymphoblastic leucosis

?

At the young man have increased cervical lymphatic units. At biopsy in lymphocytic the centers proliferation lymphatic nodules of a fabric with presence of huge crates Berezosko-Sternberg

And eisinophils , center necrosis and fibrosa . What disease most authentic

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- Chronic lympholeucosis
- myeloma illness
- lymphocarcinoma
- histiocytosis

?

At tomographic of the patient in mediastinum were found increased lymphatic units. At histological research in lymphatic nodes the circular growths of a connecting fabric are revealed which surrounded

granuloma education from, plasmocytes and large binucleate crates.

What disease took place?

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- lymphocarcinoma
- Tuberculosis
- sarcoidosis
- lympholeucosis

?

At the patient 60 years at thoracotomy in forward mediastinum are found increased in the sizes and attachment among themselves lymphatical units, from which is taken biopsy . microscopically are revealed atypical of a crate, among which the crates Hodgkin and huge crates Berezosko-Sternberg

prevail; the sclerosis is absent. What disease most answers these attributes?

+ lymphogranulomatosis with the suppressed development lymphoid nodules of a fabric

- lymphogranulomatosis with prevalence nodules of a sclerosis
- granulomatosis with prevalence lymphoids of a fabric
- lymphocarcinoma
- Mixed – cells variant lymphogranulomatosis

?

At histologically research lymphoids of the patient 18 years, from area of a back triangle of a neck, morphology has found out a congestion of crates, among which individual multinuclear crates Berezosko-Sternberg , large crates hodgkin , small crates hodgkins and there is a lot of lymphocytes , individual plasmatical of a crate, eosinophils . What disease takes place in this case?

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- nodular lymphoma
- Tumour Berkits
- lymphocytic lymphoma
- Chronic lymphoid leucosis

?

At histological research increased cervical lymphatical of unit is marked, that general (common) figure of unit indistinct at the expense of growth atypical histocytes of crates, with presence of huge crates Berezosko-Sternberg

, there are sites nekroza, sclerosis, hyalinosis . For what the diseases characteristic are revealed morphological changes in lymphoid follicles

?

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- Sharp myeloleucosis
- Chronic myeloleucosis
- Грибовидного microsis
- Tuberculosis

?

On opening of the died patient are found out increased, attachment among themselves, dense, with the white - yellow centers necrosis lymphatical units units of different localization [cervical , muscles andmediastinum]. Spleen has "porphyria " a kind. At microscopic research lymphatical of units and spleen is revealed proliferation of polymorphic crates with presence atypical of crates, among which the multinuclear huge crates Berezosko-Sternberg are marked. What disease was at the patient?

Lymphogranulomatosis –
Chronic lympholeucosis

Lymphocarcinoma

- reticulo carcinoma
- Грибовидный micrososa

?

At opening the died patient is revealed hyperplasia bone marrow of a brain of flat and tubular bones (bone marrow), splenomegalia (6кг), hepatomegalia (5 kg), increase of all groups lymphatical of units. To what disease there correspond(meet) the revealed changes?

- + Chronic myeloleucosis
- Chronic lympholeucosis
- myelenoma illness
- Present polycythemia
- lymphogranulomatosis

?

?

?

At the patient at survey of a cavity of a mouth is defined(determined) atrophy of a mucous environment of language with round reddened area (gunterovskyglossitis). Sclera yellowish. In blood: the colour parameter exceeds 1,0. For what anemia these changes are characteristic?

- + perinicious anemia .
- ferrum disinfection .
- Sharppost hemorrhagical .
- Chronicposthemorrhagical .

-hemolytical; .

?

The death of the 7-year's boy has come (stepped) owing to sharp posthemorrhagic anemia, caused profusion by a bleeding from a digestive path. At pathological anatomy research are revealed: macroscopically – anemia of internal bodies, increase of different groups lymphatic of units, thymomegalia , moderately expressed hepatosplenomegalia-, bright red bone marrow a brain; microscopically – hypercellular bone marrow a brain with monomorphism infiltration from blast of crates, diffusion –inflammation tumours infiltrates in a liver, spleen , lymphatic units, environments and substance of a head brain. Diagnose disease.

+ Sharp lymphoblastic leucosis

- Sharp myeloblastic \leucosis .

- Sharp undifferentiated leucosis .

- Sharp monoblastic leucosis .

- Sharp plasmoblast leucosis .

?

On autopsy are revealed hyperplasia bone marrow of a brain of flat and tubular bones (a brain), splenomegalia (6kr), hepatomegalia (5kr), increase of all groups lymphatic of units. To what disease there correspond (meet) these changes?

- myeloma of illness.

- Chronic lympholeucosis .

+ Chronic myeloleucosis .

- True polycythemia .

-lymphogranulomatosis .

?

At the patient at x-ray research in flat bones visualization the multiple centers osteoporosis and osteolysis . In trepano biopsate - high contents plasmolytic cells of tumours

Crates. What your diagnosis?

- histiocytes .

- Sharp monocytic leucosis .

- Chronic myelo leucosis .

- lymphogranulomatosis.

+ myeloma illness.

?

At the patient in both mandible and maxilla x-ray - numerous defects as round of apertures with smooth walls; histological - phenomenon osteolysis and osteoporosis on a background weak bone formation . In

urine of the patient - fiber Benezonska . Name disease.

- Sharp undifferentiated leucosis.
- Chronic myeloleucosis .
- Chronic erythromyelosis .
- Sharp myeloleucosis .
- + myelenoma illness.

?

At the patient, 60 years, at thoracotomy in forward mediastenum are found increased in the sizes and attachment between themselves lymphatic units, from which was taken biopate .microscopical : atypical of a crate, among which the crates Hodgkin and huge crates Berezosko-Sternberg

prevail; the sclerosis is not revealed. What disease most answers these attributes?

+ lymphogranulomatosis with an oppression lymphatic nodules of a fabric.

- lymphogranulomatosis with prevalence nodular of a sclerosis.
- lymphogranulomatosis with prevalence lymphatic nodules of a fabric.
- lymphosarcoma .
- mixed cells variant lymphogranulomatosis.

?

At survey stomatological of the teenager, 16 years, are revealed increased mandibular and cervical lymphatic units. Is carried out(spent)biopsy

. microscopical in lymphatical units: typical structure erased, cells a population heterogeneous, there are huge crates with many follicles by a nucleus, multiple one-nuclear crates of the large size, esinophil;s and neutrophils leucocytes , lymphocyte , and also sites necrosis and centers of a sclerosis. Diagnose disease.

- hyperplasia lymphatical of unit.
- +lymphogranulomatosis .
- granulomatosis lymphadent.
- Purulentlymphadent .
- undifferentiated lymphoma .

?

At the woman, 22 years, are increased lymphatical units. Histological in lymphatical unit –lymphocytes , histiocytes , reticular of a crate, small and large crates hodgkins , multinuclear crates berezovsky –shenternberg individual centers caseosous necrosis . For what the diseases are characteristic such changes?

- Chronic leucosis .

- lymphosarcoma .
- +lymphogranulomatosis .
- Sharp leucosis .
- metastasis of a crawfish easy.

?

On opening died the system increase lymphatical of units with education tumours of conglomerates is found. Spleen is increased, on a cut(section) motley: on a red background present the multiple fine centers of желтовато-white and grayish colour. The most probable diagnosis?

- lymphosarcoma
- lympholeucosis
- Crawfish easy
- + lymphogranulomatosis
- sarcoidosis

?

In time histological of research lymphatical of unit it is revealed diffusion growth lymphoid nodes of crates with an impurity eosinophiles and atypical histiocytes , there are huge crates two and more nucleuses, centers necrosis and sclerosis. The most probable diagnosis:

- lymphoma berlitts
- lympholeucosis
- sarcoidosis
- + lymphogranulomatosis
- myeloleucosis

?

In axillary lymphatic nodes microscopically : the structure of unit was erased, diffused growth of lymphoid nodes of crates, eosinophils , huge crates with two nucleuses, centers necrosis and sclerosis. What variant granulomatosis is most probable?

- With prevalence lymphatic nodes of a fabric
- With an oppression lymphatic nodes of a fabric
- +mingled cells
- Mixed
- nodular a sclerosis

?

In lymphatic nodes , directed for histological of research, is revealed growths fibrinosis of a fabric, that surrounds the centers of polymorphic crates, among which plenty huge multinuclear, separate huge one-nuclear and lymphocytes . To diagnose process?

- toxoplasmosis

- Tuberculosis
- scleroma
- Chronic myeloleucosis
- + lymphogranulomatosis (nodular a sclerosis)

?

The man 60 years with the diagnosis polyradiculoneuritis has died from chronic kidney of insufficiency. On opening in edges, bones of skull, sternum the multiple units of a soft - elastic consistence are revealed. Bones substance according to units decalcified . Multiple dot blood in all soft fabrics and on a leather (skin). Kidneys large, white, dense. On a cut (section) - grease shine. To diagnose the basic disease.

- Primary amyloid nephropathy
- + myeloma illness
- Chronic myeloleucosis
- Illness seizures
- lymphogranulomatosis

?

At the patient 66 years in presence of pathological crisis of an edge the tumour is revealed litical of character. In clinic of disease it was underlined on revealed proteinuria with presence of abnormal fibers such as bence-jones , and also presence osteolytical of the centers in bones of a backbone and basin. Histological structure of craters submitted by craters such as plasmoblasts . The specified clinic corresponds (meets):

- Tubercular osteomyelitis
- neuroblastoma
- osteosarcoma
- + myeloma of illness
- fibrosarcoma

?

On opening of a corpse of the child 4 years are found increased in the sizes lymphatical units, presence of iron and spleen . bone marrow of brain of tubular bones juicy, crimson colour. In the easy center bronchopneumonia . At life in blood of the child 70 % lymphoblasts is revealed 56-109 leucocytes , among which. What basic disease was at the child?

- + leucosis sharp
- bronchopneumonia
- lymphocarcinoma
- sepsis

- leucosis chronic

?

At the patient at x-ray inspection in flat bones the multiple centers osteoporosa and osteolysis are revealed. In threpano bioptate the high contents tumours plasmatic of crates is revealed. Your diagnosis.

- Sharp moncytic leucosis

+ myelenoma illness

- Chronic myelo leucosis

- lymphogranulomatosis

histiocytosis ?

At the 23-year's man during three-four months the increase cervical lymphatical lymphoid along back edge(territory) sternocleidomastoideus of a muscle is marked. With the diagnostic purpose is made biopsy of one of these lymphoid nodes . At histologically research the typical attributes of illnesshodgkins , mixed – cells variant are found out. Choose, on the basis of what morphological attribute there was possible(probable) such diagnosis:

- The usual structure lymphoid is absent

+ The tumour contains single crates berezovsky –shenternberg

- The tumour consists from is expressed of polymorphic crates

- Among these crates the large and small crates hodgkins are observed

- In structure of a tumour is multiple eosinophilic leucocytes

?

At the patient in both mandibular x-rays the numerous defects of smooth wall round apertures are revealed. At histological research - phenomenon osteolysis and osteoporosa at the phenomena weakformation of bone. In urine of the patient the fibers bens -djons are found. Name disease.

+ myelenoma illness

- Chronic myeloleucosis

- Chronic erythromyelosis

- Sharp myeloleucosis

- Sharp undifferentiated leucosis

?

During survey stomatological of the boy 16 years were found increased mandibular and lymphatical units. Was carried out(spent)biopsy . microscopical in lymphatical units the change was found: the typical structure is erased, cells a population heterogeneous, there are large crates with many follicles by a nucleus, multiple one-nuclear crates of the large size, esinophils and neutrophils leucocytes , lymphocytes , besides the sites necrosis and center of a sclerosis are found. Diagnose

disease.

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- hyperplasia lymphatical of unit
- granulomatosis lymphadent
- Purulent lymphadent
- undifferentiated lymphoma

?

In increased cervical lymphatical unit the girl 14 years, microscopical were is found, that the fabric structure of unit is broken, lymphoid follicles are absent, there are sites of a sclerosis and centers necrosa , cells structure of unit polymorphic, are present lymphocytes , eosinophils , atypical of a crate of the large sizes with many follicles by nucleuses (crate berezovsky -shenternberg) and one-nuclear crates also of large sizes. Your diagnosis?

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- Sharp lympholeucosis
- Chronic lympholeucosis
- lymphoma berkitt
- fungal mycosis

?

At research biopate increased cervical lymph nodes

Lymphatical of unit is revealed clean of figure, the fabric it(him) is submitted by a plenty proliferation lymphocytes with presence of individual crates. berezovsky -shenternberg These changes testify about?

- + lymphogranulomatosis , with prevalence lymphoid nodes of a fabric
- , with an exh lymphogranulomatosis austion lymphatic nodes of a fabric
- Mixed - cells variant lymphogranulomatosi
- lymphosarcoma
- nodular - sclroticalvariant lymphogranulomatosis

?

At research biopsy lymphatical of unit the conclusion "lymphogranulomatosis " is given. On the basis of what attributes the diagnosis was put?

- + Crates berezovsky -shenternberg
- Cratestutona
- Crates pirogovs -langerhans
- Crates virchows
- Crates mulich

?

At histological research lymphatic of unit – diffusion growth lymphoid nodes of craters with an impurity eosinophils and atypical histiocytes , single huge craters with two and more nucleuses, centers necrosis and sclerosis. The most authentic diagnosis:

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- lympholeucosis –
- lymphoma berkitis
- sarcoidosis
- myeloleucosis
- ?

On opening at died the system increase lymphatic of units with education tumours of conglomerates is found. Spleen is increased, on a cut(section) motley: on a red background the multiple fine centers of yellow-white and grayish colour. What disease most of all answer the described changes?

- + lymphogranulomatosis
- sarcoidosis
- lymphocarcinoma
- Crawfish easy
- lympholeucosis
- ?

The woman 64 years had pathological crisis of shoulder bone. Result biopsy: atypical plasmatic of a crater. X-ray in a place of crisis tumours of education. Possible(probable) disease:

- + myeloma illness
- Chronic osteomyelitis
- chondrosarcoma
- fibrous dysplasia of a bone
- metastatic adenocarcinoma

At disease of leucosis discovered pathology was clear: leukemic infiltration, hypertrophic papilla, haemorrhage, local necrosis. At which leucosis pathology is clearly situated not more oftenly?

- + acute lymphoblastic leucosis
- acute megakaryoblastic leucosis
- chronic lympholeucosis
- chronic myeloleucosis
- ?

A 70 year old patient , was in the surgical department ,had gastric

haemorrhage and hepato splenomegaly cachexia, at the diagnosis of the liver biopsy .At pathological examination :were found many monomorphic round cells , big size than lymphocytes ,his verification it was prolymphocytes . For which type of the disease in the following indicate these type of changes ?

- + chronic lympholeucosis
 - acute lympholeucosis
 - lymphogranulomatosis
 - chronic persistent hepatitis
 - hepatocellular carcinoma
- ?

After the death of a 7 year old boy has come (stepped) acute post haemorrhagic anemia and bleeding of gastro intestinal tract . In a course of pathoanatomical examination:macroscopic-was found less amount of blood cells , big lymphatic nodules , thymomegalia, viral hepatic splenomegalia, white red colour medullar bone ; microscopic – hypercellular medullar bone with monomorphic infiltrations of blast cells, diffuse infiltrations in liver , spleen and lymphatic nodules , meninges . Diagnose the disease.

- + acute lymphoblastic leucosis
 - acute megakaryoblastic leucosis
 - acute undifferentiated leucosis
 - acute monoblastic leucosis
 - acute plasmoblastic leucosis
- ?

At autopsy of a man who served in submarine , was found out pathology of the medullar part of the bone (anemia,leucopenia,thrombocytopenia, lymphocytic infiltration at lymphatic nodules , spleen , lymphatic apparatus and gastrointestinal path way haemorrhage in suprarenal gland .What disease in this case ?

- + acute rhinitic disease
 - disease Kessona
 - Acute leucosis
 - acute anemia
 - vibrational disease
- ?

At a time of histological examination of the 18 years old of region trigonum posterior many cells in this were found , some mononuclear and many cells of Berezovsky- Sternberg, and cells of Hodgkin lymphocytes,plasmatic cells ,eosinophils. What is the disease of the patient ?

- nodular lymphoma
- + lymphogranulomatosis
- Burkitt tumour
- Lymphocytic lymphoma
- chronic lymphatic leucosis

At 44 years old man from Ukraine, behind results of autopsy were established pneumocystic pneumonia and Kaposi's sarcoma - and cellular lymphoma. In anamnesis it was found that he was in sexual intercourse. What is the disease?

- + viral infection causing immunodeficiency - AIDS
- , viral infection causing immunodeficiency stage of precondition AIDS
- secondary immunodeficiency subsequently leading - cellular lymphoma
- secondary immunodeficiency subsequently leading Kaposi's sarcoma
- all diseases are not correct

Diseases of the respiratory system

On dissection a dissector discovered that lungs are megascopic in sizes, pale, soft consistency, not paste together, microscopic section with a crunch. Microscopically there is expansion of alveolar tubes, interalveolar partitions thin, there are the signs of intracapillar sclerosis. What disease of lungs is such morphological picture characteristic for?

- Pneumosclerosis
- Pneumonia
- Atelectasis
- Pneumothorax
- + Emphysema

At necropsy man 63 years, dying from the cancer of lung found out plural metastases. What part of them can be considered as implantational by the mechanism of development?

- + Germination of tumour from a bronchial tube in a gullet
- Metastases in a cerebrum
- Metastases in suprarenal glands
- Shallow plural tumours knots on pleura
- Metastases in peribronchial, bifurcational, paratracheal

Patient, 75 years, during 15 years suffers by bronchial asthma, ischemic heart disease, increase of arteriotony, during the last 2 years. The hypertrophy of left ventricle is set. What is the reason of hypertrophy?

- Pulmonary insufficiency
- + Arterial hypertension
- Chronic ischemia of cardiac muscle
- Bronchial asthma
- Emphysema of lungs

A patient, 70 years, entered thoracic surgery with a diagnosis - abscess of lung, died at the syndrome of increasing cardiac insufficiency. On dissection discovered, that the lymphatic knots of mediastinum are megascopic juicy, rose-red color. A spleen is megascopic in sizes, flabby, with abundant scrape of pulp. By what is it possible to account for the changes in a spleen and lymphatic knots?

- + By protective hyperplasia
- By hormonal hyperplasia
- By festering inflammation in a lymphonodus and spleen
- By venous stagnation
- By scraw hyperplasia

At a patient after physical tension thromboemboly of segmentary pulmonary arteries was the phlebemphraxis of lower extremities. The red wedge-shaped hearths of necrosis of dense consistency appeared in lungs. What form of necrosis did arise up in lungs?

- Collicvation necrosis
- Ischemic heart attack
- Gangrene
- + Hemorrhagic heart attack
- Coagulative necrosis

At a patient because of obturation of mediolobular bronchial tube the atelectasis of middle lobe of right lung appeared by the knot of soft tissues. At bronchobiopsy in the area of obturation excrescences of ferrous atypical epithelium are exposed with pathological mitosises which germinate in subject to tissue and cartilage. What disease does these information answer for most certain?

- Inflammatory polypus
- Dysplasy of epithelium of bronchial tube
- + Bronchogenic cancer of lungs
- Deforming a bronchitis
- Sarcoma of bronchial tube

At microscopic research of bioplate atypical cells which form plural acinal structures and product mucus are exposed in lungs. What histological form of cancer of lungs takes place at a patient?

- Moderate differentiated adenocarcinome
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Glandular squame cell cancer
- Reasonaly differenced planocellular cancer
- + High-differentiated adenocarcinome

At a patient with bronchoectatic illness, pneumosclerosis with the expressed syndrome of cachexy on dissection a heart is diminished in sizes, walls are thinned, flabby consistence, on a microscopic section tissue of brown color. The deposit of what pigment is observed in myocardium?

- Haemosiderine
- + Lypofuscine
- Lipochromes
- Ceroid
- Heamatoidine

At a patient 53 years, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness hemoptysis, the edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine is albumen 33 mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Result of autopsy: kidneys are megascopic in a volume, close-settled, the surface of microscopic section has a greasy kind. Histologicaly the deposit is marked in glomerulis and on motion of tubulis of homogeneous eosinophilic the masses which are preferentially painted Congo-Roth and give a metachromasia with methylene blue. What pathological process took place in kidneys in this case?

- + Lardaceous
- Hyalinosis
- Fatty dystrophy
- Isosmotic
- Mucoïd swelling

Man 52 years, profession is gas-arc welder, after 10 days of treatment of acute lowerlobular right-side staphylococcus pneumonia died at the syndrome of increasing pneumocardial insufficiency. On autopsy in the lower lobe of right lung found out a cavity wrong-shaped about 5 sm in a diameter, containing a puss and reported with a bronchial tube. What complication of acute pneumonia takes place at a patient?

- Necropneumonia
- Tromboemboly of pulmonary trunk
- Bronchoectatic illness
- + Abscess of lung
- Acute bronchitis

At a patient with pulmonary pathology on dissection a cavity is exposed with close-settled walls, filled by the thick liquid of greenish color, with an unpleasant smell. The diagnosis is.

- Tuberculome of lungs
- Cavity of lungs
- Heart attack of lungs
- + Gangrene of lungs
- Abscess of lungs

At microscopic research of bioptate from the area of tumour of mucous membrane of right bronchial tube, set cellular and tissue atypia, appearance of structures of 'cancers pearls'. Define character of pathological process.

- + Malignant tumour
- Hyperplasy
- Of high quality tumour
- Metaplasia
- Hypogenesis

At dissection of patient which died from croupous pneumonia, in a pleura cavity opaque liquid, on the visceral pleura of greyish color tape. Define the type of inflammation on visceral pleura.

- Catarrhal
- Granulomatous
- Festering
- + Fibrinous
- Hemorrhagic

At a child 8 years the signs of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, shortness of breath, fingers as drumsticks, nails as sentinels glasses, cough, are expressed with the far of mucous-festering sputum (especially in the morning). At x-ray research acute expansion of bronchial tubes is exposed. Your diagnosis is.

- Chronic bronchitis
- Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchial asthma
- + Bronchoectatic illness
- Bronchopneumonia

At necropsy miner and histological research in lungs numerous thin bars of connecting tissue were found with the hearths of sclerosis round bronchial tubes and vessels of lungs; excrescence of connecting tissue in alveolar partitions with development of bronchiolitis and bronchoectases. In bifurcation lymphonoduss there is single lymphonoduss with a sclerosis and plenty of particles of dust and coniphages. What form of schistosis is most credible?

- Mixed
- + Diffusely-sclerotic
- Silicotical cavernous
- knot
- tuberculo-silicosis

A 42-years-old man became ill acutely after supercooling. The disease was accompanied by cordially-respiratory insufficiency which he died from. During dissection exposed, that all right lung is megascopic, hepatic closeness, heavy; on pleura there are considerable fibrinous deposits. On a microscopic section lung of grey color, grainy, a turbid liquid refluxes from a surface. At histological research there is acute inflammation with a presence in the road clearances of teethridges of purulent-fibrinous exsudate. What diagnosis is most credible?

- idiopathic fibrozing alveolitis
- interstitial interalveolar pneumonia
- hearth pneumonia
- staphylococcus pneumonia
- + croupous pneumonia

At a 45-years-old patient which acutely became ill by pneumonia, the edema of lungs, which became reason of death, developed on the 6th day of illness. On dissection discovered, that all overhead lobe of right lung is staggered: enlarged, dense, heavy, on a pleura with fibrinous stratifications, on the microscopic section of grey color, a turbid liquid refluxes from the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically: in the road clearance of teethridges there is fibrin, neutrophyles, macrophages, haemolyzed red corpuscles. Specify, what pneumonda was at a patient?

- Viral pneumonia
- Hypostatic pneumonia
- Respiratory syndrome of adults
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia

A patient 30-years-old who worked in a mine died from increasing pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On dissection lungs are megascopic in sizes, dense consistence, on a microscopic section plenty of knots by sizes with millet corns and bigger, dense greyish and greyish-black color, placed knots meet in more large areas. Name the most credible disease:

- Siderosis
- Asbestosis

- + Schistosiasis
- Berilliosis
- Antracosis

In operating material of lung found out bronchial tubes with a presence in the wall of lymph-histocytic infiltrate with the presence of microoxyphil leucocytes, wide in relation to a caliber by their road clearance, by excrescence of cicatrical tissue in a wall. What is the most complete and exact diagnosis?

- Bronchoectases
- + Chronic bronchitis with intensifying
- Chronic bronchitis with the sclerosis of walls and intensifying
- Acute bronchitis

A woman in age 50 years as a result of supercooling became ill by croupous pneumonia. What is the reason of origin of such form of lungs fever?

- Decline of reactivity of organism
- Age
- + Pneumococcus
- Influence on the organism of low temperature
- Staphylococcus

At histological research of remote from an easy knot suspicious on a tumour, a pathologist exposed the presence of area of the caseous necrosis surrounded by connecting tissue, there was a spongy bone in one of areas of capsule. Presence of bone tissue in composition capsule is characteristically for:

- Hyperplasy
- Regenerations
- + Metaplasias
- Organizations

At autopsy of man middle-aged, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness, discovered, that both adrenal glands are acutely megascopic in a volume due to a

crust layer. Suprarenal glands of cartilaginoid closeness, pale, greasy. Microscopically on motion of reticular strome, in the walls of vessels, the deposit of anhistic, homogeneous is marked, pink color of the masses. Mass is painted Congo-Roth, in the polarized light possessed the chlorine double refraction and dichroism. These changes testify the presence of:

- + Lardaceous
- Muroid swelling
- Fibrinoid swelling
- Hyalinosis
- Lipidosis
- ?

On dissection exposed, that a left lung is a little megascopic in sizes, dense, on a visceral pleura there is present deposit of fibrin, on a microscopic section all lobes of grey color, a turbid grey-yellow liquid refluxs from the surface of lobes. What disease is the question about?

- Chronic bronchitis
- Bronchoectatic illness
- hearth pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Cancer of lung

At a patient suffering long time by a chronic bronchitis, chronic cardiac insufficiency developed. On dissection lungs are megascopic in sizes, cover front mediastinum, not paste together, microscopic section with a crunch. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes mucous-festering corks, the wall of bronchial tubes is incrassate. What changes in a heart develop in this case?

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle
- Acardiotrophia
- Hypertrophy of all departments of heart

At a woman 38 years, after supercooling a chill, high temperature, cough, pains, appeared in a thorax. Died after 5 days. On dissection the lower lobe of right lung is megascopic, dense, heavy. On the pleura of grey color filmy impositions, become separated from easily. On a microscopic section there is lung of grey color with a grainy surface. What disease developed at a patient?

- Bronchopneumonia
- Pulmonary plague
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Influenzal pneumonia
- Caseous pneumonia
- ?

Microscopically in lungs: panbronchitis, in the road clearance of teethridges serosal exsudate with an admixture mucuses, leucocytes, macrophages. It is most credible:

- acute bronchitis
- croupous pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- edema of lungs
- + bronchopneumonia

Microscopically at histological research of dying lungs exposed: in the road clearance of teethridges mass of fibrin, single leucocytes. It is most credible:

- fibrozing alveolitis
- serosal pneumonia
- + croupous pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- bronchopneumonia

A 39-years-old woman salesman of supermarket was often ill by pneumonia. Died at the syndrome of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On a microscopic section lungs have the appearance of bees honeycombs macroscopically, microscopically diffuse sclerosis, cysts with fibrotic walls, desquamation of the alveolar covering, dysplasy of alveolocyttes. Most credible diagnosis:

- chronic bronchitis
- bronchial asthma
- + fibrozing alveolitis
- bronchoectatic illness
- sarcoidosis

On dissection of man dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, 47 years, the cavity measuring 4x4 cm, filled by a pus, is found in a left lung, wall scalloped, uneven. It is most credible:

- cancer of lungs
- chronic abscess
- empyema
- fibrozing alveolitis
- + acute abscess

Microscopically numerous, rounded knots consisting of concentric hyalinized bunches of connective tissue are found in the remote segment of lungs of miner. Greater part of them is located perivascular and peribronchially. Most credible diagnosis:

- cancer of lungs
- bronchitis
- tuberculosis
- fibrozing alveolitis
- +silicosis

Microscopically in the right lung there is excrescence of the atypical ferrous structures. Most credible diagnosis:

- fibrosarcoma
- carcinoma in situ
- adenoma
- + adenocarcinome

- paraganglioma

A patient 8 years grumbled about a cough with festering sputum, shortness of breath. The fingers of hands looked like drumsticks. He died at the syndrome of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On a microscopic section road clearance of some bronchial tubes extended, deformed. Most credible diagnosis:

- cancer of lungs
- + bronchoectatic illness
- chronic bronchitis
- sarcoidosis
- tuberculosis

In biopsy material of bronchial tube of patient practising upon smoking, in an incrassate mucous membrane chronic inflammation and transformation of monolayer ciliated epithelium is exposed in a multi-layered flat epithelium. What changes of epithelium are found at a patient?

- + Metaplasia
- Leucoplacy
- Hyperplasy of epithelium
- Planocellular cancer
- Hypertrophy of epithelium

At a patient dying in 3 weeks after the beginning of pneumonia, the lower lobe of right lung is acutely megascopic, dense, airless, grey, with the deposits of fibrin on pleura. At a microscopy a fibrin is exposed in all teethridges of this lobe. Your diagnosis:

- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Influenzal pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- hearth bronchopneumonia

A woman 35 years became ill acutely, among a complete health, after supercooling. On the 5th day of disease death came from acute cardiac insufficiency. During a section exposed: the lower lobe of right lung is megascopic, dense, on the microscopic section of grey color, a turbid liquid refluxes from a surface, on-the-spot pleura there are deposits of fibrin. Specify the most credible disease which entailed death.

- Mycotic bronchopneumonia
- Viral bronchopneumonia
- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Carnification
- + Croupous pneumonia
- ?

In biopsy material of mucous membrane of bronchial tube of patient 50 years, which 20 years suffered by a chronic bronchitis, found out the thinning, cyste-like regeneration of mucous glands, hearths of transformation of prismatic epithelium multi-layered flat. Specify, what pathological processes is most credible?

- + Metaplasia
- Heterotopia
- Hyperplasy
- Dysplasy
- Heteroplasia

At bronchoscopy of a patient 62 years in the initial department of bronchial tube of the upper lobe of right lung there is polipoid formation by diameter of 1,0ñì, which has the superficial ulcer of red color. At histological research a tumour which is built from shallow lymphoid cells with hyperchromic kernels are exposed, cells grow by layers and fibers. Specify, what type of tumour is most credible?

- Ferrous-planocellular cancer
- Adenocarcinome
- + Undifferentiated small-celled cancer
- Undifferentiated big-celled cancer
- Planocellular cancer

At dissection of dying from pneumocardial insufficiency found: in pleura cavities turbid liquid; lungs are megascopic in a volume, whitish-grey tapes close-settled, on a pleura. On a microscopic section lungs are of greyish-white color with a grainy surface, dense, heavy. Peribronchial lymphonoduss are megascopic, elastic, on a microscopic section are whitish-grey. Microscopically: the teethridges of lungs are filled by a fibrinous-leukocyte exsudate, vessels are extended. Specify, what diagnosis is most credible?

- Caseous pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia (stage of grey hepatization)
- Hearth pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia (stage of red hepatization)

A patient during many years suffered by bronchoectatic illness, died because of chronic kidney insufficiency and uremia. On dissection discovered some diminished dense, with the uneven surface of greasy kind on the microscopic section of kidney. What disease does the such macroscopic type of kidneys correspond to?

- + Lardaceous of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis
- Arteriosclerous nephrosclerosis
- Necrotizing nephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis

On a section the hemorrhagic heart attacks of lungs are exposed, in some vessels of lungs of brown color of mass, phlebeurysm lower extremities in which presence of crumbling darkly-brown color of the masses. What pathological process is the question about?

- Hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia
- stagnant thrombosis of pulmonary vessels
- Tissue embolism of pulmonary vessels
- + tromboemboly of pulmonary vessels

- Fatty embolism of pulmonary vessels

At a patient, 67 years, with the clinical diagnosis of chronic bronchitis, pneumosclerosis, pneumocardial insufficiency, biopate is taken from the suspicious area of mucous right bronchial tube. Histologically there are cellular and tissue atypia, appearance of structures as "cancers pearls". What pathological process do the indicated histological changes correspond to?

- Bronchoectasis
- + Planocellular cancer of bronchial tube with the cornification
- Planocellular metaplasia of mucous of bronchial tube
- Chronic polipous bronchitis
- acute bronchitis

On dissection of patient, which died from pneumocardial insufficiency, the dark color of lungs, their uneven swelling "pulmonary" heart, is found. It is known from anamnesis, that a patient during 18 years worked as a miner. What disease resulted in death?

- Sarcoidosis of lungs
- + Antracosis of lungs
- Central cancer of lungs
- Croupous pneumonia
- acute bronchopneumonia

At a patient 65 years on 5 day after cholecystectomy on an occasion a calculary cholecystitis a temperature rose to 38,5 degrees, there was the shortness of breath. At the inspection moist wheezes were listened in the lower departments of lungs, on the x-ray research the shallow hearths of darkening are exposed in 9-10 segments of lungs. What disease complicated a postoperation period?

- acute bronchitis
- Croupous pneumonia
- Abscess of lungs
- Exsudate pleurisy

+ heart pneumonia

At a patient 49 years, long suffering by a chronic obstructive festering bronchitis, poliorganic insufficiency developed. On autopsy found out cardiomegaly, greasy kidney, sago spleen. What disease complicated the flow of chronic obstructive illness of lungs?

- Hemophthisis
- Syndrome of the disseminated inopexi
- + Secondary lardaceous
- Lymphadenoma
- Hemochromatosis

At a patient 53th years, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness hemoptysis, the edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine protein of 33mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Results of autopsy: kidneys are megascopic in a volume, close-settled, the surface of microscopic section has a greasy kind. Histological the deposit is marked in glomerulis and on wallr of tubulis of homogeneous eosinophilic the masses which are preferentially painted Congo-Roth and give a metachromasia with methylene blue. What pathological process is present in kidneys in this case?

- Fatty dystrophy
- Hyalinosis
- + Lardaceous
- Muroid swelling
- Isosmotic

During the operation the large wedge-shaped hearth of crimson, dense tissue is exposed in the overhead lobe of right lung. At cytobiopsy necrosis of walls of teethridges is exposed in it, the road clearances of teethridges are densely exemicroscopic sectioned by red corpuscles. Your diagnosis:

- Pneumonia
- ischemic heart attack of lungs
- Gangrene of lungs

- + Hemorrhagic heart attack of lungs
- Atelectasis of lungs

At bronchial asthma the viral infection provoked asthmatic status with a mortal end. At histological research of lungs a spasm and edema of bronchioles is exposed, in their walls the expressed infiltration by lymphocytes, eosinophiles and other leucocytes, and also degranulate labrocytes. What mechanism of mortal asthmatic bronchiolospasm?

- Inflammatory
- + Reagine reaction of hypersensitiveness
- Autoimmune
- immunocomplex
- immune cellular cytolysis

Man, 52 years, profession is gas-arc welder, on 10 days of treatment of acute lowerlobular right-side staphylococcus pneumonia died at the syndrome of increasing pneumocardial insufficiency. On autopsy in the lower lobe of right lung found out the cavity of the wrong rounded form about 5ñ in a diameter, containing a pus and reported with a bronchial tube. What complication of acute pneumonia takes place at a patient?

- Necropneumonia
- + Abscess of lung
- Tromboemboly of pulmonary trunk
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Acute bronchitis

A patient, 37 years, during 2,5-3 months suffers by pneumonia. A dynamics from the conducted treatment was not observed and a patient dies from respiratory insufficiency. On dissection lungs are megascopic, grey-red color, a little mucosanguineous liquid refluxs from the surface of microscopic section. At microscopic research plenty of foamy eosinophilic the masses pneumocysts is revealed in which is found in teethridges. Diagnosed pneumocyst pneumonia. The display of what illness can there be this pneumonia?

- Flu
- + AIDS
- Tuberculosis
- Malarias
- Sibirias

Woman, 62 years, which was ill a rheumatic heart-disease (mitral stenosis), died at the syndrome of increasing cardiovascular insufficiency. Choose the morphological changes in lungs which testify to long motion of disease.

- + Perivascular sclerosis and hemosiderosis
- edema
- hemorrhage
- interstitial is the edema
- Hyperemia of vessels of microvasculature

At a man, 20 years, which died at the syndrome of making progress pneumocardial insufficiency, on autopsy a right-side lower lobe pleuropneumonia is exposed in the stage of grey hepatization. What from the components of the exsudate exposed in teethridges, does have most nosotropic and prognostic values?

- Fibrin
- Red corpuscles
- Siderophages
- + Neutrophyles
- Macrophages

At autopsy of dead body of man which died from chronic pneumocardial insufficiency, the signs of chronic diffuse emphysema and "pulmonary heart are exposed". What from the below transferred factors acts most important part in development of pulmonary hypertension as reasons of "pulmonary heart"?

- + Reduction of capillary network in the respirator department of lungs
- Proliferation of plain muscle cells in the walls of arterioles and shallow arteries
- intracapillary sclerosis

- Hyalinosis of arterioles and shallow arteries
- Atherosclerosis of bronchial arteries

At microscopic research of bronchobiopsy a tumour which is built from the nest accumulations of atypical cells of multi-layered flat epithelium is exposed, placed with characteristic "pearls". Your diagnosis is?

- Scirrhous
- Epidermal cancer without the cornification
- Solid cancer
- Mucous cancer
- + Epidermal cancer with the cornification

At necropsy girl which died from an asphyxia exposed, that mucous trachea and bronchial tubes covered by white-grey tape which is loosely connected with subject tissues and is easily taken off by pincers. The road clearance of segmentary bronchial tubes is exmicroscopic sectioned by loose the masses of grey-white color. What tracheobronchitis in grain exsudate is marked at dissection?

- Putrid
- Catarrhal
- Diphtheric
- Festering
- + Croupous

The croupous lungs fever is the acute infectious-allergic disease at which is struck:

- Acinus
- + One or few lobes
- Lobule
- Segment or a few segments
- Group of teethridges

Pulmonary complications of croupous pneumonia develop in connection:

- + With violation of fibrinolytic function of neutrophils
- With generalization of infection
- with the edema and cellular infiltration
- with violation of epithelial barrier
- with weakening of protective reactions of organism

To the acute diseases of lungs attribute:

- Pneumofibrosis
- Bronchoectases
- + Croupous pneumonia
- emphysema of lungs
- Bronchial asthma

Carnification is:

- Atelectasis
- Limited festering melting
- Diffuse festering inflammation
- Passive atelectasis
- + Organization of fibrin

A child died from pneumonia. On dissection is overhead lobe of left lung close-settled, visceral pleura is covered by the fibrinous rind, surface of microscopic section of the staggered lobe fine-grained, grey color, the pieces of lung sink in water. Microscopically - in the road clearance of teethridges fibrinous exsudate with the admixtures of plenty of neutrophilic leucocytes. What pneumonia entailed death of child?

- Putrid
- Festering
- Necrotizing
- + Croupous

- Hemorrhagic

At a patient suffering by a chronic glomerulonephritis, on a background chronic kidney insufficiency a cough appeared with discharge of mucous sputum. At bronchoscopy: the mucous membrane of bronchial tubes is sanguineous, dropsical, with shallow hemorrhages. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes a lot of mucus. Set a process at bronchial tubes.

- + Secondary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Primary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Chronic catarrhal bronchitis
- Destructively-ulcerous bronchitis
- Catarrhal-festering bronchitis

At dissection of man 34th years, dying from chronic kidney insufficiency in connection with the lardaceous of kidneys, a pathologist in lungs discovered mainly in lower lobes are plural diffuse expansions of bronchial tubes in the road clearances of which festering content. The surface of microscopic section of lungs has a small-celled kind, reminds bees honeycombs. Histological in the wall of bronchial tubes chronic inflammation, substituted for elastic and muscle fibres by connecting tissue. These changes in a lung a doctor considered as:

- Abscesses of lungs
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic pneumonia
- + Bronchoectases

At a patient carrying croupous pneumonia and pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency dying at the syndrome, a pathologist on dissection marked some bulge of leaves of three-folding valve, color them greyish-yellow slipshod for the lines of closing and presence of large, to 2 sm in a diameter, blood clots, that served by foundation to set:

- +Ulcerous endocarditis
- Acute warty endocarditis

- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- Fibroplatic endocarditis

At necropsy of patient, who died from pulmonary insufficiency found out a megascopic lung with the hearths of crimson, white, pink-yellow color, necrotizing tracheobronchitis. What disease did a patient suffer by most probably?

- Morbillous pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Toxic form of flu
- Fibrozing alveolitis
- + Influenzal pneumonia

Brown induration of lungs develops at:

- To emphysema of lungs
- Blood pressures high in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Chronic insufficiency of right department of heart
- + Chronic insufficiency of left department of heart
- Chronic pneumonia

In anamnesis at a patient, 62 years, from little up chronic inflammatory illnesses of lungs. A sputum is scanty, white. A patient got in a hospital with the signs of pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency and at growth to the last died. What changes in a heart were found on dissection?

- Dilatation of both ventricles
- Hypertrophy and dilatation left ventricle
- Hypertrophy of both ventricles
- + Hypertrophy and dilatation of right ventricle
- Heart without the macroscopic changes

The mucous membrane of trachea is turbid, sanguineous, with stratification of grey-white tapes. Most credible form of inflammation:

- mixed
- festering
- serosal
- proliferative
- + fibrinous

On dissection of patient 65 years, which died from chronic cardiac insufficiency because of rheumatic heart-disease lungs of brown colors, megascopic in sizes, are close-settled. How are such changes named in lungs?

- cellular lungs
- muscat lungs
- + brown induration of lungs
- chronic bronchitis
- chronic emphysema

At a patient high temperature, shortness of breath, pain, in the right half of thorax. During pleura punction 700ml of creamy liquid of chlor color is remote. Most credible diagnosis:

- bronchopneumonia
- carcinomatosis of pleura
- serosal pleurisy
- + empyema of pleura
- Hemorrhagic pleurisy

By sick croupous pneumonia after the decline of temperature, on 6th day diseases, independently halted stationary treatment. What most credible complication will arise up in the near time?

- Necropneumonia

- + Carnification
- Abscess of lung
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Pulmonary heart

At a patient after the strong supercooling appeared cough, pains in the right half of thorax, which increased at breathing, fever. Died on the 5th day of disease at the syndrome of acute cardiac insufficiency. On a microscopic section lower lobe of right lung close-settled, a pleura is covered by white-grey tape, surface of microscopic section fine-grained, grey color. Histological the fibrin saturated with plenty of neutrophilic leucocytes is exposed in the road clearance of teethridges. Specify credible illness?

- hearth pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Interlobular pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- Peribronchial pneumonia

At an alcoholic, after the acute supercooling a weakness, shortness of breath, pains, developed in a thorax, fever. Dulling of percussion sound and noise of friction of pleura is exposed. A patient died in a week from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On autopsy exposed: lower lobe of right lung of dense consistency grey color on a microscopic section, fine-grained. A pleura is covered by a fibrin. Specify the most credible disease.

- Hypostatic pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Juxtaspinal pneumonia
- Part bronchopneumonia
- Total bronchopneumonia

A man, 19 years, suffered from babyhood by bronchoectatic illness. Died from kidney insufficiency. On dissection except for the plural bronchoectatic cavities filled by a festering exsudate, the kidneys of dense consistency, megascopic in sizes

are exposed, crust layer incrassate, white color, dense. The pyramids of kidney are anaemic, clear. To name a process which developed in kidneys?

- Glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- + Secondary lardaceous
- Inborn polycystosis kidneys
- Secondary nephrosclerosis

On the section of suddenly dying the compressions of overhead lobe of right lung are marked. Here on the visceral pleura of local character of deposit of fibrin. On a microscopic section lobe of grey color, airless. The moderate amount of festering sputum is marked in respiratory tracts. In the parenchima of lungs there are dystrophic changes. The described changes are characteristic for:

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Spontaneous pneumothorax
- Bronchopneumonia
- Atelectasis
- Intervening pneumonia

Patient, 63 years, during 2th weeks independently treated oneself by antibiotics in connection with the acute respirator disease. Death came from making progress respiratory insufficiency. A polymorphic picture is exposed in lungs: walls of teethridges with uneven histiocytic infiltration, there are giant uninuclear cells in an alveolar epithelium; placed the planocellular metaplasia of bronchiolar epithelium concerns; on many areas is destructive festering bronchiolitis, in surrounding teethridges serous-leucocyte exsudate, evidently focuses of abscess formation. Your diagnosis is?

- + Viral-bacterial pneumonia
- Mykoplasmous pneumonia
- Frindler's pneumonia
- Viral pneumonia
- Pneumocystous pneumonia

?

At a patient, which long smoked and suffered by a chronic bronchitis, the tumour of lungs is exposed. It is set during the operation, that a tumour is interlinked with the wall of bronchial tube and grows as a polypus. The groups of polymorphic epithelial cells, mitoses, which scaly oxyphile nuclear-free structures are between, are microscopically exposed. To name the histological type of tumour ?

- Mucous cancer
- Solid adenocarcinome
- Rhabdomiosarcoma
- Dense villoma
- + planocellular cancer with the cornification

At a patient on dissection in a right pleura cavity 380ml of yellow creamy liquid was found with an unpleasant smell. At the microscopy of liquid - a lot of neutrocytes. Your diagnosis is?

- + empyema of pleura
- Abscess of lung
- Phlegmon
- Necropneumonia
- Festering catarrh of pleura

Pulmonary tissue at a senior:

- With enhanceable diffusive ability
- + With the lowered diffusive ability
- Without the changes
- Enhanceable bloodsupply
- Hyperplasy

A patient which suffered by chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. What changes can be discovered in a heart?

- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart
- Lardaceous
- large cardiosclerosis
- Break of heart

At dissection of dying, 43 years, the megascopic grey dense airless lower lobe of left lung is exposed, visceral pleura of this lobe with stratification of fibrin. Microscopically: in all teethridges fibrinous-leucocyte exsudate. What from the stages of development of croupous pneumonia took place?

- Wave
- Red hepatization
- Permissions
- + Grey hepatization
- Large pied lung

At dissection of dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency bilateral croupous pneumonia is exposed. What exciters are characteristic for this illness?

- + Pneumococcus I, II, III and IV types
- Staphylococuss
- Viruses
- Streptococci
- Mycoplsma

At necropsy patient suffering by croupous pneumonia and dying from a pneumococcus sepsis, there was 900ml of turbid sulphur color of liquid in a right pleura cavity. The sheets of pleura are dim, sanguineous. Name the clinic-morphological form of inflammation in a pleural cavity.

- Fibrinous inflammation
- A phlegmon, the chronic abscess
- Acute abscess
- + Empyema

At dissection of dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency the incrassate, deformed bronchial tubes filled by a mucous-festering exsudate are found. At a microscopy inflammatory infiltration hearths of planocellular metaplasia of epithelium and increase of amount of goblet cells is exposed in bronchial tubes. Your diagnosis.

- Bronchopneumonia
- Cancer of lungs
- Pneumosclerosis
- + Chronic bronchitis
- emphysema of lungs

At a man 60 years, which was ill bronchoectatic illness and died from kidney insufficiency, on autopsy the lardaceous of kidneys is exposed. Specify most important his sign diagnostically.

- Greasy type of kidneys
- Sclerosis of kidneys
- Renomegaly in sizes
- Compression of kidneys
- + Congo-mouth positive deposits in glomerulis

A man is 56 years bronchoscopy, during which a exophite tumour which narrows the road clearance of bronchial tube on 2/3 is exposed in a left main bronchial tube, is conducted; histological is a tumour is built from polymorphic ephithelial cells with numerous pathological mitosises and hyperchromic kernels; tumours cells form bars and nests eosinophile, concentric orientation the masses are revealed in central parts of which. Diagnose a tumour.

- Planocellular non-keratinizing cancer
- + Planocellular keratinizing cancer
- big-celled cancer
- Small-celled cancer
- adeno-planocellular cancer

In the microslide of bioplate bronchial tube the acute plethora of vessels of microvasculature is exposed with the fibrinoid changes and increase of penetrability of their walls, serosal perivascular edema of mucous membrane and submucous layer, mucous membrane, infiltrated by eosinophiles, basophiles, lymphoid and plasmatic cells. The basale membrane of epithelium is incrassate due to the edema, mucous glands in a state of hypersecretion with enhanceable maintenance of glicoseaminoglicanes. What disease morphology of this immune inflammation is related to?

- + Bronchial asthma
- Parainfluenza
- System red lupus
- Anaphylactic shock
- Whey illness

What changes in a heart develop at chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs.

- Atrophy of heart
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart
- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart
- Obesity of heart
- Heart attack of myocardium

At a man 48 years [miner which obtained an anhydroferrite] on dissection found out megascopic lungs, brown-red color. Microscopically: moderate pneumosclerosis, submiliary and miliary knots, which consist of dustborne cells with particles which give the positive reaction on iron. In lymphatic knots much dusts and considerable diffuse sclerosis. What from the professional diseases does the described picture correspond to?

- + Red siderosis
- Black siderosis
- Aluminiosis
- Berilliosis

- Antracosis

During necropsy miner which obtained an anhydroferrite, black lungs looking like lungs at antracosis are exposed. Microscopically: moderate pneumosclerosis, submilliar and milliar knots which consist of dustborne cells with the particles of ferrous dust in them [positive reaction on iron]. In lymphatic knots much dusts and considerable diffuse sclerosis. Your diagnosis?

+ Black siderosis

- Red siderosis

- Aluminosis

- Berilliosis

- Syndrome of Caplan [I.Caplan]

On a microscopic section at dying one all underbody of left lung of grey color hepatic consistency, on a pleura scrap of yellow-grey thin tape. Etiology of disease:

+ Streptococcus of pneumonia

- Thrombosis of the system of bronchial arteries

- Mycobacteria of tuberculosis

- Treponema pallidum

- Thrombosis of the system of pulmonary arteries

On dissection exposed, that all right lung is megascopic, dense, on the pleura of deposit of fibrin, on a microscopic section tissue of grey color, which a turbid liquid refluxes with. For what disease of lungs characteristic such picture?

+ Croupous pneumonia

- Hearth pneumonia

- Interstitial pneumonia

- Necropneumonia

- Bronchoectatic illness

On dissection of patient which a lot of years worked on a mine and died from chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, discovered, that lungs have little air,

considerably close-settled, sclerotic, apexes are emphysematous changed, surface of black, on a microscopic section tissue of lungs of black. What illness did death come from?

- + Antracosis
- Schistosis
- Talcosis
- Asbestosis
- Aluminiosis

At macroscopic research of tissue of lung, found out the areas of enhanceable airiness with in a number of bubbles by the diameter of 0,5-1,5 sm, and histological thinning and break of alveolar partitions with formation of large cavities of different form. What disease is discovered in a lung?

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Cavernous tuberculosis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Fibrozing alveolitis

On dissection in a lung found out plural hearths to 2,5 sm in the diameter of the rounded form, dense, airless, without clear scopes bright red. At microscopic research red corpuscles, two-bit of lymphocytes, are found in the road clearance of teethridges. The described changes are characteristic for:

- + Influenzal pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Hemorrhagic heart attack of lung
- Morbillous pneumonia
- Aspiration pneumonia

On dissection of man 59 years, dying from chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency found out the following changes: lungs are megascopic, dense, little airs, on a microscopic section the great number of the diffusely located knots of

whitish color concerns in them, 2-3 mm in a diameter. Microscopically knots are presented by the concentric located collagen fibres. About what disease is it possible to think?

- + Key form of schistosomiasis
- Millium white plaque
- Fibrosing alveolitis
- Small-celled pneumonia
- Metastases of tumour in lungs

In biopsy material of mucous membrane of bronchial tube at a patient a chronic bronchitis found the areas of multi-layered flat non-keratinized epithelium. Diagnose a pathological process in the mucous membrane of bronchial tube.

- + Metaplasia
- Atrophy
- Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- Dysplasia

A man, 62 years, died, because of decompensation of pulmonary heart, it was found on a section, that lungs are megascopic in sizes, tissue of lungs contains dense knots, oval form and darkly-grey or black color. Histological connecting tissue and considerable accumulation of macrophages in the cytoplasm of which there were the accumulations of exogenous pigment was revealed in knots. Diagnose the disease.

- + Pneumoconiosis
- Hearth pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Brown induration of lungs
- Pneumocirrosis

At a girl, 5 years after the carried pneumonia a gonalgia and slight swelling and lower third of thigh appeared with local hyperemia. At morphological research

necrosis of tissues is exposed bones, accumulation of neutrophilic leucocytes, subperiosteal abscesses, in nearby soft tissues is phlegmonous inflammation. Diagnose the disease.

- + Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- Chronic abscess
- Chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis
- Tubercular osteomyelitis
- Not hematogenous osteomyelitis

A man, 47 years, entered diagnostic separation of pro pathology for clarification of character of pneumoconiosis. At the study biopsate of lung is exposed a lot of shallow granulomas, which subpleural is localized in interstitial tissue round shallow vessels and bronchial tubes. Granulomas consist of epithelioid, lymphoid, plasmatic cells and also cells as Langhans or giant cells of foreign bodies. In granulomas and into giant cells the needle-shaped crystalline including of spicule is disposed) from 3 to 10 nm in length, which have double refraction ability in the polarized light and consist of calcspar. The exposure of these structures allowed to the doctor the diagnosis is:

- + Chronic beriliosis
- Acute beriliosis
- Asbestosis
- Anthracosis
- Schistosiasis

On dissection of child, in age 5 years, which during all life suffered from acute respiratory infections, chronic bronchitis, pneumonias, and system defeat of excretory glands, obturation atelectasis and bronchoectases are exposed in lungs, from the surface of microscopic section - thick festering-mucous mass refluxs.

Microscopically are the phenomena

festering bronchitis and pneumonia, shallow bronchoectases and abscesses. What from the transferred diagnoses is most possible?

- + pulmonary form of mucoviscidosis
- bronchopneumonia

- bronchoectatic illness
- chronic pneumonia
- chronic bronchitis.

A man, 40 years suffered by a chronic bronchitis, died from exhaustion. On dissection in lungs in the road clearance of bronchial tubes found out endophytic excrescence of grey soft tissue. At microscopic research in the wall of bronchial tube among excrescences of atypical flat epithelium found out horny pearls. Your diagnosis.

- + Planocellular cancer with the cornification
- Planocellular cancer without the cornification
- Adenocarcinome
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Apudoma

At dissection of dying from pneumonia of patient exposed, that the lower lobe of right lung is dense, airless, on the microscopic section of grey color, on the visceral pleura of imposition of fibrin. Specify most credible etiology of pneumonia.

- + Pneumococcus
- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Mycoplasmous
- Viral

Man practising upon an alcohol, after supercooling became ill suddenly. Diagnosed croupous pneumonia. Specify the type of this pneumonia on prevalence of pulmonary defeat.

- + Part
- Polysegmental
- Pseudolobal
- Total interstitial
- Biside small-celled

At histological research of lungs of dying patient from cardiac insufficiency, the hearths of inflammation are exposed with filling of teethridges by the liquid of painted in a pink color, placed with the presence of thin pink filaments of formative a small network with plenty of uninuclear, mainly shallow, round form of cells.

Character of exsudate is which in lungs?

- + Serous-fibrinous
- Hemorrhagic
- Serosal
- Festering
- Fibrinous

At a man, 45 years, during the last 3 years disturbed a dry cough, the shortness of breath, pulmonary insufficiency, rapid loss of weight, grew. On dissection a pulmonary heart is set, In lungs plenty of cavities laciniate, containing air. Acutely expressed fibrinosis of pulmonary tissue. Lungs as "honeycombs". Histologically: interstitial fibrinosis with the expressed infiltration of strome by lymphocytes, by plasmatic cells. Will you set a diagnosis?

- + Bronchoectatic illness
- Post-inflammatory pneumosclerosis
- Chronic bullous emphysema
- Fibrozing alveolitis
- Dustborne pneumosclerosis

In lungs of patient, which during 9 years worked as polishes of stone, discovered shallow the round form dense knots consisting of connecting tissue. On periphery of these knots macrophages is located. The display of what disease are there the changes in lungs?

- + Schistosis
- Acute pneumonia
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Chronic bronchitis

- Bronchial asthma

A patient, became ill acutely. Produced complaints about a chill, increase of temperature to 40°C, head pain, cough, shortness of breath. On 5 day a patient died. On dissection: lungs are megascopic in a volume, pied kind is "large pied lung". For what disease such picture is characteristic in lungs?

+ Flu

- Adenoviral infection
- Croupous pneumonia
- Respiratory syncytial infection
- Bronchoectases

On necropsy man, 50 years, the following changes are exposed: right lung moderate in all departments dense, on a microscopic section tissue airless, finely grainy, dry. Visceral pleura with stratification of fibrin of grey-brown color. Will you define a diagnosis?

+ Croupous pneumonia

- Tuberculosis
- Bronchopneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Pneumofibrosis

At a man dying from an asphyxia, and which a lot of years suffered on bronchial asthma, at histological research of lungs exposed: in the road clearance of bronchioles and shallow bronchial tubes there is a lot of mucus with the admixture of eosinophiles, sclerosis of interalveolar partitions expansion of road clearances of teethridges. What from the mechanisms of development of reaction of hypersensitiveness takes place?

+ Reagine reaction

- Cytotoxic reaction
- Immunocomplex reaction
- Cytolysis conditioned by lymphocytes

- Granulomatosis

At a man, 45 years, during the last 3 years disturbed a dry cough, the shortness of breath, pulmonary insufficiency rapid loss of weight, grew. On dissection is pulmonary heart, in lungs acutely expressed fibrinosis, with the presence of cavities of "honeycombs creating a picture". Histological: interstitial fibrinosis with the expressed infiltration of stroma of lymphohistiocytes with the admixture of neutrophils. Will you set a diagnosis?

+ Bronchoectatic illness

- Post-inflammatory pneumosclerosis
- Chronic bullous emphysema
- Fibrozing alveolitis
- Dustborne pneumosclerosis

A patient, 38 years, died during the attack of bronchial asthma. At histological research in the road clearance of bronchial tubes found out the accumulations of mucus, in the wall of bronchial tubes a lot of fat cells (xanthocytes), many of their in a state of degranulate, and also a lot of eosinophiles. Pathogeny of these changes is which in bronchial tubes?

+ Atopy, anaphylaxy

- Cytotoxic, cytolytic action of antibodies
- Immunocomplex mechanism
- Cellular the conditioned cytolysis
- Granulomatosis

At histological research of lungs of patient dying from cardiac insufficiency, the hearths of inflammation are exposed with filling of teethridges by the liquid painted in a pink color, placed with the presence of thin pink filaments formative a small network with the two-bit of lymphocytes. Character of exsudate is which inlungs?

+ Serous-fibrinous

- Hemorrhagic

- Serosal
- Festering
- Fibrinous

At necropsy man with the malignant tumour of stomach dying from cancer intoxication, in the back lower departments of lungs exposed dense grey-red color of wrong form hearths which overflow above the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically here an exsudate in which a lot of neutrophyles appears in a road clearance, walls of shallow bronchial tubes and teethridges. What disease exposed in lungs?

- + Acute festering bronchopneumonia
- Acute bronchitis
- Croupous pneumonia
- Intermediate pneumonia
- Acute serosal bronchopneumonia

At dissection of dying from pneumonia of patient exposed, that the lower lobe of right lung is dense, airless, on the microscopic section of grey color, on the visceral pleura of imposition of fibrin. Specify most credible etiology of pneumonia.

- + Pneumococcus
- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Mycoplasmous
- Viral

A man, 40 years, suffered by a chronic bronchitis, died from exhaustion. On dissection in lungs in the road clearance of bronchial tubes found out endophytic excrescence of grey soft tissue. At microscopic research of this tissue among excrescences of atypical flat epithelium found out horny pearls. Your diagnosis is.

- + Planocellular cancer with the cornification
- Planocellular cancer without the cornification
- Adenocarcinome

- Nonidentified cancer
- Apudoma

Man, 63 years, which in the flow 15 years suffered by chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from making progress cardiac insufficiency. On dissection a muscat hepatocirrhosis, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen, hydroperitoneum, edemata of lower extremities, is exposed. For what as cardiac insufficiency characteristic these changes in internalss?

- + Chronic right ventricle insufficiency
- Acute right ventricle insufficiency
- Chronic left ventricle insufficiency
- Acute left ventricle insufficiency
- General cardiac insufficiency

At macroscopic research of tissue of lung, found out the areas of enhanceable airiness with the presence of shallow bubbles, and histological thinning and break of alveolar partitions with formation of large cavities of different form. What disease is discovered in a lung?

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Cavernous tuberculosis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Fibrozing alveolitis

At a patient 49 years, long suffering by a chronic destructive festering bronchitis, polyorgan insufficiency developed. At autopsy discovered: cardiomegaly, greasy kidney sago spleen. What process complicated the flow of bronchitis?

- + Secondary lardaceous
- Senile lardaceous
- Tumular lardaceous
- Primary lardaceous
- Widespread hyalinosis

A patient in the flow of many years suffered by bronchoectatic illness, died because of uremia. On dissection found out megascopic, dense kidneys, greasy kind on a microscopic section. What disease do such changes correspond to?

- + Lardaceous of kidneys
- Glomerulonephritis
- Necrotizing nephrosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Arterioles nephrosclerosis

At bronchoscopy at a patient, 62 years, in the initial department of top lobe bronchial tube of right lung found out polypoid formation by a diameter to 1,0 sm. At histological research a tumour, which is built from shallow lymphocyte-like cells, with hyperchromic kernels is exposed, cells grow by layers and fibers. Specify, what from the transferred types of tumours most reliable?

- + Undifferentiated small-celled cancer
- Undifferentiated big-celled cancer
- Planocellular cancer
- Adenocarcinome
- Adeno-planocellular cancer

At a patient suffering long time by a chronic bronchitis, chronic cardiac insufficiency developed. On dissection in lungs: emphysema and pneumosclerosis. What changes in a heart develop in this case?

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle
- Hypertrophy of all departments of heart
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Acardiotrophia

On dissection exposed, that a left lung is megascopic in sizes, dense, there is imposition of fibrin on a visceral pleura, on a microscopic section - grey color, from his surface refluxs turbid grey is yellow liquid. What disease is the question about?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth pneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Cancer of lung
- Bronchoectatic illness

?

At a woman 38 years, after supercooling a chill, high temperature, cough, acute pains, appeared in a thorax, at breathing. Death trod on 5th days. On dissection the lower lobe of right lung is megascopic, dense, on the microscopic section of grey color with a grainy surface, on the pleura of grey color membrane impositions. What disease was at a patient?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Influenzal pneumonia
- Bronchopneumonia
- Caseous pneumonia
- Morbillous pneumonia

At a 45-years-old patient which acutely became ill by pneumonia, the edema of lungs developed on the 6th day of illness, what became reason of death. It is found on dissection, that all overhead part of right lung is staggered: megascopic, dense, on a pleura with fibrinous stratifications, on the microscopic section of grey color, a turbid liquid refluxs from the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically: in the road clearance of teethridges is fibrin, neutrophyles, macrophages, hemolized red corpuscles. Specify, what pneumonia was at a patient?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia
- Viral pneumonia
- Hypostatic pneumonia
- Respirator syndrome of adults

A 42-years-old man, became ill acutely after supercooling. The disease was accompanied by cordially-respiratory insufficiency which he died from. During dissection exposed, that all right lung is megascopic, hepatic closeness, heavy; on a pleura are considerable fibrinous impositions. On a microscopic section lung of grey color, grainy, a turbid liquid refluxes from a surface. At histological research is acute inflammation with a presence in the road clearance of teethridges of purulent-fibrinous exsudate. What from the transferred diagnoses most reliable?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth pneumonia
- Interstitial interalveolar pneumonia
- Staphylococcus pneumonia
- Idiopathic fibrozing alveolitis

At a child 8 years the signs of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, difficulty in breathing, fingers as drumsticks, nails as sentinels glasses, cough, are expressed with the far of festering sputum (especially in the morning) At the x-ray research acute expansion of road clearance of bronchial tubes is exposed. The diagnosis is?

- + Bronchoectatic illness
- Bronchial asthma
- Chronic bronchitis
- Bronchopneumonia
- Emphysema of lungs

?

At a patient with pulmonary pathology on dissection a cavity with close-settled walls, gap-filling by the thick liquid of greenish color, is exposed, with an unpleasant smell. The diagnosis is.

- + Abscess of lungs
- Gangrene of lungs
- Heart attack of lungs
- Cavity of lungs
- Tuberculome of lungs

?

Man 52 years, profession is gas-arc welder, on 10 days of treatment of acute lowerlobular right-side staphylococcus pneumonia died at the syndrome of increasing pneumocardial insufficiency. On autopsy in the lower lobe of right lung found out a cavity wrong the round form about 5 sm in a diameter, containing a pus and reported with a bronchial tube. What complication of acute pneumonia takes place at a patient?

- + Abscess of lung
- Necropneumonia
- Tromboemboly of pulmonary trunk
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Acute bronchitis

At microscopic research of bioptate from lungs atypical cells which form plural acinalstructures and product mucus are exposed. What histological form of cancer of lungs takes place at a patient?

- + High-differentiated adenocarcinome
- Moderato differentiated adenocarcinome
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Planocellular cancer
- Glandular squame cell cancer

Patient, 24 years, from little up suffers by rheumatism, clinically diagnosed mitral stenocosis. Last years frequent cases of cardiovascular insufficiency, almost permanent cough with a ferruginous sputum. Name the possible changes in lungs in this patient.

- + Brown compression of lungs
- Emphysema of lungs
- Atelectasis of lungs
- Pneumosclerosis
- Bronchoectases

At a patient as a result of obturation of mediolobular bronchial tube the atelectasis of middle lobe of right lung appeared by the knot of soft tissues. At bronchobiopsy in the area of obturation excrescences of adenous atypical epithelium are exposed with pathological mitosises, what germinates in subject to tissue and cartilage. What disease does these information answer for most certain?

- + Bronchogenic cancer of lungs
- Deforming a bronchitis
- Inflammatory polypus
- Dysplasy of epithelium of bronchial tube
- Sarcoma of bronchial tube

At dissection a dissector exposed, that lungs are megascopic in sizes, pale, soft consistency, don't fade, is microscopic section with a crunch. Microscopically is expansion of alveolar tuber, interalveolar partitions thin, is signs of intracapillar sclerosis. What disease of lungs a such morphological picture is characteristic for?

- + Emphysema
- Pneumosclerosis
- Pneumothorax
- Atelectasis
- Pneumonia

In biopsy materia of bronchial tube of patient abusing to smoking, in an incrassate mucous membrane chronic inflammation and transformation of monolayer mucociliary is exposed in a multi-layered flat epithelium. What from processes most credible?

- + Metaplasia
- Hyperplasy of epithelium
- Planocellular cancer
- Leucoplacy
- Hypertrophy of epithelium

During dissection the large tapered heart of crimson, dense tissue is exposed in the overhead lobe of right lung. At histological research necrosis of walls of teethridges is exposed in her, the road clearance of teethridges is densely filled by red corpuscles. What process developed in lungs?

- + Hemorrhagic heart attack of lungs
- Carnification of lungs
- Gangrene of lungs
- Hemorrhage in a lung
- Atelectasis of lungs

At a patient high temperature, shortness of breath, pain, in the right half of thorax. During pleura puncture 700ml of creamy liquid of chlor color is remote. Most reliable diagnosis:

- + Empyema of pleura
- Carcinomatosis of pleura
- Serosal pleurisy
- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Hemorrhagic pleurisy

On dissection of patient 65 years, which died from chronic cardiac insufficiency as a result of rheumatic heart-disease, lungs of brown color, megascopic in sizes, are close-settled. How does name such changes in lungs?

- + Brown induration of lungs
- Muscat lungs
- Cellular lungs
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic emphysema

At dissection of man 34th years, dying from chronic kidney insufficiency in connection with the lardaceous of kidneys, a pathologist in lungs discovered mainly in lower lobes are plural diffuse expansions of bronchial tubes in the road clearances of which festering content. The surface of microscopic section of lungs

has a small-celled kind, reminds bees honeycombs. Histological in a wall of bronches - chronic inflammation, substituted for elastic and muscle fibres by connecting tissue. These changes in a lung a doctor considered as:

- + Bronchoectases
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic pneumonia
- Abscesses of lungs

On dissection of patient 42th years, suffering by a chronic diffuse bronchitis and dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, discovered large, enhanceable airness lungs, which by the edges cover mediastinum, paste together not, pale-grey color, is microscopic section with a crunch, at pressing on by a finger on-the-spot lungs there is a fossula. From the road clearance of bronchial tubes a mucous-festering exsudate is selected. Set a diagnosis.

- + Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs
- Chronic hearth emphysema
- Interstitial emphysema
- Primary idiopatic emphysema
- Vicarian scray emphysema

?

A man in age 42 years, died at the syndrome of the expressed intoxication and respiratory insufficiency. On a microscopic section tissue of lungs in all departments pied, with plural small hemorrhages and hearths of emphysema. Histological in lungs: hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia with abscess creation, in the cytoplasm of cells of epithelium of bronchial tubes eosinophile and basophile includings. Diagnose the disease exposed on a section.

- + Flu
- Parainfluenza
- Adenoviral infection
- Respiratory syncytial infection
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia

At a patient 53th years, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness hemoptysis, the edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine protein of 33mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Results of autopsy: kidneys are megascopic in a volume, close-settled, the surface of microscopic section has a greasy kind. Histological the deposit is marked in glomerulis and on motion of tubulis of homogeneous eosinophilic the masses which are preferentially painted Congo-Roth and give a metachromasia with methyl violet. What pathological process takes place in kidneys in this case?

- + Lardaceous
- Hyalinosis
- Fatty dystrophy
- Muroid swelling
- Fibrinoid swelling

At a patient, 67 years, with the clinical diagnosis of chronic bronchitis, pneumosclerosis, pneumocardial insufficiency, biotate is taken from the suspicious area of mucous right bronchial tube. Histological cellular and tissue atypia is set, appearance of structures as "cancers pearls". What pathological process do the noted histological changes answer?

- + Planocellular cancer of bronchial tube with the cornification
- Chronic polipous bronchitis
- Bronchoectasis
- Acute bronchitis
- Planocellular metaplasia of mucous of bronchial tube
- ?

At a patient dying in 3 weeks from the beginning of pneumonia, the lower lobe of right lung is acutely megascopic, dense, airless, grey, with impositions of fibrin on pleura. At a microscopy a fibrin and microoxyphil leucocytes is exposed in all teethridges of this lobe. Your diagnosis:

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth bronchopneumonia
- Influenzal pneumonia

- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Interstitial pneumonia

On dissection of man dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, 47 years, the cavity (measuring 4x4), filled by a pus, is found in a left lung, wall scalloped, uneven, presented by pulmonary tissue. More reliable than all this:

- + Acute abscess
- Chronic abscess
- Tuberculosis of cavity
- Echinococcosis
- Fibrozing alveolitis

A patient with 30-years-old experience of work in a mine, died from increasing pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On dissection lungs are megascopic in sizes, dense consistency, on a microscopic section in them plenty of knots by sizes in millet corns and (anymore), dense greyish and greyish-black color, placed knots meet in more large areas. Name the most credible disease:

- + Anthracosilicosis
- Asbestosis
- Alluminiosis
- Beriliosis
- Siderosis

In anamnesis at a patient, 62 years, from little up chronic inflammatory illness of lungs. A sputum is scanty, white. A patient got in a hospital with the signs of pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency and at growth to the last died. What changes in a heart were found on dissection?

- + Hypertrophy and dilatation right ventricle
- Hypertrophy and dilatation left ventricle
- Hypertrophy of both ventricles
- Dilatation both ventricles
- Heart without the macroscopic changes

At dying, 58 years, on dissection a mitral valve is deformed, incrassate, does not close up fully. Microscopically in colloids fibres found out eosinophile hearths which give the positive reaction on a fibrin. More reliable than all this:

- + Fibrinoid swelling
- Fibrinous inflammation
- Mucoïd swelling
- Hyalinosis
- Lardaceous

At necropsy patient, dying from pulmonary insufficiency found out a megascopic lung with the hearths of crimson, pink-yellow color "large pied lung" necrotizing tracheobronchitis. What disease did a patient suffer by?

- + Influenzal pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Caseous pneumonia
- Fibrozing alveolitis
- Morbillous pneumonia

At a patient suffering by a chronic glomerulonephritis, on a background chronic kidney insufficiency a cough appeared with discharge of mucous sputum. At bronchoscopy mucous membrane of bronchial tubes sanguineous, dropsical, with shallow hemorrhages. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes a lot of mucus. Set a process at bronchial tubes.

- + Secondary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Primary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Chronic catarrhal bronchitis
- Ulcerous bronchitis
- Catarrhal-festering bronchitis

A patient, 67 years, had the heavy form of flu with a fatal outcome. On a section the changes were discovered in lungs on the type of "large pied lungs". At

microscopic research exposed: acute plethora of vessels, hemorrhage, edema of pulmonary tissue, in the road clearance of bronchial tubes and teethridges an exsudate to what contains red corpuscles mainly. What character of lungs fever do these morphological signs testify to?

- + Hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia
- Catarrhal bronchopneumonia
- Festering bronchopneumonia
- Desquamative bronchopneumonia
- Fibrinous pneumonia

As a result of histological research of bioptate from the wall of bronchial tube of patient a chronic bronchitis in a mucous layer exposes excrescences of granulation tissue, which overflow above the surface of mucous layer and contain diffuse inflammatory infiltrate. What type of bronchitis is observed at a patient?

- + Chronic polipous bronchitis
- Chronic mucous-festering bronchitis
- Chronic mucous bronchitis
- Chronic festering bronchitis
- Chronic deforming a bronchitis

At necropsy patient suffering by croupous pneumonia and dying from a pneumococcus sepsis, there was 900ml of turbid green- yellow liquid in a right pleura cavity. The sheets of pleura are dim, sanguineous. Name the clinic-morphological form of inflammation in a pleura cavity.

- + Empyema
- Fibrinous inflammation
- Phlegmon
- Chronic abscess
- Acute abscess

At necropsy miner working in a mine more than 10 years in a lung bars of fibred tissue and knots are exposed 0,2-0,3 sm in a diameter. At histological research in

knots two-bit of brownish dust, concentric excrescences of connecting tissue poor by cells, with the expressed hyalinosis. About what pneumoconiosis is it necessary to think in this case?

- + Schistosiasis
- Talcosis
- Asbestosis
- Siderosis
- Berilliosis

At a patient high temperature, shortness of breath, pain, in right part of thorax. Pleural puncture gave 700 ml of the viscid liquid of yellow-green color. What pathological process developed in a pleura cavity?

- + Empyema of pleura
- Bronchopneumonia
- mucous pleurisy
- Hemorrhagic pleurisy
- Carcinomatosis of pleura

A patient which suffered by chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. What changes can be exposed in a heart?

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart
- Lardaceous
- Large cardiosclerosis
- Break of heart

Person, 19 years, suffered from babyhood by bronchoectatic illness. Died from kidney insufficiency. On dissection except for the plural bronchoectatic cavities filled by a festering exsudate, the kidneys of dense consistency, megascopic in sizes are exposed, a crust layer is incrassate, white color, dense. The pyramids of kidney are anaemic, clear. To name a process, what developed in kidneys?

- + Secondary lardaceous

- Glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Innate cystosis kidneys
- Secondary nephrosclerosis

On necropsy man by age 58 years, which long time used the far of alcohol and died at home, it was found: macroscopically is right lung dense and megascopic in sizes, tissue on the microscopic section of grey color homogeneous, a pleura is covered by greyish pellicles stratifications; microscopically is the cavity of teethridges contains filaments to the fibrin, hemolized red corpuscles. Diagnose the disease.

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth pneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Primary white plague
- Caseous pneumonia

At a 45-years-old man, which acutely became ill by pneumonia, the edema of lungs, becoming direct reason of death, developed on the 6th day of illness. On dissection: all overhead lobe of right lung is staggered - megascopic, dense, with fibrinous stratifications on a pleura, on a microscopic section - grey color, a turbid liquid refluxs from the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically: a fibrin, neutrophyles, macrophages, hemolized red corpuscles, concerne in the road clearance of teethridges. What pneumonia was at a patient?

- + Croupous.
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia.
- Viral.
- Hypostatic.
- Interstitial.

On necropsy man, 58 years, which practised long time upon an alcohol and died at home, it was exposed: macroscopically is right lung dense and megascopic in sizes, tissue on the microscopic section of grey color, homogeneous, a pleura is covered by greyish pellicles stratifications; microscopically are the road clearances of

teethridges contain the filaments of fibrin, haemolyzed red corpuscles. Diagnose the disease.

- + Croupous pneumonia.
- Hearth pneumonia.
- Interstitial pneumonia.
- Primary white plague.
- Caseous pneumonia.

On necropsy man with the malignant tumour of stomach, which died from cancer intoxication, in the back lower departments of lungs exposed dense grey-red color, wrong form hearths, which overflow above the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically in a road clearance, walls of shallow bronchial tubes and teethridges is exsudate rich in neutrophiles. Name the exposed disease.

- Interstitial pneumonia.
- Acute bronchitis.
- Croupous pneumonia.
- + Acute festering bronchopneumonia.
- Acute serosal bronchopneumonia.

At histological research of bioptate wall of bronchial tube of patient with a chronic bronchitis excrescences of granulation tissue, which overpeer above his surface and contain diffuse inflammatory infiltrate, are exposed in a mucous layer. What type of bronchitis at a patient?

- Chronic deforming.
- Chronic mucous-festering.
- Chronic mucous.
- Chronic festering.
- + Chronic poliposis.

A patient suffering by chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. What changes can be discovered in a heart?

- Lardaceous.
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart.
- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart.
- Large cardiosclerosis.
- Break of heart.

In anamnesis at a patient, 62 years, from little up are chronic inflammatory illness of lungs. A sputum is wretched, white. A patient entered hospital with the signs of pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency, which became direct reason of death. What changes in a heart were exposed on dissection?

- A heart not is macroscopically changed.
- Hypertrophy and dilatation of left ventricle.
- Hypertrophy of both ventricles.
- Dilatation of both ventricles.
- + Hypertrophy and dilatation of right ventricle.

At a patient with bronchial asthma the viral infectioning provoked asthmatic status with a mortal end. At histological research of lungs a spasm and edema of bronchioles is exposed, in their

walls is the expressed infiltration by lymphocytes, eosinophiles and other leucocytes, and also degranulate of labrocytes. What mechanism of hypersensitiveness is the question about?

- Inflammatory.
- + Reagine reactions of hypersensitiveness.
- Autoimmune.
- Immunocomplex.
- Immune cellular cytolysis.

On autopsy: lungs are megascopic, pale, soft consistency, paste together not, is microscopic section with a crunch.

Microscopically is expansion of alveolar tubes, interalveolar partitions thin, signs of intracapillar sclerosis. What disease of lungs a such morphological picture is characteristic for?

- Pneumonias.
- Pneumosclerosisà.
- Pneumothoraxà.
- Atelectasis.
- + Emphysema.

At a patient because of obturation of medium bronchial tube the atelectasis of middle lobe of right lung appeared by the knot of soft tissues. At bronchobiopsy in the area of obturation excrescences of ferrous atypical epithelium are exposed with pathological mitosises, which germinates subject to tissue and cartilage. What disease do these syndrome most correspond to?

- Inflammatory polypus.
- Deforming a bronchitis.
- + Bronchogenic cancer of lungs.
- Dysplasy of epithelium of bronchial tube.
- Sarcoma of bronchial tube.

A man of 68 years old, who had been suffering from emphysema of lungs for the last 15 years, suddenly died of acute cardiac insufficiency. On the dissection of the defunct, the lungs are enlarged, cover with their edges the anterior mediastinum, blown out, pale, soft, don't deflate, are dissected with a crunch; from the lumen of bronchial tubes, their walls are thickened, of grey color, a mucopurulent exudate is squeezed out. What the most probable type of emphysema did a patient have?

- + Chronic obstructive emphysema
- Perifocal emphysema
- Vicarial emphysema
- Senile emphysema
- Idiopathic emphysema

A patient died of increasing pneumo-cardiac insufficiency. At the histological research is discovered a diffuse lesion of lungs with an interstitial edema, the infiltration of interstitial tissue by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes; pneumofibrosis, emphysema. Your diagnosis.

- + Fibrosing alveolitis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Bronchopneumonia
- Atelectasis
- Bronchial asthma

A patient of 70 years old, suffering on a chronic bronchitis for a long time, died of increasing pneumo-cardiac insufficiency. At the pathohistological research is discovered: the lungs are increased in sizes, turgid, pale. There is an inflammatory infiltrate, a plenty of scyphoid cells in the mucus membrane of bronchi, the proximal departments of acini are sharply extended. Your diagnosis.

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchial asthma
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis

At the postmortem dissection of the patient, who has died of bilateral bronchopneumonia, is found out a cavity of 5 cm in diameter, filled with liquid yellow-white masses in the lower part of the left lung. What sequela has developed at this type of pneumonia?

- + Abscess
- Gangrene
- Granuloma
- Sequestrum
- Tuberculoma

A man of 60 years old was anxious for pneumococcal pleuropneumonia and died of cardiovascular inefficiency and intoxication. At the postmortem dissection: in

the middle lobe of right lung has been found out of shape cavity of the size of 5x5x7 cm and with unequal scalloped edges, filled with yellow-green viscous mass. Around the cavity, the pulmonary tissue of the whole lobe is dense, of grey color without a vesicular structure. What sequelae of pleuropneumonia did arise up in the middle lobe of right lung?

- + Acute abscess
- Chronic abscess
- Acute cavern
- Chronic cavern
- Cyst

At the necropsy of a woman with a malignant tumour of large intestine, who has died of cancerous intoxication, in the low-back departments of lungs are found dense of gray-red color out of shape cells, without chiselled borders, that overhang the surface of discission. Microscopically, in the lumen of small bronchi and alveoli is defined a serous-leukocytic exudate with the admixture of mucus. Which pathology of lungs had the patient?

- + Acute bronchopneumonia
- Acute bronchitis
- Croupous pneumonia
- Intermediate pneumonia
- Acute venous hyperemia

At the necropsy of a patient, who has died in a result of increasing pulmonary insufficiency, were found out the followings changes: lungs are of red color, dense, airless, remind a liver in density. Microscopically: there is a great accumulation of erythrocytes and polymorphonuclear leucocytes in the alveoles, between the cells are filaments of fibrin. Your diagnosis.

- + croupous pneumonia
- Viral hemorrhagic pneumonia
- Gangrene of lungs
- Peripheral cancer of lungs
- Cirrhotic tuberculosis

At the dissection is found out an area of the destroyed tissue of red color in the left lung. An area has a form of a cone, distinctly circumscribed from a healthy tissue; the main area is faced to the pleura. The tissue of the area is dense, grainy, and crimson. Your diagnosis.

- + hemorrhagic infarct
- abscess of lung
- Gangrene of lung
- Primary tubercular affect
- Croupous pneumonia

The patient, who had suffered from the disease of lungs for a long time, died of increasing pulmonary heart disease. At the necropsy, the lungs are increased in volume, don't deflate. On a discission the tissue reminds a sponge; the large bullous formations are defined against its background. Microscopically is noticed: a considerable dilating of alveoles and a breakage of interalveolar septums. Indicate the type of pulmonary pathology.

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Chronic bronchitis
- Pneumosclerosis
- Pneumonia
- Bronchial asthma

At the necropsy of a patient, who has died of pulmonary heart is discovered a purulent exudate in the lumen of bronchial tubes and a hypertrophy of right departments of heart. Histologically is defined a hypertrophy of mucous glands, lymphoplasmocytic inflammatory infiltration of mucus membrane of bronchial tubes, peribronchial sclerosis. Indicate the most firm diagnosis.

- + Chronic bronchitis
- Pneumonia
- Pneumosclerosis
- Emphysema of lungs

- Bronchial asthma

The upper lobe of the right lung is enlarged, grey and airless, the incision surface is dripping with turbid liquid, the pleura has many fibrinogenous films; microscopical, examination of alveoles revealed exudate containing neutrophils, desquamated alveolocytes and fibrin fibers. The bronchus wall is intact. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Focal pneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Influenzal pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Pulmonary abscess

A patient ill with thrombophlebitis of rns lower limbs had chest pain, blood spitting, progressing respiratory insufficiency that led to his death. Autopsy diagnosed multiple lung infarctions. What is the most probable cause of their development?

- Thrombosis of pulmonary artery branches
- Thrombosis of pulmonary veins
- + Thromboembolism of pulmonary artery branches
- Thromboembolism of bronchial arteries
- Thrombosis of bronchial arteries

A patient died from cardiopulmonary decompensation. Histological examination revealed diffused pulmonary lesion together with interstitial edema, infiltration of tissue by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes; pulmonary fibrosis, panacinar emphysema. What disease corresponds with the described picture?

- Bronchial asthma
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis
- + Fibrosing alveolitis
- Pulmonary atelectasis

Autopsy of a man who had been working as a miner for many years and died from cardiopulmonary decompensation revealed that his lungs were airless, sclerosed, their apexes had emphysematous changes, the lung surface was greyish-black, the incised lung tissue was coal-black. What disease caused death?

- Talcosis
- + Anthracosis
- Silicosis
- Aluminosis
- Asbestosis

Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract

On examination the pharynx of patient, who is ill with quinsy is determined hyperemia of mucous membrane of palate, tonsils are enlarged, red, on their surfaces are small noticeable white-yellow centers. Name clinically-morphological variant of quinsy.

- Catarrhal
- + Purulent
- Fibrinous
- Lacunar
- Necrotic

Man of 63 years, suffers from the cancer of gullet, metastases in lymphatic nodules of mediastenum, cancer cachexy. What pathogenetic stage of tumorous process does man have?

- progression
- Transformation
- generalization
- promotion
- + metastasis

Woman, 67 years of old, suffers from the cancer of stomach with metastases in liver. What

property of tumorous cells is predetermined by their capacity for metastasizing?

- autocrinity
- autonomy
- quick growth
- + infiltrative growth
- atypizmus

On dissection the man of 49 years, that entered in-patient department with a clinical presentation of hepar-seeking intoxication and died suddenly, a liver is enlarged, flabby, yellow-brown color; on the surface of cut of liver and blade of

knife the drops of fat are noticeable. Microscopically: hepatocytes of peripheries of classic

hepatic lobules contain many small drops which fulfill cytoplasm and push aside a nucleus on periphery. What process does the most probable to take a place in a liver?

- Gangliosidosis (Ferre-Saxton disease)
- Cerebrolipidosis (Goschen disease)
- Sphingomyelinase deficiency (Neumann-Pick disease)
- + lipid dystrophy of liver
- generalized gangliosidosis (Norman-Landau disease)

A patient by ulcerous illness of stomach, that was complicated by a stomach haemorrhage bleeding,

vomitive masses was coloured in an umber color, that is described as vomiting by "coffee-grounds". Presence of what pigment in vomitive masses does determine their colour?

- + hydrochloric acid haematine
- Haemoglobin
- Bilirubin
- Acrolein (acrylaldehyde)
- ferrum sulphide

For a woman, 46 years of old, during a palliative operation concerning the cancer of stomach

the presence of Krukenberg metastases in ovaries, is determined ('Krukenberg cancer of ovaries'). What from the established ways of metastasis did result in the defeat of ovaries?

- hematogenic
- lymphogenic orthograde
- + lymphogenic retrograde
- Implant
- canalicular

On dissection the woman of 42 years, is found an extraordinarily acute bulge of mucous membrane of all departments of stomach, which acquired a "carriage-way view". Microscopically mucous membrane is infiltrated by lymphocytes, epithelium, plasmatic and giant cells; hyperplasia of glands. What disease do the detected changes testify to?

- + Menetrier's disease

- Chronic superficial gastritis
- Chronic atrophic gastritis
- Diffuse cancer of stomach
- acute catarrhal gastritis

The most important foretumour process in a stomach is:

- + Atrophic autoimmune gastritis
- Chronic hyperacid gastritis
- Ulcerous illness of stomach
- helicobacterious gastritis
- Erosive gastritis

At patient of 49 years, a subhepatic (mechanical) icterus is diagnosed.

By the most probable consequence of this pathological process is necessary to consider:

- portal cirrhosis
- + biliary cirrhosis
- postnecrotic cirrhosis
- discirculatory cirrhosis
- alimentary cirrhosis

On dissection the liver died 62 years, is found the hearths of dissociation of tissue by a diameter 4 sm, filled by the liquid of yellow-green color.

Most credible diagnosis:

- phlegmon
- + abscess
- carbuncle
- empyema
- granuloma

At patient during an operation concerning chronic appendicitis excrescences of mucous-like tissue on a peritoneum are detected. Appendix is cystically extended, filled by mucous masses. Specify most credible disease.

- Phlegmonous appendicitis
- Pertaining to apostema appendicitis
- Primary gangrenous appendicitis
- + Mucocele of vermicular appendix
- False appendicitis

Criterion, which allows to talk about a chronic ulcer in the stage of healing is:

- presence of scar tissue is in the bottom of ulcer
- presence of granulation tissue is in the bottom of ulcer
- + Epithelization of scar
- Complete renewal of mucous membrane is in the area of ulcerous defect
- Absence of lymphoid infiltration is in edges and bottom of ulcer

In tissue sampling of mucous membrane of stomach diminishing of amount of glands of connecting tissue is detected. Reserved glands are placed in groups, their channels are extended. Mucous membrane is infiltrated lymphocytes, plasmatic

cells, single neutrophils. In gastric glands are goblet cells and Panetis cells. What is your diagnosis?

- + Chronic atrophic gastritis
- Chronic superficial gastritis
- Epidermoid cancer of stomach
- mucous-epidermoid cancer of stomach
- Menetrier's disease

Patient of 64 years, first signs of disease as a weakness and pain in right hypogastrium noticed 2 months prior to hospitalization. In in-patient hospital were

marked: cachexy, ascites, yellow colour of skin and sclera. Patient died.

During dissection: on small curvature of gaster productions

as a polypus on a thick stalk was found. A liver is very dense, its surface

is small-grained, left lobe is presented by nidal whitish excrescences

of a dense consistency, which are confluent. In lower third of gullet

varix dilatation of veins. Aortic atherosclerosis. Ischemic brain edema. Your diagnosis?

- Progressing advanced portal cirrhosis of liver
- Cancer of stomach with metastases in a liver
- Chronic hepatitis
- Postnecrotic cirrhosis of liver
- + Cancer of liver on a background of a portal cirrhosis

Patient of 42 years, last two years was treated from chronic alcoholism.

Nowadays complains on a rapid loss of weight, itch of skin, increase of

volume of stomach (drum belly), breathlessness, dull pain in right hypogastrium.

Macroscopically:

liver is small sizes, dense, knobby. Paracenteticl biopsy of liver: hydropic and ballooning dystrophy of hepatic cells, separate focuses of necroses. There are hyaline little corpuscles of Mellori. In hepatic lobules are wedged wide fibrous excrescences which separate parenchyma on "false lobules". Along cholangiols active proliferation of cells is observed, placed with formation of small granulomas.

Your diagnosis?

- Chronic alcoholic hepatitis
- Chronic cholangitis
- cholangiocellular cancer
- + Portal cirrhosis of liver
- Toxic dystrophy of liver

Metabolism of substances in a liver in elderly age:

- + Slowed
- Does not change
- Accelerated on 10 %
- Changes only wile disease
- Accelerated on 20 %

During dissection body of died the metastases of cancer are detected in a liver. If considering that speech goes about the primary metastases of hematogenic genesis,

what is localization of primary tumour?

- Lungs
- + Stomach
- Mammary gland
- Larynx
- Kidneys

In paracenteticl tissue sampling of a liver there was found pronounced vacuolar and lardaceous (fatty) dystrophy of hepatocytes, its piecemeal necroses in all of portal tracts, porto-portal and porto-central bridge-like necroses, portal and periportal sclerosis with pronounced mainly lymphocyte infiltration, chains of lymphocytes in lobules. Choose a most correct diagnosis.

- Chronic hepatitis C with moderate activity
- Chronic hepatitis C with weak activity
- + Chronic hepatitis C with pronounced activity
- Hepatitis A
- Cirrhosis of liver

In paracentetic tissue sampling of liver vacuolar dystrophy of hepatocytes is found, its piecemeal

and bridge-like necroses, portal and periportal sclerosis with formation of interlobular crypts, moderate lympho-histiocytic infiltration, disorder of beam and lobular structures with formation of false lobules, regenerative nodules. Choose the most right diagnosis.

- Chronic hepatitis with the moderately expressed activity
- Chronic hepatitis with the poorly expressed activity
- Chronic hepatitis with the high degree of activity
- Acute hepatitis
- + Cirrhosis of liver on a background of active hepatitis

Patient of 32 years, suffering in a flow 8 years by ulcerous illness of stomach, delivered in a surgical department with complaints about abrupt pain in epigastric area, cold sweat, pallor of skin covers.

Sharp tension the muscles of front abdominal wall is marked. At laparotomy a defect in the wall of pyloric segment of stomach is found out. Peritoneum is dim, of greasy-grey color with a rather yellow-grey outputs.

What complication of ulcerous illness of stomach did develop at patient?

- Phlegmon of wall of stomach
- Bleeding
- Penetration
- Perigastritis
- + Perforation

In a surgical department the woman of 32 years, is delivered with complaints on sharp paroxysmal pains in right lower part of stomach, disorder chair, nausea, vomiting. A patient is operated, vermicular appendix of caecum is slightly enlarged, 12 sm long, twisted, in the mucous membrane in the distal portion on a small area, small defect of epithelium of a three-cornered form is presented. Serous membrane is dim, sanguineous.

Name the form of disease.

- Simplex appendicitis

- + Superficial appendicitis
- Phlegmonous appendicitis
- Primary gangrenous appendicitis
- Secondary gangrenous appendicitis

Patient, 59 years, during great while suffers from chronic alcoholism. After usage of large doses of alcohol repeatedly an icterus was marked. At frequent research of biopsy material of liver the repeated attacks of alcoholic hepatitis were diagnosed.

At macroscopic research liver is of yellow colour of dense consistence, the edge of it is sharp, the surface of liver is uneven, with great number of

small nodules. About what disease is it necessary to think?

- Cancer of liver
- Subacute dystrophy of liver
- Chronic hepatitis
- + Cirrhosis of liver
- Acute hepatitis

At patient with the bloody vomiting on an operation there is found an ulcer in a stomach, that penetrates in the muscular layer,

. The edges of ulcer are dense, in bottom is a bleeding vessel. At cytobiopsy in edges and bottom of ulcer scar tissue is detected. What is it an ulcer?

- Penetrating ulcer
- Acute bleeding ulcer
- + Chronic bleeding ulcer
- Perforated gastric ulcer
- Malignant ulcer

At a patient with increased level of antibodies to the parietal cells of stomach at endoscopic gastrobiopsy is detected chronic atrophic stomach gastritis. Name the basic mechanism of development of such gastritis.

- + Autoimmune
- Bacterial
- refluxed
- Toxic
- Inflammatory

A woman of 33 years, was in a gastroenterology department with a diagnosis: acute gastritis. Endoscopic picture - great number of ulcers 1 cm in diameter are detected on small curvature of stomach. Histological in gastrobiopsy: the mucous membrane superficial defect, covered with deep-grey necrotic masses; at back of this defect there is tissues' plethora and edema, clump of small cells with considerably hyperchromic nuclears.

What type of inflammation do the detected changes in stomach wall indicate of?:

- Exudative inflammation
- Proliferative inflammation
- + Alternative inflammation
- Hyperplasia
- Regeneration

During dissection the man, 38 years of old, that was abusing alcohol for a long time, and died in result of subtotal pancreatonecrosis, the followings macroscopic changes of a liver were found: increase of sizes, surface is smooth, tissue is flabby, yellow; microscopically:

a beam-lobular structure is partly damaged in result of mesenchymalcellular reactions, almost all of hepatocytes have a signet ring form, infiltration of portal ways by neutrophilous leucocytes and Mellor and Kaunsil'men bodies are not found. Diagnose the disease of liver.

- Portal cirrhosis
- Alcoholic hepatitis
- Chronic persisting hepatitis
- + Chronic hepatosis
- Acute hepatosis

During dissection of a man, 38 years of old, that was abusing alcohol for a long time, and died in result of subtotal pancreatonecrosis, the followings macroscopic changes of a liver were found: increase of sizes, surface with the areas of inflammation, tissue is dense; microscopically:

a beam-lobular structure is stored, considerable periportal sclerosis, into lobules plural small-focal necroses of hepatocytes are located , areas of necrosis and portal ways are infiltrated neutrophils, the plural Mellori bodies are located in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes . Diagnose the disease of liver.

- Chronic alcoholic hepatosis
- Chronic persistent hepatitis

- Chronic hepatitis
- Acute hepatitis
- + Acute alcoholic hepatitis

During necropsy of a woman, 28 years of old, that was down with acute appendicitis, plural acute abscesses of liver led to death were found. What morphological changes of appendix's wall and surrounding tissues did result in development of mortal complication?

- Perforation of wall of sprout
- Empyema of sprout
- + Appendicular thrombophlebitis
- Appendicular thromboarteritis
- self-amputation of appendix

The woman of 32 years, entered surgical clinic with the picture of acute stomach, acute appendicitis was diagnosed; during research of resected vermicular appendix was established that there are augmented in sizes, walls are thickened, a peritoneum is covered by greenish membranous applications, there are the masses of excrement and pus in clear space; microscopically:

all of layers of appendix's wall contain diffuse leukocytic infiltrate, in the own plate of mucous membrane and in a muscular layer plural small abscesses are located on a peritoneum fibrinous applications with leukocytic infiltrate are found with. Diagnose the type of appendicitis.

- + pertaining to apostema
- simplex
- Superficial
- Phlegmonous
- Gangrenous

For a 47-years-old man during colonoscopy was diagnosed a polypus of rectum , which was resected At histological research of polypus the characteristic morphological signs of pertaining to apostema polypus and also some signs of malignization are detected . Specify most credible morphological sign of malignization.

- A polypus is built from a prismatic epithelium that forms mucous structures
- + Single mucous structures are in the pedicle of polypus
- tumour an organoid structure has a
- In mucous epithelium plural mitoses are observed
- Epithelium cells in glands have hyperchromic nucleuses

During histological research of resected iliac

bowels of a man, operated concerning the perforation of wall of bowel and widespread purulo-fibrinous peritonitis, the followings

changes are found out: ulcerous defect, in the bottom of which the area of cheesy necrosis

and single giant polynuclear cells of Pirogov-lankhgansa

on periphery are determined; in the own plate of mucous layer there are plural giant cell granulomas with cheesy necrosis in central parts;

purulo-fibrinous exudate the surface of adventitial layer.

In the lymphatic nodules of mesentery is granulomatous inflammation with giant cell

granulomas and cheesy necrosis. Diagnose a disease.

- + Primary tuberculosis
- Hematogenic-disseminated tuberculosis
- Typhoid
- Salmonellosis
- Yersiniosis

A patient, 60 years, died of the acute gastric bleeding. On dissection

the varicose extended veins of stomach, gullet, blood in a cavity of

stomach, intestine, acutely diminished, made more the compact uneven liver are detected.

What pathological process did lead through complication to death of patient?

- Chronic gastritis
- Ulcerous illness
- + Cirrhosis of liver
- Syndrome of Elisson-zollinger
- bilious-stone illness

Appendix, that is sent in a pathomorphological department after appendectomy,

is thickened and augmented in sizes, a adventitial membrane is turbid, vessels

sanguineous, from the road clearance of sprout on a cut a liquid is selected

yellow-green color. What form of appendicitis do such changes develop at?

- Simplex catarrhal appendicitis
- Superficial catarrhal appendicitis
- Gangrenous appendicitis
- + Phlegmonous appendicitis
- Pertaining to apostema appendicitis

At microscopic research of liver a venous plethora of center of lobules red corpuscles to the intertrabecular space diapedesis, dystrophy and atrophy of hepatocytes from center of lobules, presence of connecting tissue excrescence in the places of hepatocytes atrophy, fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes on peripheries of lobules. What pathological process does speech go about in a liver?

- Biliary cirrhosis
- Hepatitis
- Fatty hepatosis
- +nutmeg liver with the precirrhotic phenomena
- Toxic dystrophy of liver

A patient entered permanent establishment with complaints about pain in right hypogastrium,

icterus, nausea. He fell ill after the use of excessive amount of alcohol.

After the inspection of patient a diagnosis was set: acute alcoholic hepatitis.

You will define the typical outcome of illness, if a patient disuse alcohol.

- + Convalescence
- Cirrhosis of liver
- Development of cancer of liver
- Hemosiderosis of liver
- Hemochromatosis of liver

At laparotomy of a man, 49 years of old, there was detected a tumour in area of sigmoid colon, that

penetrated all of its layers and obstructed lumen of bowel. A biopsy is taken and colon stoma is imposed. Clinical diagnosis after operation: cancer of sigmoid colon.

What character of growth of detected tumour in relation to surrounding tissues?

- + Infiltrative
- Expansive
- Endophytic

- Exophytic
- multicentric

On suspicion on acute cholecystitis laparotomy in a patient of 70 years, was performed.

At the revision of organs of abdominal cavum a clinical diagnosis was put: biliarous cirrhosis of liver. What macroscopic changes are characteristic for this cirrhosis?

- + A liver is enlarged, dense, green color with a small-knobby surface
- A liver is large, red
- A liver is yellow, flabby
- A liver is diminished, dense, with large hillocks
- A liver is dense, pale

A resection of a1/3 liver with multicamerate echinococcus is conducted to patient. What characteristic reaction of surrounding tissues of liver on animal parasite did pathologist detected at histological research of operating material?

- + Formation of unspecific granulomas
- Flabby consistency of liver
- Exudative tissue reaction
- Formation of specific granulomas
- Alternative tissue reaction

The woman of 41years, complains on pain in epigastrium 2-2,5 hours after feed.

Food intolerance of fish and eggs. At FGDS: chronic ulcer of bulb of duodenum - it is confirmed by a biopsy.

Positive urease reaction. What most credible leading mechanism development of disease?

- + Helicobacterious infection
- Products of autoantibodies
- Intestinal infection
- Decline of synthesis of prostaglandins
- Food allergy

Patient of 22 years [in 20 years has had viral hepatitis B); hospitalized in a clinic with complaints about indefinite pain in right hypogastrum, dyspeptic phenomena, loss of weight. In sampling of hepatic tissue an irreversible intracellular change which is typical for the old viral hepatitis A is detected. What is it a change?

- + Kaunsilmen bodies
- Hydropic dystrophy
- Dim edema of hepatic cells
- Intercellular obesity
- Glycogen accumulation in the nucleuses of cells

At dying, that in the time of life got numerous injections of drugs, hydropic dystrophy of hepatocytes is histologically found in a liver, "matte-hyalloid hepatocytes", acidophilic little Kaunsil'men bodies, macrophage-lymphocyte clumps in portal ways. Most credible etiology of disease:

- + Viral
- Bacterial
- Toxic
- Parasite
- All from adopted is possible with equal authenticity

It is detected on dissection of dying, that a liver is enlarged in sizes, dense, edges are rounded, on a cut is tissue of fawn colors with crimson points and strips, that reminds a picture of nutmeg. What pathological process lies in basis of corner such changes a liver?

- + Chronic venous plethora
- Fatty embolism
- Arterial plethora
- Arterial anaemia
- Chronic bleeding

Macroscopically a liver is enlarged in sizes, made more the compact, tissue of greyish-yellow colors, old fat reminds. What pathological process lies in basis of development of "greasy" liver?

- + Amyloidosis
- Hyalinosis
- Fatty dystrophy
- Muroid swelling
- Obesity

After the traumatic damage of liver the complete

renewal of structure and function of liver happened in course of time. How is such kind of regenerations named ?

- + Restitution
- Incomplete regeneration
- Pathological regeneration
- Ordinary physiological regeneration
- Substitution

Choose the type of chronic gastritis which alteration of epithelium is at.

- + Gastritis with an intestinal metaplasia
- Superficial
- Antral
- Fundal
- Deep

At histological research of vermicular appendix, expressed sclerosis of his wall is discovered

, walls of arteries middle and small caliber is sclerosed with the hearths of the mucoid swelling, moderate proliferation of endothelium, round vessels is lympho-histiocytic infiltration.

About what disease is it possible to think in this case?

- + Nodular periarteritis of vessels of appendix
- Chronic appendicitis
- Acute phlegmonous appendicitis
- Acute catarrhal appendicitis
- Gangrenous appendicitis

At patient with autoimmune gastritis a biopsy is taken. At research of biopsy material in a mucous membrane found out lymphocyte and macrophage infiltration. It testifies development of hypersensitiveness in a mucous membrane

- + IV type
- I type
- II type
- III type
- V type

For a woman by age 45 years, that died of chronic alcoholic intoxications, on autopsy an sharply enlarged, doughy

consistency, of rather yellow color liver is detected. Microscopically in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes optically empty vacuoles of different sizes are revealed. What

does the type of dystrophy take a place?

- + Parenchymatous fatty
- Carbohydrate parenchymatous
- hyaline-dropped dystrophy
- Mesenchymal fatty
- Hydropic

Pathologist at microscopic research of biopsy material discovered in tissue of liver granulomas which are mainly from T-lymphocytes and epithelioid cells among which single giant polynuclear cells of type of Pirogova-langkhansa was discovered. In a center of

granulomas the small area of cheesy necrosis is located. What does a pathological process take a place?

- + Proliferative inflammation
- Coagulative necrosis
- Humid necrosis
- Alternative inflammation
- Exudative inflammation

Man 59 years with the signs of parenchymatous icterus and portal hypertension. During histological research of punctional biopsy material of liver was found: a lobular structure is effaced, part of hepatocytes has a sign of fatty dystrophy, porto-portal connective tissue layers is formed, lympho-histiocytic infiltration is located periportally. Diagnose the diseases of liver.

- + Portal cirrhosis
- Acute hepatitis
- Chronic hepatitis
- Biliary cirrhosis
- Postnecrotic cirrhosis

During dissection of man 29 years, that long time was ill on ulcerous illness of duodenum signs of peritonitis, plural steatonecroses of retroperitoneal fatty tissue and pancreas were found and in area of body of it ulcer-like

defect by a diameter 5 mm and in to 10 mm depth is found, the edges of which contained

necrotic masses. Diagnose complications of ulcerous illness of duodenum.

- + Penetration
- Bleeding
- Stenosis
- Perforation
- Malignization

At histological research of biopsy material of liver of man with manifestations hepatic insufficiency, violations of structure of lobules are found, hydropic and bulb dystrophy of hepatocytes, their necrosis on periphery of lobules.

In addition there is diffuse lympho-histiocytic infiltration sclerosed portal ways, which penetrates on periphery lobules, surrounding and destroying hepatocytes. What from the transferred diagnoses

most possible?

- + Chronic active alcoholic hepatitis
- Acute alcoholic hepatitis
- Acute cyclic form of viral hepatitis
- Cholestatic form of viral hepatitis
- Chronic persistent alcoholic hepatitis

At dissection of man which abused an alcohol for long time, liver is of small sizes, dense, knobby. Microscopically:

false lobules, small, separated by a narrow layers of connective tissues, infiltrated by lymphocytes and macrophages; hepatocytes is in condition of bigdropped obesities. What from the transferred diagnoses is most possible?

- + Portal cirrhosis of liver
- Chronic active alcoholic hepatitis
- Chronic persisting alcoholic hepatitis
- Postnecrotic cirrhosis of liver
- Fatty hepatosis

A patient suffered the cirrhosis of liver, died of the gastric bleeding.

On dissection discovered: cirrhosis, varicose expansion of vein of front abdominal wall ("head of jelly-fish"), gullet, ascite, splenomegaly, venous plethora of mesentery. Name complication of cirrhosis of liver.

- + Portal hypertension
- Hepatic insufficiency
- Cancer of liver
- Hepatic-kidney insufficiency
- Hepatic encephalopathy

After performing of diagnostic biopsy of liver a diagnosis is chronic active hepatitis is put to a patient. Name most characteristic histological sign of activity of disease.

- + Hearths of necrosis of hepatocytes
- Intraductal cholestasis
- A presence is a Mallori bodies
- Diminishing of amount of Kupfer cells
- Lymphoid infiltration of portal ways

6 years after an old viral hepatitis a patient had ascite, expansion of veins of front abdominal wall, gullet and haemorrhoidal veins, icterus, anaemia. What disease or syndrome did develop at patient?

- + Cirrhosis of liver
- Ischemic heart trouble
- Syndrome of Badd-kiari
- Syndrome of Larish
- Acute myeloblastous leucosis

Operatively resected vermicular appendix was thickened, its adventitial membrane is dim, sanguineous, with whitish-loose membranous applications, there is whitish-rather yellow liquid in lumen. At microscopic research wall of sprout diffusely infiltrated by neutrophils. About what variant of appendicitis is it possible to think?

- + Phlegmonous
- Gangrenous
- Simple
- Superficial
- Chronic

At endoscopy of stomach, on histological research biopsy material of mucous membrane is taken. Its research detected: a mucous membrane is stored, thickened, edematous, hyperemic, with numerous small hemorrhages, densely covered by mucus. Define the form of acute gastritis.

- + Catarrhal (stand)
- Erosive
- Fibrinous
- Festering
- Necrotic

On histological research resected vermicular appendix was sent. Sizes are his enlarged, adventitial membrane is dim, sanguineous, covered by membranes of fibrin, walls are thickened, on a cut from its lumen a pus is excreted. At microscopic research there is a plethora of vessels, edema of all of layers and its diffuse infiltration by leucocytes. Name the form of appendicitis

- + Phlegmonous
- Pertaining to apostema
- Stand
- Superficial
- Gangrenous

At microscopic research of operatively resected appendix edema, diffusely neutrophile infiltration of intestines' walls with necrosis and defect of mucous membrane with its muscular lamina's affection were noticed. What form of appendicitis developed in patient?

- + Phlegmonous-ulcerous
- Phlegmonous
- Gangrenous
- Superficial
- Pertaining to apostema

At morphological stomach research deep defect of wall with muscular lamina affection, proximal side of which is undermined, distal-flattened is revealed. At microscopic examination: in bottom of defect is the zone of necrosis with granulation tissue and massive zone of cicatrical tissue on the place of muscular layer under it .Put the diagnosis

- + Chronic ulcer in stage of exacerbation
- Chronic ulcer with malignization
- Acute ulcer
- Erosion
- Cancer-ulcer

At histological research of biopsy material from the mucous membrane of stomach of 50 years woman are revealed: thinning of mucous membrane, decrease of amount of glands, focuses of intestinal metaplasia; plethora, stroma's edemas and sclerosis; diffuse lympho-plasmocytic infiltration with predominance of polynuclear lymphocytes. Put the diagnosis

- + Chronic atrophic gastritis in active phase
- Chronic atrophic gastritis in inactive phase
- Chronic superficial gastritis
- Acute catarrhal gastritis
- Acute fibrinous gastritis

At dissection of man which abused an alcohol for long time, liver is of small sizes, dense, knobby. Microscopically: false lobules, small, separated by a narrow layers of connective tissues, infiltrated by lymphocytes and macrophages; hepatocytes is in condition of bigdropped obesities. What from the transferred diagnoses is most possible?

- + Alcohol cirrhosis
- Chronic active alcoholic hepatitis
- Chronic persisting alcoholic hepatitis
- Chronic intoxication of liver
- Fatty hepatosis

During dissection of man 29 years, that long time was ill on ulcerous illness of duodenum signs of peritonitis, plural steatonecroses of retroperitoneal fatty tissue and pancreas were found and in area of body of it ulcer-like defect by a diameter 5 mm and in to 10 mm depth is found, the edges of which contained

necrotic masses. Diagnose complications of ulcerous illness of duodenum.

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- Acute hepatitis
- Chronic hepatitis
- Biliary cirrhosis
- Postnecrotic cirrhosis

At dying, that in the time of life got numerous injections of drugs, hydropic dystrophy of hepatocytes in a liver, "matte-hyaloid hepatocytes", acidophilic little Kaunsil'men bodies, macrophage-lymphocyte clumps in portal ways are histologically found. Most credible etiology of disease:

- + Viral
- Bacterial
- Toxic
- Parasite
- Fungous

On dissection of a women of 33 years bulge of stomach walls in pyloric segment (all the intestine layers are discernible) with growths of dense white tissue in submucous layer and its small taenias in muscular layer are detected. Relief of mucous membrane is revealed, gastric folds are rigid, immovable. What macroscopic form of tumour is in this case?

- + Infiltrate
- Nodule
- Ulcer
- Cyst
- Infiltrative ulcerous form

The patient of infectious department complained on weakness, absence of appetite, raise of temperature up to 38 degrees. On 7 days there was acute pain in right hypogastrium and skin yellowing. At the microscopy of liver sampling : breach of lobulo-beam structure, in hepatocytes - hydropic and ballooning degeneration, in some hepatocytes - necrosis, Kaunsil'men bodies, on periphery of lobules - the amount of polynuclear hepatocytes is increased. What form of viral hepatitis is most reliable?

- + Cyclic icteric

- Malignant
- Chronic
- Cholestatic
- Without icteric

At a patient a crateriform lump on small curvature in prepyloric segment was found. biopsy material was taken from the marginal area of growth. Information of histological research is: tumour with the gland-like structures of different form and size, ingrowing in surrounding tissue, with pronounced cellular atypism. Name the histological variant of this tumour.

- + Adenocarcinoma
- Epidermoid cancer
- Scirrhous of stomach
- Mucous cancer of stomach
- Solid cancer of stomach

At fibrogastroscopy at patient of 48 years, driver, with complaints on pain in epigastrium after eating, mucous membrane of stomach is hyperemic, folds are diminished. Microscopically in gastrobiopsy material is: mucous membrane is thinned, the amount of glands is diminished, excrescence of connecting tissue, which is infiltrated by lymphocytes, plasmocytes. Specify a correct diagnosis.

- + Chronic atrophic gastritis
- Acute catarrhal gastritis
- Acute purulent gastritis
- Chronic superficial gastritis
- Giant hypertrophic gastritis

Appendix is 9 cm at length and 0.9 cm at thickness. Serosus membrane is dim, plethoric. Microscopically there are edematous wall, stases and small hemorrhages in capillaries and venules; in mucous and submucous membrane there are foci of necrosis with surrounding leukocytic infiltration. Which of the enumerated diagnoses is the most truthful?

- + Acute superficial appendicitis
- Acute simple appendicitis
- Acute phlegmonous appendicitis
- Acute phlegmonous-ulcerous appendicitis
- Acute gangrenous appendicitis

At histological research of resected gastric ulcer fibrous-leukocytic exudate is found on its bottom, the area of fibrinous necrosis is localized, the layers of granulation and fibrinous tissue are situated under it. Your diagnosis:

- + Chronic ulcer
- Acute ulcer
- Acute erosion
- Malignization of ulcer
- Phlegmon of stomach
- ?

A diffuse leukocytic infiltration of all of layers of appendix is found at research.

Name the variety of appendicitis:

- + Acute phlegmonous
- Acute simple
- Necrotic
- Acute superficial
- Gangrenous

At histological research of biopsy material from the mucous membrane are revealed: thinning of mucous membrane, decrease of amount of glands and considerable growth of connective tissue, ducts of glands are expanded ; mucous membrane is infiltrated by lymphocytes and plasmatic cells. What diagnose from mentioned is most authentic?

- + Chronic expressed atrophic gastritis
- Chronic superficial gastritis
- Chronic expressed atrophic gastritis with intestinal metaplasia
- Chronic moderate atrophic gastritis
- Phlegmon of stomach

Patient, that was ill with cancer of stomach with plural metastases died from cachexy. Single out the typical changes of heart, those were detected on dissection:

- + Brown atrophy of myocardium
- Amyloid megalocardia
- Dilatational cardiomyopathy
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- "Tiger" heart

Patient, who suffered from chronic viral hepatitis, died of acute posthemorrhagic anaemia which appeared on a background of bleeding from the varicose extended veins of the esophagus. On dissection a liver is sharply diminished in size, of a dense consistency, surface is small and knobby. Microscopic picture is similar - thin-loop connecting-tissue net and small false lobules. What morphogenetic type of cirrhosis does take place in a liver?

- + Portal cirrhosis
- Postnecrotic cirrhosis
- Mixed cirrhosis
- Viral cirrhosis
- Biliary cirrhosis

Vermicular appendix withdrawn at appendectomy is thickened, covered with a fibrinous purulent scuff. All layers of appendix are infiltrated with purulent effluent, a mucous membrane is destroyed. Your diagnosis is:

- + Phlegmonous-ulcerous appendicitis with destruction of mucous and submucous layer
- Simple appendicitis
- Phlegmonous appendicitis
- Gangrenous appendicitis
- Superficial appendicitis

At patient C., suffering from chronic alcoholism and cirrhosis of liver, the profuse bleeding from the varicose extended veins of the esophagus has developed, death came as a result. There is a small-knobbed liver, diminished in size, dense, of a rather yellow color on autopsy. At histological research liver's of frozen sections (hematoxylin and eosin stain) large optically empty vacuoles, that contain black-coloured (with osmium acid usage) substance are revealed in hepatocytes.

Optically empty vacuoles of hepatocytes are:

- + Large-drop fatty degeneration
- Hyaloplasm's pseudovacua
- Alcoholic hyalin (Mallory bodies)
- Vacuolar hydropic dystrophy
- Inclusion of hyalin

Operatively resected vermicular appendix was thickened, its mucous membrane was dim, sanguineous, with whitish-loose filmy depositions, is turbid in lumen, whitish-rather yellow liquid. Histologically is: diffuse infiltration of all of layers

by leukocytes. About what variant of appendicitis is it possible to think in this case?

- + Phlegmonous
- Gangrenous
- Simple
- Superficial
- Chronic

Histologically in all appendix's layers polynuclear leucocytes, plethora, stases, are found. Such picture is characteristic for:

- + Phlegmonous appendicitis
- Gangrenous appendicitis
- Superficial appendicitis
- Simple appendicitis
- Chronic appendicitis

In biopsy material of colon is a superficial defect of mucous membrane, decline of goblet cells number and mucus' quantity in them, sharp lympho-plasmocytic infiltration with presence of segmented nuclear leucocytes, including eosinophil.

Choose the most credible and exact diagnosis.

- + An unspecific ulcerous colitis is in the phase of intensifying
- Krone Illness
- Chronic ischemic colitis
- Third stage of dysentery
- Amebiasis of intestine with forming of ulcers

While dissection of a dead man irregularly-shaped defects of mucous membrane with uneven contours are visible in rectum and sigmoid colon, they run into each other, leaving small islets of remained mucous membrane. What form of colitis is ought to be thought about?

- + Ulcerous colitis
- Fibrinous colitis
- Suppurative colitis
- Follicular colitis
- Catarrhal colitis

On laparotomy of patient 77 years old with strangulated inguinal hernia is detected, that the wall of bowel has cyanotic discoloration, expanded, edematous,

is covered the filaments of fibrin, peristalsis is not listened. What pathological process did develop in the wall of bowel as a result parietal restriction of hernia?

- + Humid gangrene
- Dry gangrene
- Coagulative necrosis
- Colliquative (liquefactive) necrosis
- Bedsore

At a patient ascite is found, spleen is enlarged in two times, there is varicose expansion of veins of gullet and rectum,. At histological research of biopsy material of liver micronodular cirrhosis is revealed. What process was complicated by the cirrhosis of liver?

- + Syndrome of portal hypertension
- Cardiac insufficiency
- Hepatolienal syndrome
- Hepatic-cellular insufficiency

At microscopic research of liver is found: a venous plethora of center of lobules, dystrophy and atrophy of hepatocytes in focus of venous stagnation, fatty degeneration of hepatocytes on periphery of lobule with the presence of excrescence of connecting tissue in the places of hepatocytes atrophy. What pathological process does speech go about?

- + Nutmeg liver with precirrhotic changes
- Biliary cirrhosis of liver
- Hepatitis
- Fatty hepatosis
- Toxic dystrophy of liver

At patient C., 67 years old, protractedly suffering a bilious-stone illness with the signs of cholangitis and cholangiolitis, the cirrhosis of liver developed. What of the stated below types of cirrhosis does it cover?

- + Biliary
- Infectious
- Toxic and toxic-allergic
- Alimentary-metabolic
- Circulatory

On dissection of a patient near 2 liters of suppurative liquid is detected in abdominal cavum. Peritoneum is dim, with a grayish tint, there are grayish

depositions which are easily taken off on intestinal mucous membrane. Most probable it is:

- + Fibrinousopurulent peritonitis
- Hemorrhagic peritonitis
- Serous peritonitis
- Tubercular peritonitis

At histological research of tumour of stomach a lot of signet ring cells are found. Name the histological variant of cancer.

- + Mucous
- Solid
- Adenocarcinoma
- Sarcoma
- Carcinoid

At histological research of biopsy material of rectum's mucous membrane excrescence of connecting tissue and glands is established. Macroscopically small nodules on thin peduncles are found.

What process does speech go about?

- + Hyperplastic polypus
- Hypertrophy
- Metaplasia
- Atrophy
- Sclerosis

?

Defect of mucous membrane by the diameter of 3,5 cm with uneven bottom, eminent uneven edges, that arise over bottom on 1,7 cm is found in large intestine while colonoscopy, borders of this eminence is fuzzy . Tissue on defect's bottom and edges is dense, whitish, the layers of bowel walls in this area are not differenced. Determine the macroscopic form of tumour.

- + Ulcer
- Knot
- Infiltrate
- Cyst
- Infiltrative-ulcerous form

For a woman 46 years during a palliative operation concerning the cancer of stomach

the presence of Kruckenberg metastases in ovaries is determined ('Kruckenberg

cancer of ovaries"). What from the established ways of metastasis did result in the defeat of ovaries?

- + lymphogenic retrograde
- hematogenic
- lymphogenic orthograde
- Implant
- canalicular

At patient by ulcerous illness of stomach, that was complicated by a stomach haemorrhage bleeding,

vomitive masses was coloured in an umber color, that is described as vomiting by "coffee-grounds". Presence of what pigment in vomitive masses does determine their colour?

- + hydrochloricyacid haematyne
- Haemoglobin
- Bilirubin
- Akrolein (achrylaldehyde)
- ferrum sulphide

Appendix, that is sent in a pathomorphological department after appendectomy, is thickened and augmented in sizes, a adventitial membrane is turbid, vessels sanguineous, from the road clearance of sprout on a cut a liquid is selected yellow-green color. What form of appendicitis do such changes develop at?

- Simplex catarrhal appendicitis
- Superficial catarrhal appendicitis
- Gangrenous appendicitis
- + Phlegmonous appendicitis
- Pertaining to apostema appendicitis

Patient N. came into the in-patient department with the diagnosis of mushroom poisoning, where he died on the 12th day with the signs of acute hepatic failure. On the section – macroscopically: liver is flabby, flaccid, of yellow-grey colour, argillous by appearance both on the surface and on the section, microscopically: areas of necrosis with autolytic breakdown and formation of fatty-proteic detritus in the centre and narrow stripe of hepatocytes in the condition of fatty degeneration on the periphery of hepatic segments. Your diagnosis?

- + Massive hepatic necrosis in the stage of yellow dystrophy
- Massive hepatic necrosis in the stage of red dystrophy
- Chronic massive hepatic necrosis

- Wilson's disease
- inherited pigmentary hepatosis

At the operation of the boy of 12 years old is ablated appendix and send to the pathologist on the research. Macroscopically: appendix in the distal part with clavate thickening of 3 cm in the diameter, at the incision of which overflowed the limpid yellow fluid, the wall of appendix became thin. Microscopically: atrophy of all layers of appendix, there are no signs of inflammation. Diagnosis?

- + Dropsy of appendix
- Phlegmonous appendix
- Empyema of appendix
- Chronic appendix
- Myxoglobulosis of appendix

A patient of 38 years old came into the hospital with the temperature of the body of 39, 4 degrees Celsius, sharp extended pain in the pit of the stomach. At the operation was made a decision to ablate the whole stomach. The histological research of all anatomic parts of the stomach showed an expended pyo-destructive inflammation of all layers of the wall with the formation of multiple small abscesses. Diagnosis?

- + Phlegmonous gastritis
- Chronic gastritis, type A
- Chronic gastritis, type B
- Chronic gastritis, type C
- Helicobacter-associated gastritis

To pathohistological laboratory is delivered vermiform appendix with the thickness to 2 cm. Its serous membrane is dim, thickened, covered with yellow-green film-type layers. The wall is flaccid, of grey-red colour. The lumen of appendix is dilated and filled with yellow-green masses. At the histological research is discovered, that: the wall is infiltrated by neutrophils. Define the disease of appendix, its shape.

- + Acute phlegmonous appendicitis
- Acute gangrenous appendicitis
- Acute superficial appendicitis
- Acute simple appendicitis
- Chronic appendicitis

A patient of 42 years old came into the in-patient department with the complains about jaundice, pain in the right hypochondrium. He fell ill after the high dose of alcohol. At the puncture biopsy of the liver: fatty degeneration of hepatocytes, the presence of eosinophilic inclusions in their cytoplasm, infiltration of stroma by polymorphonuclear leukocytes;

the lobular structure of the liver is saved. What kind of liver disease has the patient?

- + Acute alcohol hepatitis
- Chronic alcohol hepatitis
- Fatty hepatosis
- Diffuse nodular cirrhosis
- Wilson's disease

A patient has died of cancerous cachexy at the primary localisation of cancer in the stomach. At the dissection of the defunct's body is discovered a sharply increased liver with the uneven surface, multitude of nodes, which bulge out and have distinct boundaries on the section, round-shaped, of grey-pink colour and different consistency, with necroses in some areas. What kind of pathological process has developed in the liver?

- + Metastases of cancer
- Abscesses
- Generative nodes
- Infarction
- Liver cancer

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- + Metastases of cancer
- Abscesses
- Generative nodes
- Infarction
- Liver cancer

After the mushroom's poisoning for a patient developed the signs of acute hepatic insufficiency, that led to his death. On the dissection of defunct's body a liver is diminished macroscopically, languid, a capsule is wrinkled, the tissue is yellow on a section. Microscopically: fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes, the central departments of lobules are represented with tissue detritus. The found out changes are characteristic for:

- + Massive progressive necrosis
- Fatty hepatosis
- Acute exudative hepatitis
- Acute productive hepatitis
- Hepatolenticular degeneration

At the histological research of ablated during the operation appendix are discovered the discirculatory changes with nidi of exudative suppurative inflammation and superficial defects of epithelium. Name the form of appendicitis.

- + Acute superficial
- Phlegmonous
- Gangrenous
- Second
- Simple

During an urgent operation a patient was ablated a vermiform appendix, which was sharply thickened, greyish black along the full length, in the distal part is discovered the defect of wall, through which from the lumen of appendix ooze out greyish brown masses with an unpleasant smell. At the histological research the wall of appendix is sphacelous with the nidi of hemorrhages, the lumen of mesenteric artery is filled with a blood clot. Define the form of appendix:

- + Acute gangrenous

- Acute phlegmonic
- Acute simple
- Acute superficial
- Chronic

A man of 58 years old died of acute anaemia as a result of esophagogastric hemorrhage. On the dissection the veins of submucous layer of lower one third of esophagus and forestomach are varicose. The liver is small, dense, tuberos, the diameter of nodes is 2-3 mm; microscopically the lobular structure of liver is disturbed, the dystrophic changes and nodal necrosis of hepatocytes are expressed. There is a considerable number of “pseudolobules”, the excrescence of interlayers of the connective tissue in the stroma. The morphological changes in the liver are characteristic to:

- + Small-nodular cirrhosis
- Large-nodular cirrhosis
- Mixed cirrhosis
- Chronic active hepatitis
- Biliary cirrhosis

On a patient with chronic ulcerous illness without exacerbation is performed a fibrogastroscopy with the biopsy of mucus membrane. What morphological changes in the biopsy material will testify to the stage of remission of ulcerous illness?

- + Excrescence of connecting tissue
- Fibrinoid edema
- Fibrinoid changes of walls of vessels
- Presence of purulo-necrotic detritus
- Area of fibrinoid necrosis in the bottom of the ulcer

A 54-years-old woman is conducted a left-side hemicolectomy concerning the perforation of bowel. At the histological research of operating material are discovered plural epithelial-cellular granulomas, slit-like ulcers, an expressed edema of submucous layer. Diagnose the disease.

- + Crohn's disease
- Tuberculosis of bowel.
- Unspecific ulcerous colitis.
- Uipl's illness of.
- Lymphoma of bowel.

The puncture biopsy of liver is conducted to the patient of 38 years old with an expressive icterus, minute hemorrhages in the skin, common weakness, appetite loss. The histological research has found a widespread dystrophy, necrosis of hepatocytes, presence of Councilman's bodies. There is a considerable infiltration by lymphocytes in a circumferential direction of lobules, meet the separate polycyclic hepatocytes. Diagnose a disease.

- + acute viral hepatitis
- acute alcoholic hepatitis
- Miliary cirrhosis of liver
- Toxic dystrophy of liver
- Chronic hepatitis

A patient K. has entered the in-patient department with the clinical picture of hepatic insufficiency, where and died. A liver on a section is dense, slightly diminished in sizes, with a knobby surface. The nodes-regenerates of identical sizes (mostly of to 0,3 cm in diameter) divided by narrow layers of connective tissue are observed. What macroscopic form of pathology of liver is this?

- + micronodular cirrhosis
- hepatic fibrosis
- coarse nodular cirrhosis
- muscat hepatic fibrosis
- mixed cirrhosis

During the urgent laparotomy of the patient of 42 years old was defined a thickened, of grayish-black color vermiform appendix. In its distal part is seen a defect of the wall, through which from the lumen of appendix effuse grayish-brown masses with an unpleasant smell. At the microscopic research, the wall of appendix is necrotizing along the whole length with the foci of hemorrhages, the lumen of the mesenteric artery is filled with a thrombus. Which morphologic form of appendicitis has a patient?

- + Gangrenous
- Phlegmonous
- Chronic
- Simple
- Pertaining to apostema

At the colonoscopy of the large intestine is discovered a defect of mucous tunic with a humpy bottom and raised irregular edges. Layers of the wall do not differ,

the tissue of the edges and bottom is whitish, dense, and homogeneous. Define a macroscopic form of the tumor.

- + infiltrative ulcerous
- node
- ulcer
- infiltrate
- cyst

A man of 50 years old was extirpated a tumour of the wall of a large intestine. Microscopically, it is represented with fascicles of collagen fibres of various thickness, shape and direction; and with a small amount of monomorphic spindle-shaped cells, distributed unequally among the fibres. A cellular atypism is poorly expressed. What is the name of this tumour?

- + dense fibroma
- fibromyoma
- soft fibroma
- desmoid
- fibrosarcoma

At the gastrobiopsy of patient Í. is defined a thickening in a pyloric department of mucus lining, it is edematic, hyperemic, a surface is covered with the thick layer of mucus, here and there are poky hemorrhages. Your diagnosis.

- + Catarrhal (simple) gastritis
- Gastric abscess
- Fibrinous gastritis
- Syphilitic gastritis
- Tubercular gastritis

At the research of the stomach of a defunct, who suffered from kidney insufficiency, is defined a presence of yellow-brown pellicle on the thickened mucus membrane, which keeps firmly on its surface and reaches a considerable thickness. Microscopically: the presence of hyperemia and necrosis of mucus and submucous layers, fibrin. Your diagnosis.

- + Fibrinous gastritis
- Croupous gastritis
- Gastric abscess
- Catarrhal gastritis
- Corrosion gastritis

At the gastrobiopsy of patient A. is defined a metaplasia of superficial epithelium of mucus membrane, which instead of cylinder epithelium became a cubic one. At the same time there is a sclerosis in place of glands of mucus membrane. Which disease of stomach should be thought about?

- + Chronic atrophy gastritis
- Corrosion gastritis
- Chronic gastritis with the glands damage without atrophy
- Erosive gastritis
- Superficial chronic gastritis

At roentgen examination of stomach, a doctor found out the defect of accumulation of contrasting substance on the small curvature by type “plus tissue minus shadow”. In the biopsy material of this area is found an excrescence of glands from atypical cells, numerous pathological mitoses, hyperchromic cells with megascopic nucleuses. What diagnosis may be thought about?

- + Gastric adenocarcinoma
- Atrophic-plastic gastritis
- Polypus of stomach
- Planocellular cancer of stomach
- Ulcer-cancer of stomach

At the necropsy of a man, who has died of mushroom poisoning is defined, that a liver is diminished, its capsule is wrinkled, and the hepatic tissue is of red color on a dissection. Microscopically: a fatty-proteinaceous detritus, there are sinusoids, overfull with blood in parenchyma of the organ. What is your diagnosis?

- + Toxic dystrophy of liver (stage of red dystrophy)
- Toxic dystrophy of liver (stage of yellow dystrophy)
- Postnecrotic cirrhosis of liver
- Chronic active hepatitis
- Portal cirrhosis of liver

At the examination of patient K. of 27 years old, are found out numeral perianal fistulas, from which a purulent exudate effuses. Paraproctitis is noticed. Sequela of what kind of colitis can be the above-mentioned manifestations?

- + Acute colitis
- Chronic colitis
- Polypous colitis
- Hypertrophic colitis

– Ulcerous colitis

A patient of 25 years old, consulted a doctor with complaints on sclera yellowing, weight loss, absence of appetite, itch. At the research of biopsy material of the liver is discovered: collapse of stroma, wide areas of fibrosis, contiguity of triads (more than three ones in one eyeshot), albuminous degeneration and necrosis of hepatocytes, structural alteration of liver. Which disease of liver should be thought about?

+ Postnecrotic cirrhosis of liver

– Chronic active hepatitis

– Biliary cirrhosis

– Toxic dystrophy of liver

– Cancer of liver

The biopsy of liver of a patient with a suspicion on hepatitis showed a presence of dystrophy and necrosis of hepatocytes, distortion of their regeneration, wide strips of sclerosis, defect of lobular structure of liver. Which disease should be thought about?

+ Cirrhosis of liver

– Chronic persisting hepatitis

– Chronic active hepatitis

– Toxic dystrophy of liver

– Acute necrotic hepatitis

A patient K. of 55 years old, has excessive used an alcohol for a long time. For some time past appeared pain in right hypochondrium, the liver is increased in sizes. At the research of biopsy material of the liver are found out cricoid hepatocytes, which are located as separate areas. What diagnosis can be foreseen?

+ Fatty hepatosis (steatosis of liver)

– Acute hepatitis

– Toxic dystrophy of liver

– Cancer of liver

– Biliary cirrhosis

The patient, who died of acute cardiac insufficiency, clinically had haematemesis; at the research of mucus lining of the stomach are found out several defects, which reach a muscular layer; their edges and bottom are mainly smooth and quaggy, in some of them is seen a crimson blood. What pathological process is found out in the stomach?

- + Acute ulcers
- Chronic ulcers
- Erosions
- Thrombosis
- Inflammation

A patient, who had the long-lasting pain in the stomach, was executed a gastrobiopsy. Histologically, an integumentary-patching epithelium is applanate, the glands are shortened, and their quantity is decreased. The areas of sclerosis and diffuse lymphoplasmacytic infiltration are noticed in the proper lamina of mucus lining. What is your diagnosis?

- + Atrophy gastritis
- Hypertrophic gastritis
- Ulcerous illness
- Superficial gastritis
- Erosive gastritis

A 38 year old patient with full-blown jaundice, small cutaneous hemorrhages, general weakness and loss of appetite underwent puncture biopsy of liver. Histological examination revealed disseminated dystrophy, hepatocyte necrosis, Councilman's bodies. Lobule periphery has signs of significant infiltration by lymphocytes, there are also individual multinuclear hepatocytes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Miliary hepatic cirrhosis
- Chronic hepatitis
- Acute alcoholic hepatitis
- + Acute viral hepatitis
- Toxic degeneration of liver

?

A male patient died under the phenomena of azotemic uraemia. On autopsy, the kidneys were enlarged, swollen, plethoric, the capsule was easily removed. The cavities of the pelves and calyces were dilated and filled with dim urine and pus, their mucous membrane was dim, with foci of haemorrhages. On section, the tissue was motley, its yellow-grey areas were surrounded by the region of a plethora and haemorrhages. What disease did this macroscopic appearance of the kidneys correspond to?

- + Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

A 45-year-old male, who was treated for a cold with large doses of paracetamol, developed symptoms of oliguria and azotemia. Five days later he died under the phenomena of acute renal failure. A histological examination of his kidneys revealed a diffuse oedema of the interstitial tissue in the cortical layer of the kidneys, its infiltration by lymphocytes, eosinophils, solitary neutrophils, a destruction of the epithelial tubules; there were almost no changes in the glomeruli. Indicate the most probable disease.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Tubulointerstitial nephritis .
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Necronephrosis

?

A 42-year-old male, who was ill with a severe form of typhoid fever, developed acute renal failure which caused his death. On autopsy, the kidneys were enlarged, oedematous, their fibrous capsule was easily removed; on section, the cortical substance was pale grey, the malpighian pyramids were dark red. A histological examination revealed that the lumens in the most of the tubules were narrowed, the epithelial cells were enlarged and had no nuclei; the glomeruli were collapsed; the stroma was characterized by an oedema, some leukocytic infiltration and small haemorrhages. Indicate the renal pathology which caused the patient's death.

- Acute pyelonephriti
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Acute glomerulonephritis

- Pyonephrosis
- + Nephrosclerosis
- ?

An autopsy of a 60-year-old male, who was ill with hypertensive disease for a long period of time and died from chronic renal insufficiency, revealed that both the kidneys were significantly reduced in size, their surface was fine-grained; histologically, most of the glomeruli were characterized by hyalinization and sclerosis, some ones by hyperplasia; the stroma contained areas of sclerosis, arteriolo- and arteriosclerosis, elastofibrosis of large branches of the renal arteries. Define the changes revealed in the kidneys.

- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Arteriosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Secondary shrunken kidney
- ?

On autopsy of a 56-year-old female, who died from renal insufficiency, the kidneys were unevenly reduced in size and their surface had large tubercles; on section, the pelvises were dilated, their walls were thickened; the areas of a cicatricial tissue alternated with an intact parenchyma. Microscopically, there were phenomena of sclerosis and a lymphoplasmacytic infiltration in the walls of the pelvises, calyces and in the interstice. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- ?

A male patient, who one month ago had streptococcal tonsillitis, develops increased pressure, oliguria, oedemata on his face. Microscopically, a renal biopsy reveals enlarged and plethoric glomeruli whose capillaries and mesangium are diffusely infiltrated by neutrophils. Which of the diagnoses is the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis, exudative-proliferative form
- Acute glomerulonephritis, proliferative form
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- + Acute glomerulonephritis, exudative form
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed that his kidneys were enlarged and flaccid, their cortical layer was yellow-grey and had some red specks. On microscopic examination of a biopsy it was found that the epithelium in the glomerular capsules proliferated with formation of "crescents", the capillary loops were necrotized and contained fibrin thrombi in their lumens. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys

?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed that the kidneys were reduced in size, dense, waxy and had a great number of retractions on their surface. Microscopically, many glomeruli were substituted for some Congo red-positive substance, while in others this substance was present in the basal membranes of the capillaries, in the mesangium, as well as in the walls of the arteries and the stroma. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- + Amyloid shrunk kidneys

?

In a 68-year-old male patient, a haemorrhage from his varicous veins resulted in a significant blood loss. In spite of making up the blood loss, the postoperative period was characterized by a persistent anuria and the patient died on the 5th day. On autopsy, the kidneys appeared like "shock" ones. Name the morphological equivalent of acute renal failure.

- + Necrotic nephrosis
- Glomerulonecrosis
- Paraproteinaemic necrosis
- Glomerulosclerosis
- Fibrinoid arteriolonecrosis

?

A 60-year-old male patient was suffering from chronic tibial osteomyelitis during 10 years. Three years ago he developed the nephrotic syndrome. His death was caused by uraemia. On autopsy, the kidneys were moderately reduced in size, white, dense and had some cicatrices in their cortical layer. Indicate the renal pathology which developed.

- Periodic disease
- Primary amyloidosis
- Senile amyloidosis
- + Secondary amyloidosis

?

A 49-year-old male patient was hospitalized for pains in his lumbar region. A supersonic examination revealed calculi in a sharply dilated renal pelvis and calyces of the right kidney. Nephrectomy was made. On morphological examination, the kidney was sharply enlarged, its parenchyma was atrophied, the calyces and pelvis were significantly dilated and filled with some yellowish transparent fluid. Microscopically, there was diffuse sclerosis, the glomeruli and tubules were atrophied, the intact tubules had cystic dilations. What complication of nephrolithiasis developed in the patient?

- + Hydronephrosis
- Pyonephrosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Chronic paranephritis

?

A 23-year-old male patient acutely fell ill after supercooling. An increased blood pressure, haematuria and oedemata on his face were observed. The treatment was not effective. Six months later he died from uraemia. On autopsy, the kidneys were enlarged, flaccid, their cortical layer was yellow-grey, dim, with some red specks, broad, oedematous and well delimited from the dark red medullary substance. Microscopically, there was proliferation of the epithelium of the glomeruli, podocytes and macrophages with formation of "crescents". Make a diagnosis.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys

?

In a 52-year-old female patient, whose case history had arterial hypertension, phenomena of uraemia and oedemata of her face began to develop during the past year. A renal biopsy revealed a diffuse affection of all the studied glomeruli, whose main part had signs of focal and total sclerosis and hyalinosis, and only in solitary intact glomeruli there was dilation of the mesangium with proliferation of the mesangial cells. Diagnose the kind of glomerulonephritis.

- Chronic mesangial capillary
- Chronic mesangial proliferative
- Subacute extracapillary
- Acute intracapillary
- + Chronic fibroplastic
- ?

An autopsy of a 62-year-old male patient revealed that his skin was grey-sallow with microfocal haemorrhages, his face was as if covered with some whitish powder, the patient had fibrinous-haemorrhagic laryngitis, tracheitis, fibrinous pericarditis, gastritis, enterocolitis. What syndrome is characterized by this complex of morphological changes?

- + Chronic renal insufficiency
- Cushing's
- Acute renal failure
- Chronic cardiac insufficiency
- Chronic hepatic insufficiency
- ?

An autopsy of a male patient, who suffered from hypertensive disease and died of an intracerebral haemorrhage, revealed small dense kidneys with a fine-grained surface, the parenchyma and cortical substance were atrophic. Indicate the kind of changes in the kidneys.

- Amyloid shrunk
- Secondary shrunk
- Pyelonephritic
- + Primary shrunk
- Nephritic
- ?

A 30-year-old male patient was hospitalized complaining of a headache and faints. During the previous year, high indices of blood pressure were observed. A renal biopsy revealed an extracapillary proliferation of the epithelium of the glomerular capsule with formation of "crescents". What disease is characterized by such signs?

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Lupus erythematosus glomerulonephritis
- Membranous nephropathy
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis

?

A 63-year-old male patient, who was suffering from infectious polyarthritis for a long period of time, died under the phenomena of renal insufficiency. Macroscopically, his kidneys were significantly enlarged, dense and waxy. A histological examination of the kidneys revealed sclerosis of the intermedial region and malpighian pyramids, a large number of lipids and much congophilic substance in the stroma of the tubules. What pathological process complicated the course of infectious polyarthritis?

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Nephrosclerosis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- + Amyloid shrunk kidneys

?

An autopsy of a 55-year-old male patient, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed enlarged plethoric kidneys. The cavities of the pelves and calyces were dilated and filled with turbid urine, their mucous membrane was dim and had foci of haemorrhages. On histological examination, the interstitial tissue of all the renal layers was infiltrated by leukocytes, numerous miliary abscesses were revealed. The lumens of the tubules were obstructed with casts of desquamated epithelium. What disease resulted in development of renal insufficiency?

- + Acute pyelonephritis
- Interstitial nephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Pyonephrosis
- Necronephrosis

?

An autopsy of a male patient, who died from acute renal failure, macroscopically revealed swelling of the right kidney and tension of its fibrous capsule which was easily removed. Histologically, there were expressed dystrophic and necrotic changes in the tubules of the main compartments, tubulorrhexis of the distal

tubules, congestion of the ultrafiltrate in the glomerular capsule. What stage of acute renal failure took place?

- Restoration of diuresis

+ Oligoanuric

- Shock

- Nephrotic

- Azotemic

?

On macroscopic examination of the kidneys in a male, who died from renal insufficiency, a pathologist found some asymmetrical corticomedullary cicatrices and dilation of the pelvicaliceal system. A microscopic examination revealed atrophic tubules which had cyst-like dilations in some parts, were filled with eosinophilic masses and resembled the thyroid gland, as well as there was periglomerular sclerosis. Make a diagnosis.

- Necronephrosis

- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis

- Amyloid shrunk kidneys

- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis

+ Chronic pyelonephritis

?

Soon after she had acute pharyngitis, a 3-year-old girl developed diffuse oedemata (anasarca), massive proteinuria, hypoalbuminaemia and hyperlipidaemia which were controlled by corticosteroid preparations. An electron microscopy of a renal biopsy revealed absence of small processes of the podocytes. What was the most probable diagnosis?

- glomerulonephritis

+ Lipoid nephrosis

- Acute glomerulonephritis

- Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

- Membranous nephropathy

?

On autopsy of a male patient, who died from ethylene glycol poisoning, the kidneys were somewhat enlarged and oedematous, their capsule was easily removed, the cortical substance was pale grey and wide, the medullary one was dark red. Microscopically, there were diffuse necroses of the tubules with ruptures of their basal membranes. What renal pathology developed in the patient?

- Acute glomerulonephritis

- Acute pyelonephritis
- + Necrotic nephrosis
- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Acute glomerulosclerosis
- ?

Fourteen days following angina, a 5-year-old child developed oedemata on the face and an increased blood pressure, the urine resembled "broth slops". An immunohistological examination of a renal biopsy revealed deposition of immune complexes on the basal membranes of the tubules and in the glomerular mesangium. What disease developed in the patient?

- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- + Acute glomerulonephritis
- ?

In a male patient, who died from chronic renal insufficiency against a background of a chronic renal disease, the kidneys are symmetrically reduced in size and dense in consistency, their capsule is removed with difficulty exposing a grained surface. On section, the cortical and medullary layers are thin, the renal tissue is grey, dry and ischaemic. Name the pathological process in the kidneys.

- Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- + Secondary shrunk kidneys
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Pyelonephritic kidneys
- ?

A histological examination of a 56-year-old male, who died from chronic renal insufficiency, revealed the following changes: focal sclerosis and a lymphoplasmacytic infiltration of the interstice, mucous membranes of the pelvis and calyces, a metaplasia of the transitional epithelium into the stratified squamous one, numerous encapsulated abscesses. The epithelium of the tubules was in the state of dystrophy and necrosis. The lumens of solitary tubules were dilated and filled with some colloid contents, the epithelium was flattened (the tissue resembled the thyroid gland). The glomeruli were focally scleroid. Name the pathological process.

- Acute pyelonephritis

- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Necronephrosis
- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed proliferation of the nephrothelium of the Bowman's capsule, podocytes and macrophages with formation of "crescent" structures which squeezed the glomeruli. The glomerular capillaries were characterized by necrosis, some of them by sclerosis or hyalinization. An oedema and a lymphoplasmacytic infiltration of the renal stroma were observed. Name the renal pathology.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis

?

On macroscopic examination, the kidneys are enlarged and motley because of alternation of light areas with foci of petechial haemorrhages, their surface is smooth. Microscopically, some vascular loops of the glomeruli were in the state of fibrinoid necrosis, the basal membranes of the capillaries were thickened and appeared like "wire loops", the lumens of some capillaries contained hyaline thrombi. Make a diagnosis.

- Necronephrosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Lupus erythematosus nephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis

?

A 12-year-old boy, who had had streptococcal tonsillitis before, developed oliguria, an increased blood pressure and oedemata in the facial region. A renal biopsy revealed diffuse affection of all the glomeruli studied: hyperaemia, solitary fibrin microthrombi in the lumens of the capillaries, dilation of the mesangium and its infiltration by segmented leukocytes. Indicate the kind of glomerulonephritis.

- + Acute exudative
- Chronic mesangial proliferative
- Chronic mesangial capillary

- Chronic fibroplastic
- Subacute extracapillary
- ?

An autopsy of a male revealed a prostatic adenoma and large kidneys with sharply enlarged pelves and calyces filled with some transparent fluid. Name the process in the kidneys.

- Glomerulonephritis
- Polycystic kidneys
- + Hydronephrosis
- Tuberculosis
- Pyelonephritis
- ?

A 29-year-old male was admitted to a nephrological department complaining of oedemata, headache, vomiting and nausea. His death was caused by uraemia. On autopsy, his kidneys were significantly reduced in size and dense, their capsule was removed with difficulty exposing a fine-grained surface, the cortical layer was thinned on section. A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed that most of the glomeruli were scleroid, some of them were characterized by dilation of the mesangium and proliferation of the mesangial cells. What disease should be suspected?

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Fulminating glomerulonephritis
- ?

On autopsy of a male, who suffered from hypertensive disease during his lifetime, the kidneys were reduced in size and dense, their capsule was removed with difficulty, and the surface was fine-grained. On section, there was an atrophy of the renal parenchyma, particularly that of the cortical layer, the blood vessels were in the form of thick tubules which did not collapse. A histological examination revealed hyalinosis and sclerosis of small arteries, hyalinosis and sclerosis of the larger part of the glomeruli, a reduced number of tubules, a vegetation of the connective tissue in the stroma. Some glomeruli were characterized by compensatory hypertrophy and their tubules were dilated. What is your diagnosis?

- Secondary shrunk kidneys
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys

- + Primary shrunk kidneys
- Fulminating glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- ?

On autopsy of a 32-year-old female, who died from renal insufficiency, it was found that the kidneys were enlarged and flaccid, their capsule was easily removed exposing a motley surface. On section, the cortical layer was oedematous and definitely delimited from the medullary one. A histological examination revealed an expressed plethora of vessels, enlarged and oedematous glomeruli, with clusters of erythrocytes and accumulation of some serous fluid in the lumen of the Bowman's capsule. Some vascular loops of the glomeruli were necrotized. An expressed peritubular and periglomerular lymphoidocytic infiltration was observed. What is your diagnosis?

- Acute fibrinous glomerulonephritis
- Acute productive glomerulonephritis
- Acute tubulopathy
- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Acute haemorrhagic glomerulonephritis
- ?

An autopsy of a 70-year-old female, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed dense kidneys which were reduced in size (each weighing 90 g). Their fibrous capsule was removed with difficulty, exposing a rough-grained surface; on section, the cortical substance was thinned, the tissue was dim. Histologically, some glomeruli developed a proliferation of the epithelium in the Bowman's capsule with crescent formations, while other glomeruli were characterized by hyalinization. The stroma contained some lymphoid infiltrates, the vascular walls were thickened, their lumens were narrowed. What is your diagnosis?

- Arterial nephrosclerosis
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- ?

On autopsy of a female, who was suffering from bronchiectatic disease during 15 years and died of renal insufficiency, it was found that the kidneys were reduced in size, dense and "sebaceous" by appearance, their surface was fine-grained. Microscopically, the glomeruli were atrophied and substituted for a connective tissue. There was accumulation of congophilic masses under the intima and

adventitia of the vessels, as well as in the basal membranes of the tubules and in the renal stroma. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Malignant nephrosclerosis

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from chronic renal insufficiency, enlarged kidneys with large tubera on their surface were found. On section, the kidneys revealed numerous smooth-walled cysts filled with some transparent fluid. Name the pathological process in the kidneys.

- Hydroureteronephrosis
- + Polycystic kidneys
- Hydronephrosis
- Pyonephrosis
- Hydrocalycosis

?

On autopsy of a male, who died from burn disease, enlarged swollen kidneys were revealed; their fibrous capsule was easily removed and tense. On section, the cortical layer was pale grey, wide and sharply delimited from the dark red medullary one. Microscopically, there was necrosis of the renal tubules, in some places with a destruction of the basal membranes, an oedema of the interstice, a leukocytic infiltration and haemorrhages. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Chronic tubulopathy
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Acute tubulopathy
- Chronic pyelonephritis

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed enlarged kidneys with a tense fibrinous capsule which was easily removed. The cortical layer was pale grey, the malpighian pyramids were dark red; there were microfocal haemorrhages in the intermediary area of the kidneys and in the renal pelves. A histological examination revealed dystrophy and necrosis in the epithelium of the convoluted tubules, in some places with a destruction of the basal membranes

mostly in the distal tubules (tubulorrhesis), there were casts in the lumens of the tubules at different levels of the nephrones, an oedema of the interstice with its leukocytic infiltration and haemorrhages. The lumens of the glomerular capsules had an accumulation of the ultrafiltrate. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Necronephrosis, the oligoanuric stage
- Necronephrosis, the shock stage
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Necronephrosis, the stage of restoration of diuresis

?

An autopsy of a 55-year-old female, who died from uraemia, revealed that her kidneys were unevenly reduced in size, had a dense consistency, large tubera on their surface and whitish cicatrices in the cortical layer. On section, the renal pelves were dilated, their mucous membrane was whitish and thickened. Microscopically, the renal interstice was characterized by a focal inflammation, an atrophy and sclerosis of the renal tissue; the tubules were dilated and had hyaline casts in their lumens. The arteries and veins were scleroid. Which of the pathological processes in the kidneys was the most probable?

- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Diabetic nephrosclerosis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Primary shrunk kidneys
- + Pyelonephritic kidneys

?

A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed some epithelial proliferation in the Bowman's capsule and podocytes with formation of the structures resembling "crescents", a focal necrosis of the glomerular tubules, hyalinosis of solitary glomeruli, an oedema and an inflammatory infiltration of the interstice, a parenchymatous cloudy swelling and fatty degeneration of the nephrocytes, hyaline casts in the lumens of the tubules. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute extracapillary glomerulonephritis
- Acute intracapillary glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute extracapillary glomerulonephritis
- Chronic mesangial glomerulonephritis
- Fibroblastic glomerulonephritis

?

An autopsy of a male with a syndrome of prolonged compression revealed enlarged swollen kidneys whose fibrous capsule was easily removed exposing a pale grey cortical layer sharply delimited from dark red malpighian pyramids. Histologically, there was necrosis in the epithelium of the tubules with phenomena of tubulorrhesis, an obstruction of the tubules with detritus and crystals of myoglobin, an oedema of the interstice and its infiltration by heterophilic leukocytes. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- + Acute renal failure
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Haemolytic kidneys

?

Urinalyses of a 44-year-old male patient, who suffers from a chronic renal disease, demonstrate persistent proteinuria. A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy reveals some diffuse and even thickening of the basal membranes in the glomerular capillaries with formation of their processes in the direction of the podocytes ("small thorns"); the proliferation of the mesangiocytes was absent or poorly expressed; there were small foci of sclerosis in the cortical layer and a fatty degeneration of the epithelium of the proximal tubules. Make a diagnosis.

- Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Mesangial capillary glomerulonephritis
- + Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Focal segmental glomerular sclerosis

?

A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed an expressed proliferation of the mesangial cells with expulsion of their processes to the periphery of the capillary loops (mesangial interposition), a diffuse thickening and doubling of the basal membranes in the capillaries, and an accumulation of the mesangial matrix. Indicate the diagnosis which was the most probable.

- Mesangial glomerulonephritis
- Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- + Mesangial capillary glomerulonephritis
- Acute intracapillary glomerulonephritis

?

A 38-year-old male patient complained of dyspnoea, a cough with production of a large amount of sputum, an elevated body temperature up to 38°C, and a reduced urination. An X-ray examination revealed some focal shadow in the lungs, an increased amount of urea and uric acid in the blood. The urine was characterized by its low specific weight, presence of proteinuria and casts. The patient died two weeks later. On autopsy, fibrinous-necrotic laryngotracheobronchitis, fibrinous-haemorrhagic pneumonia and contracted kidneys were found. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Chronic destructive bronchitis
- Fibrinous-haemorrhagic pneumonia
- Influenza with pneumonic complications
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Chronic renal insufficiency

?

An electron microscopy of a renal biopsy of a 10-year-old boy with expressed oedemata and proteinuria revealed absence of small processes of the podocytes in the glomeruli, the basal membranes of the capillaries were thickened, the mesangium was insignificantly dilated. The lumens of dilated proximal tubules contained hyaline and granular casts, the epithelium of the tubules had phenomena of hyaline-drop, hydropic and fatty degeneration. The interstice contained a lot of lipids and lipophages. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Lipoid nephrosis
- Mesangial capillary glomerulonephritis

?

An autopsy of a 60-year-old female, who had suffered from bronchiectatic disease for 15 years and died of renal insufficiency, revealed that the kidneys were reduced in size, dense and "sebaceous" by appearance, their surface was finegrained. Microscopically, the glomeruli were atrophied and substituted for a connective tissue. There was accumulation of congophilic masses under the intima and endothelium of the vessels, as well in the basal membranes of the tubules and in the renal stroma. Name the most probable diagnosis.

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- + Amyloid shrunken kidneys

- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis
 - Postnecrotic nephrosclerosis
- ?

On autopsy of a female, who died from uraemia, it was found that her kidneys differed in size and their surface had large tubera; there were dense adhesions between the renal surface and capsule. Microscopically, the renal tissue had foci of the following changes: numerous encapsulated abscesses, an expressed lymphohistiocytic infiltration of the interstice and a vegetation of the connective tissue. The mucous membrane of the pelvis had foci of metaplasia of the transitional epithelium into the stratified one. The tubules were partly atrophied, partly stretched and filled with some colloid-like contents. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Chronic pyelonephritis
 - Chronic glomerulonephritis
 - Acute pyelonephritis
 - Acute glomerulonephritis
 - Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- ?

Three weeks following a severe supercooling, a young male developed an elevated body temperature, a pain in his lumbar region, oedemata, proteinuria and haematuria. A renal biopsy demonstrated enlargement of the glomeruli, a plethora of their capillaries, some eosinophilic fluid, fibrin and erythrocytes in the cavity of the Bowman's capsule, the mesangium was infiltrated by polymorphonuclear leukocytes. What diagnosis was the most probable?

- pyelonephritis
 - Subacute glomerulonephritis
 - Acute renal failure
 - Acute productive glomerulonephritis
 - + Acute exudative glomerulonephritis
- ?

At the patient with glomerulonephritis in the biopsy material are found 21 glomerules, 3 from them are constantly hyalinized, the other ones have an apparent proliferation of endothelial and mesangial cells, the thickening and the splitting of basal membrane of glomerular capillaries, their adhesion with the capsule of glomerule. In the tubules are severe dystrophic changes up to the necrosis of epithelium, an atrophy of a great number of tubules. There is an apparent lymphohistiocytic infiltration in the stroma, sclerosis of stroma. What from the

named changes have the most important prognostic meaning in the case in question?

- + evidence of tubular-interstitial component
- Hyalinosis of glomerules
- Evidence of proliferation of glomerular cells
- Thickening of basal membranes of glomerular capillaries
- Adhesion of glomerular capillaries with their capsule

?

At the pregnant woman after cesarean section in the postoperative period arose a massive uterine haemorrhage, which was stopped, but developed anuria. Haemodialysis proved to be ineffective and the patient died on the 4th day after the interference. At the autopsy the kidneys are a little increased in size, swollen, the cortical substance is pale on the section, renal pyramids and intermediate zone are plethoric. What kind of renal pathology made the operation complicated?

- + Necrotic nephrosis
- Ischemic infarction
- Cyanotic induration
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis

?

At the patient of 27 years old with an apparent nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing over 3 g per day, at the puncture biopsy is found a minimal proliferation of mesangial cells, the thickening of basal membrane of glomerular capillaries, the dystrophy of epithelium of tubules up to the necrosis of its solitary cells. Choose the correct diagnosis.

- + Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Idiopathic necrotic syndrome
- Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- Renal amyloidosis

?

At the patient with glomerulonephritis in the biopsy material are found 21 glomerules, 3 from them are constantly hyalinized, the other ones have an apparent proliferation of endothelial and mesangial cells, the thickening and the splitting of basal membrane of glomerular capillaries, their adhesion with the capsule of glomerule. In the tubules are severe dystrophic changes up to the necrosis of epithelium, an atrophy of a great number of tubules. There is an apparent

lymphohistiocytic infiltration in the stroma, sclerosis of stroma. What from the named changes have the most important prognostic meaning in the case in question?

- + evidence of tubular-interstitial component
- Hyalinosis of glomerules
- Evidence of proliferation of glomerular cells
- Thickening of basal membranes of glomerular capillaries
- Adhesion of glomerular capillaries with their capsule

?

At the postmortem dissection of the patient of 60 years old has been discovered, that both kidneys are decreased in size weighing about 50,0 g with a fine-grit surface and evenly thin cortex, at the microscopic research the walls of the arterioles are considerably thickened due to the deposits of homogeneous, structureless masses of rose color in them, glomerules are diminished, sclerous, canaliculi are atrophied. For what disease are these changes characteristic ?

- + Hypertensive illness
- Pyelonephritis with the renal scarring
- Lardaceous kidney
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Membranoid nephropathy

?

A woman of 54 years old has been suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for a long time; she has been under medical treatment almost all the time. A death came at the occurrence of chronic renal insufficiency. At the necropsy were discovered increased in size kidneys [weight 350, 0], each of them is dense, anaemic on the dissection, with greatly thickened cortex of grayish-yellowish colour with lardaceous shine. Which sequela of rheumatoid arthritis has caused a development of uremia?

- + secondary amyloidosis of kidneys
- acute necrotic nephrosis
- postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- chronic glomerulonephritis

?

A man of 33 years old died of uremia. At the necropsy are defined increased kidneys (each one weighting 500, 0 g) consisting of plenty of cavities from 0,5 cm to 1 cm and 2 cm, filled with a light yellow clear liquid. The pelvis and renal ducts

are without any peculiarities. What kind of kidneys' disease, which has caused uremia, is this?

- + bilateral multicystic kidney disease
- chronic pyelonephritis
- nephroncus
- renal tuberculosis
- rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- ?

The patient with the chronic renal insufficiency was biopsied. Histologically, in the biopsy material of the kidney has been defined a diffuse intracapillary glomerulosclerosis, dilatation and induration of mesangium, the thickening of basal membrane of glomerules. Which disease is connected with the development of this syndrome?

- + Diabetes mellitus
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Renal infarct
- Pyelonephritis
- Glomerulonephritis
- ?

A patient with arterial hypertension, changes in the analyses of urine and periodic pain in the left lumbar area was made the biopsy of kidney with a diagnostic purpose. At the histological research of biopsy material is found out a dilatation of most tubules, chronic interstitial inflammation of different degree and fibrosis in a cortical and medullar layer. Plenty of glomerules keep an ordinary histostructure. Specify the most firm diagnosis.

- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Arteriolar nephrosclerosis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- ?

A patient with an intravital diagnosis diabetes mellitus had high proteinuria, edemas, arterial hypertension. At the necropsy, the kidneys are a bit decreased, thickened, with retractions on the surface to 0, 6 cm; microscopically is defined a diffuse excrescence of connective tissue into the renal tissue, acute hyalinosis of mesangium and the destruction of glomerules. Name the clinical syndrome, which has developed in this case.

- + Syndrome of Kimmelstil-Willson
- Syndrome of Bad-Kiari
- Syndrome of Waterhause-Fridericksen
- Syndrome of Lyarish
- Syndrome of Dressler

?

A 28 year old patient had high arterial pressure, hematuria and facial edemata. In spite of treatment renal insufficiency was progressing. 6 months later the patient died from uremia. Microscopic examination of his kidneys and their glomerules revealed proliferation of capsule nephrothelium and of podocytes with "demilune" formation, sclerosis and hyalinosis of glomerules. What disease corresponds with the described picture?

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis

?

At histological research of malignant tumour of mammary gland it is found out that a tumour was built of low differentiated untypical cells of epithelium origin, which formed trabecules that are separated between themselves by the layers of connective tissue, correlation of cells to stroma is approximately 1:1. Name the histological variant of cancer.

+ scirrhous (fibrocarcinoma)

- small cell
- epidermoid
- solid
- adenocarcinoma

?

On dissection a prosector found out changes in kidneys: increase of sizes, cortical layer is wide, yellow-grey with red specks, well separated from a medullary substance which has crimson colour. At histological research: excrescences of nephrothelium and podocytes in the capsule of glomerules with formation of "demilunes", sclerosis and hyalinize glomerules phenomena, fibrosis of stroma. About what disease

of kidneys does speech go?

- interstitial nephritis
- intracapillar productive glomerulonephritis
- intracapillar exudative glomerulonephritis
- extracapillar exudative glomerulonephritis
- + extracapillar productive glomerulonephritis

?

At patient which was before ill with hematogenous tuberculosis, hyperpigmentation of skin (melanosis) and mucous membranes, cachexy, insufficiency of the cardiovascular system appeared. What disease did caused such changes?

- disease of Greyvs
- disease of Simmonds

- pheochromocytoma
- disease of Itsenko-Kushing
- + Addison's disease
- ?

At a 40-years-old woman with the uterine bleeding on examination sharp bulge of mucous membrane of uterus which had polypous excrescences was detected. Microscopically - phase of proliferation in endometrium, glands are

extended, coiled, the cristae are happen to appear. Define a pathological process.

- + ferrous hyperplasia of endometrium
- endometritis
- polyposis of neck of uterus
- endocervicosis
- cancer of uterus

?

Patient K. 58 years long time suffered from chronic glomerulonephritis.

Death came while the manifestations of chronic uremia. On dissection was discovered

kidneys weighing for 50.0 each, with a fine-grained surface. At microscopic research of kidneys most glomerules are hyalinize.

What most credible form of glomerulonephritis did this patient have?

- membranous
- postinfectious
- + fibroplastic
- mesangiocapillary
- mesangioproliferative

?

At histological research of nodule in resected mammary gland

complexes of untypical polymorphic epithelium cells of different sizes and forms with the presence of clearances in the center of complexes were exposed among abundant stroma. Cells have large nuclei, increased number of nucleoluses and nuclear inclusions, with the presence of untypical mitoses. Set

supposed diagnosis.

- adenocarcinoma

- undifferentiated polymorphocellular cancer
- squamous cell nonkeratinizing cancer
- + solid cancer
- fibroadenoma of mamillar gland

?

For the woman of 52 years in an ovary neoforation of the rounded form, with clear borders, 2,5cm in diameter was found out, on a cut there is a cavity with the presence of great number of small evaginations to lumen. What is the

macroscopic form of neoforation?

- Infiltrate
- Nodule
- + Cyst
- Nodule with necrosis in a center
- Ulcer

?

At research of internal organs of fetus, who died in a result of tight cord entanglement round a neck and development of asphyxia, it is discovered that the wall of most arterioles is homogeneous, eosinophilic, sharply SHIK-positive, impregnated with compound substance. Metachromasia at toluidine blue staining is absent. What of stromal-vascular dystrophy does speech go about?

- Amyloidosis
- + Fibrinous swelling
- Hyalinosis
- Mucoïd swelling
- Hyaline-dropsy dystrophy

?

At dissection of dead body of a man of 61 years, that suffered from rheumatoid arthritis,

there were found kidneys, that are enlarged in sizes, very dense, yellowy-white, with wax-like brilliance, with areas of scarry (cicatrical) valleys on surface.

At Congo-Rot staining depositions of homogenous pink masses in capillary loops of glomerules, in walls of arteriols arteries, in basal membrane of tubules and in

basal membrane are determined. Development of what process was the rheumatoid arthritis complicated by?

- Acute nephrotic necrosis
- + Secondary (acquired) amyloidosis of kidneys
- Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis

?

At microscopic research of nephrobiopsy the presence of demilunes is detected more than in 50% of glomerules capillary loops are necrotized, in its lumen fibrinous thrombi are revealed, tubulointerstitial component is strongly pronounced. What renal disease is it necessary to think about?

- Lipoid nephrosis
- + Fast progressing glomerulonephritis
- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis
- Mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis

?

Nephrobiopsy was made to a man of 21. The following changes were detected:

proliferation of mesangial cells, swelling and proliferation of endothelium cells, enlarging of mesangial matrix, diffuse bulge and glomerular basal membrane division into two, moderately expressed

tubulointerstitial component. At electron-microscopic investigation interposition of mesangium, diffuse and uneven thickening of basal membrane is detected. What form of glomerulonephritis did develop at a patient?

- + Mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis
- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis

?

At a patient 43 years old, that had an operation, concerning malignant tumour of uterine body, in postoperational period massive bleeding at the operational wound developed, amount of urine decreased to 150ml in a day and on a 6th day she died. On dissection kidneys are enlarged, fibrous capsule is stretched, cortex layer is wide, of a pale grey colour, clear delimited from cyanotic dark red pyramids. At

histological research there are necrosis and serious dystrophy of epithelium of contorted tubules- tubulorrhesis. What condition did develop at a patient?

- Secondary (acquired) amyloidosis of kidneys
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- + Acute nephrotic necrosis
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis

?

At dissection of a body of a man of 67 the lithium of coral-like form, which fulfill all the pelvis of right kidney is detected. Right kidney is enlarged, plethoric; capsule is difficult to be taken off, cavities of pelvises and calyces

are extended, filled with turbid greenish-yellow liquid its mucous membrane is dull, with focuses of hemorrhages . On cut renal tissue is motley, with yellow areas with diameter up to 1 cm. What complication of urolithiasis did develop at a patient?

- Tumour of kidney
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- Primary amyloidosis
- + Chronic pyelonephritis with exacerbation

?

Woman of 30 years while passing the prophylactic examination at gynecologist didn't present any problems (complaints). in anamnesis there is chronic endocervicitis. At examination of biopsy material in vaginal part of uterine high cylindrical epithelium, that secrete mucus was detected, under epithelium are branched glands. What process was found?

- + Endocervicosis
- Glandular metaplasia
- Erythroplakia
- Planocellular metaplasia
- Leukoplakia

?

At necropsy of patient 47 years old, died of chronic renal insufficiency, the hypertrophy of left ventricle is found. What macroscopic description most full answer to this diagnosis?

- Mass of heart is 360,0 thickness of wall of left ventricle is 0,9 cm, right - 0,8 cm.
- Mass of heart is 450,0, cavities of heart are extended, papillary and trabecular

- muscles are thickened, thickness of muscle of left ventricle is 2 cm, right - 1 cm
- Mass of heart is 220,0. Thickness of wall of left ventricle is 0,6 cm, right - 0,3 cm.
- + Mass of heart is 400,0 thickness of wall of left ventricle is 2 cm , right 0,4 cm
- Mass of heart is 280,0 thickness of wall of left ventricle of is 1 cm, right ventricle 0,3 cm

?

A patient, 65 years, is operated in an urology department for adenomatous hyperplasia of prostate gland. During an operation

it is discovered that the wall of urinary bladder is thickened up to 1 cm It can be explained by:

- Hormonal hyperplasia
- Vicarial hypertrophy
- + Work hypertrophy
- Hormonal hypertrophy
- Protective hyperplasia

?

Patient, 72 years old, suffering from saccharine diabetes, was admitted to surgical department with the protractedly nonhealing (recalcitrant) ulcer of shin. In 3 weeks treatment at examination of ulcer the bottom of it looks soft, juicy, rose colored fine-grained surface. What histological description does answer this process?

- Among mature fibred connecting tissue there are the sharply extended vessels
- Laminated (stratified) keratinizing pavement epithelium
- + A great amount of the thin-walled capillaries and proliferating cells of connecting tissue
- Extensive necrosis. Accumulation of segmentonuclear leucocytes
- Presence of fibroblasts and collagenic fiber bundles

?

At punctional biopsy in transplanted kidney diffuse infiltration by lymphocytes, plasmocytus, lymphoblasts and necrotic arteritis. What pathologic process has developed in transplantant?

- + Immune rejection
- Ischemic damage of kidney
- Glomerulonephritis

- Tubulonecrosis
- Pyelonephritis
- ?

For a young man for a year the kidney insufficiency has been making progress with a mortal end. At a cut the large mottled kidneys with red shallow drops in a yellow-grey cortical

layer are found. Histological "demi-lunia" from proliferating nephrothelium is exposed. What is your diagnosis?

- Cancer of kidney
- Amyloidosis
- Hemorrhage in kidneys
- + Glomerulonephritis
- Purulent nephrite

?

At an elderly woman with metrorrhagia in menopause at pathohistological research of scrape of mucous membrane of neck of uterus excrescences of atypical epithelium with formation of the so-called "cancer pearls" are detected. Your diagnosis?

- + Planocellular (squamous cell) cancer with cornification
- Mucous cancer
- Adenocarcinoma
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Planocellular cancer without a cornification

?

For a girl with hyperglycemia and high title of antibodies to pancreatic beta-cells diminishing of amounts and degranulation of beta-cells of pancreatic island (islet of Langerhans),

and also their lymphoid infiltration are detected in biopsy material of pancreas. Your diagnosis?

- Vascular saccharine diabetes
- Chronic pancreatitis
- Lymphoma of pancreas
- + Autoimmune saccharine diabetes
- Acute pancreatitis

?

A patient with fibrocavernous tuberculosis died at the increasing phenomena of kidney insufficiency. On dissection is a smell of urine, hypertrophy of left ventricle, fibrinous pericarditis, fibrinous-haemorrhagic enterocolitis. Kidneys is slightly diminished in sizes, very dense, with plural retractions. Histologically on preparations stained by Congo-Rot there are pink masses in glomerules and walls of vessels, death and atrophy of majority of nephrons, nephrosclerosis. Make the description of kidneys at this pathology.

- Atherosclerotically-contracted kidneys
- Arteriolosclerotic (secondary-contracted) kidneys
- Primary-contracted kidneys
- + Amyloid contracted kidneys
- Pyelonephritic contracted kidneys

?

At patient while palpation of thyroid gland nodule 2 cm in a diameter was revealed. At histological research large epithelium cells with a light oxyphil cytoplasm, which overgrow among the follicles filled by a colloid are determined. Your diagnosis ?

- Papillary adenoma
- Follicle adenoma
- Papillary cancer
- Follicle cancer
- + Solid adenoma

?

A patient is operated concerning the tumour of uterus. Macropreparation: spongy mottled nodule is in myometrium. Histologically there are large light epithelium cells a lot of dark polymorphic cells are among them. Stroma is absent, vessels have the appearance of cavities, covered by cells of tumour. The plural hemorrhages are revealed. What is the name of detected tumour?

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Medullar cancer

- Malignant cystic (hydratidiform, grape) mole (mole destruens)
- Adenocarcinoma
- + Chorioepithelioma
- ?

A man 46 years old sharply felt ill after recent quinsy. In the first weeks of disease oliguria with high specific weight of urine was revealed. There was persistent hypertensia on the 2nd month of illness. At increasing phenomena of kidney insufficiency of patient died on a 5th month after the beginning of illness.

What pathological changes in kidneys are most credible at histological research?

- Infiltration of mesangium and capillary loops by neutrophilic granulocytes
- Necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules of nephrons and tubulorrhexis
- Proliferation of mesangiocytes and damages of membranes of glomerular capillaries
- Proliferation of mesangiocytes and expansion of mesangium
- + Proliferation of epithelium of capsule of nephrons and podocytes
- ?

A patient long time was ill with hypertensive illness and died from a hemorrhage in a brain. On dissection kidneys are thinned, dense consistency, their surface is fine-grained, cortical layer is thinned. What microscopic changes are characteristic for a kidney?

- Secondary-contracted kidneys
- + Primary-contracted kidneys
- Pyelonephritic contracted kidneys
- Amyloid contracted kidneys
- Infarction of kidney
- ?

At patient appear enlarging of thyroid in 2 times. While palpation a gland is dense, surface unevenly knobby. At histological research is diffuse infiltration of tissue of gland by lymphocytes, plasmatic cells with formation of follicles and increased excrescence of connecting tissue. What disease does take a place at patient?

- Diffuse toxic goiter
- Sporadic goiter
- + Goiter of Hashimoto
- Endemic goiter
- Goiter of Reedel

?

At patient of 53 years, protractedly suffering from multiply bronchiectasis, hemoptysis, edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine is an albumen 33 mgs/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Result of autopsy: kidneys are enlarged in volume, made more the compact, surface cut has a lardaceous appearance. Deposition of homogeneous eosinophilic masses which is selectively stained by Congo-Rot and give metachromasy with methyl violet is histological marked in glomerules and along tubules. What pathological process did take a place in kidneys in this case?

- + Amyloidosis
- Hyalinosis
- Lipoid dystrophy
- Granular dystrophy
- Muroid swelling

?

For a young woman suddenly terminating pregnancy came on 20 week. Meanwhile from an uterus the whole fetal ovum (fetal and integuments) was extracted, clots of blood. At histological research fetal integument, chorion shags and decidual tissue were detected. Name type of pathology of pregnancy.

- + Spontaneous complete abortion
- Cystic mole destruens
- Artificial abortion
- Cystic mole
- Premature births

?

A patient 50 years protractedly suffered the disease of parathyroid glands. At the phenomena increasing kidney insufficiency a patient died.

On dissection: deformation of bones of extremities, spine, ribs, bones are easily cut by knife. Kidneys are contracted. Histological: in a bone tissues are hearths of lacunar resorption. In the hearths of tumular formations giant-cell granulomea, accumulations of red corpuscles and hemosiderin are found.

How is this disease named?

- Myeloma
- Chronic kidney insufficiency
- + Parathyroid osteodystrophy
- Plural metastases of cancer to bones
- Illness of Pedit

?

At patient 65 years, protractedly suffering from saccharine diabetes increase of arterial pressure, be swollen, proteinuria are marked.

Death followed chronic kidney insufficiency. On autopsy contracted kidneys, in glomerules focal hyalinosis of vascular loops, sclerosis of stroma, atrophy of tubules were found. Name most credible in this case reason of nephrosclerosis.

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Diabetic glomerulosclerosis
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Hypertensive illness
- Pyelonephritis

?

Elderly patient, that has been suffering hypertensive illness for a long time, died from the uremia phenomena. It is discovered on autopsy: hypertrophied heart and diffuse cardiosclerosis; kidneys are little, dense, with fine-grained surface, a capsule is taken off hardly. Histological in kidneys

the collapse of arteriols of glomerules and their sclerosis are marked. Some glomerules

are substituted by a homogeneous eosinophilic substance, not stained Congo-Rot; tubules are atrophied. How is it properly to name the changes of kidneys described higher?

- Amyloid-contracted kidneys

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Secondary-contracted kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Primary-contracted kidneys
- ?

A patient complains on bad sleep, general weakness, irritation, goggle-eyedness, tachycardia. A thyroid is enlarged. At the phenomena of increasing cardiovascular insufficiency patient died. At histological research of thyroid there is proliferation of epithelium with papillae formation, with dilution of colloid, lymphoplasmocytic infiltration, forming of lymphatic follicles with embryonic centers.

How is this disease named?

- + Diffuse toxic goiter (Basedow's illness)
- Sporadic goiter
- Benignant tumour of thyroid
- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- Endemic goiter

?

At patient, protractedly suffering from saccharine diabetes increasing kidney insufficiency appeared. The punctional biopsy of kidney is made. What microscopic changes from the side of mesangium and membranes of tubular capillaries can be discovered in kidney biopsy material?

- Atherosclerosis
- + Hyalinosis of mesangium and necrosis of glomerules.
- Amyloidosis
- Destructive vasculitis
- Calcinosis

?

At the patient of 52 years diagnosis violation of ovarian-menstrual cycle, which was accompanied by meno- and metrorrhagia, increasing weakness, anaemia was put. At histological research characteristic morphological changes of mucous membrane of uterus was revealed. Define character of pathological process.

- Hypertrophy
- Atrophy
- Sclerosis
- Metaplasia
- + Hyperplasia
- ?

At patient with prostatopathy permanent derangement of urine excrete is observed, the operation of prostatectomy was performed in this connection. During operation - the wall of urinary bladder is thickened, mucous membrane of pink colors, lumen of bladder is diminished. Determine character of pathological process in the wall of urinary bladder.

- Metaplasia
- Hypoplasia
- Atrophy
- + Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- ?

At research of tumour of uterus (postoperational material) macroscopically - soft consistency, with hemorrhages and areas of focal necrosis reminds 'fish meat'. At histological research is established sign of expressed cellular and tissue atypizmus, cells with pathological mitoses are met. Put diagnose.

- + Sarcoma
- Adenocarcinoma
- Fibroma
- Angioma
- Lipoma
- ?

At histological research of biopsy material of vaginal part of neck of uterus at a patient 47 years with protractedly not healing erosion signs of cellular atypizmus are exposed; basal membrane - is without changes.

Put diagnose.

- Endometriosis
- + Carcinoma of in situ
- Adenocarcinoma
- Papilloma
- Erosion

?

At man of 34 years with tuberculosis of adrenal gland skin on dissection has grey-brown color, arterial pressure (lifetime) was lowered, there was adynamia and decrease of level of 17-oxycorticosteroids in urine and plasma of blood. Imbalance of what pigment caused clinical manifestations at patient?

- Lipochrome
- Bilirubin
- Lipofuscin
- + Melanin
- Hemosiderin

?

At a patient 28 years old numerous recurring peptic ulcers of gastric and duodenum are found. A diagnosis- Zollinger-Ellison's syndrome is put. Specify what tumour this syndrome is connected with.

- Adenoma of adrenal cortex.
- Carcinoid of transversal-rim bowel.
- + Tumour of islets of pancreas.
- Pheochromocytoma.
- Adenocarcinoma of pancreas.

?

At patient with saccharine diabetes the signs of increasing kidney insufficiency appeared . What process at kidneys is a reason of it?

- Amyloidosis
- + Glomerulosclerosis
- Membranous nephropathy
- Interstitial

- Necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules

?

For a 38-years-old patient concerning the dysfunctional uterine bleeding scraping of endometrium is made. It is discovered: glands are cyst-like extended, contorted, cells of glands in the phase of proliferation. What process did arise up in endometrium?

+ Hyperplasia glandulocystica of endometrium

- Adenocarcinoma

- Planocellular metaplasia

- Endometritis

- Atrophy of endometrium

?

A patient 49 years was admitted concerning pain in small of the back. At the ULTRASONIC a stone in the very extended pelvis and calyces of right kidney is exposed. Nephrectomia is executed: in kidney pelvises and calyces sharply

stretched, filled a transparent rather yellow liquid, parenchyma

kidneys is very thin. Diagnose changes in a kidney.

- Hypernephroid cancer of kidney

- Chronic glomerulonephritis

- Cortical necrosis of kidney

- Primary-contracted kidney

+ Hydronephrosis of kidney

?

On the basis of immunological and histochemical researches of biopsy material of kidneys from a woman 28 years old lupous glomerulonephritis is diagnosed.

Name a morphological test on the basis of which this pathology the was diagnosed.

- A presence of lymphatic follicles is in stroma of kidney

+ Presence of DNA-positive hematoxylin bodies

- A presence of Sudan-positive inclusions is in vessels' intima

- Plasmatization of stroma

- Hyalinosis of glomerules of kidney

?

A patient with fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis died of chronic to pulmocardiac insufficiency. During the last months there was pronounced proteinuria. On dissection: kidneys are enlarged, dense, with a wax-like (lardaceous) surface on a cut. What changes in kidneys at this form of tuberculosis could cause proteinuria?

- Glomerulonephritis
- Tuberculosis of kidneys
- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Nephrolithiasis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- ?

At a patient 55 years old the recurring uterine bleeding appeared. The diagnostic scraping of cavity of uterus is done. In scrape of endometrium among the elements of blood the glandulous elements of different sizes and forms formed by atypical cells with hyperchromic nucleuses, numerous mitoses (including pathological) are visible..

About what process is it possible to think?

- + Adenocarcinoma
- Chorionepithelioma
- Adenomatous polypus
- Glandulous hyperplasia of endometrium
- Signs of the interrupted pregnancy
- ?

At a patient from the mountain district of Middle Asia increase of thyroid glands is exposed, which hampered swallowing. Increases of body mass sluggishness, somnolence, puffy face were noticed. At microscopic research in a thyroid - different sizes follicles with hypochromic colloid. What from diagnoses is most possible?

- Sporadic goitre
- Basedow's illness
- Goitre of Redeel
- Thyroiditis of Hashimoto
- + Endemic goitre

?

At histological research of prostate gland, operatively removed from man of 72 years, which complained on difficulty of urination, it is detected: increase of amount of glandulous and muscular elements.

Lobular structure of gland is disturbed. What process in prostate is most possible?

- Prostatitis
- Mixed form of prostatopathy
- + Muscular-fibrous hyperplasia
- Glandulous hyperplasia
- Adenocarcinoma

?

On dissection of woman 45 years old, that in the time of life suffered from obesity on the overhead type, steroid saccharine diabetes, arterial high blood pressure, second dysfunction of ovaries: hyperkeratosis, hirsutism, striae on the skin of thighs and stomach. There is a tumour in the front lobe of hypophysis

(microscopically: basophil (pituitary) adenoma); there is hyperplasia in adrenal fascicular layer. What from the transferred diagnoses is most possible?

- + Illness of Itsenko-Cushing
- Illness of Simmonds
- Hypophysial nanism
- Syndrome of Itsenko-Cushing
- Adiposogenital dystrophy

?

At microscopic research of kidney biopsy proliferation of epithelium of capsule of glomerules and podocytes with formation of structures, which remind demilunes; in the lumen of capsules of glomerules is fibrin's accumulation, hearth necrosis of capillary loops, hyalinosis of separate glomerules, edema of stroma of kidney, dystrophy of nephrocytes, hyaline cylinders

in lumens of tubules. What from enumerated diagnoses is most possible?

- Chronic mesangial glomerulonephritis

- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute intracapillar glomerulonephritis
- Acute extracapillar glomerulonephritis
- Chronic mesangial glomerulonephritis
- ?

Patient of D., 56 years old, typesetter of printing-house, long time was ill by hypertensive illness, oliguria, anury developed, in blood there are anaemia, urea - 28,2 mmol/l, creatinine - 1,18 mmol/l. On a cut kidneys are considerably diminished (weight of both kidneys of 80 g), surface is fine-grained, on a cut dividing into cortical and medullar layers is absent. In addition, it is found out fibrinous pericarditis, fibrinous bronchopneumonia, fibrinous pleurisy. How is it possible to name changes in kidneys?

- + Primary contracted kidneys
- Amyloid-contracted kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Pyelonephritically-contracted kidneys.
- Secondary-contracted kidneys
- ?

At dissection of child 6 of months, dying of sepsis, absence thymus glands, diminishing of sizes and mass of spleen are detected. At microscopic research of spleen there is absence of periarterial T-dependent areas of follicles with depletion of red pulp; in lymphatic nodules is absence of pericortical area, that is mainly presented by T-lymphocytes. B-zones in the peripheral organs of the immune system are normally developed. What pathological process is most possible?

- Syndrome of Glantsman-Riniker (insufficiency of cellular and humoral immunity)
- Accidental involution of thymus
- Syndrome of Bruton (insufficiency of humoral immunity)
- VIH-infection
- + Syndrome of Digiorgi (insufficiency of cellular immunity)
- ?

At dissection of new-born child, in age 3 days, died

from congenital pneumonia, diminishing of sizes and mass of thymus glands is detected. At microscopic research in its lobules a clear border between cortex and medullar substance is not found out in a result of lymphoid depletion of both areas; in a medullar substance the plural, of different sizes bodies of thymus gland (Hassal's corpuscles), with the phenomena of keratosis and calcinosis are found; interlobular connecting tissue is developed beyond measure. What from the enumerated pathological processes in thymus is most possible?

- Aplasia
- Thymomegalia
- Hypotrophy
- + Accidental involution of thymus
- Atrophy
- ?

On necropsy of woman of 59 years diffusely enlarged thyroid of dense consistency, joint with surrounding tissues was found. On a cut tissue of gland is whitish, homogeneous. At histological research: a big amount of lymphoid follicles, diffuse and small-focal sclerosis, clump of oxyphil cells part of which enters into the composition of follicles. Specify the disease detected on a section. Diagnose thyroid.

- + Autoimmune Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- Diffuse goitre
- Macrofollicular colloid goitre
- Microfollicular toxic goitre
- Toxic adenoma
- ?

A woman 36 years after mushrooms' poisoning died on a background of acute renal insufficiency. What morphological sign allowed to diagnose stage of kidney insufficiency?

- Necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules
- Interstitial swelling

- Tubulorrhexis
- + Regeneration of epithelium of tubules
- Dystrophy of epithelium of contorted tubules
- ?

At histological research of nodule in an resected mammary gland among abundant stroma complexes of atypical polymorphic epithelium cells of different sizes and forms with the presence of clearances in the center of complexes are found. Cells with large nuclei, presence of atypical mitoses. Put a diagnose.

- Solid cancer
- Planocellular nonkeratinizing cancer
- + Adenocarcinoma
- Undifferentiated polymorphocellular cancer
- Fibroadenoma of mammary gland
- ?

At autopsy of man middle-aged, protractedly suffering from bronchoectatic disease, it is discovered that both adrenal glands are sharply enlarged in a volume due to a cortical layer. Adrenals has cartilaginous consistency, pale, have a lardaceous appearance. Microscopically along reticular stroma, in walls of vessels the deposition of structureless, homogeneous, of pink colors masses is marked. Painted Congo- Rot masses in the polarized light possess a chlorine double refraction and dichroism. These changes argue about the presence:

- + Amyloidosis
- Muroid swelling
- Fibrinoid swelling
- Hyalinosis
- Lipidosis
- ?

At microscopic research of kidneys there is detected necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules, ischemia of cortical layer and plethora of medullar. Name this pathological process.

- Urolithiasis

- + Necrotic nephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Pyelonephritis
- Polycystosis

?

At patient of 53 years death came from uremia. On dissection kidneys are diminished in sizes, grey-whitish coloured. Microscopically: numerous glomerules are substituted by hyaline-like masses, in some excrescence of cells which form demilunes are detected. Most credible it is:

- Pyelonephritis
- Urolithiasis
- + Glomerulonephritis
- Amyloidosis
- Hypertensive illness

?

A patient which suffered chronic purulent osteomyelitis died from chronic kidney insufficiency. On dissection the large, dense kidneys of white-yellow color with lardaceous brilliance on cuts are found.

Your diagnosis:

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Acute necrotic nephrosis
- Septic nephrite

?

In biopate kidneys of patient with progressing kidney insufficiency pathological changes are localized in glomerules: cavities of capsule of glomerules extended and filled with proliferating epithelium. Your diagnosis:

- Pyelonephritis
- Cancer of kidney
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis

?

For a young woman in connection with sharp pains uterine tube with focal expansion of the its middle third, filled with blood is resected.

At histological research choroidal villi large fields of red corpuscles with the admixture of leucocytes are found in orifice of uterine tube.

Your diagnosis:

- Hemorrhage in an uterine tube
- Haemorrhagic salpingitis
- Purulent salpingitis
- + Tubal (fallopian) pregnancy
- Acute purulent salpingitis

?

At histological research of operatively resected thyroid glands it is detected: moderate atrophy of parenchyma, sclerosis, diffuse infiltration of stroma by lymphocytes and plasmatic cells with forming of lymphoid follicles. Your diagnosis from data of histological research?

- Thyreotoxic goitre
- Parenchymatous goitre
- Goitre of Redeel
- Thyroiditis
- + Hashimoto's goitre

?

Patient 28 years old, entered hospital with extensive burns 40% of body's surface I - II degree. On the third day of treatment died. During a section such changes from the side of kidneys: acute venous plethora of pyramids, necrosis of tubules of main parts, cylinders are in it clearances.

What reason of death is most possible in this case?

- + Acute renal insufficiency
- Amyloidosis of kidney
- Chronic kidney insufficiency
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Nephrotic syndrome

?

During pathoanatomical dissection of man of 52 years, which died because of infarction of myocardium the followings changes are detected in kidneys:

on the capillary loops of glomerules there are fibrinous depositions, epithelium of narrow

segment of nephrone is high, a cytoplasm is light. In the epithelium of tubules glycogen is found out. What pathology of kidneys is most credible in this case?

+ Diabetic glomerulonephritis

- Primary contracted kidney

- Nephrotic syndrome

- Amyloidosis of kidneys

- Acute renal insufficiency

?

At a man of 23 years after nephrectomy in a cortical layer and pyramids of right kidney destructive process with formation of cavities, outside of

which there is infiltration of interstitial kidney tissue by lymphocytes and histiocytes

(macrophages) is microscopically found out. Specify, what from enumerated diagnoses is most possible?

+ Hydronephrosis.

- Polycystic kidney.

- Pertaining to apostema nephrite.

- Retention cysts of kidneys.

- Tuberculosis of kidneys.

?

At microscopic research of umbilical vein of a new-born,

died of intoxication, it is found: wall of vessel - with diffuse inflammatory

infiltration, in it's lumen is an obstructive thrombus with a big amount

of neutrophilic leucocytes with the phenomena of karyorrhexis and colonies of bacteria.

Specify, what consequences of thrombosis of stated below is most possible?

- Organization and canalization of thrombus

- Petrification of thrombus

+ Septic autolysis

- Aseptic autolysis
- Transformation into thromboembole
- ?

In surgical department in hospital there was a patient, that seven days later was extracted a kidney. What will a vicarial hypertrophy of kidney be due to?

- Transformation
- Regeneration
- Granulation
- Proliferation
- + Hyperplasia
- ?

From anamnesis appears, that man, 25 years, a few a weeks ago sharply fell ill: temperature increase up to 39(, general weakness, pain in loin, pyuria, bacteriuria (Escherichia coli). Illness was steadily progressing and came to death. Pathoanatomically: stone in a right ureter. A right kidney is enlarged, swelled, pelvis and calyces are extended, filled with a pus, mucous membrane of pelvis and interstitial

tissue are infiltrated by leucocytes:there are extensive areas of the purulent dissolution of

renal tissues, papillonecrosis. Define the disease of kidney.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Nephrosclerosis
- + Acute pyelonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Nephrolithiasis
- ?

For a woman 30 years old criminal abortion was a reason of infection of uterus and development of sepsis which resulted in death. On dissection was discovered: purulent endometritis with purulent lymphadenitis in infection atrium, metastatic abscesses in lungs, kidneys, myocardium; septic spleen, dystrophic changes of parenchymatous organs. A streptococcus was sown from blood. Define clinically-anatomic form of sepsis.

- Granulomatous sepsis
- Septicemia
- Chroniosepsis
- Septic endocarditis
- + Septicopyemia

?

A patient during for many years suffered multiple bronchiectasis, died in result of chronic kidney insufficiency and uremia.

On dissection a few diminished, very dense, with uneven surface of lardaceous appearance on the cut kidneys was detected. What disease does such macroscopic type of kidneys correspond?

- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis
- Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis

?

A patient with diabetes mellitus died of chronic kidney insufficiency (CRI) with uremia development. During a section all of presentations of uremia with the changes of kidneys were detected. What most credible microscopic changes do take a place in kidneys?

- + Sclerosis and hyalinosis of glomerules
- Necrosis epithelium of nephrone's tubules
- Hyaline cylinders are in lumen of nefrone's tubules
- Ischemia of cortical substance
- Spasm of bringing arteriols

?

At histological research of scrape of mucous membrane of uterus at patient (54) with the clinical diagnosis irregularities of ovarian-menstrual cycle there was found excrescences of mucous structures which consists of cells with hyperchromic nuclei, figures of mitosises, atypia. Changes in mucous structures are accompanied by violation of integrity of basal membranes. What pathological process the detected microscopic changes

are typical for?

- Mucous hyperplasia of endometrium
- + Adenocarcinoma of uterus
- Chorioepithelioma of uterus
- Acute endometritis
- Placental polypus

?

At patient, that sustained a severe injury of inferior limb, (crippled) urine wasn't excreting for a few days. In a result of kidney insufficiency patient died. A fatal outcome is conditioned by:

- + Circulatory disturbance (embarrassment, interference with blood flow) in the cortical layer of kidneys
- Defeat of juxtaglomerular glomeruli
- Circulatory disturbance in the cerebral layer of kidneys
- Defeat of receiving tube

?

At patient of 53 years, protractedly suffering from multiple bronchiectasis, haemoptysis, edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back; in urine - protein 33 mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Results of autopsy: kidneys are enlarged in volume, compressed, surface of cut has a lardaceous appearance. Histologically sedimentation of homogeneous eosinophilic masses which are selectively stained by Congo-Rot and give metachromasy with methylene blue in glomeruli and along tubules is marked.

What pathological process is presented in kidneys in this case?

- Fatty (adipose) dystrophy
- Hyalinosis
- + Amyloidosis
- Mucoïd swelling
- Granular dystrophy

?

During an operation concerning the tumour of ovary in abdominal

emptiness of woman 2 litres of hemorrhagic liquid, on a peritoneum -
e big amount of whitish nodules in a diameter of 0,5 cm was found. At cytobiopsy
excrescences of cancer cells are detected in nodules. What process did develop in
abdominal cavum?

- Tuberculosis
- Hemorrhagic peritonitis
- Fibroplastic peritonitis
- Ascites
- + Carcinomatosis of peritoneum
- ?

At a patient with immunological disorders insufficiency
of adrenal cortex developed. At puncture biopsy in cortex
of adrenals lymphoid infiltrates and substitutive
fibrosis instead adenocytes were found: Addison's disease is
diagnosed. What is the genesis of this disease?

- Inflammatory
- + Autoimmune
- Tumourous
- Dyshormonal
- Exchange-metabolic
- ?

At a young woman after births complicated by massive bleeding,
a refractory anury and hyperazotemia developed two days later. At puncture biopsy
necrosis of glomeruli and tubules of cortical layer is detected.

What process did appear at a woman?

- Acute reflectory anury
- Tubular necrosis of kidneys
- + Cortical necrosis of kidneys
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Medullar necrosis of kidneys
- ?

At a young woman was suffering from metrorrhagia, on an operation
red, soft, spongy, bleeding tumour, made of atypical

syncytial cells and cells of trophoblast, that intergrow from endometrium in myometrium. Your diagnosis?

- Cancer of uterus
- Fibromyoma
- Myosarcoma
- Hemangioma
- + Choriocarcinoma
- ?

At patient with obesity of overhead third of trunk, hyperglycemia and arterial hypertension, concentration of adrenocorticosteroids in blood is increased. In the anterior lobe of hypophysis a tumour in a diameter of 5 mm made of basophilic cells is found. Formulate the most exact clinical diagnosis:

- + Cushing's disease
- Adenoma of hypophysis
- Prolactinoma
- Diabetes insipidus
- Acromegalia
- ?

A patient 50 years protractedly suffered from disease of parathyroid glands.

At the phenomena increasing kidney insufficiency a patient died.

On dissection: deformation of bones of extremities, spine, ribs.

Bones are easily cut by knife. Kidneys are contracted. Histologically: in a bone tissue - foci of lacunar resorption. In the foci of tumular formations giantcellular granulomas, accumulations of red corpuscles and hemosiderin are found. How is this disease named?

- Parathyroid osteodystrophy
- + Plural metastases of cancer to the bone
- Chronic kidney insufficiency
- Pedge's disease
- Multiple myeloma (Kahler's disease)
- ?

Elderly patient, long time suffering from hypertensive disease,

died at phenomena uremia. It is discovered on autopsy: hypertrophied heart and diffuse cardiosclerosis; kidneys are little, dense, with fine-grained surface, capsule separates difficulty. Histologically in kidneys collapse of arteriols of glomeruli and its sclerosis is marked. Some glomeruli are substituted by homogeneous eosinophilic substance, not Congo-Rot stained; tubules are atrophied. What is the properly name of kidneys' changes described higher.

- + Primary-contracted kidneys
- Secondary-contracted kidneys
- Amyloid-contracted kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis

?

At patient 65 years old, protractedly suffering diabetes mellitus increase of arterial pressure, edemata, proteinuria are marked. Death came from chronic kidney insufficiency. On autopsy contracted kidneys, in glomeruli focal hyalinosis of vascular loops, sclerosis of stroma, atrophy of tubules are detected. Name most credible in this case reason of nephrosclerosis.

- Pyelonephritis
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Hypertensive disease
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Diabetic glomerulosclerosis

?

A patient complains on bad sleep, general weakness, irritation, goggle-eyedness, palpitation, tachycardia. The diffusely enlarged thyroid gland is palpated. At the phenomena increasing cardio-vascular insufficiency a patient died. On dissection: hypertrophy of heart, in liver - serous edema. Thymus gland and lymph nodes are enlarged. Cortex of adrenals is atrophied. Histologically: Proliferation of epithelium with papillae formation, dilution of colloid, lymphoplasmocytic infiltration, forming of lymphatic follicles with embryonic centers.

How is this disease named?

- Endemic goitre
- + Diffuse toxic goitre (Bazedov's disease)
- Sporadic goitre
- Thyroiditis of Hashimoto
- Benignant tumour of thyroid

?

At a young woman sudden fetus wastage came on 20 week. Thus from an uterus all fetal ovo (fetus and integuments) was extracted, clots of blood. At histological research membrane of fetus, villi of chorion and decidual tissue was detected. Name type of pathology of pregnancy.

- Cystic mole
- Premature births
- + Spontaneous complete abortion
- Chorioadenoma destruens (invasive mole)
- Artificial (induced) abortion

?

At a patient, protractedly suffering diabetes mellitus kidney insufficiency appeared. The punctative biopsy of kidney is performed. What microscopic changes from the side of mesangium and membranes

of glomerular capillaries can be detected in kidney biopsy material?

- + Hyalinosis of mesangium and necrosis of glomeruli
- Amyloidosis
- Destructive vasculitis
- Atherosclerosis
- Calcinosis

?

At a young woman with the signs of infantilism in one of ovaries a tumour is detected. The histological structure of tumour reminds seminoma of testicle. Name a tumour.

- Thecoma

- + Disgerminoma
- Cystadenoma serous
- Folliculoma
- Cystadenoma mucinous

?

At a woman 25 years old, the signs of hirsutism (excessive pilosis), amenorrhea appeared. About what tumour and of which organ does speech go?

- Kidneys
- + Ovary
- Livers
- Mammary gland
- Uterus

?

At sick 14 years, Hutchinson's triad is diagnosed: teeth of barrel-like form, parenchymatous keratitis and deafness. What disease is characterized by this pathology?

- Leprosy
- Toxoplasmosis
- + Syphilis
- Tuberculosis
- Opisthorchosis

?

At a woman 20 years old, the dead, macerated fetus was born. Weight of placenta is

enlarged (up to 2.3 kg), a color is yellow-grey, consistency is coriaceous. At microscopic research of placenta edema, cellular infiltration, hyperplasia of villi, single abscesses, vasculitis are revealed.

What disease does speech go about?

- Flu
- Sepsis
- Tuberculosis
- Toxoplasmosis
- + Syphilis

?

At a child edemata appeared after the carried quinsy, in the analysis of urine there are proteinuria, hematuria, single cylinders.

In puncture biopsy material kidneys the exudative-proliferative phase of inflammation of glomeruli is found.

Name a pathological process.

- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Necrotic nephrosis
- + Glomerulonephritis
- Interstitial nephrite
- Paraproteinemic nephrosis

?

A child which was borned from elderly parents delay of mental and physical development, typical original appearance: oblique slant of palpebral fissures, falling back dorsum of nose, dolichourania, low localization of little ears, muscular hypotonia are noticeable.

Down's disease is diagnosed. What type of prenatal pathology cover this disease?

- Embryopathy
- Blastopathy
- + Gametopathy
- Early fetopathy
- Late fetopathy

?

For patient 48 years old, the ectomy of enlarged thyroid is performed .

Histologically research of material detected infiltration of tissues of gland by lymphocytes, dystrophy and focal necrosis of parenchyma, sclerosis.

Name the disease of thyroid.

- Endemic goitre
- + Hashimoto's Goitre
- Sporadic goitre
- Diffusely-toxic goitre

- Follicular goitre

?

At dying from uremia, both kidneys are explored. Pronounced sclerosis of interstitium and walls of vessels of kidneys are detected.

In stroma of lympho-histiocytic infiltrates. Around and into tubules accumulations of polymorphic-nuclear leucocytes, glomeruli on the different stages of the ischemic wrinkling, hyalinosis, atrophy of epithelium of tubules. Name kidney pathology.

- Necronephrosis

- Glomerulonephritis

- Nephrolithiasis

+ Interstitial nephrite

- Nephropathic amyloidosis

?

Patient which long time suffered from hematogenous osteomyelitis, complained on weakness, nausea, vomiting, itch of skin, pain in joints, headache. Death came at the increasing phenomena uremia.

On dissection: a skin is pale, earthily-grey with "powdering" urates smell of ammonia, on the surface of pericardium, leafs of pleura and peritoneums sedimentation of fibrin as whitish filaments. Edema of aperture of larynx, in

lungs confluent fibrinous-hemorrhagic pneumonia with the phenomena carnification, edema of cerebrum. What process in kidneys entailed development of uremia?

- Cystic disease

+ Amyloidosis

- Pyelonephritis

- Hydronephrosis

- Glomerulonephritis

?

At patient 28 years old, at night acute pain appeared in the large metatarsophalangeal joint of left foot, it was accompanied by joint's swelling, reddening, acute pain while touching.

Clinically is: body temperature - 40 C, furred tongue, bloating (abdominal distension),

constipation, edema of hypodermic fatty cellulose. Liver is slightly enlarged.

Pathomorphologically - tissues above a joint are thickened, motion in a joint is limited. At histological research in tissues around joints the acicular crystals of sodium urates and necroses, inflammatory cellular infiltrate including lymphoid and plasmatic cells are found.

In kidneys are the phenomena of vascular sclerosis

with glomerular Hyalinosis and sclerosis of bringing arteries, dystrophic changes of epithelium of tubules. What diagnosis is most credible?

- Deforming arthrosis

- Calcinosis

+ Gout

- Rheumatoid arthritis

- Rheumatic arthritis

?

Patient 37 years old during the last 12 years suffered from chronic diffuse glomerulonephritis. On dissection kidneys are sharply diminished surface - with small retractions and outpouching, with focal uneven vascularity, a capsule is difficulty separated. On cut tissue of kidneys is dry, cortical layer is thinned, pale. Microscopically: atrophy of glomeruli and tubules in falling back areas with its substitution by connective tissue is detected, glomeruli transfer into scars or hyaline balls, in the places of outpouchings all parts of nephrone are hypertrophied. Bilateral confluent bronchopneumonia is detected in lungs, on the leafs of the thickened pericardium is filaments-like sedimentation of fibrin. To give determination for such morphological changes in kidneys.

- Large pied kidneys

- Primary-contracted kidneys

- Amyloid-contracted kidneys

+ Nephritic-contracted kidneys

- Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis

?

On a section the considerable increase of volume of right kidney is detected.

On a cut there is a stone in it. The lumen of renal pelvis is stretched by urine which accumulates there . Parenchyma of kidney is sharplyly thinned.

Which from diagnoses is most faithful?

- Nephrolithiasis
- Hydrocalycosis
- Hydrouretronephrosis
- + Hydronephrosis
- Pyeloectasia

?

For histological research the resected at operation

uterus is delivered. Under a mucous membrane the plural of round forms nodules which are clearly delimited from surrounding tissue are detected. Microscopically

tumour is made of fascicles of nonstriated musculature with the phenomena of tissue

atypism. Your diagnosis?

- + Submucous of leiomyoma
- Suberosus leiomyoma
- Submucous rhabdomyoma
- subserous rhabdomyoma
- Fibromyoma of uterus

?

A patient with chronic pyelonephritis died from chronic kidney insufficiency.

In the time of life the phenomenon is auscultatively marked as "noise of friction of pericardium".

It is detected on dissection, that epicardium is dim, rough, as covered by hair cover. What pericarditis at inflammatory type does have place?

- Putrid
- Diphtheritic
- Purulent
- + Croupous
- Serous

?

At a patient the increase of arterial pressure, swellings of lower limbs, proteinuria, hematuria are marked. After adequate treatment was discharged from permanent establishment in the satisfactory state. Put diagnose:

- Atherosclerosis
- Hypertensive disease
- + Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Nephrosclerosis

?

At patient with acute glomerulonephritis which died of cardio-vascular insufficiency, at histological research of kidneys diagnosis was confirmed. Enumerate morphological changes in glomeruli at this disease:

- "demilunes"
- + Proliferation of endotheliocytes and mesangiocytes
- Sclerosis and Hyalinosis of glomeruli
- Infiltration of stroma by leucocytes
- Amyloid in glomeruli

?

After supercooling at a patient arterial pressure increase, edemata on face, proteinuria, oliguria appeared.

On dissection: kidneys are enlarged, flabby, cortical layer is wide, rather yellow-greyish with red specks. Put a diagnose:

- Amyloidosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Subacute exudative-proliferativnyy glomerulonephritis
- Membranous
- + Acute glomerulonephritis

?

At patient during 5 years periodically there are edemata of lower extremities, hypertension, hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart, oligoanuria. What disease can speech go about?

- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis

?

Name the disease of kidneys, which can be attributed to the group of tubulopathies:

- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Acute kidney insufficiency
- + Chronic kidney insufficiency
- Hydronephrosis
- Pyelonephritis

?

One of main pathoanatomical signs of eclampsia:

- Tiger heart
- + Large pied liver
- Nutmeg liver
- Meaty spleen
- Red marrow of thigh

?

Changes of placenta at the cystic mole:

- Dystrophy of placenta
- Necrosis of placenta
- Disorder of circulation of blood of placenta
- + Cystosis of villi
- Detachment of placenta

?

What process, forming placental polypus takes a place in tissues:

- Heart attack
- Necrosis
- Dystrophy
- + Organization
- Thrombosis

?

Reason of acromegalia:

- Inflammation of hypophysis
- Tumour of thyroid
- + Tumour of hypophysis
- Hypertrophy of insular apparatus
- Atrophy of sexual glands

?

Changes of blood vessels at diabetes mellitus:

- Vessels' emptying
- Arteriosclerosis
- Hyperelastosis
- Thrombosis of vessels
- + Microangiopathies and macroangiopathies

?

A child died in a month after the carried scarlatina. At autopsy a large pied kidney and signs of uremia is detected. Histologically - in tissues of kidney of formation of "demilunes" from proliferating cells of nephrothelium and podocytes of glomerular capsules. What most credible renal pathology did entail uremia?

- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis
- Mesangial glomerulonephritis

?

On autopsy of dying, which long time was ill with cystitis and dyskinesia of ureters, the morphological signs of uremia are found out.

A kidney is unevenly shrinkage. In lumen of pelvis contained small urate stones and sand. Histologically is a "thyroid kidney", signs of focal interstitial inflammation. What from the followings diagnoses is most credible?

- Amyloid-contracted kidney

- Acute pyelonephritis
- Atherosclerotically - contracted kidney
- Primary-contracted kidney
- + Chronic pyelonephritis

?

Woman of 34th, died of fatty embolism as a result of break thighs. On dissection found out the overhead type of obesity, hirsutism, brightly-dark blue

striae caused by stretchings of skin of stomach, thighs. Symptoms of arterial hypertension and hyperglycemia took a place in the time of life.

What endocrine disease is most probably?

- + Cushing's disease
- Simmond's disease
- Babinskiy-Freylih disease
- Adipous-genital dystrophy
- Addison's disease

?

Patient with acromegalia died of chronic decompensation of cardiac activity. On a section cardiomegalia, signs of chronic cardiac insufficiency are detected. In addition, changes in incretory glands took a place: goitre, atrophy of insular apparatus of pancreatic glands, hyperplasia of thymus, cortex of adrenals. What changes thus will be in a hypophysis?

- Syphilis of anterior lobe
- Basophil adenoma
- Adenocarcinoma of posterior lobe
- Tuberculosis of posterior lobe
- + Eosinophilic adenoma

?

At a patient syndromes of hyperthyroidism and diffusely enlarged thyroid were found out. Borders of heart are extended to the left. Diagnostic biopsy of thyroid was performed. Histologically: the form of follicles is wrong,

epithelium of cylindrical form with papillary proliferation, physaliphorous colloid, lymphoid-histiocytic infiltration of stroma. What disease thyroid does take a place in this case?

- Ridel's thyroiditis
- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- + Bazedov's goitre
- Dekerven's thyroiditis
- Syphilitic thyroiditis
- ?

In a resected thyroid focal excrescences of acutely polymorphic B-cells (cells of Gurtl-Ashkenazi), plenty of lymphoid follicles with the centers of reproduction. Choose the most correct diagnosis.

- B-cellular adenoma
- + Autoimmune thyroiditis
- B-cellular cancer with the pronounced immune reaction
- Diffuse goitre with nodule's formation
- Toxic goitre
- ?

At patient, was suffering from chronic glomerulonephritis, on a background of chronic

kidney insufficiency a cough appeared with discharge of mucous

humidity. At bronchoscopy: the mucous membrane of bronchial tubes is sanguineous,

dropsical, with small hemorrhages. There is a lot of mucus in the lumen of bronchial tubes.

Diagnose process in bronchial tubes.

- + Secondary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Primary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Chronic catarrhal bronchitis
- Destructively-ulcerous bronchitis
- Catarrhal-purulent bronchitis
- ?

At dissection of man of 34, dying of chronic kidney insufficiency in connection with the amyloidosis of kidneys,

pathologist detected in lungs mainly in lower lobes - plural diffuse expansions of bronchial tubes, in lumens of which there is purulent content. Surface of cut of lungs has a close-meshed structure, reminds a bee honeycombs. Histologically there is chronic inflammation chronic inflammation in the wall of bronchial tubes, elastic and muscular fibers are substituted by connecting tissue. These changes in lung a doctor considered as:

- Abscesses of lungs
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic pneumonia
- + Bronchiectasis
- ?

On dissection of patient of 42 years old, suffering from chronic diffuse bronchitis and died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, large, with increased airiness lungs which cover mediastenum by the edges are detected, don't deflate, of pale-grey color, cut with a crunch, at pressing by finger there is pit on the surface of lungs. From lumen of bronchial tubes mucous-purulent exudate is excreted.

Put a diagnosis.

- Chronic focal emphysema
- + Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs
- Interstitial emphysema
- Primary idiopathic emphysema
- Vicarial compensatory emphysema
- ?

There are follicles of different sizes and forms in a resected enlarged thyroid, with intrafollicular and extrafollicular proliferation of epithelium, layers of connecting tissue. Put the most faithful diagnosis.

- Ridel's thyroiditis
- Diffuse goitre
- Autoimmune thyroiditis
- Follicle adenomas on a background a diffuse goitre

+ Macro-, microfollicular, goitre with nodule's formation

?

There is sent a resected kidney with a nodule more than 5 cm in a diameter, clearly delimited,

with hemorrhages. At histological research of nodule: it consists of cells with a large rim of physaliphorous cytoplasm, small, monomorphic nuclei, formative large complexes, of taenular structures. Choose the most faithful diagnosis.

- Solid cancer

+ Clear-cell cancer

- Clear-cell adenoma

- Trabecular adenoma

- Metastatical nodule in a kidney

?

On dissection of a dead person 38 years old kidneys of 18 x 16 x 8cm, reminding vine clusters, on a cut consisting of great number of

cavities from 0,5 cm to 3 cm in a diameter, filled by a serous liquid or by colloid masses, parenchyma of kidney between cavities acutely thinned to 0,1 cm. What disease did dying suffer from?

- Nephrolithiasis

- Chronic pyelonephritis

- Acute pyelonephritis

+ Cystic disease of kidneys

- Dysplasia of kidneys

?

On dissection both kidneys are characterized of acute pallor of cortical substance, by the plethora of pyramids, thus most pronounced on a border between a cortical and medullary substance. Such type of kidney is characteristic for:

- Acute glomerulonephritis

- Decompensated insufficiency of heart

+ Shock

- To bilateral embolism of renal arteries

- Bilateral thrombosis of renal veins

?

A patient was ill with glomerulonephritis for a long time, has died at the phenomena uremia. Thus signs of fibrinous inflammation will be in:

- Skin
- Cerebrum
- Livers
- Pancreas
- + Colon

?

On dissection for the man of 73 years the enlarged, soft, elastic, slightly uneven prostate gland which on a cut consists of separate nodules, separated by connective tissue is detected. At a microscopy

the increase of amount of mucous elements are marked. Size of lobules and an amount of mucous elements in them are different. What process does take a place in a prostate gland?

- Cancer
- Muscular-fibrinous (stromal) nodular hyperplasia
- Mixed nodular hyperplasia
- Adenoma
- + Mucous nodular hyperplasia

?

The woman of 32 years after abortion applied to the doctor with complaints about a cough

and haemoptysis. Roentgenologically - the plural in lungs

focal shadowings are detected. Bimanually along the left marge of uterus

noduled formation is palpated. Microscopy of scraping of walls of uterine cavity

detected clear epithelial Langhan's cells, among them there are

a lot of giant and polymorphic cells of syncytium, that

actively divided. Your diagnosis?

- Leiomyoma
- Planocelullar cancer without a cornification
- Polymorphocelullar sarcoma

+ Chorioepithelioma

- Syncytial sarcoma

?

At a woman 46 years old during a palliative operation concerning the cancer of stomach

the presence of Krukenberg's metastases is determined in ovaries ("Krukenberg's cancer of ovaries"). What from set out below ways of metastazing led to the defeat of ovaries?

- Hematogenous

- Lymphogenous orthograde

+ Lymphogenous retrograde

- Implantation

- Canalicular

?

At a patient at palpation of thyroid nodule in a diameter of 1,5 cm was found. At histological research cavities of different size, covered by atypical epithelium and filled by papillae, that originate from the wall of cyst are determined; in some areas papillae intergrow a wall of cavities and capsule of tumour.

What diagnosis is most credible?

- Solid adenoma

- Follicular cancer

- Papillary adenoma

+ Papillary cancer

- Follicular adenoma

?

At a 30-years old woman with uterine bleeding during examination a tumour in the wall of uterus is found. Epithelial clear Langan's cells are microscopically detected, there are many giant and polymorphic cells of syncytium among them;

stroma is absent, vessels look like cavities lined with

the cells of tumour. What pathological process is most credible?

- Cancer of uterus

+ Chorioepithelioma of uterus

- Cystic mole
- Endometritis
- Endometriosis

?

At microscopic research of prostate gland plenty of nonstriated fibres, atrophied mucous elements are among them; lobularity of glands is disturbed.

What process in a gland is most credible?

- Adenoma
- Mucous form of nodular hyperplasia
- + Muscular-fibrinous form of nodular hyperplasia
- Mixed form of nodular hyperplasia
- Cancer

?

At a woman 35 years old at palpation of mammary gland a nodule 2 cm in diameter is detected. At histological research, connective tissue with the areas of hyalinosis, atrophic lobules and cystically-expanded ducts, that are localized in it are determined.

Cavity of ductus and cyst are covered by atrophic epithelium. What disease of mammary gland is most credible?

- Mastitis
- Cancer
- Fibroadenoma
- + Benignant dysplasia
- Pedge's disease

?

At histological research of biopsy of neck of uterus substitution of pavement epithelium by the cylindrical epithelium of cervical cannal and considerable excrescence of glands under an integumentary epithelium is detected. What diagnosis is possible?

- + proliferating endocervicosis
- Adenomatosis

- Simplex endocervicosis
- Papillary endocervicosis
- Healing endocervicosis

?

During the section: kidneys are considerably enlarged in sizes, flabby, cortical layer is acutely edematous and clearly separated from the hypertrophied medullary layer. A capsule is taken off easily. A surface is pitted. Histologically: in the lumen of Bowman's capsules - clump of red corpuscles and serous liquid. Most glomeruli are edematous, enlarged in sizes. Vessels are acutely extended. Some vascular loops of glomeruli are necrotizing (spherular). Around tubules and many glomeruli lymphoid-cellular infiltration is pronounced. Your diagnosis?

- Acute fibrinous glomerulonephritis
- Acute productive glomerulonephritis
- Focal glomerulonephritis
- + Acute hemorrhagic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

On a section of a woman of 70 years: kidneys - 8 x 3,5 x 2 cm, tightened, fibrinous capsule is difficultly taken off, surface - coarse-grained, cortical substance is thinned, tissue is dim. Each of kidneys has weight 90 g. At histological research in part of glomeruli proliferation of epithelium of Bowman's capsule with semi-lunar formations is observed, other glomeruli are hyalinized. There are numerous lymphoid infiltrates in stroma. Walls of vessels are hyperplastic, lumens are narrowed. Your diagnosis?

- Arteriosclerotic nephrosclerosis (primary contracted kidney)
- Atherosclerotically the contracted kidney
- Acute extracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Subacute extracapillary productive glomerulonephritis

?

During a tubulo-interstitial nephritis the basic component of inflammatory

infiltrate is:

- T-helpers
- B-lymphocytes
- + T-killers
- Eosinophilic granulocytes
- Plasmatic cells
- ?

The capillary loops of kidney glomerule acquire the appearance of "goose paw" at glomerulonephritis:

- Membranous
- + Mesangial-proliferative
- Extracapillary proliferative
- Fibroplastic
- Intracapillary exudative
- ?

At a woman of 32 years with the II blood (Rh⁻) type from 2nd pregnancy a dead child with gestational age 34 weeks borned. Father has III(Rh⁺) blood type. On dissection - a skin is pale, partly macerative, with petechial hemorrhages in some places. Subcutaneous fatty cellulose, brain tissue and membranes are acutely edematous.

There is transsudate in the cavities of body, hepato- and splenomegalia, hyperplasia of myocardium. There are foci of extramedullary hematopoiesis, consisting of erythroblasts in a liver, spleen, kidneys. What disease did bring a child over the death?

- Hemorrhagic disease of new-born
- + Edema form of hemolytic disease of new-born
- Icteric form of hemolytic disease of new-born
- Pneumopathies
- Inherited microspherocytosis
- ?

Bulemia - is a:

- Disorder of trophism of tissues
- Permanent thirst

- Permanent heartburn
- Absence of appetite
- + "Wolfish hunger"
- ?

Anorexia - it:

- Change of taste sensitiveness
- + Absence of appetite
- Increase of amount of consumption of liquid
- Diminishing of amount of consumption of liquid
- Diminishing of amount of consumable albumens
- ?

At patient with diabetes mellitus acute pain appeared in a right foot.

At examination large finger of foot of a black colour, tissues of foot are an edematous, foci of epidermal exfoliation, excretions with an unpleasant smell. What did the clinically-morphological form of necrosis develop at patient?

- Bedsore
- Sequestrum
- Dry gangrene
- + Humid gangrene
- Heart attack
- ?

At a patient dense nodule in a diameter of 2.0 cm is in capsule is operatively resected out of a mammary gland.

On dissection it is white-rose, filament(stringy).

Microscopically: a tumour is presented by glands without cellular atypism, which are squeezed by connective tissue.

In a tumour stroma prevails above mucous parenchyma. Your diagnosis?

- Adenoma
- + Fibroadenoma
- Nonproliferative mastopathy
- Proliferative mastopathy

- Adenocarcinoma

?

On necropsy of woman which was ill with nephrolithiasis, complicated by two-sided hydronephrosis, deformation of small joints because of formations of stony density is found. At life in blood content of urinary acid was increased. Changes in small joints conditioned by sedimentation of:

- Cholesterol

- Lipids

- Hyaline

+ Urates

- Phosphates

?

A man 29 years old entered nephrological department with complaints on headache, nausea, vomiting. She was ill for 20 years. The reason of death was uremia. On dissection: kidneys are acutely diminished in sizes, dense, a capsule is taken off difficulty. Surface of kidneys is unevenly small-grained, cortex is unevenly thinned to 0,2 cm. What disease kidneys is it necessary to think about?

- Chronic pyelonephritis

- Amyloidosis of kidneys

+ Chronic glomerulonephritis

- Necrotic nephrosis

- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis

?

At an elderly man, suffering from hypertensive disease and dying from a hemorrhage in a brain, on dissection enlarged prostate gland with sizes 6x4 cm, of dense elastic consistency was found, on a cut its tissue has whitish-rose color. What generalized pathological process did develop in a prostate gland?

- Hormonal hypertrophy

+ Hormonal hyperplasia

- Working hypertrophy

- Compensatory hyperplasia
- Vicarial hypertrophy
- ?

At patient with strengthened maintenance of parathormpone at histological research of area of pathological break of bone foci of lacunar resorption of osteoid beams, bones and new formations to fibrinous tissue are detected. Your diagnosis.

- + Adenoma of parathyroid gland
- Multiple myeloma (Kahler's disease)
- Mineral dystrophy
- Osteoclastoma (giant cell tumour of bone)
- Osteomyelitis

?

On dissection of a dying patient there are detected the adenoma of prostate glands and large kidneys with acutely enlarged pelvises and calices, filled by a transparent liquid. Name a process in kidneys.

- Glomerulonephritis
- + Hydronephrosis
- Cystic disease
- Tuberculosis
- Pyelonephritis

?

At microscopic research of biopsy material of uterine womb of patient with chronic endocervicosis cellular and nuclear atypia of multi-layered pavement epithelium, pathological mitosises, and also horny pearls (plantar verruca)

at depth of epithelium layers is detected. Your diagnosis:

- Transitional cell carcinoma cancer
- Planocelullar cancer without a cornification
- + Planocelullar cancer with a cornification
- Mucous cancer
- Anaplastic cancer

?

At a young man the increase of somatotrophic hormone was detected, the sizes of nose, lips, ears, lower jaw, arms and feet are enlarged.

Your diagnosis.

- Hypophysial nanism
- Itsenko-Cushing's disease
- + Acromegalia
- Addison's disease
- Adiposogenital dystrophy

?

At a young woman, dying of kidney insufficiency, adrenals are acutely diminished, in the thickened cortical substance endocrinocytes are absent, they are substituted by lymphocytic infiltrates and small foci of sclerosis.

Your diagnosis:

- + Addison's disease
- Uotterhauzen-Frideriksen's syndrome
- Con's disease
- Cushing's disease
- Pheochromocytoma

?

For a woman in age of 56 years, that suffers from chronic pylephlebitic abscess of liver for long time (over a period of 13 years) the signs of kidney insufficiency appeared after carried shigellosis.

What complication in kidneys can be related to the chronic abscess and that could serve as reason for it?

- Poststreptococcus glomerulonephritis
- Focal interstitial nephrite
- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Gouty kidney

?

A man in age of 55 years was ill with chronic glomerulonephritis for a long time. Died at the phenomena

chronic kidney insufficiency. On autopsy an urinous smell is marked.

On the surface of epicardium and pericardium greyish-whitish membranous sedimentations are detected, after the removal of them acutely extended and replete blood vessels are well seen. What pathological process did take a place in a pericardium?

- organization
- proliferative inflammation
- hemorrhagic inflammation
- + fibrinous inflammation
- arterial plethora

?

At a girl 9 years 2 weeks after carried ARD edemata of extremities, AP increase, wetting as "meat sloops" developed. poststreptococcus glomerulonephritis with a nephritic syndrome is diagnosed. What pathological process does lie in basis of pathology of kidneys?

- Defeat of tubules of kidneys by the toxins of streptococci
- Sedimentation of immune complexes in tubules between a basal membrane and by epithelium cells;
- + Sedimentation of immune complexes between a basal membrane and endothelial cells in the glomerule of kidney
- Formation of autoantibodies against the basal membrane of kidneys
- Toxic action of acetylsalicylic acid on kidneys

?

At a girl 13 years 14 days after the carried quinsy nephritic syndrome appeared. Acute poststreptococcus glomerulonephritis is diagnosed. The manifestation of what process is such reaction of hypersensitiveness of the III type:

- Autoimmune of damage
- Antibodies' damage
- + Immunocomplex of damage
- To cytotoxicity of T-lymphocytes
- Reactions of antibodies with antigens on the surface of cell of owner

?

At a woman 28 years a dead fetus with gestational age above 43 weeks born. The skin of fetus is dry, peeling. On autopsy is general hypotrophia and presence of center of ossification of proximal epiphysis of tibial and humeral bones amniotic fluid, umbilical cord and membranes of afterbirth are painted by meconium. The manifestation of what period are the described morphological changes:

- + Antenatal of period
- Prenatal period
- Intranatal of period
- Postnatal period
- Period of progenesis

?

Woman 68 years old has being ill with chronic fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis during 20 years. Entered nephrological department with the phenomena of uremia. Lifetime test on amyloid presence in kidneys was positive.

What form of amyloidosis does speech go about in this case?

- Primary systemic
- + Second systemic
- Limited (local)
- Familial inherited
- Senile (geriatric, old age)

?

A woman 20 years old entered surgical clinic with complaints about muscular weakness and rapid fatiguability, ptosis, defeat of masticatory, lingual and deglutitive (swallowing) muscles, in addition - enlarged thymus.

After thymectomy in thymus histologically there was detected follicular hyperplasia, and in biopsy material of skeletal muscle - dystrophy and necrosis of singular

muscular fibres and focal lymphocytic infiltrate. Diagnose disease of the muscular system.

- Dermatomyositis

+ Myasthenia

- Progressing muscular dystrophy
- Dushen's muscular dystrophy
- Erb's muscular dystrophy

?

During histologically research of scrape walls of uterine cavity of 45-years-old woman with disorders of ovarian-menstrual cycle the increases of amount of endometrial glands are detected, cells of glands have the morphological signs of proliferative phase, some glands are cystic-like extended. Diagnose a disease.

- Mucous hyperplasia of endometrium
- + hyperplasia glandulocystica of endometrium
- Atypical hyperplasia of endometrium
- Mucous polypus of endometrium
- Adenocarcinoma of endometrium

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- Nonproliferative mastopathy

- Proliferative mastopathy

- Adenocarcinoma

?

On necropsy of woman which was ill with nephrolithiasis, complicated by two-sided hydronephrosis, deformation of small joints because of formations of stony density is found. At life in blood content of urinary acid increased. Changes in small joints conditioned by sedimentation of:

- Cholesterol

- Lipids

- Hyaline

+ Urates

- Phosphates

?

A man 29 years old entered nephrological department with complaints on headache, nausea, vomiting. She was ill for 20 years. The reason of death was uremia. On dissection: kidneys are acutely diminished in sizes, dense, a capsule is taken off difficulty. Surface of kidneys is unevenly small-grained, cortex is unevenly thinned to 0,2 cm. What disease kidneys is it necessary to think about?

- Chronic pyelonephritis

- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis
- ?

At an elderly man, suffering from hypertensive disease and dying from a hemorrhage in a brain, on dissection enlarged prostate gland with sizes 6x4 cm, of dense elastic consistency, on a cut its tissue has whitish-rose color was found. What general pathological process did develop in a prostate gland?

- Hormonal hypertrophy
- + Hormonal hyperplasia
- Working hypertrophy
- Compensatory hyperplasia
- Vicarial hypertrophy
- ?

At histological research of malignant tumour of mammary gland it is found out that a tumour was built of low differentiated untypical cells of epithelium origin, which formed trabecules that are separated between themselves by the layers of connective tissue, correlation of cells to stroma is approximately 1:1. Name the histological variant of cancer.

- + scirrhous (fibrocarcinoma)
- small cell
- epidermoid
- solid
- adenocarcinoma
- ?

On dissection a prosector found out changes in kidneys: increase of sizes, cortical layer is wide, yellow-grey with red specks, well separated from a medullary substance which has crimson colour. At histological research: excrescences of nephrothelium and podocytes in the capsule of glomerules with formation of "demilunes",

sclerosis and hyalinize glomerules phenomena, fibrosis of stroma. About what disease

of kidneys does speech go?

- interstitial nephritis
- intracapillar productive glomerulonephritis
- intracapillar exudative glomerulonephritis
- extracapillar exudative glomerulonephritis
- + extracapillar productive glomerulonephritis

?

At patient which was before ill with hematogenous tuberculosis, hyperpigmentation of skin (melanosis) and mucous membranes, cachexy, insufficiency of the cardiovascular system appeared. What disease did caused such changes?

- disease of Greyvs
- disease of Simmonds
- pheochromocytoma
- disease of Itsenko-Kushing
- + Addison's disease

?

At a 40-years-old woman with the uterine bleeding on examination sharp bulge of mucous membrane of uterus which had polypous excrescences was detected. Microscopically - phase of proliferation in endometrium, glands are

extended, coiled, the cristaes are happen to appear. Define a pathological process.

- + ferrous hyperplasia of endometrium
- endometritis
- polyposis of neck of uterus
- endocervicosis
- cancer of uterus

?

Patient K. 58 years long time suffered from chronic glomerulonephritis.

Death came while the manifestations of chronic uremia. On dissection was discovered

kidneys weighing for 50.0 each, with a fine-grained surface. At

microscopic research of kidneys most glomerules are hyalinize.

What most credible form of glomerulonephritis did this patient have?

- membranous
- postinfectious
- + fibroplastic
- mesangiocapillary
- mesangioproliferative
- ?

At histological research of nodule in resected mammary gland

complexes of untypical polymorphic epithelium cells of different sizes and forms with the presence of clearances in the center of complexes were exposed among abundant stroma. Cells have large nuclei, increased number of nucleoluses and nuclear inclusions, with the presence of untypical mitoses. Set

supposed diagnosis.

- adenocarcinoma
- undifferentiated polymorphocellular cancer
- squamous cell nonkeratinizing cancer
- + solid cancer
- fibroadenoma of mamillar gland
- ?

For the woman of 52 years in an ovary neoformation of the rounded form, with clear borders, 2,5cm in diameter was found out, on a cut there is a cavity with the presence of great number of small evaginations to lumen. What is the

macroscopic form of neoformation?

- Infiltrate
- Nodule
- + Cyst
- Nodule with necrosis in a center
- Ulcer
- ?

At research of internal organs of fetus, who died in a result of tight cord entanglement round a neck and development of asphyxia, it is discovered that the wall of most arterioles is homogeneous, eosinophilic, sharply SHIK-positive,

impregnated with compound substance. Metachromasia at toluidine blue staining is absent. What of stromal-vascular dystrophy does speech go about?

- Amyloidosis
- + Fibrinous swelling
- Hyalinosis
- Muroid swelling
- Hyaline-dropsy dystrophy

?

At dissection of dead body of a man of 61 years, that suffered from rheumatoid arthritis,

there were found kidneys, that are enlarged in sizes, very dense, yellowy-white, with wax-like brilliance, with areas of scarry (cicatrical) valleys on surface.

At Congo-Rot staining depositions of homogenous pink masses in capillary loops of glomerules, in walls of arteriols arteries, in basal membrane of tubules and in basal membrane are determined. Development of what process was the rheumatoid arthritis complicated by?

- Acute nephrotic necrosis
- + Secondary (acquired) amyloidosis of kidneys
- Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis
- Fats progressing glomerulonephritis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis

?

At microscopic research of nephrobiopate the presence of demilunes is detected more than in 50% of glomerules capillary loops are necrotized, in its lumen fibrinous thrombi are revealed, tubulointerstitial component is strongly pronounced. What renal disease is it necessary to think about?

- Lipoid nephrosis
- + Fast progressing glomerulonephritis
- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis
- Mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis

?

Nephrobiopsy was made to a man of 21. The following changes were detected:

proliferation of mesangial cells, swelling and proliferation of endothelium cells, enlarging of mesangial matrix, diffuse bulge and glomerular basal membrane division into two, moderately expressed

tubulointerstitial component. At electron-microscopic investigation interposition of mesangium, diffuse and uneven thickening of basal membrane is detected. What form of glomerulonephritis did develop at a patient?

- + Mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis
- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis

?

At a patient 43 years old, that had an operation, concerning malignant tumour of uterine body, in postoperational period massive bleeding at the operational wound developed, amount of urine decreased to 150ml in a day and on a 6th day she died. On dissection kidneys are enlarged, fibrous capsule is stretched, cortex layer is wide, of a pale grey colour, clear delimited from cyanotic dark red pyramids. At histological research there are necrosis and serious dystrophy of epithelium of contorted tubules- tubulorrhexis. What condition did develop at a patient?

- Secondary (acquired) amyloidosis of kidneys
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- + Acute nephrotic necrosis
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis

?

At dissection of a body of a man of 67 the lithium of coral-like form, which fulfill all the pelvis of right kidney is detected. Right kidney is enlarged, plethoric; capsule is difficult to be taken off, cavities of pelvises and calyces

are extended, filled with turbid greenish-yellow liquid its mucous membrane is dull, with focuses of hemorrhages . On cut renal tissue is motley, with yellow areas with diameter up to 1 cm. What complication of urolithiasis did develop at a patient?

- Tumour of kidney
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis
- Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- Primary amyloidosis
- + Chronic pyelonephritis with exacerbation

?

Woman of 30 years while passing the prophylactic examination at gynecologist didn't present any problems (complaints). In anamnesis there is chronic endocervicitis. At examination of biopsy material in vaginal part of uterine high cylindrical epithelium, that secrete mucus was detected, under epithelium are branched glands. What process was found?

- + Endocervicosis
- Glandular metaplasia
- Erythroplakia
- Planocellular metaplasia
- Leukoplakia

?

At necropsy of patient 47 years old, died of chronic renal insufficiency, the hypertrophy of left ventricle is found. What macroscopic description most full answer to this diagnosis?

- Mass of heart is 360,0 thickness of wall of left ventricle is 0,9 cm, right - 0,8 cm.
- Mass of heart is 450,0, cavities of heart are extended, papillary and trabecular muscles are thickened, thickness of muscle of left ventricle is 2 cm, right - 1 cm
- Mass of heart is 220,0. Thickness of wall of left ventricle is 0,6 cm, right - 0,3 cm.
- + Mass of heart is 400,0 thickness of wall of left ventricle is 2 cm , right 0,4 cm
- Mass of heart is 280,0 thickness of wall of left ventricle of is 1 cm, right ventricle 0,3 cm

?

A patient, 65 years, is operated in an urology department for adenomatous hyperplasia of prostate gland. During an operation

it is discovered that the wall of urinary bladder is thickened up to 1 cm It can be explained by:

- Hormonal hyperplasia
- Vicarial hypertrophy
- + Work hypertrophy
- Hormonal hypertrophy
- Protective hyperplasia

?

Patient, 72 years old, suffering from saccharine diabetes, was admitted to surgical department with the protractedly nonhealing (recalcitrant) ulcer of shin. In 3 weeks treatment at examination of ulcer the bottom of it looks soft, juicy, rose

colored fine-grained surface. What histological description does answer this process?

- Among mature fibred connecting tissue there are the sharply extended vessels
- Laminated (stratified) keratinizing pavement epithelium
- + A great amount of the thin-walled capillaries and proliferating cells of connecting tissue
- Extensive necrosis. Accumulation of segmentonuclear leucocytes
- Presence of fibroblasts and collagenic fiber bundles

?

At punctual biopsy in transplanted kidney diffuse infiltration by lymphocytes, plasmocytus, lymphoblasts and necrotic arteritis. What pathologic process has developed in transplantant?

- + Immune rejection
- Ischemic damage of kidney
- Glomerulonephritis
- Tubulonecrosis
- Pyelonephritis

?

For a young man for a year the kidney insufficiency has been making progress with a mortal end. At a cut the large mottled kidneys with red shallow drops in a yellow-grey cortical

layer are found. Histological "demi-lunia" from proliferating nephrothelium is exposed. What is your diagnosis?

- Cancer of kidney
- Amyloidosis
- Hemorrhage in kidneys
- + Glomerulonephritis
- Purulent nephrite

?

At an elderly woman with metrorrhagia in menopause at pathohistological research of scrape of mucous membrane of neck of uterus excrescences of atypical epithelium with formation of the so-called "cancer pearls" are detected. Your diagnosis?

- + Planocellular (squamous cell) cancer with cornification

- Mucous cancer
- Adenocarcinoma
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Planocellular cancer without a cornification

?

For a girl with hyperglycemia and high title of antibodies to pancreatic beta-cells diminishing of amounts and degranulation of beta-cells of pancreatic island (islet of Langerhans),

and also their lymphoid infiltration are detected in biopsy material of pancreas. Your diagnosis?

- Vascular saccharine diabetes
- Chronic pancreatitis
- Lymphoma of pancreas
- + Autoimmune saccharine diabetes
- Acute pancreatitis

?

A patient with fibrocavernous tuberculosis died at the increasing phenomena of kidney insufficiency. On dissection is a smell of urine, hypertrophy of left ventricle, fibrinous pericarditis, fibrinous-haemorrhagic enterocolitis. Kidneys is slightly diminished in sizes, very dense, with plural retractions. Histologically on preparations stained by Congo-Rot there are pink masses in glomerules and walls of vessels, death and atrophy of majority of nephrons, nephrosclerosis. Make the description of kidneys at this pathology.

- Atherosclerotically-contracted kidneys
- Arteriolosclerotic (secondary-contracted) kidneys
- Primary-contracted kidneys
- + Amyloid contracted kidneys
- Pyelonephritic contracted kidneys

?

At patient while palpation of thyroid gland nodule 2 cm in a diameter was revealed. At histological research large epithelium cells with a light oxyphil cytoplasm, which overgrow

among the follicles filled by a colloid are determined. Your diagnosis ?

- Papillary adenoma
- Follicle adenoma
- Papillary cancer
- Follicle cancer
- + Solid adenoma

?

A patient is operated concerning the tumour of uterus. Macropreparation: spongy mottled nodule is in myometrium. Histologically there are large light epithelium cells a lot of dark polymorphic cells are among them.

Stroma is absent, vessels have the appearance of cavities, covered by cells of tumour. The plural hemorrhages are revealed. What is the name of detected tumour?

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Medullar cancer
- Malignant cystic (hydratidiform, grape) mole (mole destruens)
- Adenocarcinoma
- + Chorioepithelioma

?

A man 46 years old sharply felt ill after recent quinsy. In the first weeks of disease oliguria with high specific weight of urine was revealed. There was persistent hypertension on the 2nd month of illness. At increasing phenomena of kidney insufficiency of patient died on a 5th month after the beginning of illness.

What pathological changes in kidneys are most credible at histological research?

- Infiltration of mesangium and capillary loops by neutrophilic granulocytes
- Necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules of nephrons and tubulorrhesis
- Proliferation of mesangiocytes and damages of membranes of glomerular capillaries
- Proliferation of mesangiocytes and expansion of mesangium
- + Proliferation of epithelium of capsule of nephrons and podocytes

?

A patient long time was ill with hypertensive illness and died from a hemorrhage in a brain. On dissection kidneys are thinned, dense consistency, their surface is fine-grained, cortical layer is thinned. What microscopic changes are characteristic for a kidney?

- Secondary-contracted kidneys
- + Primary-contracted kidneys
- Pyelonephritic contracted kidneys
- Amyloid contracted kidneys
- Infarction of kidney

?

At patient appear enlarging of thyroid in 2 times. While palpation a gland is dense, surface unevenly knobby. At histological research is diffuse infiltration of tissue of gland by lymphocytes, plasmatic cells with formation of follicles and increased excrescence of connecting tissue. What disease does take a place at patient?

- Diffuse toxic goiter
- Sporadic goiter
- + Goiter of Hashimoto
- Endemic goiter
- Goiter of Reedel

?

At patient of 53 years, protractedly suffering from multiply bronchiectasis, hemoptysis, edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine is an albumen 33 mgs/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Result of autopsy: kidneys are enlarged in volume, made more the compact, surface cut has a lardaceous appearance. Deposition of homogeneous eosinophilic masses which is selectively stained by Congo-Rot and give metachromasy with methyl violet is histological marked in glomerules and along tubules. What pathological process did take a place in kidneys in this case?

- + Amyloidosis
- Hyalinosis
- Lipoid dystrophy
- Granular dystrophy

- Muroid swelling

?

For a young woman suddenly terminating pregnancy came on 20 week. Meanwhile from an uterus the whole fetal ovum (fetal and integuments) was extracted, clots of blood. At histological research fetal integument, chorion shags and decidual tissue were detected. Name type of pathology of pregnancy.

+ Spontaneous complete abortion

- Cystic mole destruens

- Artificial abortion

- Cystic mole

- Premature births

?

A patient 50 years protractedly suffered the disease of parathyroid glands.

At the phenomena increasing kidney insufficiency a patient died.

On dissection: deformation of bones of extremities, spine, ribs, bones are easily cut by knife. Kidneys are contracted. Histological: in a bone tissues are hearths of lacunar resorption. In the hearths of tumular formations giant-cell granulomea, accumulations of red corpuscles and hemosiderin are found.

How is this disease named?

- Myeloma

- Chronic kidney insufficiency

+ Parathyroid osteodystrophy

- Plural metastases of cancer to bones

- Illness of Pedget

?

At patient 65 years, protractedly suffering from saccharine diabetes increase of arterial pressure, be swollen, proteinuria are marked.

Death followed chronic kidney insufficiency. On autopsy contracted kidneys, in glomerules focal hyalinosis of vascular loops, sclerosis of stroma, atrophy of tubules were found. Name most credible in this case reason of nephrosclerosis.

- Chronic glomerulonephritis

+ Diabetic glomerulosclerosis

- Amyloidosis of kidneys

- Hypertensive illness

- Pyelonephritis

?

Elderly patient, that has been suffering hypertensive illness for a long time, died from the uremia phenomena. It is discovered on autopsy: hypertrophied heart and diffuse cardiosclerosis; kidneys are little, dense, with fine-grained surface, a capsule is taken off hardly. Histological in kidneys

the collapse of arteriols of glomerules and their sclerosis are marked. Some glomerules

are substituted by a homogeneous eosinophilic substance, not stained Congo-Rot;

tubules are atrophied. How is it properly to name the changes of kidneys described higher?

- Amyloid-contracted kidneys

- Chronic pyelonephritis

- Secondary-contracted kidneys

- Chronic glomerulonephritis

+ Primary-contracted kidneys

?

A patient complains on bad sleep, general weakness, irritation, goggle-eyedness, tachycardia. A thyroid is enlarged. At the phenomena of increasing

cardiovascular insufficiency patient died. At histological

research of thyroid there is proliferation of epithelium with papillae formation,

with dilution of colloid, lymphoplasmocytic infiltration,

forming of lymphatic follicles with embryonic centers.

How is this disease named?

+ Diffuse toxic goiter (Basedow's illness)

- Sporadic goiter

- Benignant tumour of thyroid

- Hashimoto's thyroiditis

- Endemic goiter

?

At patient, protractedly suffering from saccharine diabetes increasing kidney insufficiency appeared. The punctual biopsy of kidney is made. What microscopic changes from the side of mesangium and membranes of tubular capillaries can be discovered in kidney biopsy material?

- Atherosclerosis
- + Hyalinosis of mesangium and necrosis of glomerules.
- Amyloidosis
- Destructive vasculitis
- Calcinosis
- ?

At the patient of 52 years diagnosis violation of ovarian-menstrual cycle, which was accompanied by meno- and metrorrhagia, increasing weakness, anaemia was put. At histological research characteristic morphological changes of mucous membrane of uterus was revealed. Define character of pathological process.

- Hypertrophy
- Atrophy
- Sclerosis
- Metaplasia
- + Hyperplasia
- ?

At patient with prostatopathy permanent derangement of urine excrete is observed, the operation of prostatectomy was performed in this connection. During operation - the wall of urinary bladder is thickened, mucous membrane of pink colors, lumen of bladder is diminished. Determine character of pathological process in the wall of urinary bladder.

- Metaplasia
- Hypoplasia
- Atrophy
- + Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- ?

At research of tumour of uterus (postoperational material)

macroscopically - soft consistency, with hemorrhages and areas of focal necrosis reminds 'fish meat'. At histological research is established

sign of expressed cellular and tissue atypizmus,

cells with pathological mitoses are met. Put diagnose.

+ Sarcoma

- Adenocarcinoma

- Fibroma

- Angioma

- Lipoma

?

At histological research of biopsy material of vaginal part of neck of

uterus at a patient 47 years with protractedly not healing erosion

signs of cellular atypizmus are exposed;

basal membrane - is without changes.

Put diagnose.

- Endometriosis

+ Carcinoma of in situ

- Adenocarcinoma

- Papilloma

- Erosion

?

At man of 34 years with tuberculosis of adrenal gland skin on dissection has grey-

brown color, arterial pressure (lifetime) was lowered,

there was adynamia and decrease of level of 17-oxycorticosteroids in

urine and plasma of blood. Imbalance of what pigment caused clinical

manifestations at patient?

- Lipochrome

- Bilirubin

- Lipofuscin

+ Melanin

- Hemosiderin

?

At a patient 28 years old numerous recurring peptic ulcers of gastric and duodenum are found. A diagnosis- Zollinger-Ellison's syndrome is put. Specify what tumour this syndrome is connected with.

- Adenoma of adrenal cortex.
- Carcinoid of transversal-rim bowel.
- + Tumour of islets of pancreas.
- Pheochromocytoma.
- Adenocarcinoma of pancreas.

?

At patient with saccharine diabetes the signs of increasing kidney insufficiency appeared . What process at kidneys is a reason of it?

- Amyloidosis
- + Glomerulosclerosis
- Membranous nephropathy
- Interstitial
- Necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules

?

For a 38-years-old patient concerning the dysfunctional uterine bleeding scraping of endometrium is made. It is discovered: glands are cyst-like extended, contorted, cells of glands in the phase of proliferation. What process did arise up in endometrium?

- + Hyperplasia glandulocystica of endometrium
- Adenocarcinoma
- Planocellular metaplasia
- Endometritis
- Atrophy of endometrium

?

A patient 49 years was admitted concerning pain in small of the back. At the ULTRASONIC a stone in the very extended pelvis and calyces of right kidney is exposed. Nephrectomia is executed: in kidney pelvises and calyces sharply stretched, filled a transparent rather yellow liquid, parenchyma kidneys is very thin. Diagnose changes in a kidney.

- Hypernephroid cancer of kidney
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Cortical necrosis of kidney
- Primary-contracted kidney
- + Hydronephrosis of kidney

?

On the basis of immunological and histochemical researches of biopsy material of kidneys from a woman 28 years old lupous glomerulonephritis is diagnosed.

Name a morphological test on the basis of which this pathology the was diagnosed.

- A presence of lymphatic follicles is in stroma of kidney
- + Presence of DNA-positive hematoxylin bodies
- A presence of Sudan-positive inclusions is in vessels' intima
- Plasmatization of stroma
- Hyalinosis of glomerules of kidney

?

A patient with fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis died of chronic to pulmocardiac insufficiency. During the last months there was pronounced proteinuriya. On dissection: kidneys are enlarged, dense, with a wax-like (lardaceous) surface on a cut. What changes in kidneys at this form of tuberculosis could cause proteinuria?

- Glomerulonephritis
- Tuberculosis of kidneys
- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Nephrolithiasis
- Necrotic nephrosis

?

At a patient 55 years old the recurring uterine bleeding appeared.

The diagnostic scraping of cavity of uterus is done. In scrape of endometrium among the elements of blood the glandulous elements of different sizes and forms formed by atypical cells with hyperchromic nucleuses, numerous mitoses (including pathological) are visible..

About what process is it possible to think?

- + Adenocarcinoma

- Chorionepithelioma
- Adenomatous polypus
- Glandulous hyperplasia of endometrium
- Signs of the interrupted pregnancy

?

At a patient from the mountain district of Middle Asia increase of thyroid glands is exposed, which hampered swallowing. Increases of body mass sluggishness, somnolence, puffy face were noticed. At microscopic research in a thyroid - different sizes follicles with hypochromic colloid. What from diagnoses is most possible?

- Sporadic goitre
- Basedow's illness
- Goitre of Redeel
- Thyroiditis of Hashimoto

+ Endemic goitre

?

At histological research of prostate gland, operatively removed from man of 72 years, which complained on difficulty of urination, it is detected: increase of amount of glandulous and muscular elements.

Lobular structure of gland is disturbed. What process in prostate is most possible?

- Prostatitis
- Mixed form of prostatopathy
- + Muscular-fibrous hyperplasia
- Glandulous hyperplasia
- Adenocarcinoma

?

On dissection of woman 45 years old, that in the time of life suffered from obesity on the overhead type ,steroid saccharine diabetes, arterial high blood pressure, second dysfunction of ovaries: hyperkeratosis, hirsutism,

striae on the skin of thighs and stomach. There is a tumour in the front lobe of hypophysis

(microscopically: basophil (pituitary) adenoma); there is hyperplasia in adrenal

fascicular layer. What from the transferred diagnoses is most possible?

- + Illness of Itsenko-Cushing
- Illness of Simmonds
- Hypophysial nanism
- Syndrome of Itsenko-Cushing
- Adiposogenital dystrophy

?

At microscopic research of kidney biopsy proliferation of epithelium of capsule of glomerules and podocytes with formation of structures, which remind demilunes; in the lumen of capsules of glomerules is fibrin's accumulation, hearth necrosis of capillary loops, hyalinosis of separate glomerules, edema of stroma of kidney, dystrophy of nephrocytes, hyaline cylinders

in lumens of tubules. What from enumerated diagnoses is most possible?

- Chronic mesangial glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute intracapillar glomerulonephritis
- Acute extracapillar glomerulonephritis
- Chronic mesangial glomerulonephritis

?

Patient of D., 56 years old, typesetter of printing-house, long time was ill by hypertensive illness, oliguria, anury developed, in blood there are anaemia, urea - 28,2 mmol/l, creatinine - 1,18 mmol/l. On a cut kidneys are considerably diminished (weight of both kidneys of 80 g), surface is fine-grained, on a cut dividing into cortical and medullar layers is absent. In addition, it is found out fibrinous pericarditis, fibrinous bronchopneumonia, fibrinous pleurisy. How is it possible to name changes in kidneys?

- + Primary contracted kidneys
- Amyloid-contracted kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Pyelonephritically-contracted kidneys.
- Secondary-contracted kidneys

?

At dissection of child 6 of months, dying of sepsis, absence thymus glands, diminishing of sizes and mass of spleen are detected. At microscopic research of spleen there is absence of periarterial T-dependent areas of follicles with depletion of red pulp; in lymphatic nodules is absence of pericortical area, that is mainly presented by T-lymphocytes. B-zones in the peripheral organs of the immune system are normally developed. What pathological process is most possible?

- Syndrome of Glantsman-Riniker (insufficiency of cellular and humoral immunity)
- Accidental involution of thymus
- Syndrome of Bruton (insufficiency of humoral immunity)
- VIH-infection
- + Syndrome of Digorgi (insufficiency of cellular immunity)
- ?

At dissection of new-born child, in age 3 days, died from congenital pneumonia, diminishing of sizes and mass of thymus glands is detected. At microscopic research in its lobules a clear border between cortex and medullar substance is not found out in a result of lymphoid depletion of both areas; in a medullar substance the plural, of different sizes bodies of thymus gland (Hassal's corpuscles), with the phenomena of keratosis and calcinosis are found; interlobular connecting tissue is developed beyond measure. What from the enumerated pathological processes in thymus is most possible?

- Aplasia
- Thymomegalia
- Hypotrophy
- + Accidental involution of thymus
- Atrophy
- ?

On necropsy of woman of 59 years diffusely enlarged thyroid of dense consistency, joint with surrounding

tissues was found. On a cut tissue of gland is whitish, homogeneous. At histological research: a big amount of lymphoid follicles, diffuse and small-focal sclerosis, clump of oxyphil cells part of which enters into the composition of follicles. Specify the disease detected on a section.

Diagnose thyroid.

+ Autoimmune Hashimoto's thyroiditis

- Diffuse goitre
- Macrofollicular colloid goitre
- Microfollicular toxic goitre
- Toxic adenoma

?

A woman 36 years after mushrooms' poisoning died on a background of acute renal insufficiency. What morphological sign allowed to diagnose stage of kidney insufficiency?

- Necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules
- Interstitial swelling
- Tubulorrhesis
- + Regeneration of epithelium of tubules
- Dystrophy of epithelium of contorted tubules

?

At histological research of nodule in an resected mammary gland among abundant stroma complexes of atypical polymorphic epithelium cells of different sizes and forms with the presence of clearances in the center of complexes are found. Cells with large nuclei, presence of atypical mitoses. Put a diagnose.

- Solid cancer
- Planocellular nonkeratinizing cancer
- + Adenocarcinoma
- Undifferentiated polymorphocellular cancer
- Fibroadenoma of mammary gland

?

At autopsy of man middle-aged, protractedly suffering from bronchoectatic disease, it is discovered that both adrenal glands are sharply enlarged in a volume

due to a cortical layer. Adrenals has cartilaginous consistency, pale, have a lardaceous appearance. Microscopically along reticular stroma, in walls of vessels the deposition of structureless, homogeneous, of pink colors masses is marked. Painted Congo- Rot masses in the polarized light possess a chlorine double refraction and dichroism. These changes argue about the presence:

- + Amyloidosis
- Muroid swelling
- Fibrinoid swelling
- Hyalinosis
- Lipidosis

?

At microscopic research of kidneys there is detected necrosis of epithelium of contorted tubules, ischemia of cortical layer and plethora of medullar.

Name this pathological process.

- Urolithiasis
- + Necrotic nephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Pyelonephritis
- Polycystosis

?

At patient of 53 years death came from uremia. On dissection kidneys are diminished in sizes, grey-whitish coloured. Microscopically: numerous glomerules are substituted by hyaline-like masses, in some excrescence of cells which form demilunes are detected. Most credible it is:

- Pyelonephritis
- Urolithiasis
- + Glomerulonephritis
- Amyloidosis
- Hypertensive illness

?

A patient which suffered chronic purulent ostemyelitis died from chronic kidney insufficiency. On dissection the large,

dense kidneys of white-yellow color with lardaceous brilliance on cuts are found.

Your diagnosis:

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Acute necrotic nephrosis
- Septic nephrite
- ?

In biopate kidneys of patient with progressing kidney insufficiency pathological changes are localized in glomerules: cavities of capsule of glomerules extended and filled with proliferating epithelium. Your diagnosis:

- Pyelonephritis
- Cancer of kidney
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- ?

For a young woman in connection with sharp pains uterine tube with focal expansion of the its middle third, filled with blood is resected.

At histological research choroidal villi large fields of red corpuscles with the admixture of leucocytes are found in orifice of uterine tube.

Your diagnosis:

- Hemorrhage in an uterine tube
- Haemorrhagic salpingitis
- Purulent salpingitis
- + Tubal (fallopian) pregnancy
- Acute purulent salpingitis
- ?

At histological research of operatively resected thyroid glands it is detected: moderate atrophy of parenchyma, sclerosis, diffuse infiltration of stroma by lymphocytes and plasmatic cells with forming of lymphoid follicles. Your diagnosis from data of histological research?

- Thyreotoxic goitre

- Parenchymatous goitre
- Goitre of Redeel
- Thyroiditis
- + Hashimoto's goitre

?

Patient 28 years old, entered hospital with extensive burns 40% of body's surface I - II degree. On the third day of treatment died. During a section such changes from the side of kidneys: acute venous plethora of pyramids, necrosis of tubules of main parts, cylinders are in it clearances.

What reason of death is most possible in this case?

- + Acute renal insufficiency
- Amyloidosis of kidney
- Chronic kidney insufficiency
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Nephrotic syndrome

?

During pathoanatomical dissection of man of 52 years, which died because of infarction of myocardium the followings changes are detected in kidneys:

on the capillary loops of glomerules there are fibrinous depositions, epithelium of narrow

segment of nephrone is high, a cytoplasm is light. In the epithelium of tubules glycogen is found out. What pathology of kidneys is most credible in this case?

- + Diabetic glomerulonephritis
- Primary contracted kidney
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Acute renal insufficiency

?

At a man of 23 years after nephrectomy in a cortical layer and pyramids of right kidney destructive process with formation of cavities, outside of which there is infiltration of interstitial kidney tissue by lymphocytes and histiocytes

(macrophages) is microscopically found out. Specify, what from enumerated

diagnoses is most possible?

+Hydronephrosis.

- Polycystic kidney.
- Pertaining to apostema nephrite.
- Retention cysts of kidneys.
- Tuberculosis of kidneys.

?

At microscopic research of umbilical vein of a new-born, died of intoxication, it is found: wall of vessel - with diffuse inflammatory infiltration, in it's lumen is an obstructive thrombus with a big amount of neutrophilic leucocytes with the phenomena of karyorrhexis and colonies of bacteria.

Specify, what consequences of thrombosis of stated below is most possible?

- Organization and canalization of thrombus
- Petrification of thrombus
- + Septic autolysis
- Aseptic autolysis
- Transformation into thromboembole

?

In surgical department in hospital there was a patient, that seven days later was extracted a kidney. What will a vicarial hypertrophy of kidney be due to?

- Transformation
- Regeneration
- Granulation
- Proliferation
- + Hyperplasia

?

From anamnesis appears, that man, 25 years, a few a weeks ago sharply fell ill: temperature increase up to 39(, general weakness, pain in loin, pyuria, bacteriuria (Escherichia coli). Illness was steadily progressing and came to death. Pathoanatomically: stone in a right ureter. A right kidney is enlarged, swelled, pelvis

and calyces are extended, filled with a pus, mucous membrane of pelvis and interstitial

tissue are infiltrated by leucocytes: there are extensive areas of the purulent dissolution of

renal tissues, papillonecrosis. Define the disease of kidney.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Nephrosclerosis
- + Acute pyelonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Nephrolithiasis

?

For a woman 30 years old criminal abortion was a reason of infection of uterus and development of sepsis which resulted in death. On dissection was discovered: purulent endometritis with purulent lymphadenitis in infection atrium, metastatic abscesses in lungs, kidneys, myocardium; septic spleen, dystrophic changes of parenchymatous organs. A streptococcus was sown from blood.

Define clinically-anatomic form of sepsis.

- Granulomatous sepsis
- Septicemia
- Chroniosepsis
- Septic endocarditis
- + Septicopyemia

?

A patient during for many years suffered multiple bronchiectasis, died in result of chronic kidney insufficiency and uremia.

On dissection a few diminished, very dense, with uneven surface of lardaceous appearance on the cut kidneys was detected. What disease does such macroscopic type of kidneys correspond?

- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis
- Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis

?

A patient with diabetes mellitus died of chronic kidney insufficiency (CRI) with uremia development. During a section all of presentations of uremia with the changes of kidneys were detected. What most credible microscopic changes do take a place in kidneys?

- + Sclerosis and hyalinosis of glomerules
- Necrosis epithelium of nephrone's tubules
- Hyaline cylinders are in lumen of nefrone's tubules
- Ischemia of cortical substance
- Spasm of bringing arteriols

?

At histological research of scrape of mucous membrane of uterus at patient (54) with the clinical diagnosis irregularities of ovarian-menstrual cycle there was found excrescences of mucous structures which consists of cells with hyperchromic nuclei, figures of mitosises, atypia. Changes in mucous structures are accompanied by violation of integrity of basal membranes. What pathological process the detected microscopic changes are typical for?

- Mucous hyperplasia of endometrium
- + Adenocarcinoma of uterus
- Chorionepithelioma of uterus
- Acute endometritis
- Placental polypus

?

At patient, that sustained a severe injury of inferior limb, (crippled) urine wasn't excreting for a few days. In a result of kidney insufficiency patient died. A fatal outcome is conditioned by:

- + Circulatory disturbance (embarrassment, interference with blood flow) in the cortical layer of kidneys
- Defeat of juxtaglomerular glomeruli
- Circulatory disturbance in the cerebral layer of kidneys
- Defeat of receiving tube

?

At patient of 53 years, protractedly suffering from multiple bronchiectasis, haemoptysis, edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back; in urine - protein 33 mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Results of autopsy: kidneys are enlarged in volume, compressed, surface of cut has a lardaceous appearance. Histologically sedimentation of homogeneous eosinophilic masses which are selectively stained by Congo-Rot and give metachromasy with methylene blue in glomeruli and along tubules is marked.

What pathological process is presented in kidneys in this case?

- Fatty (adipose) dystrophy
- Hyalinosis
- + Amyloidosis
- Muroid swelling
- Granular dystrophy

?

During an operation concerning the tumour of ovary in abdominal emptiness of woman 2 litres of hemorrhagic liquid, on a peritoneum - e big amount of whitish nodules in a diameter of 0,5 cm was found. At cytobiopsy excrescences of cancer cells are detected in nodules. What process did develop in abdominal cavum?

- Tuberculosis
- Hemorrhagic peritonitis
- Fibroplastic peritonitis
- Ascites
- + Carcinomatosis of peritoneum

?

At a patient with immunological disorders insufficiency of adrenal cortex developed. At puncture biopsy in cortex of adrenals lymphoid infiltrates and substitutive fibrosis instead adenocytes were found: Addison's disease is diagnosed. What is the genesis of this disease?

- Inflammatory

- + Autoimmune
- Tumourous
- Dyshormonal
- Exchange-metabolic
- ?

At a young woman after births complicated by massive bleeding, a refractory anury and hyperazotemia developed two days later. At puncture biopsy necrosis of glomeruli and tubules of cortical layer is detected.

What process did appear at a woman?

- Acute reflectory anury
- Tubular necrosis of kidneys
- + Cortical necrosis of kidneys
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Medullar necrosis of kidneys
- ?

At a young woman was suffering from metrorrhagia, on an operation red, soft, spongy, bleeding tumour, made of atypical syncytial cells and cells of trophoblast, that intergrow from endometrium in myometrium. Your diagnosis?

- Cancer of uterus
- Fibromyoma
- Myosarcoma
- Hemangioma
- + Choriocarcinoma
- ?

At patient with obesity of overhead third of trunk, hyperglycemia and arterial hypertension, concentration of adrenocorticosteroids in blood is increased. In the anterior lobe of hypophysis a tumour in a diameter of 5 mm made of basophilic cells is found. Formulate the most exact clinical diagnosis:

- + Cushing's disease
- Adenoma of hypophysis
- Prolactinoma

- Diabetes insipidus
- Acromegalia

?

A patient 50 years protractedly suffered from disease of parathyroid glands.

At the phenomena increasing kidney insufficiency a patient died.

On dissection: deformation of bones of extremities, spine, ribs.

Bones are easily cut by knife. Kidneys are contracted. Histologically: in a bone tissue - foci of lacunar resorption. In the foci of tumular formations

giantcellular granulomas, accumulations of red corpuscles and

hemosiderin are found. How is this disease named?

- Parathyroid osteodystrophy
- + Plural metastases of cancer to the bone
- Chronic kidney insufficiency
- Pedge's disease
- Multiple myeloma (Kahler's disease)

?

Elderly patient, long time suffering from hypertensive disease,

died at phenomena uremia. It is discovered on autopsy: hypertrophied

heart and diffuse cardiosclerosis; kidneys are little, dense, with fine-grained surface, capsule separates difficulty. Histologically in kidneys

collapse of arteriols of glomeruli and its sclerosis is marked. Some glomeruli

are substituted by homogeneous eosinophilic substance, not Congo-Rot stained;

tubules are atrophied. What is the properly name of kidneys' changes described higher.

- + Primary-contracted kidneys
- Secondary-contracted kidneys
- Amyloid-contracted kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis

?

At patient 65 years old, protractedly suffering diabetes mellitus

increase of arterial pressure, edemata, proteinuria are marked. Death came

from chronic kidney insufficiency. On autopsy

contracted kidneys, in glomeruli focal hyalinosis of vascular loops, sclerosis of stroma, atrophy of tubules are detected. Name most credible in this case reason of nephrosclerosis.

- Pyelonephritis
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Hypertensive disease
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Diabetic glomerulosclerosis

?

A patient complains on bad sleep, general weakness, irritation, goggle-eyedness, palpitation, tachycardia. The diffusely enlarged thyroid gland is palpated. At the phenomena increasing cardio-vascular insufficiency a patient died. On dissection: hypertrophy of heart, in liver - serous edema. Thymus gland and lymph nodes are enlarged. Cortex of adrenals is atrophied. Histologically: Proliferation of epithelium with papillae formation, dilution of colloid, lymphoplasmocytic infiltration, forming of lymphatic follicles with embryonic centers.

How is this disease named?

- Endemic goitre
- + Diffuse toxic goitre (Bazedov's disease)
- Sporadic goitre
- Thyroiditis of Hashimoto
- Benignant tumour of thyroid

?

At a young woman sudden fetus wastage came on 20 week. Thus from an uterus all fetal ovo (fetus and integuments) was extracted, clots of blood. At histological research membrane of fetus, villi of chorion and decidual tissue was detected. Name type of pathology of pregnancy.

- Cystic mole
- Premature births
- + Spontaneous complete abortion
- Chorioadenoma destruens (invasive mole)

- Artificial (induced) abortion

?

At a patient, protractedly suffering diabetes mellitus kidney insufficiency appeared. The punctative biopsy of kidney is performed. What microscopic changes from the side of mesangium and membranes

of glomerular capillaries can be detected in kidney biopsy material?

+ Hyalinosis of mesangium and necrosis of glomeruli

- Amyloidosis

- Destructive vasculitis

- Atherosclerosis

- Calcinosis

?

At a young woman with the signs of infantilism in one of ovaries a tumour is detected. The histological structure of tumour reminds seminoma of testicle. Name a tumour.

- Thecoma

+ Disgerminoma

- Cystadenoma serous

- Folliculoma

- Cystadenoma mucinous

?

At a woman 25 years old, the signs of hirsutism (excessive pilosis), amenorrhea appeared. About what tumour and of which organ does speech go?

- Kidneys

+ Ovary

- Livers

- Mammary gland

- Uterus

?

At sick 14 years, Hutchinson's triad is diagnosed: teeth of barrel-like form, parenchymatous keratitis and deafness. What disease is characterized by this pathology?

- Leprosy
- Toxoplasmosis
- + Syphilis
- Tuberculosis
- Opisthorchosis
- ?

At a woman 20 years old, the dead, macerated fetus was born. Weight of placenta is

enlarged (up to 2.3 kg), a color is yellow-grey, consistency is coriaceous. At microscopic research of placenta edema, cellular infiltration, hyperplasia of villi, single abscesses, vasculitis are revealed.

What disease does speech go about?

- Flu
- Sepsis
- Tuberculosis
- Toxoplasmosis
- + Syphilis
- ?

At a child edemata appeared after the carried quinsy, in the analysis of urine there are proteinuria, hematuria, single cylinders.

In puncture biopsy material kidneys the exudative-proliferative phase of inflammation of glomeruli is found.

Name a pathological process.

- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Necrotic nephrosis
- + Glomerulonephritis
- Interstitial nephrite
- Paraproteinemic nephrosis
- ?

A child which was born from elderly parents

delay of mental and physical development, typical original appearance:

oblique slant of palpebral fissures, falling back dorsum of nose, dolichourania, low localization of little ears, muscular hypotonia are noticeable.

Down's disease is diagnosed. What type of prenatal pathology cover this disease?

- Embryopathy
- Blastopathy
- + Gametopathy
- Early fetopathy
- Late fetopathy
- ?

For patient 48 years old, the ectomy of enlarged thyroid is performed .

Histologically research of material detected infiltration of

tissues of gland by lymphocytes, dystrophy and focal necrosis of parenchyma, sclerosis.

Name the disease of thyroid.

- Endemic goitre
- + Hashimoto's Goitre
- Sporadic goitre
- Diffusely-toxic goitre
- Follicular goitre
- ?

At dying from uremia, both kidneys are explored. Pronounced sclerosis of interstitium and walls of vessels of kidneys are detected.

In strome of lympho-histiocytic infiltrates. Around

and into tubules accumulations of polymorphic-nuclear

leucocytes, glomeruli on the different stages of the ischemic wrinkling,

hyalinosis, atrophy of epithelium of tubules. Name kidney pathology.

- Necronephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Nephrolithiasis
- + Interstitial nephrite
- Nephropathic amyloidosis
- ?

Patient which long time suffered from hematogenous osteomyelitis, complained on weakness, nausea, vomiting, itch of skin, pain in joints,

headache. Death came at the increasing phenomena uremia.

On dissection: a skin is pale, earthily-grey with "powdering" urates
smell of ammonia, on the surface of pericardium, leafs of pleura and
peritoneums sedimentation of fibrin as whitish filaments. Edema of aperture of
larynx, in

lungs confluent fibrinous-hemorrhagic pneumonia with the phenomena
carnification, edema of cerebrum. What process in kidneys
entailed development of uremia?

- Cystic disease
- + Amyloidosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Hydronephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis

?

At patient 28 years old, at night acute pain appeared
in the large metatarsophalangeal joint of left foot, it was
accompanied by joint's swelling, reddening, acute pain while touching.

Clinically is: body temperature - 40 C, furred tongue, bloating (abdominal
distension),

constipation, edema of hypodermic fatty cellulose. Liver is slightly enlarged.

Pathomorphologically - tissues above a joint are thickened, motion in a joint is
limited. At histological research in tissues around joints the acicular
crystals of sodium urates and necroses, inflammatory cellular
infiltrate including lymphoid and plasmatic cells are found.

In kidneys are the phenomena of vascular sclerosis
with glomerular Hyalinosis and sclerosis of bringing arteries, dystrophic
changes of epithelium of tubules. What diagnosis is most credible?

- Deforming arthrosis
- Calcinosis
- + Gout
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Rheumatic arthritis

?

Patient 37 years old during the last 12 years suffered from chronic diffuse glomerulonephritis. On dissection kidneys are sharply diminished surface - with small retractions and outpouching, with focal uneven vascularity, a capsule is difficultly separated. On cut tissue of kidneys is dry, cortical layer is thinned, pale. Microscopically: atrophy of glomeruli and tubules in falling back areas with its substitution by connective tissue is detected, glomeruli transfer into scars or hyaline balls, in the places of outpouchings all parts of nephron are hypertrophied. Bilateral confluent bronchopneumonia is detected in lungs, on the leaflets of the thickened pericardium is filaments-like sedimentation of fibrin. To give determination for such morphological changes in kidneys.

- Large pale kidneys
- Primary-contracted kidneys
- Amyloid-contracted kidneys
- + Nephritic-contracted kidneys
- Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis

?

On a section the considerable increase of volume of right kidney is detected. On a cut there is a stone in it. The lumen of renal pelvis is stretched by urine which accumulates there. Parenchyma of kidney is sharply thinned. Which from diagnoses is most faithful?

- Nephrolithiasis
- Hydrocalycosis
- Hydrouretronephrosis
- + Hydronephrosis
- Pyeloectasia

?

For histological research the resected at operation uterus is delivered. Under a mucous membrane the plural of round forms nodules which are clearly delimited from surrounding tissue are detected. Microscopically tumour is made of fascicles of nonstriated musculature with the phenomena of tissue

atypism. Your diagnosis?

- + Submucous of leiomyoma
- Suberosus leiomyoma
- Submucous rhabdomyoma
- subserous rhabdomyoma
- Fibromyoma of uterus

?

A patient with chronic pyelonephritis died from chronic kidney insufficiency.

In the time of life the phenomenon is auscultatively marked as "noise of friction of pericardium".

It is detected on dissection, that epicardium is dim, rough, as covered by hair cover. What pericarditis at inflammatory type does have place?

- Putrid
- Diphtheritic
- Purulent
- + Croupous
- Serous

?

At a patient the increase of arterial pressure, swellings of lower limbs, proteinuria, hematuria are marked. After adequate treatment was discharged from permanent establishment in the satisfactory state. Put diagnose:

- Atherosclerosis
- Hypertensive disease
- + Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Nephrosclerosis

?

At patient with acute glomerulonephritis which died of cardio-vascular insufficiency, at histological research of kidneys diagnosis was confirmed. Enumerate morphological changes in glomeruli at this disease:

- "demilunes"

- + Proliferation of endotheliocytes and mesangiocytes
- Sclerosis and Hyalinosis of glomeruli
- Infiltration of stroma by leucocytes
- Amyloid in glomeruli

?

After supercooling at a patient arterial pressure arterial pressure increase, edemata on face, proteinuria, oliguria appeared.

On dissection: kidneys are enlarged, flabby, cortical layer is wide, rather yellow-greyish with red specks. Put a diagnose:

- Amyloidosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Subacute exudative-proliferativnyy glomerulonephritis
- Membranous
- + Acute glomerulonephritis

?

At patient during 5 years periodically there are edemata of lower extremities, hypertension, hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart, oligoanuria.

What disease can speech go about?

- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis

?

Name the disease of kidneys, which can be attributed to the group of tubulopathies:

- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Acute kidney insufficiency
- + Chronic kidney insufficiency
- Hydronephrosis
- Pyelonephritis

?

One of main pathoanatomical signs of eclampsia:

- Tiger heart

- + Large pitted liver
- Nutmeg liver
- Meaty spleen
- Red marrow of thigh
- ?

Changes of placenta at the cystic mole:

- Dystrophy of placenta
- Necrosis of placenta
- Disorder of circulation of blood of placenta
- + Cystosis of villi
- Detachment of placenta
- ?

What process, forming placental polypus takes a place in tissues:

- Heart attack
- Necrosis
- Dystrophy
- + Organization
- Thrombosis
- ?

Reason of acromegalia:

- Inflammation of hypophysis
- Tumour of thyroid
- + Tumour of hypophysis
- Hypertrophy of insular apparatus
- Atrophy of sexual glands
- ?

Changes of blood vessels at diabetes mellitus:

- Vessels' emptying
- Arteriosclerosis
- Hyperelastosis
- Thrombosis of vessels
- + Microangiopathies and macroangiopathies
- ?

A child died in a month after the carried scarlatina. At autopsy a large pided kidney and signs of uremia is detected. Histologically - in tissues of kidney of formation of "demilunes" from proliferating cells of nephrothelium and podocytes of glomerular capsules. What most credible renal pathology did entail uremia?

- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis
- Mesangial glomerulonephritis
- ?

On autopsy of dying, which long time was ill with cystitis and dyskinesia of ureters, the morphological signs of uremia are found out. A kidney is unevenly shrinkage. In lumen of pelvis contained small urate stones and sand. Histologically is a "thyroid kidney", signs of focal interstitial inflammation. What from the followings diagnoses is most credible?

- Amyloid-contracted kidney
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Atherosclerotically - contracted kidney
- Primary-contracted kidney
- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- ?

Woman of 34th, died of fatty embolism as a result of break thighs. On dissection found out the overhead type of obesity, hirsutism, brightly-dark blue

striae caused by stretchings of skin of stomach, thighs. Symptoms of arterial hypertension and hyperglycemia took a place in the time of life.

What endocrine disease is most probably?

- + Cushing's disease
- Simmond's disease
- Babinskiy-Freylih disease

- Adipous-genital dystrophy
- Addison's disease
- ?

Patient with acromegalia died of chronic decompensation of cardiac activity. On a section cardiomegalia, signs of chronic cardiac insufficiency are detected. In addition, changes in incretory glands took a place: goitre, atrophy of insular apparatus of pancreatic glands, hyperplasia of thymus, cortex of adrenals. What changes thus will be in a hypophysis?

- Syphilis of anterior lobe
- Basophil adenoma
- Adenocarcinoma of posterior lobe
- Tuberculosis of posterior lobe
- + Eosinophilic adenoma
- ?

At a patient syndromes of hyperthyroidism and diffusely enlarged thyroid were found out. Borders of heart are extended to the left. Diagnostic biopsy of thyroid was performed. Histologically: the form of follicles is wrong, epithelium of cylindrical form with papillary proliferation, physaliphorous colloid, lymphoid-histiocytic infiltration of stroma. What disease thyroid does take a place in this case?

- Ridel's thyroiditis
- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- + Bazedov's goitre
- Dekerven's thyroiditis
- Syphilitic thyroiditis
- ?

In a resected thyroid focal excrescences of acutely polymorphic B-cells (cells of Gurtl-Ashkenazi), plenty of lymphoid follicles with the centers of reproduction. Choose the most correct diagnosis.

- B-celullar adenoma
- + Autoimmune thyroiditis

- B-cellular cancer with the pronounced immune reaction
- Diffuse goitre with nodule's formation
- Toxic goitre

?

At patient, was suffering from chronic glomerulonephritis, on a background of chronic

kidney insufficiency a cough appeared with discharge of mucous

humidity. At bronchoscopy: the mucous membrane of bronchial tubes is sanguineous,

dropsical, with small hemorrhages. There is a lot of mucus in the lumen of bronchial tubes.

Diagnose process in bronchial tubes.

- + Secondary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Primary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Chronic catarrhal bronchitis
- Destructively-ulcerous bronchitis
- Catarrhal-purulent bronchitis

?

At dissection of man of 34, dying of chronic kidney

insufficiency in connection with the amyloidosis of kidneys,

pathologist detected in lungs mainly in lower lobes - plural diffuse expansions of bronchial tubes, in lumens of which there is purulent content.

Surface of cut of lungs has a close-meshed structure, reminds a bee honeycombs. Histologically there is chronic inflammation chronic

inflammation in the wall of bronchial tubes, elastic

and muscular fibers are substituted by connecting tissue. These changes in lung a doctor considered as:

- Abscesses of lungs
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic pneumonia
- + Bronchiectasis

?

On dissection of patient of 42 years old, suffering from chronic diffuse

bronchitis and died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, large, with increased airiness lungs which cover mediastinum by the edges are detected, don't deflate, of pale-grey color, cut with a crunch, at pressing by finger there is pit on the surface of lungs. From lumen of bronchial tubes mucous-purulent exudate is excreted.

Put a diagnosis.

- Chronic focal emphysema
- + Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs
- Interstitial emphysema
- Primary idiopathic emphysema
- Vicarial compensatory emphysema

?

There are follicles of different sizes and forms in a resected enlarged thyroid, with intrafollicular and extrafollicular proliferation of epithelium, layers of connecting tissue. Put the most faithful diagnosis.

- Ridel's thyroiditis
- Diffuse goitre
- Autoimmune thyroiditis
- Follicle adenomas on a background a diffuse goitre
- + Macro-, microfollicular, goitre with nodule's formation

?

There is sent a resected kidney with a nodule more than 5 cm in a diameter, clearly delimited,

with hemorrhages. At histological research of nodule: it consists of cells with a large rim of physaliphorous cytoplasm, small, monomorphic nuclei, formative large complexes, of taenular structures. Choose the most faithful diagnosis.

- Solid cancer
- + Clear-cell cancer
- Clear-cell adenoma
- Trabecular adenoma
- Metastatical nodule in a kidney

?

On dissection of a dead person 38 years old kidneys of 18 x 16 x 8cm, reminding vine clusters, on a cut consisting of great number of cavities from 0,5 cm to 3 cm in a diameter, filled by a serous liquid or by colloid masses, parenchyma of kidney between cavities acutely thinned to 0,1 cm. What disease did dying suffer from?

- Nephrolithiasis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- + Cystic disease of kidneys
- Dysplasia of kidneys
- ?

On dissection both kidneys are characterized of acute pallor of cortical substance, by the plethora of pyramids, thus most pronounced on a border between a cortical and medullary substance. Such type of kidney is characteristic for:

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Decompensated insufficiency of heart
- + Shock
- To bilateral embolism of renal arteries
- Bilateral thrombosis of renal veins
- ?

A patient was ill with glomerulonephritis for a long time, has died at the phenomena uremia. Thus signs of fibrinous inflammation will be in:

- Skin
- Cerebrum
- Livers
- Pancreas
- + Colon
- ?

On dissection for the man of 73 years the enlarged, soft, elastic, slightly uneven prostate gland which on a cut consists of separate nodules, separated by connective tissue is detected. At a microscopy the increase of amount of mucous elements are marked. Size of lobules

and an amount of mucous elements in them are different. What process does take a place in a prostate gland?

- Cancer
- Muscular-fibrinous (stromal) nodular hyperplasia
- Mixed nodular hyperplasia
- Adenoma
- + Mucous nodular hyperplasia

?

The woman of 32 years after abortion applied to the doctor with complaints about a cough

and haemoptysis. Roentgenologically - the plural in lungs

focal shadowings are detected. Bimanually along the left margin of uterus

nodulated formation is palpated. Microscopy of scraping of walls of uterine cavity

detected clear epithelial Langhan's cells, among them there are

a lot of giant and polymorphic cells of syncytium, that

actively divided. Your diagnosis?

- Leiomyoma
- Placental cancer without a cornification
- Polymorphocellular sarcoma
- + Chorioepithelioma
- Syncytial sarcoma

?

At a woman 46 years old during a palliative operation concerning the cancer of stomach

the presence of Krukenberg's metastases is determined in ovaries ("Krukenberg's cancer of ovaries"). What from set out below ways of metastazing led

to the defeat of ovaries?

- Hematogenous
- Lymphogenous orthograde
- + Lymphogenous retrograde
- Implantation
- Canalicular

?

At a patient at palpation of thyroid nodule in a diameter of 1,5 cm was found. At histological research cavities of different size, covered by atypical epithelium and filled by papillae, that originate from the wall of cyst are determined; in some areas papillae intergrow a wall of cavities and capsule of tumour.

What diagnosis is most credible?

- Solid adenoma
- Follicular cancer
- Papillary adenoma
- + Papillary cancer
- Follicular adenoma

?

At a 30-years old woman with uterine bleeding during examination a tumour in the wall of uterus is found. Epithelial clear Langan's cells are microscopically detected, there are many giant and polymorphic cells of syncytium among them; stroma is absent, vessels look like cavities lined with the cells of tumour. What pathological process is most credible?

- Cancer of uterus
- + Chorioepithelioma of uterus
- Cystic mole
- Endometritis
- Endometriosis

?

At microscopic research of prostate gland plenty of nonstriated fibres, atrophied mucous elements are among them; lobularity of glands is disturbed. What process in a gland is most credible?

- Adenoma
- Mucous form of nodular hyperplasia
- + Muscular-fibrinous form of nodular hyperplasia
- Mixed form of nodular hyperplasia

- Cancer

?

At a woman 35 years old at palpation of mammary gland a nodule 2 cm in diameter is detected. At histological research, connective tissue with the areas of hyalinosis, atrophic lobules and cystically-expanded ducts, that are localized in it are determined. Cavity of ductus and cyst are covered by atrophic epithelium. What disease of mammary gland is most credible?

- Mastitis

- Cancer

- Fibroadenoma

+ Benignant dysplasia

- Pedget's disease

?

At histological research of biopsy of neck of uterus substitution of pavement epithelium by the cylindrical epithelium of cervical cannal and considerable excrescence of glands under an integumentary epithelium is detected. What diagnosis is possible?

+ proliferating endocervicosis

- Adenomatosis

- Simplex endocervicosis

- Papillary endocervicosis

- Healing endocervicosis

?

During the section: kidneys are considerably enlarged in sizes, flabby, cortical layer is acutely edematous and clearly separated from the hypertrophied medullary layer. A capsule is taken off easily. A surface is pitted. Histologically: in the lumen of Bowman's capsules - clump of red corpuscles and serous liquid. Most glomeruli are edematous, enlarged in sizes. Vessels are acutely extended. Some vascular loops of glomeruli are necrotizing (spherular). Around tubules and many glomeruli lymphoidnocellular infiltration is pronounced. Your diagnosis?

- Acute fibrinous glomerulonephritis

- Acute productive glomerulonephritis
- Focal glomerulonephritis
- + Acute hemorrhagic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

On a section of a woman of 70 years: kidneys - 8 x 3,5 x 2 cm, tightened, fibrinous capsule is difficult to take off, surface - coarse-grained, cortical substance is thinned, tissue is dim. Each of kidneys has weight 90 g. At histological research in part of glomeruli proliferation of epithelium of Bowman's capsule with semi-lunar formations is observed, other glomeruli are hyalinized. There are numerous lymphoid infiltrates in stroma. Walls of vessels are hyperplastic, lumens are narrowed. Your diagnosis?

- Arteriosclerotic nephrosclerosis (primary contracted kidney)
- Atherosclerotic contracted kidney
- Acute extracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
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?

During a tubulo-interstitial nephritis the basic component of inflammatory infiltrate is:

- T-helpers
- B-lymphocytes
- + T-killers
- Eosinophilic granulocytes
- Plasmatic cells

?

The capillary loops of kidney glomerule acquire the appearance of "goose paw" at glomerulonephritis:

- Membranous
- + Mesangial-proliferative
- Extracapillary proliferative
- Fibroplastic

- Intracapillary exudative

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At a woman of 32 years with the II blood (Rh⁻) type from 2nd pregnancy a dead child with gestational age 34 weeks borned. Father has III(Rh⁺) blood type. On dissection - a skin is pale, partly macerative, with petechial hemorrhages in some places. Subcutaneous fatty cellulose, brain tissue and membranes are acutely edematous.

There is transsudate in the cavities of body, hepato- and splenomegalia, hyperplasia of myocardium. There are foci of extramedullary hematopoiesis, consisting of erythroblasts in a liver, spleen, kidneys.

What disease did bring a child over the death?

- Hemorrhagic disease of new-born
- + Edema form of hemolytic disease of new-born
- Icteric form of hemolytic disease of new-born
- Pneumopathies
- Inherited microspherocytosis

?

Bulemia - is a:

- Disorder of trophism of tissues
- Permanent thirst
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At patient with diabetes mellitus acute pain appeared in a right foot.

At examination large finger of foot of a black colour, tissues of foot are an edematous, foci of epidermal exfoliation, excretions with an unpleasant smell. What did the clinically-morphological form of necrosis develop at patient?

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- + Humid gangrene
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At a patient dense nodule in a diameter of 2.0 cm is in capsule is operatively resected out of a mammary gland.

On dissection it is white-rose, filament(stringy).

Microscopically: a tumour is presented by glands without cellular atypism, which are squeezed by connective tissue.

In a tumour stroma prevails above mucous parenchyma. Your diagnosis?

- Adenoma
- + Fibroadenoma
- Nonproliferative mastopathy
- Proliferative mastopathy
- Adenocarcinoma
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On necropsy of woman which was ill with nephrolithiasis, complicated by two-sided hydronephrosis, deformation of small joints because of formations of stony density is found. At life in blood content of urinary acid was increased. Changes in small joints conditioned by sedimentation of:

- Cholesterol
- Lipids
- Hyaline
- + Urates
- Phosphates

?

A man 29 years old entered nephrological department with complaints on headache, nausea, vomiting. She was ill for 20 years. The reason of death was uremia. On dissection: kidneys are acutely diminished in sizes, dense, a capsule is taken off difficulty. Surface of kidneys is unevenly small-grained, cortex is unevenly thinned to 0,2 cm. What disease kidneys is it necessary to think about?

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Fast progressing glomerulonephritis

?

At an elderly man, suffering from hypertensive disease and dying from a hemorrhage in a brain, on dissection enlarged prostate gland with sizes 6x4 cm, of dense elastic consistency was found, on a cut its tissue has whitish-rose color. What generalized pathological process did develop in a prostate gland?

- Hormonal hypertrophy
- + Hormonal hyperplasia
- Working hypertrophy
- Compensatory hyperplasia
- Vicarial hypertrophy

?

At patient with strengthened maintenance of parathormone at histological research of area of pathological break of bone foci of lacunar resorption of osteoid beams, bones and new formations to fibrinous tissue are detected. Your diagnosis.

- + Adenoma of parathyroid gland
- Multiple myeloma (Kahler's disease)
- Mineral dystrophy
- Osteoclastoma (giant cell tumour of bone)
- Osteomyelitis

?

On dissection of a dying patient there are detected the adenoma of prostate glands and large kidneys with acutely enlarged pelvises and calices, filled by a transparent liquid. Name a process in kidneys.

- Glomerulonephritis
- + Hydronephrosis
- Cystic disease
- Tuberculosis
- Pyelonephritis

?

At microscopic research of biopsy material of uterine womb of patient with chronic endocervicosis cellular and nuclear atypia of multi-layered pavement epithelium, pathological mitoses, and also horny pearls (plantar verruca)

at depth of epithelium layers is detected. Your diagnosis:

- Transitional cell carcinoma cancer
- Planocelullar cancer without a cornification
- + Planocelullar cancer with a cornification
- Mucous cancer
- Anaplastic cancer

?

At a young man the increase of somatotropic hormone was detected, the sizes of nose, lips, ears, lower jaw, arms and feet are enlarged.

Your diagnosis.

- Hypophysial nanism
- Itsenko-Cushing's disease
- + Acromegalia
- Addoson's disease
- Adiposogenital dystrophy

?

At a young woman, dying of kidney insufficiency, adrenals are acutely diminished, in the thickened cortical substance endocrinocytes are absent,

they are substituted by lymphocytic infiltrates and small foci of sclerosis.

Your diagnosis:

- + Addison's disease
- Uotterhauzen-Frideriksen's syndrome
- Con's disease
- Cushing's disease
- Pheochromocytoma
- ?

For a woman in age of 56 years, that suffers from chronic pylephlebitic abscess of liver for long time (over a period of 13 years) the signs of kidney insufficiency appeared after carried shigellosis.

What complication in kidneys can be related to the chronic abscess and that could serve as reason for it?

- Poststreptococcus glomerulonephritis
- Focal interstitial nephrite
- + Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Gouty kidney
- ?

A man in age of 55 years was ill with chronic glomerulonephritis for a long time. Died at the phenomena chronic kidney insufficiency. On autopsy an urinous smell is marked.

On the surface of epicardium and pericardium greyish-whitish membranous sedimentations are detected, after the removal of them acutely extended and replete blood vessels are well seen. What pathological process did take a place in a pericardium?

- organization
- proliferative inflammation
- hemorrhagic inflammation
- + fibrinous inflammation
- arterial plethora
- ?

At a girl 9 years 2 weeks after carried ARD

edemata of extremities, AP increase, wetting as "meat slops" developed.
poststreptococcus glomerulonephritis with a nephritic syndrome is diagnosed.

What pathological process does lie in basis of pathology of kidneys?

- Defeat of tubules of kidneys by the toxins of streptococci
- Sedimentation of immune complexes in tubules between a basal membrane and by epithelium cells;
- + Sedimentation of immune complexes between a basal membrane and endothelial cells in the glomerule of kidney
- Formation of autoantibodies against the basal membrane of kidneys
- Toxic action of acetylsalicylic acid on kidneys

?

At a girl 13 years 14 days after the carried quinsy

nephritic syndrome appeared. Acute poststreptococcus glomerulonephritis is diagnosed. The manifestation of what process is such reaction of hypersensitiveness of the III type:

- Autoimmune of damage
- Antibodies' damage
- + Immunocomplex of damage
- To cytotoxicity of T-lymphocytes
- Reactions of antibodies with antigens on the surface of cell of owner

?

At a woman 28 years a dead fetus with gestational age above

43 weeks born. The skin of fetus is dry, peeling. On autopsy is general hypotrophia and presence of center of ossification of proximal epiphysis of tibial and humeral bones amniotic fluid, umbilical cord and membranes of afterbirth are painted by meconium. The manifestation of what period are the described morphological changes:

- + Antenatal of period
- Prenatal period
- Intranatal of period
- Postnatal period
- Period of progenesis

?

Woman 68 years old has been ill with chronic fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis during 20 years. Entered nephrological department with the phenomena of uremia. Lifetime test on amyloid presence in kidneys was positive.

What form of amyloidosis does speech go about in this case?

- Primary systemic
- + Second systemic
- Limited (local)
- Familial inherited
- Senile (geriatric, old age)

?

A woman 20 years old entered surgical clinic with complaints about muscular weakness and rapid fatigability, ptosis, defeat of masticatory, lingual and deglutitive (swallowing) muscles, in addition - enlarged thymus. After thymectomy in thymus histologically there was detected follicular hyperplasia, and in biopsy material of skeletal muscle - dystrophy and necrosis of singular muscular fibres and focal lymphocytic infiltrate. Diagnose disease of the muscular system.

- Dermatomyositis
- + Myasthenia
- Progressing muscular dystrophy
- Dushen's muscular dystrophy
- Erb's muscular dystrophy

?

During histologically research of scrape walls of uterine cavity of 45-years-old woman with disorders of ovarian-menstrual cycle the increases of amount of endometrial glands are detected, cells of glands have the morphological signs of proliferative phase, some glands are cystic-like extended. Diagnose a disease.

- Mucous hyperplasia of endometrium
- + hyperplasia glandulocystica of endometrium

- Atypical hyperplasia of endometrium
- Mucous polypus of endometrium
- Adenocarcinoma of endometrium

?

During the section: kidneys are considerably enlarged in sizes, flabby, cortical layer acutely edematous is clearly separated from the hypertrophied medullary layer. A capsule is taken off easily. A surface is pitted. Histologically:

in the lumen of Bowman's capsules - clump of red corpuscles and serous liquid. Most glomeruli are edematous, enlarged in sizes. Vessels are acutely extended. Some vascular loops of glomeruli are necrotizing (spherular). Around tubules and many glomeruli lymphoidnocellular infiltration is pronounced. Your diagnosis?

- Acute fibrinous glomerulonephritis
- Acute productive glomerulonephritis
- Focal glomerulonephritis
- + Acute hemorrhagic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

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An autopsy of a 76-year-old male, who smoked for a long period of time, lived sedentary life and had reduced weight, revealed intima of the aorta some grey-yellow spots and stripes, fibrous plaques, calcified areas with haemorrhages and calcinosis. What disease do these changes indicate?

- + Atherosclerosis
 - Hypertensive disease
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - Visceral syphilis
 - Nonspecific aortoarteritis
- ?

An autopsy of a 27-year-old male, who died suddenly, revealed intima of the abdominal aorta some yellow foci in the form of spots and stripes, which did not rise above the surface of the intima but after staining with sudan III became orange. What stage in the morphogenesis of atherosclerosis was revealed?

- Atherocalcinosis
 - Liposclerosis
 - Atheroma
 - + Lipoidosis
 - Prelipid
- ?

A histological examination of a skin biopsy revealed an insignificantly expressed atrophy of the epidermis, hyalinosis of collagenous fibres and scanty perivascular lymphocytic infiltrates in the dermis, an expressed interstitial oedema, a loss of transversal striation and microfocal necroses with petrification in the underlying skeletal muscles. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

- Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - Scleroderma
 - + Dermatomyositis
 - Polyarteritis nodosa
 - Rheumatism
- ?

A microscopic examination of the wall of an aorta revealed a focal infiltration of the intima by lipids and proteins. The lipids impregnated the intima and accumulated in the muscle cells and macrophages. Determine the stage of atherosclerosis.

- Prelipid
 - Liposclerosis
 - Atheromatosis
 - Atherocalcinosis
 - + Lipoidosis
- ?

An autopsy of a 9-year-old child, who suffered from rheumatism and died of heart failure, revealed dilatation of cavities in the ventricles of his heart. Microscopically, the myocardial stroma was characterized by a plethora, oedema, diffuse infiltrations of histiocytes, lymphocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils. What diagnosis was the most probable one?

- + Diffuse interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Focal interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Granulomatous productive myocarditis
- Interstitial productive myocarditis
- Alterative myocarditis

?

A male patient developed substernal pains at 8 a.m., and at 9 a.m. myocardial infarction was diagnosed by ECG data at the admission department. Ten minutes later the patient died. What most reliable sign of myocardial infarction will be found on histological examination?

- Vacuole dystrophy of cardiomyocytes
- Fat infiltration of cardiomyocytes
- + Disappearance of glycogen in cardiomyocytes
- Reduced activity of dehydrogenases in fibroblasts
- Relaxation of myofibrils in cardiomyocytes

?

A 75-year-old male was hospitalized complaining of a sharp pain in the abdominal cavity, weakness, filiform pulse. During an operation it was found that the paraaortic fat was imbibed with blood. The abdominal aorta had a sac-like protrusion, its wall was thinned and had an area of rupture. What disease caused the complication?

- Coronary disease
- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertensive disease
- Cardiomyopathy
- Systemic vasculitis

?

An autopsy of a male patient, who died from heart failure, revealed an enlarged heart weighing 550 g, fibrinous pericarditis, as well as contracted dense kidneys weighing 50 g each and having a fine-grained surface. Microscopically, the kidneys were characterized by an expressed hyalinosis of arteioles and glomeruli. Name the basic disease.

- Atherosclerosis
- Rheumatism
- + Hypertensive disease
- Pericarditis
- Cardiomyopathy

?

A 67-year-old male patient was suffering from hypertensive disease during 20 years. He died from chronic renal insufficiency. What appearance his kidneys had on autopsy?

- Large, motley
- Large, red
- Large, white, dense
- Small, dense, macrotuberous
- + Small, dense, with a fine-grained surface

?

An autopsy of a female revealed morphological manifestations of chronic heart failure in the right ventricle, stenosis of the left atrioventricular aperture, insufficiency of the mitral valve. Histologically, a connective-tissue disorganization in the form of some mucoid and fibrinoid swelling was found with presence of blooming "Aschoff's bodies" against a background of focal cardiosclerosis in the myocardium. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Scleroderma
- Dermatomyositis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- + Rheumatism

- Systemic lupus erythematosus

?

Against a background of hypertensive crisis, a male patient with hypertensive disease developed acute renal insufficiency which caused his death. What morphological changes in the renal arterioles were the most probable?

- Stenosing atherosclerosis

- Hyperelastosis

+ Fibrinoid necrosis

- Hyalinosis

- Sclerosis

?

A 45-year-old female, who complained of progressing muscular weakness, underwent a biopsy of soft tissues on her shin. A histological examination of the biopsy revealed some microfocal petrification of the dermis and skeletal muscles, a reduced amount of glycogen and transversal striation in the muscular fibres, some fibres were necrotized, the stroma was infiltrated by lymphocytes, macrophages and plasma cells. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

+ Dermatomyositis

- Systemic scleroderma

- Systemic lupus erythematosus

- Rheumatism

- Polyarteritis nodosa

?

A- old female suffers from an expressed deformity of joints of her fingers and **iocs**.

Histologically, the periarticular connective tissue reveals some mucoid swelling, foci of fibrinoid necrosis, clusters of macrophages and areas of sclerosis, the synovial membrane has an oedema of villi, as well as their mucoid and fibrinoid swelling, the synovial cavity contains "rice bodies". Make a diagnosis of the disease.

+ Rheumatoid arthritis

- Rheumatism

- Bekhterev's disease

- Infectious polyarthritis

?

A histological examination of the cusps of the mitral valve in the heart of a female, who died from cardiac decompensation, revealed a focal desquamation of endotheliocytes with superimposed thrombotic masses in these areas. The connective tissue of the valve cusp had signs of disorganization, areas of sclerosis and angiomatosis. Diagnose the kind of valvular endocarditis.

+ Recurrent vegetative

- Diffuse

- Acute vegetative

- Löffler's

- Polypous-ulcerous

?

On autopsy of a 68-year-old male, who died from cardiac decompensation, the myocardium of the anterior wall in left ventricle of his heart contained an irregular grey focus, {5 x 4 cm} in size, with a dense consistency, fibrous structure and clear borders. What pathological process in the myocardium did the pathologist reveal?

- Myocarditis

- Microfocal cardiosclerosis
- Infarction
- + Postinfarction cardiosclerosis
- Rheumatism
- ?

An examination of the female, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed that her skin in the regions of the bridge of the nose and lateral surfaces of the face was brown-reddish and desquamative. On autopsy, the heart was enlarged, the cusps of the aortic valve were thickened, dense and had thrombotic superpositions. The aortic wall had elastolysis and small scars in the middle coat. The kidneys were motley, enlarged, with foci of haemorrhages in their cortical layer. Microscopically, there were haematoxylin bodies in the epithelial nuclei, the basal membranes of capillaries of the glomeruli were thickened and gave an appearance of wire loops, somewhere the capillaries contained hyaline thrombi and foci of fibrinoid necrosis. Make a diagnosis.

- Rheumatism
- Arteriolar nephrosclerosis
- + Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Nephropathy amyloidosis
- Arterial nephrosclerosis
- ?

An autopsy of a 7-year-old child, who died from progressing heart failure, revealed 200 ml of some semitransparent fluid in the pericardial cavity, the surface of the epicardium had greyish filamentous superpositions. Name the kind of pericarditis.

- Serous
- Haemorrhagic
- Purulent
- Fibroplastic
- + Fibrinous
- ?

An autopsy of a 38-year-old male, who died in a car accident, revealed in his aorta some yellow-grey spots and stripes which did not rise above the surface of the intima. Microscopically, the intima had an abundant deposition of proteins, plasma, fibrin, GAG, cholesterol, low-density lipoproteins; the endothelium had foci of affection. Name the stage of morphogenesis of atherosclerosis.

- Prelipid
- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- ?

A clinical examination of a 41-year-old male patient revealed some deformity in small joints of his extremities. A microscopic examination of a biopsy of the synovial coat revealed foci of mucoid and fibrinoid swelling and fibrinoid necrosis in the stroma of villi and vascular walls, proliferation of synoviocytes, a perivascular infiltration by lymphocytes, plasmocytes and neutrophils; there was IgG in the plasmocytes. Which of the diagnosis listed below was the most probable?

- Polyarthritic form of rheumatism
- + Rheumatoid arthritis (stage I)

- Rheumatoid arthritis (stage II)
- Rheumatoid arthritis (stage III)
- Arthritis in systemic lupus erythematosus

?

Two weeks after angina, a 14-year-old child developed pains in the heart, cyanosis, dyspnea, oedema of his lower extremities. The death was caused by cardiac arrest. On autopsy, the heart was enlarged, its cavities were dilated, the myocardium was flaccid. A microscopic examination revealed an acute oedema and plethora of the interstice, an expressed infiltration by lymphocytes, histiocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils, foci of dystrophy of cardiomyocytes. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Ischaemic dystrophy of myocardium
- Nodular productive myocarditis
- + Diffuse interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Focal interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Idiopathic myocarditis

?

An autopsy of a 70-year-old male patient, who died from cardiac failure, revealed deformed and narrowed coronary arteries. On section, the inner surface of the arteries was tuberos, the wall was whitish, fragile and stony in consistency. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Atherocalcinosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Lipoidosis
- Ulceration

?

An autopsy of a 70-year-old male, who died of cardiovascular insufficiency mill during his life-time suffered from angina pectoris, hypercholesterolaemia and obesity, revealed a chronic venous plethora of the organs, hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart with microfocal cardiosclerosis, voluminous yellow plaques in the intima of the aorta with fine-grained masses in their centre and these masses went deep into the thickness of the wall. Which of the stages of atherosclerosis listed below was the most probable?

- Prelipid
- Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- + Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis

?

A 56-year-old male patient with elevated blood pressure (250/120 mm Hg) died from an impairment of his cerebral circulation. An autopsy of the brain revealed a red focus in the thalamus, 2.5 cm in diameter, which sank on section. Microscopically, there was fibrinoid necrosis of the vascular walls and impregnation of the necrotized brain tissue with blood. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Cerebral haematoma
- + Haemorrhagic infarct of brain
- Anaemic infarct of brain
- Mixed infarct

?

An autopsy of a male, who suffered from arterial hypertension during his lifetime, revealed oedema of the brain substance, arterial walls at the base were thickened, with white-yellowish plaques in the intima, the left hemisphere had a focus, (5 x 4 x 3 cm) in size, representing a cavity filled with liquid blood and its clots. Define the pathological process in the brain.

- Transitory ischaemia
- Haemorrhagic infarct
- Anaemic infarct
- + Haematoma
- Mixed infarct
- ?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old female, who died from cardiac failure, revealed on the lateral surfaces of her both cheeks some reddish-brownish spots which fused on the bridge of the nose. The heart was enlarged, the myocardium was flaccid in consistency, the cusps of the aortic valve were thickened and had thrombotic superpositions. The kidneys were motley and had focal haemorrhages. The pyramids of the medullary layer were dark red, the cortical layer was greyish and had red specks. A microscopic examination of the kidneys revealed haematoxylin bodies in the tubular epithelial nuclei, the basal membranes of capillaries of the glomeruli were thickened and gave an appearance of wire loops, somewhere the walls of the capillaries contained hyaline thrombi and foci of fibrinoid necrosis. Which diagnosis was the most probable?

- Rheumatic defect of heart
- + Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Septic endocarditis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Atherosclerotic defect of heart
- ?

A room for dissections received the body of a 56-year-old male who was ill with rheumatism during 8 years and died from cardiovascular insufficiency. An autopsy revealed the rheumatic defect of the heart - mitral incompetence. A histological examination revealed oedema of the interstice, its diffuse infiltration by lymphocytes, histiocytes, neutrophilic and eosinophilic leukocytes, as well as parenchymatous protein and fatty degeneration of the cardiomyocytes. The left atrial auricle had foci of fibrinoid necrosis surrounded by large macrophages which were located in the form of a veil. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Diffuse isolated myocarditis
- Focal isolated myocarditis
- Acute serous myocarditis
- + Productive granulomatous myocarditis
- Acute purulent myocarditis
- ?

On autopsy of a 66-year-old male, who died from acute cardiac failure, an acute venous plethora of the internal organs was found. The cardiac cavities were dilated; a myocardial section revealed some dim yellowish focus, 3.5 x 4 cm in size, in the anterior wall of the left ventricle. The coronary arteries had stenosing atheromatous plaques. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Myocardial infarction
- Microfocal cardiosclerosis
- Macrofocal cardiosclerosis
- Fatty degeneration of myocardium

- Myocarditis

?

At histologically research of side of aorta plenty of "xantom cells" which are located mainly in intimae were revealed. What disease is such picture possible for?

- Non-specific aortoarteritis

+ Atherosclerosis

- Nodular periarteritis

- Syphilitic mesaortitis

- Hypertension disease

?

At what disease are there Ashoff-Talalaevskyi's granules in tissues ?

- Leper

+ Rheumatism

- System red lupus

- Rheumatoid arthritis

- Tuberculosis

?

65 years old patient, suffering from atherosclerosis came in surgical department because of the poured festering peritonitis. During the operation the thrombosis of big arteries was diagnosed. What is the most probable reason of peritonitis?

- Compression ischemia

+ Hemorrhagic heart attack

- Stasis

- Ischemic heart attack

- Ischemia angiospatic

?

Patient, with the keen transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle died from the break of heart and tamponade. What process in the area of heart attack could promote the break?

- Substitution by connective tissue with the reduction of elasticity of myocardium

- Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood

- Thinning of scar-changed side of ventricle with forming of aneurysm

+ Autolytic processes with melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacion)

- Forming of scar with thinning of side of left ventricle of heart

?

The patient of 73 years died as a result of the development of keen peritonitis that was a result of perforated gastric ulcer. At autopsy, except for the symptoms of peritonitis, in the left parietal stake of cerebrum was found a cavity containing a transparent liquid. The side of cavity is presented by the tissue of brain, painted in a brown color. What is the most probable origin of this cavity?

- Innate vice of development (porencephalia)

+ Result of hemorrhage in a brain

- Tumor of brain

- Result of grey softening of brain

- Abscess of brain

?

At autopsy of the man of 75 years old plural yellow-white, dense, in some places balls without calcification on intimae of aorta, coronary arteries of heart, arteries of intestine and lower

limbs were found. What general pathological process is the basis of the changes in aorta and arteries?

- Inflammation
- + Dystrophy
- Organization
- Atrophy
- Necrosis

?

At autopsy of the man of 70 years old, who suffered from atherosclerosis, in the undercortex region of left hemisphere the area of wrong form with sizes (6x5 cm), flabby, non-structured, of grey color with a planned cavity in the center. What end of process do the changes in a brain testify about?

- Organization
- Encapsulation
- Petrification
- + Aseptic dissolving
- Septic disintegration

?

At autopsy of the 43 years old woman suffering from rheumatism and mitral vice it was found that the casements of mitral valve were keenly bulged, accreted with each other, stony closeness. What pathological process caused the stony closeness of valve of heart?

- Hyalinosis
- + Dystrophic uncalciuming
- Metastatic uncalciuming
- Amyloidosis
- Metabolic uncalciuming

?

The 60 years old patient who had been suffering from atherosclerosis for years and carried heart attack of myocardium earlier, has got the attack of sternum pains. The patient was hospitalized. In 3 days, on a background of cardio-vascular insufficiency progress he died. At autopsy in area of the back side of the left ventricle and interventricle partition the area of white color about 3 cm in a diameter, fibred, falling in, with a clear border was found. A dissector considered these changes as:

- Myocarditis
- Heart attack of myocardium
- Myocardial ischemia
- + Hearth cardiosclerosis
- Dystrophy of myocardium

?

The 50 years old woman suffering from hypertonic disease, has got the protracted attack of sternum pains, on ECG the heart attack of myocardium was diagnosed. The patient died. At autopsy the doctor noticed flabby consistency, uneven blood filling of myocardium, and histologically and histochemical analysis found disappearance of granules of glycogen, reduction of activity of oxidizing-restorations ferments. What stage of heart attack of myocardium is the question about?

- + Ischaemic stage
- Keen relapsing heart attack
- Repeated heart attack

- Necrotic stage
 - Organization of heart attack
- ?

The patient of 24 years old has been suffering from rheumatism since childhood, mitral stenosis was clinically diagnosed. Last years the episodes of cardio-vascular insufficiency became more frequent, almost permanent cough with a rusty phlegm. Name the possible changes in lungs of this patient.

- + Brown compression of lungs
- Emphysema of lungs
- Atelectasis of lungs
- Pneumosclerosis
- Bronchoectasis

?

The 27 years old patient suffers from rheumatic vice of heart. She came in clinic with complaints about the shortness of breath, oedemas on the legs, ascites, increase of size of liver. Death came because of chronic heart insufficiency. At autopsy mitral stenosis was diagnosed. Which of factors of the morphogenesis is the most probable?

- Sclerosis and bulge of casements
- Shortening of tendon filaments
- Sclerosis and shortening of casements
- + Accreting of casements with each other
- Presence of small blood clots on the surface of the valve

?

The man of 40 years died because of odontogenic sepsis. At autopsy it was found that the half-moon valves of aorta were keenly bulged, whitish, opaque, a bit movable, thrombotic impositions with sizes (1x1.5 cm) were located on the external surface. What form of endocarditis is the question about?

- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Polypose-ulcerous endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- + Keen warty endocarditis

?

At autopsy it was found that the patient who died from cardio-lungs insufficiency had the keenly anaemic liver of dough-like consistency, yellow. At coloring with haematoxylin and eosin vacuoles of different sizes were detected in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes. What kind of dystrophy is this?

- Mesenchymal fatty
- Hydropic
- Gialin-drop
- Carbohydrate parenchymatose
- + Parenchymatose fatty

?

The patient has a keen septic endocarditis. At examination the doctor noticed the general pallor and icterity of skin, scleras and visible mucous membranes. In blood a lot of indirect bilirubin was found. The yellow painting of scleras' skin and mucous membranes is the display of:

- Fatty dystrophy

- Hemosiderosis
- Subhepatic jaundice
- + Underhepatic jaundice
- Hepatic jaundice
- ?

At autopsy of 87 years old patient who suffered from atherosclerotic aneurysm of abdominal aorta (bag-like extension of the changed side of aorta) 2800 ml of blood were found in behind-peritoneal space of abdominal region. The break of aneurysm of aorta was diagnosed as reason of bleeding. What is the mechanism of death of this patient?

- Diminishing of influx of arterial blood to myocardium
- Reduction of pressure in the cavities of heart and stop of heart - asystole
- + Collapse
- Keen hypoxia and anoxia of brain
- Keen irritation of nervous ganglions of behind-peritoneum with the reflex stop of heart
- ?

At autopsy of 61 years old patient, who suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, increased kidneys were found, very dense, rather yellow-white, with wax brilliance and areas of scared troughs on the surface. At coloring "Congo-Roth" deposit of homogeneous rose masses in the capillary loops of balls, sides of arterioles, arteries, basal membrane of tubules, and in strome were found. Development of what process is rheumatic arthritis complicated with?

- Keen necrotizing nephrosis
- + Secondary amyloidosis of kidneys
- Fibro-plastic glomerulonephritis
- Fast-progressing glomerulonephritis
- Post-infection glomerulonephritis
- ?

At autopsy of 47 years old patient, who died because of chronic kidney insufficiency, hypertrophy of left ventricle was found. What macroscopic description is the most corresponding to this diagnosis?

- Mass of heart is 360,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 0,9 cm, right - 0,8 cm
- Mass of heart is 450,0; cavities of heart are extended, teat-like and trabecular muscles are incrassate, thickness of muscle of left ventricle is 2 cm, right - 1 cm
- Mass of heart is 220,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 0,6 cm, right - 0,3 cm
- + Mass of heart is 400,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 2 cm, right 0,4 cm
- Mass of heart is 280,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 1 cm, right ventricle - 0,3 cm
- ?

The 75 years old patient for 15 years had been suffering from bronchial asthma, ischemic heart disease, increase of blood pressure for the last 2 years. The hypertrophy of left ventricle was fixed. What is the reason of hypertrophy?

- Pulmonary insufficiency
- + Arterial hypertension
- Chronic ischemia of heart muscle
- Bronchial asthma
- Emphysema of lungs
- ?

An old patient had keen violation of cerebral circulation of blood with coma state and mortal end. At autopsy the large cavity filled with blood was found in the right hemisphere of cerebrum. What pathological process was fixed in cerebrum?

- Diapedetic hemorrhage
- Tumor of brain
- Hemorrhagic infiltration
- + Haematoma
- Attack of brain
- ?

During the second week the patient with diphtheria has got keen myocardium insufficiency development with fatal outcome. At autopsy: the ventricles of heart are extended, myocardium are flabby and pied. Histologically the numerous small hearths of myolysis with weak perifocal lymphoid infiltration were found. What was the reason of death of patient?

- Bacterial myocarditis
- Septic myocarditis
- + Myocarditis caused by bacterial exotoxin
- Metabolic necroses of myocardium
- Heart attack of myocardium
- ?

At autopsy of dead man who suffered from atherosclerosis the thrombosis of branch of internal carotid and grey hearth of moist softening of tissues were found in cerebrum. What pathological process was exposed in cerebrum?

- + Ischaemic heart attack
- Hemorrhagic infiltration
- Tumor of brain
- Encephalitis
- Haematoma
- ?

The patient who carried the heart attack of myocardium, after the physical loading has the symptoms of insufficiency of circulation of blood: cyanosis and edema of hypoderm of lower limbs. What morphological changes develop in place of heart attack of myocardium has recovered man?

- Incell regeneration
- Atrophy of myocardium
- Mitotic formation of cardiomyocytes
- + Cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- ?

At histologically research of top of heart of the patient with stenosis of mitral valve the granules of "Ashoff-Talalaev "were found. What genesis of vice of heart do histologically researches testify to?

- + Rheumatic
- Septic
- Innate
- Syphilitic
- Atherosclerotic
- ?

The patient with hypertension disease has got multi-hour hypertension crisis. What pathomorphologic changes in the sides of arterioles appear during hypertension crisis?

- Calcinosis
- Hyalinosis

- Amiloidosis
- + Fibrinoid necrosis
- Sclerosis
- ?

46 years old patient with rheumatic vice of heart - stenosis of the left atrioventricular hole - the shortness of breath is noticed at small physical loading, heartbeat, cyanosis of lips, moist wheezes in the lower parts of lungs, edemas on lower limbs. What histologically changes will be typical for a liver?

- Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, gialin-drop dystrophy on periphery
- Hydropic dystrophy of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, necrosis on periphery
- + Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, fatty dystrophy on periphery
- Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, hydropic dystrophy on periphery
- Fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, necrosis on periphery
- ?

The man of 56 years died suddenly. At autopsy the break of aneurysm of ascending part of aorta was found. On intima there are whitish tubercles with the scared indrawings. Histologically in a side were found accumulations of lymphoid and plasmatic cells, giant cells like Pirogov-Langhans's cells, fibroblasts, small hearths of necrosis. The elastic fibres of middle shell were blasted, the fields of connective tissue concerned in it. What disease caused the appearance of aneurysm?

- Atherosclerosis
- + Syphilis
- Non-specific aortoarteriate
- System red lupus
- System necrotizing vasculitis
- ?

A patient died from idiopatic myocarditis (Abramov-Fidler's). At macroscopic research during autopsy the increase of heart in sizes was fixed, flabby tissue, cavities are stretched, muscle on a cut pied, valve intact. What pathohistological changes can be discovered in myocardium?

- Vasculitis, dystrophy and infiltrative-inflammatory changes of myocardium
- Serosal edema and polymorphical -cellular infiltration of stroma
- + Alternation of hypertrophied and atrophied cardiomyocytes, sclerosis of stroma
- Hydrophic dystrophy, lysis of cardiomyocytes, collapse of reticular stroma
- Fatty dystrophy, lysis of cardiomyocytes, sclerosis of stroma
- ?

A patient for long time had hypertension disease and then died from a hemorrhage in a brain. On a cut kidneys are diminished in sizes, dense consistency, their surface fine-grained, the crust substance is some thinned. What microscopic changes are typical for a kidney?

- Secondary wrinkled kidney
- + Primary wrinkled kidney
- Pyelonephritically wrinkled kidney
- Amiloidosis of kidney
- Attack of kidney
- ?

The child of 7 years has dense, painless knots (1-2 mm) on the skin of unbending surfaces of elbows and knee joints. In biopate of knots there is a large hearth of fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue with lymphocytes and macrophages along peripheries. What disease are such knots typical for?

- + Rheumatism
- System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- Sclerodermia
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- ?

A patient died with the symptoms of cardio-vascular insufficiency. Results of autopsy: post-heart-attack of cardiosclerosis, hypertrophy of myocardium and dilatation of its cavities, especially right ventricle. Liver is increased, with a smooth surface, on a cut sanguinous, with crimson points on the brown background of tissue. Histologically: plethora of central parts of lobules; in peripheral parts round portal highways - hepatocytes in a state of fatty dystrophy. How are the changes of liver described higher named?

- Amyloidosis
- + Muscat liver (chronic venous plethora)
- Steatosis of liver
- Hepatocirrhosis
- False-muscat liver
- ?

A child had the disease begun with inflammation of small joints of brushes and feet, symmetry of damage was noticed on both lower and upper limbs. Later deformations of joints began to be noticed, thus deformation of small at first, and then large joints. What system disease of connective tissue in this case is there the question about?

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Disease of Behterev
- Poliartritic form of rheumatism
- Knot periarteritis
- System red lupus
- ?

A patient for long time had been working on a mine as a pick-man where he obtained leaden ore. With the symptoms of chronic cardio-vascular insufficiency the patient died. At autopsy were fixed: moderate hypertrophy of myocardium, expansion of cavities. Myocardium was of clay kind. At microscopic research: hydropic dystrophy of cardiomyocytes, hearths of lysis of cardiomyocytes and sclerosis. The disease of what etiology brought to death?

- + Cardiomyopatia at poisoning by salts of heavy metals
- Cardiomyopatia at alcoholism
- Cardiomyopatia at cirrhosis
- Cardiomyopatia at violations of the inherited exchange
- Cardiomyopatia at trichinosis
- ?

An elderly patient for long time has been suffering from hypertension disease died at the symptoms of uremia. At autopsy discovered: hypertrophied heart and diffuse cardiosclerosis; kidneys are little, dense, with a fine-grained surface, a capsule is taken off hardly. Histologically the collapse of arterioles of balls and their sclerosis were registers in kidneys. Substituting for some balls by the homogeneous eosinophil substance not painted kongo-roth; tubules are atrophied. How to name the changes of kidneys described higher?

- Amyloidal-wrinkled kidneys
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Primary-wrinkled kidneys
- ?

The patient who died as a result of cardio-lung insufficiency had heart increased in sizes, the side of right ventricle on a cut is incrassate, a cavity is extended. Define character of pathological process.

- Atrophy
- + Hypertrophy
- Sclerosis
- Hyperplastic excrescences of inflammatory nature
- Metaplasia
- ?

The patient carried the repeated intramural heart attack of myocardium. After treatment and rehabilitation discharged from hospital in satisfactory state under the supervision of district internist perished in a motor-car catastrophe in 2 years. Set character of pathological process in myocardium which was found out at autopsy.

- Necrosis
- Small-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Hyperplasia
- + Big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Atrophy
- ?

The woman of 40 years has got the symmetric damages of knuckles, knee-joints as the sickly slight swelling, turning red, deformation. The changes typical for a rheumatoid arthritis are exposed in bioptate of synovium and round-joint tissue. Specify, which of the pathological processes exposed in bioptate in future will stipulate development of fibrotic-bones ancylosis and dislocations of joints.

- Rheumatoid knots
- Histiocytic infiltration
- + Origin of pannus
- Appearance of the so-called "rice little bodies"
- Proliferation of sinoviocytes
- ?

On the basis of immunological and histo-chemical researches of bioptate kidney of the woman of 28 years diagnosed lupus glomerulonephritis. Name morphological test which this pathology was diagnosed on the basis of.

- Presence of lymphatic follicles in strome of kidney
- + Presence of DNA-positive hematoxylin little bodies
- Presence of the sudan-positive including in intimae of vessels
- Plasmatization of strome
- Hyalinosis of balls of kidney
- ?

The 71 year old patient with atherosclerosis has got pain in a left foot. Didn't visit the doctor. In the moment of examination foot has increased in volume, tissues flabby, black, macerated. A demarcation area is not expressed. Diagnose a pathological process:

- Coagulative necrosis
- Dry gangrene
- Mummification

- + Moist gangrene
- Sequestrum
- ?

The patient having been used drugs for long has got fever, symptoms of intoxication, piuria, at echocardiography massive stratifications are exposed on the valves of heart. From blood a staphylococcus is sown. The patient died from thromboembolia of pulmonary artery. Specify the changes the hearts exposed at a patient during autopsy.

- Polypose-ulcerous endocarditis
- Endocarditis of Libman-Sax
- + Keen warty endocarditis
- Diffuse valvulite
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis

?

At the heart of 45 years old man having died from the sudden stop the symmetric type of obesity of the III degree is found, break of side of right ventricle with a hemopericardium; under an epicardium surplus lipopexias. Microscopically: fatty tissue from an epicardium spreads in myocardium with atrophy of muscular fibres. What process is the most possible?

- Ischemic heart trouble
- + Obesity of heart
- Keen heart attack of myocardium
- Hypertension disease
- Cardiomyoliposis

?

At autopsy of man of 70 years, having died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, who suffered from stenocardia, hypercholesterinemia and obesity, the chronic venous plethora of organs, hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart with small-hearth cardiosclerosis, volumes rather yellow-whitish balls are found in intima of aorta with fine-grained the masses in a center, which deepen in the layer of side. What pathological process is the most possible in aorta?

- Liposclerosis
- Lipoidosis
- + Atheromatosis
- Calcinosis
- Arteriolosclerosis

?

At autopsy of the patient of 57 years who suffered from hypertension disease and died from heart decompensation, increased heart is found with the extended cavities (mass of it 550 g, thickness of side of left ventricle 2,5 cm), microscopically cardiomyocytes is considerably increased in sizes, with fatty dystrophy and hyperchrome barell-like kernels. Which of the transferred pathological processes is the most possible in heart?

- Concentric hypertrophy
- Cardiomiopatia
- Angiogenic cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- + Eccentric hypertrophy

?

At microscopic research of myocardium of man having died from heart decompensation, the sclerosis of perivascular connective tissue and diffuse infiltration of it by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes and single neutrophils, are exposed. Which of the transferred types

of inflammation is the most possible?

- + Interstitial productive
- Alternative
- Exsudate diffuse
- Granulomatous
- Exsudate hearth

?

Patient D., 56 years, typesetter of printing-house, during great at was ill at hypertension disease, oliguria, anuria developed, in blood is anaemia, urea is a 28,2 mmol/l, a creatinine is a 1,18 mmol/l. On autopsy of kidney considerably diminished (weight of both kidneys is 80 g), surface fine-grained, on a cut the division on crust and cerebral layers is absent. In addition, found out a fibropericarditis, fibrinose bronchopneumonia, fibrinose pleurisy. How is it possible to name the changes in kidneys?

- + Primary wrinkled kidneys
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Pielonephrytically-wrinkled kidneys
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys

?

At a woman of 40 years, who was ill a rheumatic vice of heart (mitral stenosis) and died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, at autopsy found out the signs of brown induration of lungs. Specify the basic factor of its morphogeny.

- Enhanceable vascular permeability
- Alteration of vessels of lungs on a locking type
- + Venous plethora in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Diapedetic hemmorages
- Activating of proliferative activity of fibroblasts

?

The patient of 38 years entered reanimation department in the grave condition with complaints about great, pressing pain behind breastbone, weakness. Accompanying persons said that great pain had arisen up after the emotional loading. At examination pulse 110 b/min, weak filling and tension, blood pressure 80/40 mm of m.c. Skinning covers pale and moist. During examination the patient lost consciousness, pulse and pressure did not concern. In spite of reanimations measures, the patient, not coming in consciousness died. At pathoanatomical research an intramural heart attack is exposed. It is not found out pathologies of vessels. Name the most possible reason of heart attack of myocardium.

- + Keen coronarism
- Keen tamponade of heart
- Thrombosis of coronal vessels
- Violation of heart rhythm
- Spasm of coronal vessels

?

At microscopic research of atherosclerotic balls, a student paid attention to circumstance that not all areas of ball are painted in a rose color. An area in which among collagens fibres was present great number optically empty vacuoles came into his notice. At research of the frozen cut the picture of the "Maltese cross" typical for this substance was visible in the polarized light. Then he painted preparation by osmic acid and saw that this area is black-pigmented. It allowed to define that in this area the question is about one of the following dystrophy:

- Amiloidosis
- + Lipidosis
- Vacuolar (hydropic) dystrophy
- Hyalinosis
- Parenchimatose fatty dystrophy
- ?

The patient suffering for long time from chronic bronchitis, had got chronic heart insufficiency. At autopsy lungs are increased in sizes, cover front middle-side, don't fall off, are cut with a crunch. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes mucous-festering corks, the side of bronchial tubes is incrassate. What changes in heart develop in this case?

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle
- Acardiotrophia
- Hypertrophy of all departments of heart
- ?

Deadman of 33 years has myocardium of grey-brown color, necrosis of separate cardiomyocytes, edema of strome, is microscopically exposed. The most probably such myocarditis needs to be delivered to:

- Dyphteritic myocarditis
- Rheumatic parenchimatose myocarditis
- Rheumatic exsudate myocarditis
- Diphtherial alternative myocarditis
- + Fidler's idiopatic myocarditis
- ?

At autopsy of man of 34 years who died from rheumatism with a diagnosis: pericarditis – surface of epicardium is dropsical, sanguinous, covered by tape and bars of grey color, which are easily taken off. The most possible credible diagnosis:

- + fibropericarditis
- catarrhal pericarditis
- hemorrhagic pericarditis
- festering pericarditis
- proliferative pericarditis
- ?

Microscopic research of coronal artery of man of 53 years exposed narrowing of road clearance of vessel due to a fibrotic balls with the admixture of lipids. The most possible form of atherosclerosis:

- Prelipid
- Atheromatosis
- Lipoidosis
- + Liposclerosis
- Ulcering
- ?

At autopsy of man of 64 years the changes typical for hypertension disease and atherosclerosis are exposed. In right hemisphere cerebrum the cavity of (3x3cm), which is filled with a transparent liquid, is found, the side of cavity has a fawn color. It is the most possible:

- heart attack
- + cyst

- abscess
- tumor
- hemorrhage

?

The patient died in the coma state at autopsy the thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery and large hearth of grey, moist softening influence of tissues of left parencephalon were found.

What pathological process developed in a cerebrum?

- + Ischemic heart attack
- Sequestrum
- Abscess
- Coagulative necrosis
- Moist gangrene

?

A patient after supercooling has got deformation, sickliness and narrow-mindedness of motions, developed in knuckles hands and feet, small dense knots appeared next to joints. At a biopsy the hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, surrounded by histiocytes, are found in knots. Your diagnosis:

- Rheumatism
- Gout
- Deforming arthrosis
- Dermatomiositis
- + Rheumatoid arthritis

?

At autopsy of man who died from the edema of lungs the large hearth of the softened myocardium of yellow-grey color were found in heart, and in coronal artery there is fresh blood clot. Specify a diagnosis:

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Amiloidosis
- Cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Hyalinosis

?

A patient a lot of years had been suffering from rheumatic vice of heart with predominance of stenosis of the atrioventricular openings. A hydroperitoneum is 10 litres. On a section cutting edge of liver is dense, uneven, round-off, measures up belly-button. The surface of liver is dense, wrinkled, on a cut parenchima of yellow, with an obvious muscat picture. Histologically: the devastated focus of lobules are converted into bloody lakes, argirofil fibres, hepatocytes peripheries of lobules in a state of fatty dystrophy, keenly expressed interlobular sclerosis, become rough in it. What stage is this liver in?

- Fatty muscat liver
- Atrophic muscat liver
- + Cirrhotic muscat liver
- Sclerotic muscat liver
- Simple muscat liver

?

A patient who had been suffering from hypertension disease for 20 years died during hypertension crisis. Specify the most possible possible reason of death.

- Plasmorrhagia

- Ischemic stroke
- Thrombosis of cerebral artery
- Atherosclerosis of cerebral artery
- + Hemorrhagic stroke
- ?

At histologically research of biopate skeletal muscle of shin inflammatory infiltration of sides of arterioles is exposed, placed segmentar and circular fibrinoid necrosis, proliferation of cellular segments of external shell with transition in a sclerosis and formation of small areas of bulges of sides of arterioles. Specify a credible pathological process.

- Granulomatosis of Vegener
- + Knot periarteritis
- Disease of Hortona
- Syphilitic vasculit
- Disease of Takajasu
- ?

During pathoanatomical autopsy of man of 52 years, who died because of heart attack of myocardium, in kidneys exposed the following changes: on the capillary loops of balls of fibrin deposit, epithelium of narrow segment of nephron high, cytoplasm light. A hepatin is exposed in ephithelial cells. What pathology of kidneys is the most possible credible in this case?

- + Diabetic glomerulonephritis
- Primary the wrinkled kidney
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Amiloidosis of kidneys
- Keen kidney insufficiency
- ?

At histologically research of leaf of mitral valve of heart its edema, eosinophilia, damage of endothelia, forming of the rose marbles presented by a fibrin on the locking edge were fixed. What form of rheumatic endocarditis is observed?

- Near-side endocarditis
- + Keen warty endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- ?

During autopsy the dense area of grey color, which histologically consists of the rough-fibrous connective tissue surrounded by the hypertrophied muscular fibres, are exposed in heart. In the cavity of pericardium there are separate joints which vessels are in. What changes arose up in heart?

- Cohering pericarditis
- Ischemic stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Necrotizing stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Small-hearth diffuse cardiosclerosis
- + Heart post-attack big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- ?

At having died of 45 years from the sudden stop of heart the symmetric type of obesity of the III degree is found, break of side of right ventricle with a hemopericardium; under an epicardium surplus lipopexia. Microscopically is fatty tissue from an epicardium gets to myocardium with atrophy of muscular fibres. Specify, which of the transferred pathological

processes is the most possible?

- Ischemic heart trouble
- Keen heart attack of myocardium
- Hypertension disease
- Cardiomyoliposis
- + Obesity of heart

?

Patient with diphtheria, of 12 years, died from heart insufficiency. On autopsy exposed: cavities of heart are extended, myocardium flabby, dim, pied on a cut with near-side blood clots in ventricles. Microscopically there are cardiomyocytes with the signs of fatty dystrophy and hearths of myolysis; in stroma is edema, hyperemia and round-cellular infiltration. Specify, which of the transferred complications of diphtheria the most possible probably?

- Paralysis of diaphragmatic nerve
- Asphyxia
- + Toxic myocarditis
- Late heart failure
- Necrotizing nephrosis

?

At autopsy of woman of 40 years, which suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, found out increased dense spleen. On a cut its tissue of brown-red at colors with increased follicles which have the appearance of semilucent greyish-whitish corns. Specify, what from the transferred pathological processes is the most possible credible?

- glaze spleen
- greasy spleen
- hyalinosis of spleen
- porphyry spleen
- + Sago spleen

?

During autopsy of man of 65 years, who had been suffering from a rheumatic heart-disease for many years and died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, exposed: heart of mass 900 g, hypertrophy of left ventricle, polipose-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic and mitral valves with petrification and deformation of the last one; hyperplasia of spleen, "old" heart attacks of kidneys, lungs. Microscopically: widespread vasculitis, proliferative interstitial myocarditis, nephritis, hepatitis, glomerulonephritis, thrombohemorrhagic syndrome. Specify, which of the transferred diagnoses is the most possible possible?

- keen warty endocarditis
- fibroplastic endocarditis
- disease of Chernogubov
- mitral-aortic heart-disease
- + secondary septic endocarditis

?

At microscopic research of myocardium of man having died from heart decompensation, the sclerosis of perivascular connective tissue is exposed and diffuse infiltration by its lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes and separate neutrophils. Specify, which of the transferred types of inflammation is the most possible?

- granulomatous
- alternative
- exsudate hearth

- exsudate diffuse
- + interstitial productive
- ?

At autopsy of dead man of 73 years, who suffered from ischaemic heart trouble with heart insufficiency for long, it was found: macro- and microscopic signs of "muscat" liver, brown induration of lungs, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen. Specify, which of the types of violation of circulation of blood is the most possible?

- keen common venous plethora
- keen anaemia
- chronic anaemia
- arterial hyperemia
- + chronic common venous plethora

?

Man of 44 years, patient with the heart attack of myocardium, died from left-ventricle insufficiency. At autopsy discovered: edema of lungs, small-drop hemorrhage in mucous membranes and serosal ones. Microscopically: dystrophy and necrobiotic changes of epithelium of proximal tubules of kidneys, in a liver are centrolobular hemorrhage and hearths of necrosis. Specify, which of the types of violation of circulation of blood is the most possible?

- + keen common venous plethora
- chronic anaemia
- keen anaemia
- chronic common venous plethora
- arterial hyperemia

?

At autopsy of a man 56 years with a clinical diagnosis ischemic heart trouble, atherosclerosis of coronarias of heart, hypertension disease, on a cut myocardium in area of apex, front and lateral sides of left ventricle has the well delimited from surrounding tissue area of yellow, surrounded by the area of hemorrhages. About what pathological process is there the question in a heart muscle?

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Brown acardiotrophia
- Cardiomyoliposis
- Proteinosis of myocardium
- Scray hypertrophy of myocardium

?

On histologically preparation of coronal artery of the sick heart lost because of ischemic disease found out the local narrowing of road clearance of vessels, conditioned by proliferation of cells and deposit of lipids in:

- To the outward shell
- External and middle
- + To the internal shell

- Middle

?

A patient with obvious ECG-signs of keen heart attack of myocardium dies suddenly. Reanimations measures, including endoheart introduction of adrenaline, did not make good. On autopsy 230 ml of liquid blood is discovered in the cavity of pericardium. Bleeding source:

- Wound of heart by a needle

- Break of side of right ventricle
- Break of epicardial veins
- Hemorrhagic pericarditis
- + Break of side of left ventricle
- ?

At a child the disease began with inflammation of small joints of brushes and feet, symmetry of damage was thus noticed as lower limbs overhead so. Later deformations of joints began to be noticed, thus deformation of small, and then large joints came at first. About what system disease of connective tissue in this case is there the question?

- Polyarthritic form of rheumatism
- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Disease of Behterev
- System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- ?

At autopsy of young man having died in a coma the vast thromboembolic heart attack of left parencephalon, and also large septic spleen, immune-complex glomerulonephritis, ulcers, in the casements of mitral valve, covered by polypose blood clots with the colonies of staphylococcus, were exposed. What disease brought to cerebral thromboembolia?

- Septikopiemia
- Septicemia
- Keen rheumatic valvulite
- + Septic bacterial endocarditis
- Rheumatic thromboendocarditis
- ?

An old man carried the heart attack of right hemisphere of cerebrum. In a year, considering absence of mobility in left limbs, computer tomography of brain, at which the cavity with smooth sides, filled by a neurolymph, is found in a right hemisphere, is conducted. What pathological process is discovered in a cerebrum?

- Haematoma
- Hydrocranium
- Grey softening influence of brain
- Heart attack of brain
- + Heart post-attack cyst
- ?

To the young person in connection with the heart attack of thin bowel its resection is quickly executed. At pathoanatomical research in a mesentery the knots bulge of vessels, the fibrinoid necrosis of arteries, surrounded immune-cellular infiltrates, is exposed in which, are found in the side of bowel. What disease was complicated by the heart attack of bowel?

- rheumatism
- + knot periarteritis
- granulomatosis of Vegener
- atherosclerosis
- hypertension disease
- ?

A patient long time worked on a mine as a pick-man - where obtained leaden ore. With symptoms of chronic cardio-vascular insufficiency the patient died. At autopsy: moderate hypertrophy of myocardium, expansion of cavities. Myocardium of clay kind. At microscopic

research hydropic dystrophy of cardiomyocytes, hearts of lysis of cardiomyocytes and sclerosis. The disease of what etiology caused the death?

- + Cardiomyopatia at poisoning by salts of heavy metals
- Cardiomyopatia at alcoholism
- Cardiomyopatia at trichinosis
- Cardiomyopatia at violations of the inherited exchange
- Cardiomyopatia at cirrhosis

?

Patient, of 72 years, during great at complained about a melosalgia, during walking, on the type of remittent lameness. On examination: muscles are atrophied, limbs by touch cold, pulsation of large vessels on limbs weak. Name possible reason of these changes.

- Radiculitis
- Dilebotrombosis
- Thrombophlebitis
- + Atherosclerosis
- Lymphotrombosis

?

Woman of 62 years, who had rheumatic vice of heart (mitral stenosis), died with symptoms of increasing cardio-vascular insufficiency. Choose the morphological changes in lungs which testify to the protracted flowing of disease.

- + Perivascular sclerosis and hemosiderosis
- Inalveolar edema
- Inalveolar hemorrhages
- Intersitial edema
- Hyperemia of vessels of microvasculature

?

At autopsy of man of 45 years, who died from the keen transmural heart attack of left ventricle of heart, found out aneurysm hearts and dilatation blood clot. Which of the transferred factors is the most possible substantial in development of the last complication at the indicated localization of heart attack?

- Lipidemia
- Deceleration of circulation of blood
- Violation of circulation of blood
- Violation of reologic properties of blood
- + Damage of endotheliocytes of endocardium

?

Woman of 23 years, who had cardio-vascular form of rheumatism, died from making progress cardio-vascular insufficiency. At histologically research of myocardium rheumatic myocarditis is diagnosed. What morphological sign is the most possible specific for the rheumatic damage of heart?

- Edema of interstitium
- Fibrinoid swelling and necrosis of strome
- + Granulosums of "Ashoff-Talalaev"
- Mucous swelling of strome
- Star perivascular sclerosis

?

The patient of 65 years complains about pain in area of heart, and also in the left arm.

Auscultatory frequency of heart-throbs was increased, a rhythm is broken, tones of heart are

muffled. Arteriotony - 170/100 Hg. Temperature of body 38 C. In the global analysis of blood is leukocytosis, eosinopenia; acceleration of ESS. On an electrocardiogram a monophasic curve is exposed. At autopsy the big-hearth heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle is exposed. In addition exposed: liquid state of blood in a heart and large vessels; thrombohemorrhagic syndrome; redistribution of blood in the vessels of microvasculature; by-passing of blood stream; rapid mobilization of heparin from tissue depots; circulatory-hypoxic damage of organs. The most possible pathology which causes such morphological changes is?

- Anaphylactic shock
- Infectiously-toxic shock
- + Cardiogenic shock
- Hemorrhagic shock
- Shock because of DIS-syndrome

?

At a patient having died from heart insufficiency, pathohistologically is exposed presence in connective tissue of myocardium of diffusely sparse knots, which consist of areas of fibrinoid necrosis, which the giant cells of Ashoff, myocytes of Anichkov, cardiac histiocytes are saved round. Similar hearths are surrounded by lymphocytes and separate plasmatic cells. The casements of mitral valve are deformed, incrassate, accrete on edges. Which of the transferred granulomas takes place at this patient?

- Leprous
- Tubercular
- Aktinomicotic
- Syphilitic
- + Rheumatic

?

Patient of 25 years at the end of May was in migrant pain in small joints brush and knee-joints. Objectively: on the back of nose and on the arcs of cheek-bones is erythema, on the mucous membrane of cavity of mouth is stomatitis, in lungs is pneumonitis, anasarca. ESS a considerably speed-up, leucopenia with a lymphopenia. High title of antibodies to DNA, LE-cells are revealed. On autopsy: kidneys are increased, pied, with the hearths of hemorrhages. Pathohistologically is revealed hematoxylin bodies, capillary membranes of balls as ecraseurs, hyaline blood clots and hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, in the vessels of spleen is "bulbous" sclerosis. What the most possible diagnosis?

- Rheumatic arthritis
- System scleriosis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- + System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis

?

At autopsy: in the front side of left ventricle of heart are plural dim, yellow hearths with the uneven outlines which appear from the surface of cut. The road clearance of front inter-ventricles branch of left coronal artery is closed by crimson the masses which crumble and heavily move away from the side of vessel. Name the consequence of thrombosis of branch of coronal artery.

- Hearth sclerosis of myocardium
- Hemorrhagic heart attacks of myocardium
- Metabolic heart attacks of myocardium
- + Ischemic heart attacks of myocardium

- Heart lipidosis of myocardium

?

A patient with a chronic pyelonephritis died from chronic kidney insufficiency. In the time of life ausculty the symptom is noticed as "noise of friction of pericardium". At autopsy exposed, that an epicardium is dim, rough, as if covered by a hair cover. What pericarditis in grain inflammations takes place?

- putrid

- Dyphteritic

- festering

+ Croupous

- serosal

?

What is rheumatoid knot?

- Scar

- Arterioles and arteriitis

- Heart of fibrinoid necrosis

+ heart of mucous edema

- Cellular reaction

?

What joints more frequent than all are struck at a rheumatoid arthritis?

- Humeral

- Thurls

- Genicular

- Elbows joints

+ Small joints of hands and feet

?

Name pathomorphologic processes which underly rheumatism:

+ System making progress disorganization of connective tissue

- Damage of the peripheral nervous system

- Damage of bone tissue

- Damage of the blood-creating system

- Primary damage of muscle tissue

?

System red lupus belongs to the group:

- Psychical

+ Rheumatic diseasees

- Diseasees of the respiratory system

- Diseasees of the digestive system

- Disease endocrine

?

Pathogeny of rheumatic diseasees undery:

- Unimmune

- Primary dystrophy changes of myocardium

- Autoinfection processes

+ Immune-pathologic reactions

- Violations of the endocrine-immune system

?

During the emotionally strained work a young man died suddenly. At autopsy uneven blood-

filling of myocardium was exposed. Histochemically declined maintenances of heparin and destruction of mitochondrios. Electronic-microscopically - contracture of myofibrils. Specify credible disorder of circulation of blood?

- Chronic ischemia
 - + Keen ischemia
 - Vacate arterial hyperemia
 - Keen venous hyperemia
 - angioneurotic arterial hyperemia
- ?

At the patient of 50 years during many years there was a rheumatic heart-disease. At intensifying of disease hemiplegia developed and death came. Histologically the expressed sclerosis is exposed in a mitral valve, hearths cellular infiltrates, fibrinose deposits. What form of endocarditis the exposed changes are typical for?

- + Recurrently-warty
 - Keen warty
 - Diffuse
 - Fibroplastic
 - ulcerous-pilipose
- ?

At autopsy of having died patient of 43 years, suffering from IHD with development of heart attack of myocardium, a pathologist found out the edema of lungs. What pathological changes could stipulate the edema of lungs?

- Ischemia of small circle
 - + Keen common anaemia
 - Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
 - Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
 - Stase of blood
- ?

Patient of 59 years suffering from the transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle, died from the veritable break of heart - tamponade of heart. What process in the area of heart attack could be instrumental in the break of heart?

- Forming of scar with thinning of side of left ventricle
 - Substitution by connective tissue of area of heart attack (organization)
 - Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood
 - + Autolytic processes by melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacia)
- ?

At a patient carrying croupous pneumonia and having died with the symptoms of lungs-heart insufficiency, a pathologist at autopsy noticed some bulge of casements of three-folding valve, color them greyish-yellow slipshot for the lines of closing and presence of large, to 2 cm in a diameter, blood clots, that served by foundation to set:

- + Polypose-ulcerous endocarditis
 - Keen warty endocarditis
 - Recurrently-warty endocarditis
 - Diffuse endocarditis
 - Fibroplastic endocarditis
- ?

Patient of 55 years during 12 years suffered from hypertension, at the beginning violation of motion was noticed in right limbs, headache, and then right-side hemiplegia and patient

developed died. At autopsy found out the system hyalinosis of small arteries, thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery, and in a left parietal-temporal region found out a hearth which is named:

- Abscess of brain
- Hemorrhage
- + Ischemic heart attack
- Hemorrhagic heart attack
- Edema of brain

?

In the sputum of patient with a mitral heart-disease cells containing a brown pigment are exposed. Reaction of Perls is positive. What this the pigment?

- Melanine
- Hematoidine
- + Hemosiderine
- Porfirine
- Bilirubine

?

Brown induration of lungs develops at:

- Emphysema of lungs
- Hypertension in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Chronic insufficiency of right department of heart
- + Chronic insufficiency of left department of heart
- Chronic intermediate pneumonia

?

At autopsy heart is considerably increased in sizes, all chambers are stretched, thickness of ventricles ordinary, myocardium flabby, on a cut contains separate white veins, valves without pathology, endocardium, clean, coronal arteries are evenly narrowed. Your diagnosis?

- Myocarditis
- + Dilatation cardiomyopathia
- Myocardial dystrophy
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Heart disease rheumatic

?

In anamnesis at a patient of 62 years from little up chronic inflammatory diseases of lungs. A sputum is scanty, white. A patient got in a hospital with the signs of pulmonary and heart insufficiency and at growth to the last died. What changes in a heart were found on autopsy?

- Dilatation of both ventricles
- Hypertrophy and dilatation of left ventricle
- Hypertrophy of both ventricles
- + Hypertrophy and dilatation of right ventricle
- Heart without the macroscopic changes

?

At autopsy woman who died with the symptoms of heart insufficiency, heart is increased in a volume, flabby; myocardium is clay-yellow, dim; from the side of endocardium evidently yellow-white striated (tiger heart). Microscopically: in the groups of cardiomyocytes the transversal striations are absent the cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes contain small drops which sudan-IV is dyed in a black. Your diagnosis?

- Cardiosclerosis

- + Cardiomyoliposis
- Myocarditis
- Obesity of heart
- Myomalacia
- ?

At a man of 62 years, who died with the increasing symptoms of heart insufficiency, on a cut is heart increased in a volume is found. Heart of flabby consistency, chambers are stretched, myocardium on a cut dim, clay-yellow. From the side of endocardium evidently yellow-white striated which is especially shown in teated muscles. What pathological process is the most possible?

- Myocarditis
- Obesity of heart
- + Cardiomyoliposis
- Myomalacia
- Cardiosclerosis
- ?

At a patient of 75 years violations of exchange of cholesterol are diagnosed and his esters. It is necessary to consider the the most possible credible disease:

- rheumatism
- disease Gauche
- + atherosclerosis
- Neaman-Peak's disease
- disease of Tej-Sax
- ?

At deadman of 55 years due to the typical macroscopic changes parenchymatos fatty dystrophy of heart is diagnosed. Vivid name of heart in the conditions of parenchymatos fatty dystrophy:

- bovine
- lung
- pilose
- armour
- + tiger
- ?

At a patient with rheumatism of 58 years old mitral valve is remote at prosthesis, a valve is delivered in a pathohistologic laboratory. Except for a sclerosis and hyalinosis in some areas of valve found out the mucous swelling. It is diagnosed on the symptome:

- Artus's
- + metachromiasis
- anisokoria
- anisotropia
- ?

A man of 38 years old died suddenly; at autopsy in the back side of left ventricle of heart found out the heart attack of myocardium. What changes in the structure of miocardiocytes is it possible to see in the hearth of heart attack microscopically?

- Cornification
- Fatty dystrophy
- Carbohydrate dystrophy
- Uncalciuming

+ Cariolisis

?

At autopsy of patient of 65 years, who died from chronic heart insufficiency because of rheumatic heart-disease lungs of brown color, increased in sizes, close-settled. How are such changes named in lungs?

- cellular lungs

- muscat lungs

+ brown induration of lungs

- chronic bronchitis

- chronic emphysema

?

At a patient hypertension crisis developed by hypertension disease. Died from keen kidney insufficiency. What the most possible credible morphological changes in arterioles of kidney?

+ Fibrinoid necrosis

- Stenosing atherosclerosis

- Hyperelastosis

- Hyalinosis

- Sclerosis

?

At autopsy, deadman exposes the morphological displays of chronic right-ventricle heart insufficiency, stenosis of the left atrioventricular opening, insufficiency of mitral valve.

Histologically in myocardium is heart cardiosclerosis presence of flowering granulomas of Ashoff-Talalaev. Which of the diagnoses transferred below is the most possible credible?

- Scleriosis

+ Rheumatism

- Dermatomiositis

- Knot periarteritis

- System red lupus

?

At a boy, patient with the periods of intensifying and becoming silent swelling and deformation of joints was chronic tubercular bronchadenitis. A skinning tuberculine test is positive. In bioplate of synovium exposed edema and diffuse proliferation of lymphocytes and macrophages. Specify the most possible credible syndrome.

- Rheumatic arthritis

- Rheumatism

+ Rheumatism of Ponce

- Disease of Behterev

- Non-specific poliarteriitis

?

At autopsy of the men of middle ages are exposed plural hemorrhage on a skin, in mucous membranes serosal and, and also in conjunctive of eyes, bulge of nail phalanxes, icterus, heart of necrosis of fatty hypoderm, polipose-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic valve with the perforation of one of casements, sclerosis and deformation of other. Histologically infiltration by lymphocytes, histiocytes and macrophages of stroma of internalss, endo- and perivasculites are noticed. Neutrophils in infiltrate are absent. Specify the the most possible disease.

- Rheumatism

- Atherosclerotic vice of aortic valve

- idiopathic myocarditis
- + Septic endocarditis
- Fibroplastic parietal endocarditis

?

Operatively excised connective tissue of the deformed mitral valve at colouring by hematoxyline-eosin gives the basophil reaction, and under influencing of toluidone of dark blue is dyed in a rose color (metachromasia). What changes of connective tissue come to light by such types of reactions?

- + Mucoïd is the edema
- Edema of connective tissue
- Petrification of valves
- Hyalinosis of valves
- Fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue

?

Main clinical-anatomic display of reaction of stroma of myocardium on chronic hypoxia of organ:

- Forming of non-specific granuloma
- Infiltration of stroma by lipids
- Atrophy of stroma
- + Excrescence of connective tissue (cardiosclerosis)
- Sliming of stroma

?

At autopsy kidney are of 5,5x3,2x1,5 cm, diminished, dense, a capsule is taken off hardly, surface uneven, fine-grained. On a cut: atrophy of parenchyma, in crust substance, a picture is effaced. Blood vessels as thick, white tubes, don't fall off. Histologically is hyalinosis and sclerosis of small arteries, hyalinosis and sclerosis of more greater part of balls, diminishing of amount of tubuli, excrescence of connective tissue in stroma. Some of balls scraw hypertrophied, and tubuli are extended. Your diagnosis?

- Secondary wrinkled kidney
- amyloidosis of kidneys
- + Primary wrinkled kidney (arteriolesclerosis nephrosclerosis)
- Keen glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

A patient of 56 years entered clinic with the attack of stenocardia. On ECG of changes typical for the heart attack of myocardium not exposed. In 15 minutes from the moment of beginning of attack death came from fibrillation. At autopsy stenosing (to 90%) atherosclerosis of all branches of coronal arteries, hypertrophy of myocardium, is exposed. What is the most possible faithful pathoanatomical diagnosis?

- Keen heart ischemic dystrophy of myocardium on a background atherosclerosis
- + Coronal oxymortia on a background hypertension disease
- Keen heart ischemic dystrophy of myocardium on a background hypertension disease
- Coronal oxymortia on a background atherosclerosis
- Hypertrophy cardiomyopathy

?

Criterion being foundation for the selection of heart attack of myocardium of IHD in an independent form:

- Etiologic

- Nosotropic
- + Social
- Morphological
- Organopathologic
- ?

A patient of 67 years during 20 years suffered from hypertension disease. Died from chronic kidney insufficiency. What kind did have kidneys at the cut of dead body?

- Large pied
- Large red
- Large white
- Large with the plural thin-sided cysts
- + Little, dense, surface fine-grained.
- ?

At autopsy of patient having died from heart insufficiency, found out an increased heart of mass 550 g, fibropericarditis, and also wrinkled, dense kidneys by mass for 50 g, with a fine-grained surface and expressed hyalinosis of arterioles and balls. Name the basic disease.

- Atherosclerosis
- + Hypertension disease
- Rheumatism
- Pericarditis
- Cardiomyopathy
- ?

At autopsy of dead body of man of 39 years, which died suddenly, the areas of rather yellow color, inclined to confluence, concerned in intimae of abdominal department of aorta, with formation of flat long bars which do not overpeer above its surface. Histologically - in these areas among smooth-muscular cells and macrophages cells are revealed with a foamy cytoplasm. At colouring of sudan III their bright-yellow-red colouring is noticed. What stage of atherosclerosis the described picture is the most possible typical for:

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Ulcers
- Atherocalcinosia
- ?

Man of age of 75 years entered clinic with complaints about keen pains in an abdominal region, weakness, threadlike pulse. During the operation exposed, that paraaortal cellulose by imbibinated blood. In an abdominal department an aorta is bag-like noticed, the side of it is thinned. In the center of her a defect is revealed lacinate. What disease caused this complication:

- + Atherosclerosis
- Ischemic heart trouble
- Hypertension disease
- Cardiomyopathy
- System vasculit
- ?

At autopsy of dead body of man by age of 74 years, enhanceable feed, which died from the keen heart attack of myocardium, exposed, that in intimae of coronal, kidney and femoral arteries there is plenty of rather yellow, dense educations which shown out in a road clearance

and keenly narrow him. Surface some from them anhistic, dirty color. In the road clearance of left femoral artery of dry, crimson color, stratified, dim blood clot which is soldered with the side of vessel and crumbles. What stage of atherosclerosis the destructive changes of some name-plates answer:

- Elastofibrose
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosisa
- Elastosis
- + Ulcers
- ?

Patient of 33 years during a few years had system red lupuse with the damage of kidneys, skin and cardio-vascular system. For clarification of diagnosis biopsy research of skin was conducted and the typical changes are exposed. Choose the morphological display which testifies to predominance of immune-complex reactions.

- + Necrozing vasculit
- Fibrinose vasculit
- Fibrinoid necrosis of sides of vessels
- Plasmatic impregnation of sides of vessels
- Rheumatoceils
- ?

The 55-years-old man died from a massive encephalorrhagia which arose up because of hypertension disease. At autopsy the typical pathomorfologic signs of hyperpiesis are exposed. Specify the the most possible reliable morphological sign of her:

- + Widespread arterioleso-cappillary hyalinosis of internalss and cerebrum
- Widespread arteriosclerosis of internalss and cerebrum
- Hypertrophy of myocardium of left ventricle of heart
- Diffuse glomerulogialinose
- Plasmatic impregnation of microvasculature
- ?

At pathologycal-anatomic autopsy of a deadman bright signs of septicopyemias and polipose-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic valve are exposed. It is known from anamnesis, that the septic state at a patient lasts during 1,5-2 months. Specify the the most possible reliable pathomorphologic sign of polipose-ulcerous endocarditis:

- Damage of aortic valve
- Plural trombotic impositions on casements
- + Colonies of bacteria in the near-side blood clots of casements of valves
- Deformation of valve
- Petrification of casements of valve
- ?

At a 23-years-old patient who died from making progress heart insufficiency the typical displays of rheumatic damage of heart are diagnosed: endocarditis of mitral valve, myocarditis and fibropericarditis. Choose the the most possible typical changes of myocardium, typical for rheumatic myocarditis:

- There is diffuse lymph-macrophage infiltrate in the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle
- There is hearth lymph-macrophage infiltrate in the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle
- There is small-hearth and diffuse sclerosis in the interstitium of myocardium of leftventricle

- There is the mucous swelling in the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle
- + In the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle, mainly perivascular there are the small accumulations of large hyperchrome macrophages

?

At a 27-years-old woman the aggregate of clinical and laboratory signs allows to suspect rheumatic disease. Specify, what from the resulted positions is the most possible reliable for diagnostics of rheumatic diseases:

- Chronic undulating flow
- Genetic inclination
- System damage of vessels
- + System making progress disorganization of connective tissue
- immune-pathologic reactions

?

Name one of the heaviest complications of heart attack of myocardium which developed at the patient of IHD:

- + Keen aneurysm of heart
- Croupous-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Development of the repeated heart attack
- Formation of scar
- Atherosclerosis of coronarias

?

Ischemic heart (IHD) trouble is conditioned by insufficiency of coronal circulation of blood and shows up:

- Dystrophy of miocardiocytes
- + By the heart attack of myocardium
- Hemorrhages in myocardium
- By the hypertrophy of myocardium
- By productive myocarditis

?

Which of the clinical-morphologic forms of hypertension disease makes its essence as the basic disease?

- Cardial form
- Cerebral form
- Adrenal form
- + Kidney form
- Intestinal form

?

Death of patient came from cardio-vascular insufficiency. On autopsy a heart is considerably increased in sizes, flabby, cavities are extended with trombotic impositions on an endocardium, myocardium on a cut pied, valves not are changed. Name a pathological process:

- Rheumatic myocarditis
- Myocardiopathy
- Hypertrophy of myocardium at hypertension disease
- + Isolated idiopatic myocarditis
- Vices of mitral valve

?

Which of the forms of damage of myocardium at rheumatism is observed more frequent at persons ripe of years?

- Diffuse intermediate exsudate myocarditis
- hearth productive exsudate myocarditis
- + knot productive (granulomatous) myocarditis
- Alternative myocarditis
- Eosinofil myocarditis
- ?

At autopsy of man of 60 years in myocardium of front side of left ventricle of heart the grey is exposed wrong form dense hearth 5x4 cm with the clear scopes of fibred structure. What pathological process did a pathologist expose in myocardium?

- + Heart post-attack myocardiosclerosis
- A diffuse small-hearth myocardiosclerosis is heart attack
- Inflammation of myocardium
- Petrification of myocardium
- ?

At histological research of bioptate from the top of heart at a patient rheumatism exposes the hearths of the mucous swelling, fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue. What immunoreaction developed in tissues of ear of heart?

- + Hypersensitiveness of immediate type
- Hypersensitiveness of slow type
- Reaction of transplantation immunity
- Normorgic reaction
- Exsudate reaction
- ?

A patient of 62 years having carried the heart attack of myocardium, in 3 weeks died from keen heart insufficiency. At autopsy a heart attack is exposed on the stage of organization and fresh heart attack. The fresh heart attack of myocardium is named:

- + Recurrent
- Keen
- Repeated
- Chronic
- Subendocardial
- ?

A woman of 45 years died because of uremia at system red lupus. Formation of what antibodies is the most possible probably in the mechanism of development this disease?

- + To native DNA
- To the myocytes
- To the miosin
- To the endothelial cells
- Rhematoid factor
- ?

At twins being ill at essential hypertension, the changes of retractive properties of smooth muscles of vessels are set, that bind to the defect of gene which answers after general for them:

- + Transport of sodium and calcium in cellular membranes
- Egestion of sodium by a kidney
- Encoding of synthesis of angoitensinogene
- Sodium-potassium transfer in smooth muscles

- Violation of synthesis of adenosine

?

In pathoanatomical practice for early [to 6 h.] macroscopic diagnostics of keen myocardial ischemia use dye the effect of which shows up only in muscle tissue with the unblasted fermentative system. Name this dye?

+ Salts of tetrazole

- Toluidine is dark blue

- Iodines compositions

- 10% solution of sulphuric acid

- Congo red

?

Formation of "cells of heart vices" is the display of cytophysiologic activity of cells on a type:

+ Phagocytose

- Macropinocytose

- Micropinocytose

- Apoptosis

- Resorbitions

?

Name the the most possible early [1-2 hours] sign of heart attack of myocardium:

+ Disappearance of heparin in cardiomyocytes

- Vacuolar dystrophy of cardiomyocytes of subendocardial area

- Fatty infiltration of cardiomyocytes

- Falling of activity of dehydrogenases

- Weakening of myofibrils

?

At the inspection of patient with the clinic of bilateral ectopia of lens of the eye of eyes there was supposition about the presence of syndrome of Marfan. Specify, what from the exposed changes can confirm this supposition?

+ All indicated changes

- Insufficiency of aortic valve and expansion of ascending department of aorta

- Prolapse of casements of mitral valve

- Dolichocephaly

- None of the indicated changes

?

Knot poliarteriitis is characterized by development of inflammation in the bloods vessels of the following type:

+ Arteries of middle and small caliber

- To the aorta

- Large arteries

- Arteriolesax

- In all indicated

?

What exciter causes rheumatism?

+ Streptococcus

- Staphylococcus

- Gonococcus

- Pneumococcus

- Clebsciella

?

Name the type of heart attack on macroscopic signs which more frequent than all meet in myocardium.

- + White with a hemorrhagic halo
- Hemorrhagic
- White
- Mixed
- Red

?

What variety of exsudate appears in a heart shirt at rheumatic pericarditis?

- + Serose-fibrinose
- Putrid
- Hemorrhagic
- Festering
- Catarrhal

?

On a cut lungs are dense, brown color due to the deposit of endogenous pigment. It is known that in the time of life a patient had chronic venous stagnation in the small circle of circulation of blood. What pathological process caused such picture?

- + Hemosiderosis
- Calcinosis
- Icterus
- Melanose
- Porphiria

?

At research of knee-joint was exposed, that a joint cartilage disappeared, arthral surfaces and joint are deformed, in joint copulas are incrassate and loose, the amount of synovia is considerably diminished, the signs of inflammation are absent. What disease is the question about?

- + Osteoarthrosis
- Arthritis
- Gonarthrocace
- Gout
- Rheumatoid arthritis

?

At autopsy in the cervical stake of cerebrum found out the cavity of 2,5x1,5cm, filled with a transparent liquid, side its smooth of brown color. What process developed in a cerebrum?

- + Cyst in place of hemorrhage
- Grey softening influence of brain
- Abscess of brain
- Teratosis brain
- Cyst in place of grey softening influence

?

At autopsy of a man havind died from a hemorrhage in a brain, found out the kidneys of 6x3x2cm keenly diminished in sizes, by weight 60.0, dense, anaemic with an evenly fine-grained surface, on a cut with the evenly thinned crust layer. The changes in kidneys are the display:

- + Arteriolesosclerotic nephrosclerosis

- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Time-wrinkled kidney
- Gouty kidney
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidney

?

At research of coronal arteries of heart found out atherosclerotic name-plates with calcinosis, closing a road clearance on 1/3. In a muscle small plural whitish layers of connective tissue. How is the process discovered in myocardium named?

- + Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Tiger heart
- Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Heart attack of myocardium

?

At autopsy found out the kidneys diminished in sizes, weight 50.0, surface them fine-grained, a bark is evenly thinned. At microscopic research of side of arterioles considerably incrassate because of deposit in them homogeneous anhistic rose color of the masses, a road clearance them is keenly narrowed, balls are diminished, sclerosated, tubulis are atrophied. What disease the described changes are typical for?

- + Hypertension disease
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Amiloidosis of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis with wrinkling of kidneys
- Keen necrotic nephrosis

?

At histological research of vermicular appendix, found out the expressed sclerosis of its side, sides of arteries of middle and small caliber of sclerosated with the hearths of the mucous swelling, moderate proliferation of endothelia, round vessels lymphogystiocyted infiltration. About what disease is it possible to think in this case?

- + Knot periarteritis of vessels of appendix
- Appendicisim
- Keen phlegmonous appendicitis
- Keen catarrhal appendicitis
- Gangrenous appendicitis

?

At autopsy of deadman of 78 years, an extraperitoneal cellulose is saturated with blood, in the abdominal department of aorta found out the bag-like thrusting out, in which a defect concerns with an uneven edge, side of aorta placed stony closeness. Complication of what disease developed at a patient?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertension disease
- System vasculita
- Visceral syphilis
- Diseasees of Marfane

?

At autopsy of woman of 27 years, havind died from chronic kidney insufficiency discovers plural scars and heart attacks in a spleen, kidneys. At microscopic research the changes are discovered in the arteries of middle and small caliber, which were characterized by the

sclerosis of sides, moderate proliferation of endothelia and expressed lymphogistocytoid infiltration around. What disease did a patient suffer from?

- + From a knot periarteritis
- From atherosclerosis
- From hypertension disease
- From disease of Marfan
- From visceral syphilis

?

At autopsy of woman of 23 years, having died with the symptoms of kidney insufficiency, found on the skin of person out a "red butterfly", on a mitral valve small to 0.2 cm reddish-rose warty impositions, in kidneys hearths of fibrinoid necrosis in balls, bulge of basale membranes of capillaries of balls as "ecraseurs", hematocytine bodies, cariorecrosis. What disease developed at a patient?

- + Systemic red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- Rheumatism
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Systemic sclerosis

?

At electron-microscopic research of bioplate myocardium of patient at the age of 65 years on ischemic heart trouble exposes the structural damages of external cytoplasmic membrane. The morphological displays of this damage are which?

- + Formation of pseudomyelin structures
- Increase of number and size of mitochondria
- Diminishing of number of lysosomes
- Forming of cisterns and bubbles
- Compression of cytoplasmic matrix

?

A man at the age of 45 years during 10 years complained about pain in the back, diminishing of valuable motions in a spine. The patient died from making progress kidney insufficiency. At autopsy research the amyloidosis of kidneys is exposed, in the joints of spine is ankylosis, destruction of articular bone, pannus, sclerosis of synovium with diffuse chronic inflammation. Diagnose the disease.

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Ankylosing spondylarthritis
- Osteoarthritis of spine
- Osteoporosis of spine
- Parathyroid osteodystrophy

?

At a man of 72 years, who died from the heart attack of myocardium, on autopsy it is found out the increases and deformation of right knee-joint. At histologically research of tissues of joint and adjoining areas found: massive hearths of caseous necrosis and plural epithelioid-cellular granulomas, in soft tissues round a joint are signs of exudate inflammation. Diagnose the described process.

- + Tubercular arthritis
- Syphilitic arthritis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Gonorrhoeal arthritis

- Deforming osteoarthritis

?

During histological research of casements of mitral valve of heart of girl of 14 years it was fixed that endothelial cells heart desquamated, in these areas on-the-spot leaf small thrombotic stratifications are located, connective tissue of leaf moderately deorganised with the areas of sclerosis and angiomas. Diagnose the type of valvular endocarditis.

+ Recurrent warty

- Diffuse

- Keen warty

- Fibroplastic

- Polypoid-ulcerous

?

A woman of 54 years had considerable deformation of knuckles hands and feet. Histologically: near-joint connective tissue is the mucous swelling, areas of fibrinoid necrosis, accumulation of macrophages, areas of sclerosis; in a synovium are oedematous fibres, with the signs of the mucous and fibrinoid swelling, in a synovial cavity meet single "rice bodies". Diagnose the diseases.

+ Rheumatoid arthritis

- Rheumatism

- Disease of Bechterev

- Hematogenous tuberculosis

- Gout

?

To the woman at the age of 45 years, who complains about a making progress muscular weakness, the biopsy of soft tissues of shin is done. It is found at histological research of biopate: small-heart petrification of derma and skeletal muscles, diminishing of amount of heparin and decline of transversal striped in a muscular fibre, some fibres necrosed, stroma by infiltrated lymphocytes, macrophages and plasmatic cells. Diagnose the disease.

+ Dermatomyositis

- System sclerosis

- System red lupus

- Rheumatism

- Knot periarteritis

?

A woman of 28 years died with the symptoms of heart insufficiency, it was set during research of heart: macroscopically are the casements of mitral valve are close-settled, incrassate and moderately deformed; microscopically are bunches of collagen fibrilles homogenized, eosinophil, a metachromasia and components of immune complexes is not revealed, surrounds their insignificant macrophage infiltrate. Diagnose the type of damage of connective tissue.

+ Fibrinoid swelling

- Mucous swelling

- Hyalinosis

- Amyloidosis

- Sclerosis

?

Name the form of regeneration of heart muscle at the heart attack of myocardium and specify its source.

+ reparative, fibroblasts

- Physiological, cardiomyocytes
- Incellular, cardiomyocytes
- Cellular, fibroblasts
- Pathological, fibroblasts and cardiomyocytes

?

At histologically research the change of diameter of muscular fibre (small and giant) is exposed in skeletal muscles, kernels take place by a chainlet, them much, there are circinate fibres which contain myofibrils, oriented on a circle, in opposition of longitudinally oriented in a norm. At colouring they get a blue color hematoxyline-eosin. Takes place degeneration, necrosis and phagocytose of muscular fibres. For what disease is typical the exposed morphological changes?

- + Myotonic dystrophy
- Muscular dystrophy of Dushen
- Muscular dystrophy of Backer
- Poliomyositis
- Making progress myopathy

?

At histologically research of biopate sceletal muscles of patient with suspicion on a collagenoses the dystrophy changes are exposed: absence of transversal striated, a lot of necrosised muscular fibres, deposit of small corns limes in the hearths of necrosis. Specify the the most possible disease.

- + Poliomyositis
- Dermatomyositis
- System scleriosis
- Miotonic dystrophy
- Muscular dystrophy of Backer

?

At examination of body of woman on autopsy, found out deformation of lower limbs spine and ribs. Bones are easily knifed, have plural tumors educations on a cut, pied kind with single cysts. Histologically: hearths of lacunar dissolving, new formation of fibrotic tissue, giant-cellular granulomum, accumulation of red corpuscles and hemosiderine, and also brushes. What from the transferred diagnoses is the most possible possible?

- + Disease of Recklinghausen
- Rachitis
- Myelomatosis
- Metastases of tumor
- Gout

?

At autopsy of new-born child who died on the first week of life from heart insufficiency, the increases of heart are exposed with the presence of hypertrophy of muscular fibre mainly left ventricle. Endocardium of left ventricle, and also mitral and aortic valves are considerably incrassate, yellow. Which of transferred diagnoses the most possible possible?

- + Fibroelastose endocardium.
- Diffuse endocarditis.
- Fibroplastic endocarditis.
- Hypertrophy of myocardium.
- Cardiomiopatia.

?

A five-year boy during 2 years suffered from a making progress muscle weakness at the beginning of region of pelvic belt, thighs and shins, after humeral belt and trunk, and died from pneumonia. At autopsy volume of muscles increased due to vacate excrescence of fatty cellulose and connective tissue. Microscopically among massive growth of fatty and connective tissue are single atrophy muscular fibres with the hearths of their necrosis and phagocytose. What from the transferred diagnoses is the most possible possible?

- + Muscular dystrophy of Dushen
- Muscular dystrophy of Erb
- Muscular dystrophy of Leyden
- Miastenia
- Lateral amyotrophyc sclerosis
- ?

At a patient protractedly suffering by rheumatism, found out stenosis of the mitral opening, death came from pneumocardial insufficiency. At autopsy found out brown induration of lungs. Name at what type of violation of circulation of blood the similar changes are in lungs.

- + Chronic left-ventricle insufficiency
- Chronic right-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
- Portal hypertension
- ?

A patient, with stenosis of mitral valve 4 degrees, died from pneumocardial insufficiency. At autopsy found out the hemosiderosis of lungs. Name the type of violation of circulation of blood in lungs.

- + Local venous plethora
- Common venous plethora
- Arterial hyperemia
- Vacant hyperemia
- Hemorrhage
- ?

A patient protractedly suffered from a rheumatic endocarditis and vice of mitral valve. At the next intensifying death came from an ischemic stroke. Name the form of rheumatic endocarditis of causing this complication.

- + Recurrently-warty
- Diffuse valvulite
- Keen warty
- Fibroplastic
- Near-side
- ?

A patient, with a rheumatoid arthritis, long time got corticosteroids, their reception halted suddenly, through not many days before he died. On autopsy found out adrenal glands diminished in a size with a thin grey bark. Name reasons of death of patient.

- + Adrenal glands' insufficiency
- Heart insufficiency
- Kidney insufficiency
- Hepatic insufficiency
- Pulmonary insufficiency
- ?

To the patient on the basis of clinical-laboratory researches diagnosed: rheumatism, recurrently-warty endocarditis. Name typical complication arising up at this pathology.

- + Tromboembolic syndrome
- Trombohemorrhagic syndrome
- Aneurysm of heart
- Kidney insufficiency
- Pulmonary insufficiency

?

A patient with stagnant heart insufficiency died from violation of rhythm of heart. On a section exposed: heart of spherical form, with mass 900 g., cavities are extended, in cavities near-side blood clots, coronal arteries not are changed. Your hypothetical diagnosis.

- + Dilatation cardiomiopatia
- Aneurysm of heart
- Myocarditis
- Chronic ischemic heart trouble
- Pulmonary heart

?

The patient at 8 o'clock in the morning had got pains behind a breastbone, at 9 o'clock in receiving department according to data of ECG was found heart attack of myocardium. In 10 minutes the patient died. What most possible morphologic feature of heart attack of myocardium will be found at histological research after autopsy of dead body?

- + Disappearance of glycogen in cardiomyocytes
- Vacuole dystrophy of cardiomyocytes of subendocardial zone
- Fatty infiltration of cardiomyocytes
- Reducing of activity of dehydrogenases in fibroblasts
- Relaxing of myofibrils of cardiomyocytes

?

75 years-old patient, having been suffering from atherosclerosis of cerebral vessels long, at autopsy in right part of cerebrum was found the hearth of wrong shape, sluggish concentration, of grey color. What is the most possible reason of development of this process?

- + Thrombosis of right middle cerebrum artery
- Thrombosis of right front cerebrum artery
- Thrombosis of right back cerebrum artery
- Thrombosis of basilar artery
- Thrombosis of vessel of soft cerebrum shell

?

At autopsy of a child having died from heart insufficiency there were found: extension of cavities of heart ventricles. Microscopically in stroma of myocardium were found plethora, edema, diffuse infiltrates from giant cells, lymphocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils. What is the most possible diagnosis?

- + Diffuse-intermediate exudative myocarditis
- Hearth intermediate exudative myocarditis
- Knot productive myocarditis
- Intermediate knot myocarditis
- Alternative myocarditis

?

At autopsy of deadman, having suffering from hypertonic disease in the substance of cerebrum an "rusty bone" was found. What was before appearance of cyst?

- + Haematoma
- Diapedes hemorrhages
- Ischemic heart attack
- Plasmorages
- Abscess

?

A patient died from making progress heart insufficiency. At autopsy: a heart is extended in a diameter, flabby; muscle on the cut of uneven blood filling, pied; at histologically research in myocardium plethora, in strome far mainly small uninuclear cells drawing apart cardiomyocytes. The exposed morphological changes testify to:

- + unfestering intermediate myocarditis
- venous plethora
- cardiomyoliposis
- Cardiosclerosise
- Heart attack of myocardium

?

At short-time ischemia of myocardis (to 10 minutes) circulating violations of cardiomyocytes as the result of the ion disbalance in them appear. Name the changes which are not observed in this case in cardiomyocytes.

- + Accumulation of potassium ions
- Loss of potassium ions
- Increase of sodium ionos
- Increase of potassium ionos
- Violations of incellelar sharing of sodium and potassium ions

?

At patient K., of 45 years, had a piece of ulcerous defect of shank cut off for biopsy. Clinical diagnosis: trophycal ulcer of shank. Pathologist according to the results of detected morphological process of ulcer edges made the diagnosis: gum covered with ulcers. Find, because of results of what named pathological processes in the edges of ulcerous defect did pathologist made this diagnosis?

- + Lympho-plasmatic infiltrate, productive vasculites
- Diffuse festering inflammation necrosis
- Seroze festering inflammation, non-specific granulous tissue
- Seroze inflammation, edema, venous plethora, microthrombs
- Fibrose festering inflammation, necrosis

?

The patient having suffered from chronic alcoholism died because of thromboembolia of vessels of cerebrum. On cut heart is increased mainly because of hypertrophy of left ventricle; flaccid myocardium like clay. In the cavity of heart – thromb. Coronar arteries are intact. Name pathology of heart.

- + cardiomiopathy
- cardiosclerosis
- heart attack of myocardium
- endocarditis
- pericarditis

?

During microscopic research of aortha was found: hearth infiltration of indimae by lipids, proteins. Lipids fill in intimae and accumulate in muscular cells and macrophages. Name the

stage of atherosclerosis.

- + Lipoidosis
 - Liposclerosis
 - Atheromatosis
 - Atherocalcinosis
 - Prelipid stage
- ?

The 37-years-old woman has been suffering from rheumatoid arthritis for long. Gradually she has got ankylosis of knee joint and progressing violation of small joints of lower limbs was observed.

- + Presence of pannus
 - Presence of "rice bodies"
 - Hemorrhages into synovial shell
 - Denominated sclerosis in synovial cavity
 - Great amount of serous exudate in synovial cavity
- ?

During histological research of biopsy from damaged area of skin it was found: not very denominated atrophy of epidermis, in derma – hyalinization of collagen fibres, small perivascular lymphocytes infiltrates, in skeletal muscles – denominated interstitial edema, loss of transverse striping, small-heart necroses with petrification. Diagnose found disease.

- + Dermatomyositis
 - Scleroderma
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - Knot peritonitis
 - Rheumatism
- ?

At autopsy of 8-years-old boy having suffered from diphtheria of pharynx and tonsils and died during the second week from disease beginning, there were detected changes in myocardium as small-heart necroses and edema of stroma. Diagnose the type of myocarditis.

- + Alternative
 - Septic
 - Granulomatous
 - Interstitial
 - Heart intermediate exudate
- ?

What reflex acts considerable part in development of pulmonary hypertension at mitral vices?

- + Kitaev
 - Eyley-Lilyestranda
 - Rusnyak-Petrovskiy
 - Frank-Starling
 - Ashner-Daninjan
- ?

At autopsy of patient A. of 76 years protractedly smoking, who conducted the unmoving way of life, had an overweight on intima of aorta found out grey-yellow spots and bars, fibrotic name-plates ulcerous areas with hemorrhages, areas with calcinosis. On what disease does specify these changes?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertension disease

- System red lupus
- Visceral syphilis
- Cardiomiopatia

?

At autopsy of man, in the time of life suffering to chronic ischemic heart trouble, on intimae of aorta and coronarias found out plural atherosclerotic name-plates in the stage of atherocalcinosis. Such changes of atherosclerotic name-plate underlaids:

- + Dystrophy uncalciuming
- Metabolic uncalciuming
- Metastatic uncalciuming
- Hyalinosis
- Sclerosis

?

At histological research of man havind died heart from keen heart insufficiency the area of numbness, delimited from uncrippled tissue by the area of sanguineous vessels, is exposed in myocardium of left ventricle, small hemorrhage and leukocyte infiltration. What diagnosis is the most possible?

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Ischemic dystrophy of myocardium
- Hearth exsudate myocarditis
- Diffuse exsudate myocarditis
- Productive myocarditis

?

At histologically research of bioptate from the staggered area of skin exposed: insignificantly the expressed atrophy of epidermis, in derma hyalinosis of collogens fibres, scanty perivascular lymphatic infiltrates, in subject skeletal muscles is the expressed interstitial edema, loss of transversal excisions, small-hearth necrosises, with petrification. Diagnose the exposed disease.

- + Dermatomiositis
- Scleriasis
- System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- Rheumatism

?

At a patient, who died from complications of hypertension disease on autopsy little, dense kidneys are exposed with fine-grained surface, parenchima and crust substance of athrophiede. Give the name to such kidneys.

- + Primary wrinkled kidneys
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidneys
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys
- Pielonephritis-wrinkled kidneys

?

During microscopic research of aorta exposed: hearth infiltration of intimae by lipids, proteins. Lipids impregnates with to intimae and accumulate in the myocytes of middle layer and macrophages. Set the stage of atherosclerosis.

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis

- Atherocalcinosis
 - Prelipid stage
- ?

At autopsy man of 47 years having died suddenly, in intima of abdominal department of aorta the areas of yellow are found as spots and bars which do not overpeer above a surface intima. At painting of sudan III there is the orange colouring. What stage of atherosclerosis such changes are typical for?

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- Stage of formation of atheromatous ulcer

?

At autopsy of woman of 69 years, enhanceable feed, having died from the keen heart attack of myocardium, in intima of coronal arteries found numerous white, dense, jutting out into a road clearance and formings keenly narrowing him. For what stage of atherosclerosis typical such changes?

- + Liposclerosis
- Lipoidosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- Stage of formation of atheromatous ulcer

?

At a man of 58 years, having died at the increasing symptoms of chronic heart insufficiency, rheumatic granulomatous myocarditis is diagnosed. Microscopically there are granulomas in myocardium, that consist of macrophages with hyperchrome kernels and light cytoplasm, in a center hearth of necrosis. What character carries necrosis in the middle of granuloma?

- + Fibrinoid
- Cencerov
- Caseose
- Colicvation
- Fatty

?

A patient died from making progress heart insufficiency. On autopsy: a heart is extended in a diameter, flabby; muscle on the cut of uneven blood filling, pied; at histologically research in myocardium plethora, stroma diffusely infiltrated mainly by lymphocytes and histiocytes. The morphological changes are exposed testify to:

- + Not festering intermediate myocarditis
- Festering intermediate myocarditis
- Granulomatous myocarditis
- Cardiosclerosis
- Heart attack of myocardium

?

At autopsy of deadman, who suffered from hypertension disease, a cavity sides of which has the ferruginous colouring is exposed in the substance of cerebrum. What preceded to the origin of these changes?

- + Haematoma
- Diapedetic hemorrhage

- Ischemic heart attack
- Plasmorrhages
- Abscess

?

At autopsy of child having died from heart insufficiency, exposed: expansion of cavity of ventricles of heart. Microscopically in stroma of myocardium a plethora, edema, distribution of infiltrate, is from histiocytes, lymphocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils. What the most possible diagnosis?

- + Diffuse intermediate exudate myocarditis
- Hearth intermediate exudate myocarditis
- Knot productive myocarditis
- Intermediate productive myocarditis
- Alternative myocarditis

?

At a man of 60 years, who long time was ill hypertension disease and died from chronic kidney insufficiency, at autopsy exposed, that both kidneys are considerably diminished in sizes, surface them finely-grainy;

histologically is most balls of glomerulonephritis, part of sclerosed, separate hyperplasia in stroma of the field of sclerosis, arteriolesclerosis and arteriosclerosis, elastofibrosis large branches of kidney to the artery. What the most possible reliable diagnosis?

- + Arteriolesclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Second time the wrinkled kidney

?

At a patient at 8 o'clock of morning pains appeared after a breastbone, at 9 o'clock of morning in the induction centre from data of ECG the heart attack of myocardium is set. In 10 minutes a patient died. What is the most possible morphological sign of heart attack of myocardium will find at histologically research after autopsy?

- + Disappearance of hepatin in cardiomyocytes
- Vacuolar dystrophy of cardiomyocytes of subendocardial area
- Fatty infiltration of cardiomyocytes
- Necrosis of cardiomyocytes
- Weakening of myofibrils cardiomyocytes

?

At autopsy discovered: on the outward surface of aortic valve large (1-2 cm) brown-red, easily crumbling impositions covering ulcerous defects. About what disease is it possible to think?

- + Polypoid-ulcerous endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Keen warty endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis

?

In the time of life at a patient the keen heart attack of myocardium was diagnosed on ECG to the signs. On autopsy in the cavity of pericardium discovered: 200 ml of liquid blood and 400 g of packages, in the back side of left ventricle through defect of long 2 cm. What complication of heart attack of myocardium developed?

- + Break of myocardium with tamponade
- Armour heart
- Hemorrhagic pericarditis
- Exsudate pericarditis
- Idiopathic myocarditis
- ?

At a woman of 47 years, interphalanx and fingers joints are easily exposed to dislocation with the typical rejection of fingers as the "flippers of walrus". At microscopic research found out excrescence of fibres of synovium, destruction of cartilage, forming of pannuse. What disease is the question about?

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Rheumatic arthritis
- Osteoarthritis
- System red lupus
- ?

At a patient protractedly suffering from rheumatism, discovered stenosis of mitral opening, death came from pulmonary insufficiency. On autopsy found out brown induration of lungs. Name what type of violation of circulation of blood are the similar changes at in lungs?

- + Chronic left-ventricle insufficiency
- Chronic right-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
- Portal hypertension
- ?

At autopsy of man of 62 years, who had atherosclerosis and died from keen heart insufficiency, in front side of left ventricle of heart the dense area of yellow is exposed measuring 6-5 cm, wrong form, expressly delimited from surrounding tissues by a hemorrhagic line. This was:

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
- Small-heart cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Big-heart cardiosclerosis
- ?

At autopsy of woman of 48 years, which died suddenly, the areas of rather yellow color, which do not rise above its surface, concerne in intima of aorta. At histologically research of these areas cells are revealed with a foamy cytoplasm, and at painting of sudan III yellow. For what stage of atherosclerosis typical such changes in an aorta?

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Ulcers
- Atherocalcinosis
- ?

During histologically research of casements of mitral valve of heart of woman of 30 years it was set that endothelial cells heart desquamated, in these areas on-the-spot casements small thrombotic stratifications are located, connective tissue of leaf with the symptoms of the mucous swelling, areas of sclerosis and vascularisation. Diagnose the type of valvular damage.

- + Recurrently-warty

- Diffuse
 - Keen warty
 - Fibroplastic
 - Polipose-ulcerous
- ?

A woman of 54 years had the expressed deformation of knuckles hands and feet. Histologically: periarticular connective tissue is the mucous swelling, areas of fibrinoid necrosis, accumulations of macrophages, area of sclerosis; in a synovium are oedematous fibres, with the signs of the mucous and fibrinoid swelling, there are single "rice little bodies in a synovial cavity". Diagnose the disease.

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Rheumatism
 - Disease of Behterev
 - Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Gout
- ?

At autopsy of woman of 23 years, havind died with the symptoms of kidney insufficiency, found on the skin of person out a "red butterfly", on a mitral valve small to 0.2 cm reddish-rose warty impositions, in kidneys hearths of fibrinoid necrosis in balls, bulge of basale membranes of capillaries of balls as "ecraseurs", hematoksiline bodies, cariorecsis. What disease was at a patient?

- + System red lupus
 - Knot periarteritis
 - Rheumatism
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - System scleriasis
- ?

At autopsy of woman of 27 years, havind died from chronic kidney insufficiency discovers plural scars and heart attacks in a spleen, kidneys. At microscopic research the changes are discovered in the arteries of middle and small caliber, which were characterized by the sclerosis of sides, moderate proliferation of endothelia and expressed lymphogistocytod infiltration around. What disease causes these changes?

- + By a knot periarteritis
 - By atherosclerosis
 - By hypertension disease
 - By Disease of Morfan
 - By visceral syphilis
- ?

At autopsy of deadman of 78 years, an extraperitoneal cellulose is saturated with blood, in the abdominal department of aorta found out the bag-like thrusting out, in which a defect concernes with an uneven edge, side of aorta placed stony closeness. Complication of what disease developed at a patient?

- + Atherosclerosis
 - Hypertension disease
 - System vasculita
 - Visceral syphilis
 - Diseasees of Morfan
- ?

Man of 63 years, who during 15 years suffered from chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from making progress heart insufficiency. On autopsy a muscat hepatocirrhosis, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen, hydroperitoneum, edemata of lower limbs, is exposed. For what as heart insufficiency typical these changes in internalss?

- + Chronic right-ventricle insufficiency
 - Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
 - Chronic left-ventricle insufficiency
 - Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
 - General heart insufficiency
- ?

At autopsy found out the kidneys diminished in sizes, weight 50.0, surface them fine-grained, a bark is evenly thinned. At microscopic research of sides of arterioles considerably incrassate because of deposit in them homogeneous anhistic rose color of the masses, a road clearance them is keenly narrowed, balls are diminished, sclerosated, tubulis of athrophied. What disease the described changes are typical for?

- + Hypertension disease
 - Chronic glomerulonephritis
 - Amiloidosis of kidneys
 - Pyelonephritis with wrinkling of kidneys
 - Keen necrotic nephrosis
- ?

At research of coronal arteries of heart found out atherosclerotic name-plates with calcinosis, closing a road clearance on 1/3. In a muscle small plural whitish layers of connective tissue. How is the process discovered in myocardium named?

- + Diffuse cardiosclerosis
 - Tiger heart
 - Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
 - Myocarditis
 - Heart attack of myocardium
- ?

At autopsy, of man havind died from a hemorrhage in a brain, found out the kidneys of 6x3x2cm keenly diminished in sizes, by weight 60.0, dense, anaemic with an evenly fine-grained surface, on a cut with the evenly thinned crust layer. The changes in kidneys are the display:

- + Arteriolesosclerotic nephrosclerosis
 - Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
 - Time-wrinkled kidney
 - Gouty kidney
 - Amyloid-wrinkled kidney
- ?

At autopsy of man of 60 years in myocardium of front sides left ventricle of heart exposed grey wrong form dense hearth 5 x 4 cm. with the clear scopes of fibred structure. What diagnosis is the most possible?

- + Heart post-attack myocardioclerosis
- Diffuse small-hearth myocardioclerosis
- Heart attack
- Myocarditis
- Cardiomiopatia

?

At a child of 7 years on the skin of unbending surfaces of elbows and knee joints the dense, painless knots of size appeared 1-2 mm. In biopate of knots is large hearth of fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue with lymphosites and macrophages for peripheries. What disease are such changes at?

- + Rheumatism
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Scleriosis
- Knot periarteritis
- System red lupus

?

At autopsy of man of 70 years, havind died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, what suffered on a stenocardia, hypercholesterinemia and obesity, the chronic venous plethora of organs, hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart with small-hearth cardiosclerosis, by volumes rather yellow-white name-plates, is found in intimae of aorta with fine-grained the masses in a center, which deepen in the layer of sides. What pathological process took place?

- + Atheromatosis
- Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Arteriosclerosis
- Calcinosis

?

At autopsy of woman of 40 years, havind died from uremia, it is found: pied kidneys are increased, in kidneys is bulge of capillary membranes of balls as "ecraseurs", hearths of fibrinoid necrosis of their sides and "gialine" blood clots in a road clearance, in kernels - "hematoksiline bodies"; in a heart is endocarditis of Libman-Sax. What damage of kidneys is the most possible reliable?

- + Lupus nephrite
- Rheumatic glomerulonephritis
- Choleraic glomerulonephritis
- Sclerotic kidney
- Terminal glomerulonephritis

?

At histologically research of sides of aorta plenty of ksantome cells which are located mainly in intimae is exposed. What disease such picture is possible for?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Disease of blood pressure high
- Syphilitic mesaortitis
- Non-specific aoproartheriitis
- Nodose periarteritis

?

Man of 44 years suffering by the heart attack of myocardium, died from left-ventricle insufficiency. At autopsy discovered: edema of lungs, small-hearth hemorrhage in mucous membranes serosal and. Microscopically: dystrophic and necrobiotic changes of epithelium of procsimal tubulis of kidneys, in a liver are centrolobular hemorrhage and hearths of necrosis. What from the types of violation of circulation of blood the most possible reliable?

- + Keen common venous plethora
- Arterial hyperemia

- Chronic common venous plethora
 - Keen anaemia
 - Chronic anaemia
- ?

At autopsy of man of 73 years, who long suffered by ischemic heart trouble with heart insufficiency, found: "muscat" liver, brown induration of lungs, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen. Specify, what from the types of violation of circulation of blood the most possible reliable?

- + Chronic general-venous plethora
 - Arterial hyperemia
 - Keen general venous plethora
 - Keen anaemia
 - Chronic anaemia
- ?

At a patient after supercooling deformation of joints, pain and narrow-mindedness of motions, appeared in the fingers of limbs; near little dense knots appeared with joints. At a biopsy the hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, surrounded by histiocytes, are found in knots. Your diagnosis:

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Dermatomiositis
 - Rheumatism
 - Gout
 - Deforming arthrosis
- ?

At autopsy of patient of 57 years, who suffered from hypertension disease and died from heart decompensation, a increased heart is found with the extended cavity (mass his 550 g layer of sides left ventricle of 2,5mm). Microscopically cardiomyocytes is considerably increased in sizes, with fatty dystrophy and hyperchromic kernels. Which of the transferred pathological processes the most possible reliable in a heart?

- + Eccentric hypertrophy
 - Myocarditis
 - Concentric hypertrophy
 - Angiogenic cardiosclerosis
 - Cardiomiopatia
- ?

At a patient who long time used drugs - fever, symptoms of intoxication, on echocardiography massive impositions are exposed on the valves of heart. From blood a staphylococcus is sown. A patient died from thromboembolia of pulmonary artery. Specify the exposed changes in a heart?

- + Polipose-ulcerous endocarditis
 - Endocarditis of Libman-Sax
 - Diffuse valvulite
 - Keen warty endocarditis
 - Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- ?

At a patient of 71 years with atherosclerosis, pain appeared in a left foot. To the doctor did not speak. At the moment of examination, foot is increased in a volume, tissues flabby, black, macerated. A demarcation area not is expressed. Diagnose a pathological process?

- + Moist gangrene

- Mummification
- Coagulative necrosis
- Dry gangrene
- Sequestrum

?

A patient carried the repeated intramural heart attack of myocardium. After treatment and rehabilitation written in the satisfactory state under the supervision of district internist. In 2 years perished in a motor-car catastrophe. Will you set character of pathological process in myocardium?

- + Big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Small-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Atrophy
- Necrosis
- Hyperplasia

?

Patient, of 75 years, during 15 years suffers from bronchial asthma, ischemic heart trouble increase of arteriotony, during the last 2 years. The hypertrophy of left ventricle is set. Its reason is which?

- + Hyperpiesis
- Pulmonary insufficiency
- Chronic ischemia of heart muscle
- Bronchial asthma
- Emphysema of lungs

?

At autopsy of patient of 61, suffering by a rheumatoid arthritis, discovered increased in size of kidney, very dense, rather yellow-white, with waxy brilliance, with the areas of cicatrical to the dimpleson surface. At colouring of Konto-companies the deposit of homogeneous rose the masses is discovered in the capillary loops of balls, in the sides of arterioles, arteries, in the basale membrane of tubulis and in strome. Development of what process complicated a rheumatoid arthritis?

- + Second amyloidosis of kidneys
- Post-infection glomerulonephritis
- Fast-progressing glomerulonephritis
- Keen necrotizing nephrosis
- Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis

?

At the man of 40 years havind died from a odontogenic sepsis on autopsy was found keen bulge of half-moon valves of aorta, they were whitish, opaque, unmove, on upper fascial destruction and thrombotic impositions by a size were disposed 1x1.5 cm What form of endocarditis is the question about?

- + Polipose-ulcerous endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- Keen warty endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis

?

Patient of 24 years from little up suffers from rheumatism, clinically diagnosed mitral stenocosis. Last years frequent cases of cardio-vascular insufficiency, almost permanent cough

with a ferruginous sputum. Name the possible changes in lungs in this patient.

- + Brown compression of lungs
- Emphysema of lungs
- Atelectasis of lungs
- Pneumosclerosis
- Bronchoectases

?

At a patient of 60 years, many years suffering of atherosclerosis and carrying before heart attack of myocardium, the attack of behind-breastbone pains developed. A patient is hospitalized in 3 days, on a background making progress cordially to vascular insufficiency died. At autopsy in area of back sides left ventricle and inter-ventricles partition found out the area of white color about 3 cm in a diameter, fibres impaired, with a clear border. A dissector considered these changes as:

- + Heart cardiosclerosis
- Myocardial ischemia
- Heart attack of myocardium
- Myocarditis
- Dystrophy of myocardium

?

A patient of 27 years suffers from a rheumatic vice of heart. To clinic entered with complaints about the shortness of breath, edemata up and about, hydroperitoneum, increase of liver. Death came from chronic heart insufficiency. At autopsy diagnosed mitral stenocosis. Which of the factors of morphogeny is the most possible credible?

- + Union of casements between itself
- Sclerosis and bulge of casements
- Sclerosis and shortening of casements
- Shortening of tendon filaments
- Presence of small blood clots on-the-spot valve

?

At a man of 70 years, suffering from atherosclerosis, at autopsy found in the under-crust region of left parencephalon out the area of wrong form by sizes 6x5 cm, flabby, anhistic, grey color with the planned cavity in a center. What end of process do the changes testify to?

- + Aseptic dissolving
- Organization
- Septic disintegration
- Encapsulation
- Petrification

?

At a woman of 50 years, the protracted attack of behind-breastbone pains developed by suffering hypertension disease, on ECG the heart attack of myocardium is diagnosed. A patient died. On autopsy a doctor noticed flabby concistonection uneven blood-filling of myocardium, and histologically and hystochemically found out disappearance of granules of hepatin, decline of activity of oxidizing-restorations enzymes. What stage of heart attack of myocardium is the question about?

- + Ischemic stage
- Necrotizing stage
- Organization of heart attack
- Repeated heart attack

- Keen recidiving heart attack

?

At autopsy of the man of 62 years found out the under-valve aortoclasia with tamponade of heart. At histologically research of ascending department of aorta in outward and middle shells - infiltrates from lymphoid, plasmatic, epithelioid cells, hearths of necrosis in a middle shell, adventitial and endothelial cells vessels of outward shell proliferation. The changes in an aorta are typical for:

+ Syphilitic aortit

- Septic aortit

- Rheumatic aortit

- Atherosclerosis

- Hypertension disease

?

A patient with the keen transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle died from the break of heart and tamponade. What process in the area of heart attack could be instrumental in the break?

+ Autolytic processes with melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacia)

- Substitution by connective tissue with the decline of elasticity of myocardium

- Forming of scar with thinning of sides left ventricle of heart

- Thinning of scar-changed sides stomach with forming of aneurysm

- Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood

?

At a patient who carried the heart attack of myocardium, after the physical loading the signs of insufficiency of circulation of blood are noticed: cyanosys and edema of hypoderm of lower limbs. What morphological changes develop in place of heart attack of myocardium at a man which got better?

+ Cardiosclerosis

- Incellular regeneration

- Mitotical new formation of cardiomyocytes

- Myocarditis

- Acardiotrophia

?

At histologically research of top of heart at a patient on stenocosis of mitral valve the granulosomes of Ashoffa-Talalaev are exposed. What genesis of heart-disease do histologically researches testify to?

+ Rheumatic

- Atherosclerotic

- Syphilitic

- Borning

- Septic

?

At a patient with hypertension disease multi-hour hypertension crisis is diagnosed. What pathomorfologic changes in stenococcus of arterioles arise up during crisis of blood pressure high?

+ Fibrinoid necrosis

- Hyalinosis

- Sclerosis

- Amiloidosis

- Calcinosis

?

At autopsy of patient having died with atherosclerosis of vessels of cerebrum the thrombosis of branch of internal carotid and grey color is exposed hearth of moist softening influence of tissue. What pathological process is exposed in a cerebrum?

+ Ischemic heart attack

- Hemorrhagic infiltration

- Haematoma

- Encephalitis

- Tumor of brain

?

At a man of 62 years, who died at the increasing symptoms of heart insufficiency, on autopsy a heart increased in a volume is found. Heart of flabby of concistenocion, chambers are stretched, myocardium on a cut dim, clay-yellow. From the side of endocardium the yellow-white striated is visible which is especially shown in teated muscles. What pathological process is the most possible credible?

+ Cardiomyoliposis

- Obesity of heart

- Dilatation cardiomiopatia

- Myomalacia

- Cardiosclerosis

?

At autopsy of woman who died with the symptoms of heart insufficiency, a heart is increased in a volume, flabby; myocardium is clay-yellow, dim; from the side of endocardium visible yellow-white striated (tiger heart). Microscopically: the transversal striated is absent in the groups of cardiomyocytes, the cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes contains small drops which is painted in a black. Your diagnosis?

+ Cardiomyoliposis

- Cardiosclerosis

- Rheumatic myocarditis

- Obesity of heart

- Myomalacia

?

At autopsy of deadman of 48 years obturation of road clearance of middle cerebral artery is exposed by a blood clot. In the parieto - temporal region of left hemisphere of cerebrum is hearth of pappy concistenocion grey color. More reliable than all this:

+ Heart attack

- Sequestrum

- Gangrene

- Caseose necrosis

- Fibrinoid necrosis

?

Persons of 38 years died suddenly, at autopsy in back side of left ventricle of heart the heart attack of myocardium is found. What the most possible changes in the structure of miocardiocytes is it possible to see in the hearth of heart attack microscopically?

+ Cariolisis

- Fatty dystrophy

- Carbohydrate dystrophy

- Uncalciuming
- Proteinosis
- ?

A patient of 55 years during 12 years suffers from hypertension, keen violation of cerebral circulation of blood developed clinically, at the beginning violation of motion was noticed in right limbs, head pain, and then right-side hemiplegia and patient developed died. On autopsy found out the system hyalinosis of small arteries, thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery, and in a left parietal-temporal region found out a hearth, what is named:

- + Ischemic heart attack
- Hemorrhage
- Abscess of brain
- Hemorrhagic heart attack
- Edema of brain
- ?

At autopsy of patient of 43 years, suffering from IHD with development of heart attack of myocardium, a pathologist found out the edema of lungs. What pathological changes could stipulate the edema of lungs?

- + Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen common anaemia
- Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
- Ischemia of small circle
- Stase of blood
- ?

Patient of 59 years, suffering from the transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle, died from the veritable break of heart are tamponade of heart. What process in the area of heart attack could be instrumental in the break of heart?

- + Autolytic processes by melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacia)
- Substitution by connective tissue of area of heart attack (organization)
- Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Forming of scar with thinning of sides left ventricle
- ?

A patient of 50 years during many years suffered from a rheumatic vice of heart. At intensifying of disease hemiplegia developed and death came. Histologically the expressed sclerosis is exposed in a mitral valve, hearths cellular infiltrates, fibrinose imposition. For what form of endocarditis typical the changes are exposed?

- + Revocable-warty
- Keen warty
- Diffuse
- Fibroplastic
- Ulcerous-pilipose
- ?

At a patient havind died from heart insufficiency, at pathomorphologic research exposed: the casements of mitral valve are deformed, incrassate, accrete on edges; in connective tissue of myocardium -- knots, which consist of areas of fibrinoid necrosis, which macrophages which remind giant multi-nucleus cells is saved round, are diffusely sparse. Similar hearths surrounded by lymphosites and single plasmatic cells. What from the transferred granulosomes takes place at this patient?

- + Rheumatic

- Tubercular
 - Actinomicotic
 - Syphilitic
 - Lepra
- ?

At autopsy of patient of 25 years, who died from uremia: kidneys are increased, pided, with the hearths of hemorrhages. Pathogistologically is revealed hematoksiline bodies, capillary membranes of balls as ecraseurs, gialine blood clots and hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, in the vessels of spleen is "bulbous" sclerosis. What the most possible diagnosis?

- + System red lupus
 - System scleriasis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Rheumatic arthritis
 - Knot periarteritis
- ?

At man havind died from chronic cardio-vascular insufficiency on autopsy a "tiger heart is exposed". From the side of endocardium noticeable rather yellow-white striated, myocardium dim, clay-yellow. What process stipulated this pathology?

- + Fatty parenchymatose dystrophy
 - Carbohydrate dystrophy
 - Gialin-tiny dystrophy
 - Fatty Vessel-strome dystrophy
 - Amiloidosis
- ?

A patient died with the symptoms of cardio-vascular insufficiency. Results of autopsy: heart post-attack cardiosclerosis hypertrophy of myocardium and dilatation of his cavities, especially right ventricle. A liver is increased, with a smooth surface, on a cut sanguineous, with crimson points on the brown background of tissue. Histologically: plethora of central departments of lobules; in peripheral departments round portal highways - hepatocytes in a state of fatty dystrophy. How are the changes of liver described higher named?

- + Muscat liver (chronic venous plethora)
 - False-muscat liver
 - Amiloidosis
 - Hepatocirrhosis
 - Steatosis livers
- ?

At a child 7 years on the skin of unbending surfaces of elbows and knee joints dense, painless knots appeared measuring 1-2 ii. In bioptate of knots is large hearth of fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue with lymphosites and macrophages for peripheries. What disease are such knots at?

- + Rheumatism
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Scleriasis
 - Knot periarteritis
 - System red lupus
- ?

An elderly patient long time suffering from hypertension disease died with the symptoms of uremia. At autopsy discovered: kidneys are little, dense, with a fine-grained surface, a capsule

is taken off hardly. Histologically the collapse of arterioles of balls and their sclerosis registers in kidneys. Substituted for some balls by the homogeneous eosinophil substance not painted kongo-roth; tubulis of atrophied. Properly to name the changes of kidneys described higher?

- + Primary-wrinkled kidneys
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidneys
- Pielonephritic-wrinkled kidneys
- Diabetic nephrosclerosis

?

At autopsy of man of 56 years with a clinical diagnosis ischemic heart trouble, atherosclerosis of coronaries of heart, hypertension disease, on a cut myocardium in area of apex, front and lateral sides of left ventricle has the well delimited from surrounding tissue area of yellow, surrounded by the area of hemorrhages. What pathological process is the question about?

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Cardiomyoliposis

?

At microscopic research of myocardium of man havind died from heart decompensation, the sclerosis of perivascular connective tissue and diffuse infiltration by its lymphosites, macrophages, plasmocytes and single neutrofiles, is exposed. Specify, what from the transferred types of inflammation is the most possible credible?

- + Interstitial productive
- Granulomatous
- Alternative
- Ecsudative is diffuse
- Exsudate hearth

?

During autopsy in myocardium it is macroscopically found out the big-hearth dense area of grey color which histologically consists of rough-fibre connective tissue, surrounded by the hypertrophied muscular fibres. What changes arose up in a heart?

- + Heart post-attack big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Ischemic stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Necrotizing stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Small-hearth diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis

?

At histologically research in the casements of mitral valve of heart exposed: mucoid edema, damage of endothelia, education on the edge of fibrin blood clots. What is the form of rheumatic endocarditis?

- + Keen warty endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Polipose-ulcerous endocarditis

?

At autopsy of man havind died from the edema of lungs the large hearth of yellow-grey color is

found in myocardium, and a fresh blood clot is found in a coronal artery. Specify a diagnosis:

+ Heart attack of myocardium

- Cardiosclerosis

- Myocarditis

- Amiloidosis

- Cardiomiopatia

?

At man havind died at autopsy the thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery and large hearth of grey softening tissues of left parencephalon is found. What pathological process of developed in a cerebrum?

+ Ischemic heart attack

- Coagulative necrosis

- Abscess

- Moist gangrene

- Sequestrum

?

Microscopic researches of coronal artery at man of 53 years exposed narrowing of road clearance of vessel due to a fibrinose balls from by adding of lipids. Most reliable form of atherosclerosis:

+ Liposclerosis

- Lipoidosis

- Prelipid

- Atheromatosis

- Ulcering

?

At autopsy of 34 years-old man havind died from rheumatism is surface of epicardium fleecy, covered by tapes of grey color, which become separated from easily. The oedematous sanguineous surface of epicardium concernes after their department. Most reliable diagnosis:

+ Fibropericarditis

- Festering pericarditis

- Hemorrhagic pericarditis

- Proliferative pericarditis

- Catarrhal pericarditis

?

In anamnesis at a patient of 62 years from little up chronic inflammatory diseasees of lungs. A sputum is scanty, white. A patient got in a hospital with the signs of pulmonary and heart insufficiency and at growth to the last died. What changes in a heart were found on autopsy?

+ Hypertrophy and dilatation right ventricle

- Hypertrophy and dilatation left ventricle

- Hypertrophy of both ventricles

- Dilatation both ventricles

- Heart without the macroscopic changes

?

A senior carried the heart attack of right hemisphere of cerebrum. After a year at a patient absence of motions continued to remain in left limbs. Computer tomography of brain, at which the cavity with smooth sides, filled by a neurolymph, is found in a right hemisphere, was conducted. What pathological process is found in head to the brain?

+ Heart post-attack cyst

- Hydrocranium
- Grey softening influence of brain
- Heart attack of brain
- Haematoma

?

At autopsy of dead body of man of 39 years, which died suddenly, the areas of rather yellow color, which do not overpeer above its surface, concerne in intimae of abdominal department of aorta. Histologically - in these areas among smooth-muscular cells and macrophages cells are revealed with a foamy cytoplasm. At colouring of sudan III their bright-yellow colouring is noticed. What stage of atherosclerosis such changes are typical for?

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Ulcers
- Atherocalcinosis

?

At a woman, of 86 years, who suffered from atherosclerosis of vessels of cerebrum, on autopsy atrophy of cortex is exposed. How is this atrophy named depending on reason of origin?

- + From insufficient blood-providing
- From pressure
- From the action of physical and chemical factors
- Neurotic
- Disfunctional

?

Patient of 67 years during 20 years suffered from hypertension disease. Died from chronic kidney insufficiency. What kind did have kidneys at autopsy?

- + Little, dense, surface fine-grained
- Large pied
- Large red
- Large white
- Large with plural thin-side cysts

?

At autopsy of man exposes the morphological displays of stenosis of the left aortic opening, insufficiency of mitral valve. Histologically in myocardium is heart cardiosclerosis presence of flowering granulomas of Ashoff-Talalaev. Which of the diagnoses transferred below the most possible credible?

- + Rheumatism
- Scleriosis
- Dermatomiositis
- Knot periarteritis
- System red lupus

?

At autopsy of girl of 19 years the warty endocarditis of all valves is found. Heart hemorrhage under an endocardium. Stomach ulcers. Ulcers of gullet. Pneumonia. Nephritis. Hyperplasia of spleen with a perivascular sclerosis. Vasculitis and necrosis in the area of visual hillock the numerous furuncles. What more credible disease?

- + System red lupus
- Rheumatism

- Septic endocarditis
 - Ischemic heart trouble
 - Hypertension disease
- ?

At a patient of 58 years at autopsy the large hearth of the softened grey substance of gruel-like consistence, pale-grey color is found in right temporal part of cerebrum. In the arteries of foundation of brain numerous white-yellow bulges intima which keenly narrow a road clearance. Your diagnosis?

- + Ischemic stroke
 - Abscess of brain
 - Hemorrhage
 - Hemorrhagic heart attack
 - Edema of brain
- ?

At autopsy of man, who in the time of life had atherosclerosis, the thrombosis of branch of internal carotid is exposed and in a cerebrum is hearth of moist softening influence of tissue of grey color. What pathological process is diagnosed in a cerebrum?

- Encephalitis.
 - Hemorrhagic infiltration.
 - Haematoma.
 - + Ischemic heart attack.
 - Tumor of brain.
- ?

At autopsy of woman, of 69 years, with excessive mass of body, who died from the keen heart attack of myocardium, in intima of coronal arteries found out numerous whitish dense educations which bulge in a road clearance and keenly narrow him. What stage of atherosclerosis such are typical for changes?

- Stages of formation of atheromatose ulcer.
 - Lipoidosis.
 - Atheromatosis.
 - Atherocalcinosis.
 - + Liposclerosis.
- ?

At histologically research of side of aorta plenty of the ksantome cells located mainly in intima is exposed. What disease such picture is typical for?

- Syphilitic mesaortitis.
 - Hypertension disease.
 - + Atherosclerosis.
 - Non-specific aoproartheriitis.
 - Nodose periarteritis.
- ?

At a patient with hypertension disease multi-hour hypertension crisis is diagnosed. Name the pathomorfologic changes in the sides of arterioles during hypertension crisis.

- + Fibrinoid necrosis.
- Hyalinosis.
- Sclerosis.
- Amiloidosis.
- Calcinosis.

?

At a man, of 60 years, which long time was ill hypertension disease and died from chronic kidney insufficiency, on autopsy exposed, that both kidneys are considerably diminished in sizes, surface them fine-grained; histologically is most balls of gialinized, part of sclerosised, separate hyperplased; in strome are the fields of sclerosis, arterioleso- and arteriosclerosis, elastofibrosis large branches of kidney arteries. Give the name to these changes

- Time-wrinkled kidney.
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis.
- Chronic glomerulonephritis.
- Chronic pyelonephritis.
- + Arteriolesosclerotic nephrosclerosis.

?

Patient, of 67 years, during 20 years suffered with hypertension disease. Died from chronic kidney insufficiency. What kind did have kidneys on autopsy?

- Large white.
- Large pied.
- Large red.
- + Little, dense, surface fine-grained.
- Large, with the plural thin-sideed cysts.

?

At man having died from complications of hypertension disease on autopsy little, dense kidneys are exposed with a fine-grained surface, parenchima and crust substance of athrophied. Give the name to such kidneys:

- Amyloid-wrinkled.
- + Primary-wrinkled.
- Time-wrinkled.
- Pielonephitic-wrinkled.
- Thinned.

?

At autopsy of man having died from the edema of lungs the large hearth of yellow-grey color is exposed in myocardium, and in a coronal artery is fresh blood clot. Specify a diagnosis.

- Myocarditis.
- Cardiosclerosis.
- + Heart attack of myocardium.
- Amiloidosis.
- Cardiomiopatia.

?

At a patient, carrying a heart attack of myocardium, after the physical loading the signs of insufficiency of circulation of blood are noticed: cyanosys and edema of fatty hypoderm of lower limbs. What morphological changes develop in place of heart attack of myocardium after convalescence?

- + Cardiosclerosis.
- Incellular regeneration.
- Mitotical new formation of cardiomyocytes.
- Myocarditis.
- Acardiotrophia.

?

At man, of 58 years, at autopsy the large hearth of the softened grey substance of pappy

consistency of pale-grey color is found in the right temporal stake of cerebrum. In the arteries of foundation of brain are numerous whitish-yellow bulges intima which keenly narrow a road clearance. What is your diagnosis?

- Abscess of brain.
- + Ischemic stroke.
- Hemorrhage.
- Hemorrhagic heart attack.
- Edema of brain.

?

At autopsy of man were found morphological displays of stenosis of the left aortic opening, insufficiency of mitral valve. Histologically in myocardium is heart cardiosclerosis presence of flowering granulomas of Ashoff - Talalaev. What from the diagnoses transferred below is the most possible credible?

- System red lupus.
- Scleriosis.
- Dermatomiositis.
- Knot periarteritis.
- + Rheumatism.

?

At histologically research of leaf of mitral valve of heart the mucous swelling, damage of endothelia, education is exposed on the locking edge of fibrin blood clots. What form of rheumatic endocarditis is observed?

- + Keen warty.
- Diffuse.
- Fibroplastic.
- Recurrently-warty.
- Polipose-ulcerous.

?

At man havind died from heart insufficiency at pathomorphologic research exposed: the casements of mitral valve are deformed, incrassate, with accreted by edges; knots, consisting of areas of fibrinoid necrosis, which macrophagocytes reminding giant multi-nucleus cells is saved round, are diffusely sparse in connective tissue of myocardium. Similar hearths are surrounded by lymphosites and single plasmatic cells. What granulomum was exposed?

- Actino-micotic.
- Tubercular.
- + Rheumatic.
- Syphilitic.
- Leprous.

?

At autopsy of child havind died from heart insufficiency, expansions of cavities of ventricles of heart are exposed. Microscopically in strome of myocardium plethora, edema, diffuse infiltrates from histiocytes, lymphocytes, neutrofiles, eosinophils . What the most possible diagnosis?

- Hearth intermediate exsudate myocarditis.
- + Diffuse intermediate exsudate myocarditis.
- Knot productive myocarditis.
- Intermediate productive myocarditis.
- Alternative myocarditis.

?

At autopsy of 25-years-old man having died from uremia: kidneys are increased, paled, with the hearths of hemorrhages. Pathohistologically - hematocytine bodies, capillary membranes of balls as ecraseurs, gialine blood clots and hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, in the vessels of spleen is bulbous sclerosis. What the most possible credible diagnosis?

- Knot periarteritis.
- System scleriosis.
- Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Rheumatic arthritis.
- + System red lupus.

?

At autopsy of woman, of 40 years, having died from uremia: kidneys are increased, paled, with the incrassate capillary membranes of balls as ecraseurs, hearths of fibrinoid necrosis of their sides and gialine blood clots in road clearances, in kernels - hematocytine bodies; in a heart is endocarditis of Libman -Sax. What damage of kidneys is the most possible?

- Sclerotic kidney.
- Rheumatic glomerulonephritis
- Choleraic glomerulonephritis.
- + Lupus nephrite.
- Terminal glomerulonephritis

?

At autopsy of man, of 19 years, the warty endocarditis of all valves is exposed, hearths subendocardial hemorrhage, and also ulcerous stomatite and esofagit, pneumonia, nephrite, hyperplasia of spleen with a perivascular sclerosis, vasculit and necrosis in the area of visual hillock, numerous furuncles. What disease is the most possible credible?

- Septic endocarditis.
- Rheumatism.
- + System red lupus.
- Ischemic heart trouble.
- Hypertension disease.

?

At a patient deformation of joints, sickliness and limitation of mobility of fingers, developed after supercooling; little dense knots appeared round joints. At a biopsy the hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, surrounded by histiocytes, are exposed in knots. What Your diagnosis?

- + Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Dermatomyositis.
- Rheumatism.
- Gout.
- Deforming arthrosis.

?

At a patient with chronic heart insufficiency the increase of viscosity of blood is exposed, at cappillaryscopy found out the damage of sides of vessels of microvasculature. What from violations of peripheral circulation of blood are possible in this case?

- Embolism
- Thrombosis
- + Sludge-symptome
- Venous hyperemia
- Arterial hyperemia

?

At autopsy of woman of 40 years, having died from uremia, discovered: increased sized kidneys, in kidneys are bulges of capillary membranes of balls as "ecraseurs", hearths of fibrinoid necrosis of their sides and "gialine" blood clots in renal clearances, in kernels - "hematoxyline bodies"; in a heart is endocarditis of Libman-Sax. What damage of kidneys the most possible probably?

- Sclerotic kidney
- + Lupus nephritis
- Choleraic glomerulonephritis
- Terminal glomerulonephritis
- Rheumatic glomerulonephritis

?

At a boy of 14 years the making progress weakness of muscles of breast and humeral belt is exposed. During the inspection pays on itself attention: incomplete closing of eyelids, smooth forehead thick lips. It is not found out the changes from the side of the peripheral nervous system and spinal cord. To name disease:

- Progressive muscular dystrophy of Dushen
- + Progressive muscular dystrophy of Erb
- Progressive muscular dystrophy of Leyden
- Miastenia
- Thymoma

?

After 60 years elasticity of vessels:

- It is increased on 20 %
- It is increased on 10 %
- + Diminishes on 30 %
- Does not change
- Diminishes insignificantly

?

Autopsy of body of young man who died from a pulmonary infection, exposed the pathomorphologic changes in the muscles of pectoral and humeral belt, "myopathic person" [smooth forehead, insufficient closing of eyes, thick lips], atrophy of muscles of the back, pelvic belt. The autosomal-dominant type of inheritance of these changes is well-proven. About what diagnosis is there the question?

- + Muscular dystrophy of Erb [youth form]
- Muscular dystrophy of Dushen [early form]
- Muscular dystrophy of Becker [early form]
- Muscular dystrophy of Leyden
- Myotonic dystrophy

?

On necropsy of a child a primary intestinal tubercular complex is exposed: primary affect-ulcer of jejunum, lymphangitis and regional caseous lymphadenitis. Death came from the perforation of ulcer and development of the generalized peritonitis. Name the way of infection of child by tuberculosis.

- Transplacental.
- + Alimentary.
- Aerogene.
- Mixed.
- Pin.

?

On necropsy of 17-years-old girl, dying because of pulmonary insufficiency: the downlow areas of caseous necrosis are exposed in the lower segment of right lung, in bronchopulmonary, bronchial and bifurkational lymphatic knots there are the phenomena of caseous necrosis. What diagnosis is most credible?

- Tuberculoma.
- Hematogenic form of progress of primary tuberculosis.
- Hematogenic tuberculosis with the prevailing defeat of lungs.
- + Growth of primary affect at primary tuberculosis.
- Caseous pneumonia at the secondary tuberculosis.

?

On necropsy of a man 44 years, which died after pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, pneumosclerosis, emphysema of lungs, hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart is exposed. In both lungs, mainly subpleural, there are plural noncommunicative hearths in diameter of 1 cm. Histologically: in a center of a hearth there is an area of necrosis, on periphery there is a billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes with the admixture of macrophages and plasmatic cells. The giant cells of Pirogov - Langkhansa are determined. A bit of capillaries - on periphery of hearth. What is the disease?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis.
- Actinomycosis of lungs.
- Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann.
- Syphilis.
- Schistosis.

?

On necropsy of a man, 48 years, which died of white plague, the partly emptied symmetric tubercular cavities are exposed in cortic-pleural areas with predominance of productive tissue reaction; in both lungs there are tender reticulated pneumosclerosis and emphysema; pulmonary heart; in bifurcational lymphatic knots there is tubercular caseous lymphadenitis. In the III segment of right lung there is a hearth of Gon. What diagnosis is most credible?

- Hematogenic generalization of primary tuberculosis.
- + Hematogenic-disseminated tuberculosis.
- Chronic primary tuberculosis.
- Chronic miliary tuberculosis.

- Cirrhotic tuberculosis.

?

At microscopic research of lungs of patient, 52 years, there are hearths of necrosis, surrounded the billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. Between lymphocytes and epithelioid cells there are large cells of the rounded form with plenty of kernels, placed on periphery. How such Histologically changes are named?

- Syphilitic granuloma.

- Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann granuloma.

+ Tubercular granuloma.

- Leprous granuloma.

- Sclerotic granuloma.

?

A prisoner, 40 years, died in a prison from tuberculosis. At autopsy research of body there are deformation and diminishing of sizes of apexes of both the lungs, plural cavities with dense walls in 2 - 3 mm thick in overhead segments both the lungs, disseminated hearths by a diameter from 5 mm to 2 cm of caseous necrosis in the lower segments of lungs. Diagnose the form of tuberculosis.

- Secondary cirrhotic.

- Secondary fibronodular.

- Hematogenic macrofocal with the defeat of lungs.

- Primary, growth of primary affect.

+ Secondary fibrocavernous.

?

For a man, 50 years, which was ill on tuberculosis and died on a background of the phenomena of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, on dissection there is lobar character of defeat of lungs: the overhead segment of right lung is megascopic, dense, yellow, loose, on a pleura there are fibrinous stratifications. From what form of the secondary tuberculosis does the indicated pathology belong to?

- Tuberculoma.

- Fibronodular tuberculosis.

- Infiltrative tuberculosis.

+ Caseous pneumonia.

- Acute hearth tuberculosis.

?

On necropsy of dying, 48 years, in the area of the I segment of right lung there is round formation in a diameter of 5 cm with clear contours, surrounded by the thin layer of connective tissue, filled white loose masses. Diagnose the form of the secondary tuberculosis.

+ Tuberculoma.

- Caseous pneumonia.

- Acute cavernous tuberculosis.

- Acute hearth tuberculosis.

- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.

?

At patient which died after white plague: in the I segment of right lung there is a hearth of pale-grey color, surrounded by a capsule, by a diameter 3 cm. Microscopically: hearth of necrosis with a capsule, absence of perifocal inflammation. Name the form of tuberculosis.

- Caseous pneumonia.
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis.
- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.
- Cirrhotic tuberculosis.
- + Tuberculoma.
- ?

At dying with a clinical diagnosis: chronic abscess of lungs - on dissection a cavity is exposed in the II segment of right lung measuring 5 cm, rounded form. The internal surface of cavity is formed by caseous masses, external - by dense tissue of lungs, a pyogenic membrane absents. What process does speech about?

- Acute abscess.
- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.
- + Acute cavernous tuberculosis.
- Chronic abscess.
- Primary pulmonary cavity.
- ?

On necropsy of a man of 44 years, which died of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, pneumosclerosis, emphysema of lungs, hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart is exposed. In both lungs, mainly subpleural there are plural hearths by a diameter to 1 cm Histologically: in a center of a hearth there is an area of necrosis, on periphery there is a billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes with the admixture of macrophages and plasmatic cells. The giant cells of Pirogov-Langkhans are determined. The small number of capillaries is determined on periphery of hearth.

What disease takes a place at patient?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
- Primary pulmonary consumption
- Carcinomatous tuberculosis
- Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis
- ?

Sick with 30-years-old experience of work in a mine died of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On dissection lungs are exaggerated, fluffy, on a cut in them there are plenty of knots by sizes of millet corns. Histologically in knots there is the area of necrosis, on periphery there is a billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes with the admixture of macrophages and plasmatic cells. The giant cells of Pirogov-Langkhans are determined. Name the most credible disease:

- + Miliary tuberculosis
- Primary pulmonary consumption
- Carcinomatous tuberculosis
- Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis

?

On dissection of patient which died of pneumocardial insufficiency, there are found changes in lungs (cavities) with excrescence of connective tissue. Lungs are deformed, close-settled, the scars of linear form, numerous bronchoektases, expressed pleura unions, "pulmonary" heart, are revealed. What disease did result in death?

- + Cirrhotic tuberculosis
- Bronchoektatic illness
- Chronic nonspecific pneumonia
- Adhesive plevritis with pneumosclerosis
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis

?

At autopsy of dead body of man, dying of chronic pneumocardial insufficiency, the signs of chronic diffuse emphysema and "pulmonary heart" are exposed. What factors do play the most important role in development of pulmonary hypertension as there are reasons of "pulmonary heart"?

- + Reduction of capillary network in the respiratory department of lungs
- Proliferation of plain muscle cells in the walls of arterioles and shallow arteries
- Intracapillary sclerosis
- Hyalinosis of arterioles and shallow arteries
- Atherosclerosis of bronchial arteries

?

A patient, suffering hematogenic tuberculosis, grumbled about a weakness, nausea, vomiting, itch of skin, pain in joints, head pain. Death came at the increasing displays of uremia. On dissection: a skin is flabby, earthily-grey with "powdery" hyperuricemic salts, smell of ammonia, on-the-spot pericardium, sheets of pleura and peritoneum are deposits of fibrin as whitish filaments. What process in kidneys did entail development of uremia?

- Policystosis
- + Amyloidosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Gidronephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis

?

Spongy and cortical layers of tibial bone here and there are in a state of disintegration, cavities which arose up are filled by creamy masses of sulphur color. Most credible form of inflammation:

- + festering
- tubercular
- granulomatous
- proliferative
- mixed

?

At patient is with high temperature, shortness of breath, pain in right part of thorax. Pleural puncture gave 700 ml of viscid liquid of sulphur color. What pathological process did develop in a pleural cavity?

- + Empyema of pleura
- Serosal pleuritis
- Hematogenic tuberculosis with the primary defeat of lungs
- Carcinomatous pleuritis
- Tubercular pleuritis

?

On dissection of dying of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency in lungs a far is exposed dense miliary and large round, oval and wrong form of knots of white color by a diameter 0,1-0,5 cm which placed meet between itself. Except for it net pneumosclerosis, productive granulomatous tissue reaction, emphysema registers in lungs. A heart is megascopic: thickness of wall of right ventricle of 1,0ñ, counter-clockwise -1,3ni. It is known from anamnesis, that a patient during 15 years was imprisoned. What disease does take a place at patient?

- + Chronic macrofocal tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis
- Chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs
- Productive pneumosclerosis
- Hypertrophy kardiomiopatiya

?

At necropsy of man 67 years in a lung knots are exposed 0,2-0,3 cm in a diameter, which are felt as grains of sand. Lungs are megascopic in a volume, fluffy, small areas of deposit of coal pigment. About what disease is it necessary to think in this case?

- + Acute miliary tuberculosis
- Asbestosis
- Anthracosis
- Pneumosclerosis
- Emphysema

?

For a 1,5 year-old boy which died of viral pneumonia, it is exposed on autopsy: salient cervical and frontal humps ("square head"), saddle-like nose, flat back of head, uncopsy large top, bulge in the areas of osteoarticular connections of ribs and epiphysis of long tubular bones, X-deformation of lower extremities. There is an area of growth of bones at macroscopic research - uneven, extended, glassy; Histologically is expansion of cartilaginous area with wrong alternation and location of cartilaginous cells, absent clear and even boundary line between cartilaginous and ossiform tissues. Diagnose the disease of skeleton.

- + Rachitis
- Trachelokyphosis
- Chondrodysplasy
- Imperfect osteogenesis
- Hematogenic tuberculosis with mainly extra pulmonary localization

?

For a child 10 years, which suffers chronic tonsillitis with multiple relapses, a cyanosis appeared. During examination there was ulceration on a counter-clockwise amygdala, hyperemia of mucous cheek, increase of neck lymph nodes. In family of this child a grand-dad is ill on tuberculosis. What diagnosis is most possible?

- + Primary tubercular complex, alimentary way of infection
- Chronic tubercular complex, alimentary way of infection
- Primary tubercular tonsillitis, skyway of infection
- Chronic tuberculosis
- it is a primary tubercular lymphadenitis, aerogenic way of infection

?

At histologically research of lungs of patient dying of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, the cavity of disintegration in the secondary segment of right lung of rounded-oval form is exposed in the diameter of 5,0 cm, reported with a segmentary bronchial tube. The internal layer of cavity there are caseous masses. What is the character of changes in lungs?

- + Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- Acute abscess of lung
- Chronic cavity
- Chronic abscess
- Phlegmon

?

For a dying of intoxication man during dissection the increase of tumor is exposed in a volume, on-the-spot skin - whitish with a selection from them of turbid liquid; a thigh-bone is incrassate and deformed, formation of sequestra takes a place; at microscopic research sequestral cavities are surrounded granulation and connective tissue with the presence of lymphocytes, not numerous plasmocytes and single neutrophils, epithelioid cells, cells of Pirogov - Langhans. What diagnosis is most reliable?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis with extra pulmonary defects
- Acute hematogenic osteomyelitis
- Gonarthrosis
- Tracheoarthrosis
- Primary tubercular coxarthrosis

?

On dissection of man, macroscopic in a volume close-settled lungs are found with the far of miliary nodules which are felt as grains of sand. These changes are anymore shown in overhead segments. What from the transferred diagnoses most reliable?

- + Acute miliary tuberculosis
- A diffusely-sclerotic form is tuberculosis
- Primary tuberculosis with hematogenic distribution
- Secondary tuberculosis with the primary defeat of lungs
- Chronic miliary tuberculosis

?

For a dying patient with fibrofocal tuberculosis at dissection it is found, that a right lung is megascopic, dense, yellow, on a pleura the expressed fibrinous impositions. How to describe these changes?

- + Caseous pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia in the stage of grey hepatization
- Necropneumonia
- Empyema of pleura and croupous pneumonia
- Phlegmon of lung

?

In lungs of patient of 34 years, which in a flow 9 years worked as polish, found out lobular curd bronchopneumonia, phenomena of endobronchitis, mesobronkhitis and pan of bronchitis, inflammatory infiltration with formation of billow from lymphocytes, epithelioid and giant cells. The displays of what disease there are in lungs?

- + Acute hearth tuberculosis
- Chronic primary tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Chronic bronchitis and caseous pneumonia
- Polisegmental bronchopneumonia

?

At 40 years at progress of periodontitis it is found out a patient inflammation of alveolar sprout and amygdale. On an amygdale it is exposed oval form ulcification. The lymphatic knots of neck are megascopic. Microscopically round lymphatic vessels found out the inflammatory reaction of granulomatous character with the presence of epithelioid and giant cells. Name a disease.

- + Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis
- Hematogenic tuberculosis
- Ulcero-necrotic quinsy
- Festering periostitis and tonsilitis

?

For a sick girl 12 years changes take a place in an intestine. In limfoidnoy tissue of blind gut it is found out necrosis of mucous with formation ulcer. In the mesenterial knots of granulomatous inflammatory infiltration is with caseous necrosis. What from the transferred diagnoses most reliable?

- + Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis
- Progress of the secondary tuberculosis of mesenterial lymphonoduss
- Hematogenic tuberculosis of intestine
- Heterospecific ulcerous colitis

?

On dissection of man 59 years, dying of chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency found out the followings changes: lungs are megascopic, dense, little air, on a cut in them the great number of the diffusely located knots of whitish color, 2-3 mm,

is determined in a diameter. Microscopically knots are presented the hearths of caseous, perifocal lympho-plasmacytic infiltration, epithelioid and giant cells. What disease does speech go about?

- + Miliary white plague
 - Infiltrative tuberculosis
 - Fibrous alveolitis
 - Microfocal giant cell pneumonia
 - Metastases of tumour in lungs, carcinomatosis
- ?

At research of tissue of coxal joint there is chronic inflammation of compact matter and marrow, formations of sequester, expressed inflammatory reaction of granulomatous character with the presence of epithelioid and giant cells, is exposed. What disease do such changes develop at?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Acute tracheokyphosis
 - Chronic osteomyelitis
 - Gonarthrocace
 - Productive osteomyelitis
- ?

On dissection of patient which a lot of years worked on a mine and died of chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, it is exposed, that lungs are little air, close-settled, sclerotic, the apexes are emphysematous changed, hearth productive tissue reaction, net pneumosclerosis, shallow knots in a parenchima both the lungs. Presence at patient of tubercular gonitis. What illness did death come from?

- + Hematogenic-disseminated tuberculosis
 - Tubercular poliartthritis
 - Pneumosclerosis
 - Emphysema of lungs
 - Chronic pneumonia and gonarthrocace
- ?

At necropsy woman 50 years, dying of uremia, the hemilesion of kidneys is found. In the crust ball of right kidney in a papillary ball the hearths of destruction are revealed with formation of cavities of filled by caseous masses. Round them inflammatory infiltration takes a place lymphocytes, histiocytes, epithelioid cells. What illness is most reliable?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Generalized hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Primary tuberculosis of kidneys
 - Tuberculoma of kidney
 - Secondary tuberculosis
- ?

At necropsy man 56 years and Histologically research in lungs it was found the hearths of sclerosis round bronchial tubes and vessels of lungs; excrescence of connective tissue is in alveolar partitions, hearth of caseous necrosis in the third segment of right lung. In bifurcational lymphonoduss caseous masses of hearth

character, inflammatory perivascular infiltration of granulomatous character, are revealed with the presence of cells of Pirogov-Lankhgans . Infiltration is revealed and on motion lymphatic vessels in by a right lung. What form of disease does take a place?

- + Primary tuberculosis
 - Tuberculosis hematogenic
 - Secondary tuberculosis
 - Tuberculoma
 - Croupous pneumonia with granulomatous lymphadenitis
- ?

Microscopically in the remote secondary segment of right easy miner the rounded knots are found in a diameter from 2,0â 5,0ñ, built from the concentric layers of caseous masses, surrounded a connecting capsule. Most reliable diagnosis:

- + Secondary tuberculosis
 - Metastases of shrine
 - Primary tubercular complex
 - Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Cancer of lungs
- ?

Spongy and cortical layers of tibia on separate areas in a state of disintegration, cavities which appeared are filled the masses of grey color, granulomatous character of inflammation with the presence of lymphocytes, single leucocytes, plasmocytes, giant cells is revealed. Most reliable diagnosis:

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Chronic osteomyelitis
 - Acute osteomyelitis
 - Secondary tuberculosis
 - Generalized tuberculosis
- ?

In the house of child at examination for a child in age 1,5 years exposed hearth formations in a spine, presented destruction, presence of sequestra. At Histologically research the giant cells of Pirogov-Langkhans are determined. What is the disease?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Secondary tuberculosis
 - Primary tuberculosis
 - Festering osteomyelitis
 - Osteomalation
- ?

For a worker the signs of sharp violation of cerebral circulation of blood, fainting fit, appeared 37 years. In a few days he died. On a section in the soft shells of cerebrum found out the shallow knots of grey color, shell pale with an edema, especially expressed change in barrel part of cerebrum. At histological research found out infiltration mainly of lymphocytic character with the single cells of Pirogov-Lankhgans. What process did take a place in a cerebrum?

- Viral encephalitis
- + Tubercular meningitis
- Hydromeningitis
- Second meningitis
- Staphylococcus meningo-encephalitis

?

For a woman in 20 complaints are about a weakness, pathological fatigue ability, increase of temperature, disorders of menstrual cycle. At research of scrape of endometrium there were found out such changes: necrosis, round him focal infiltration lymphocytes, epithelioid cells, giant cells of Pirogov-Lankhgans, single, neutrophiles. Your diagnosis?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
- Primary tubercular endometritis
- Secondary tubercular endometritis
- Extra pulmonary primary tubercular complex
- Infiltrative tuberculosis

?

Man 40 years, death came from uremia. On a section: kidneys are megascopic with the phenomena of pyonephrosis, in a cork layer cells of destruction with formation of cavities, in an ureter there are found out caseous masses. Specify pathology of kidneys, which developed.

- + Tuberculosis of kidneys, as a form of tuberculosis
- Hydronephrosis with pyonephrosis
- Bilateral cortical nephrosis
- Sepsis, septicopyemia, abscesses of cork layer of kidneys
- Tuberculosis of kidneys, as a form of the second tuberculosis

?

A man is 40 years hospitalized concerning pneumonia. On the third days he died. At microscopic research found out the plural shallow knots of grey color in all organs. Microscopically it is necrotizing cells without a proliferative reaction, a weak exsudate reaction appeared in lungs. For what disease the characteristic described changes?

- + Peracute tubercular sepsis without primary localization
- Chronic miliary tuberculosis
- Hematogenic-disseminated tuberculosis
- Second tuberculosis, diffuse infiltrative form

?

A patient of 46 years old, who had been suffering from tuberculosis for 6 years, died of the massive pulmonary bleeding. At a section: the centers of sclerosis and cavernous necrosis of different sizes are determined in the lungs, there is a cavity in size of 5,0 cm in a diameter with the dense walls of grey color in the upper part of right lung, there is a liquid blood and clots of blood in the cavity. What variety of tuberculosis is this?

- + Fibrocavernous tuberculosis
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis

- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- ?

A patient, who suffered from tuberculosis, died of increasing pulmonary heart disease. At the necropsy is defined a cavity of 5cm in diameter, which is connected with the lumen of segmental bronchus, in the area of apex of right lung. The walls of the cavity are covered from inside with tyroid masses, under which the epithelioid cells and the cells of Pirogov-Langchance are situated. Specify a morphological form of tuberculosis.

- + Acute tuberculous cavity
- Tuberculoma
- Caseous pneumonia
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- ?

A patient ill with tuberculosis died from progressing cardiopulmonary decompensation. Autopsy in the area of the right lung apex revealed a cavity 5 cm in diameter communicating with lumen of a segmental bronchus. On the inside cavity walls are covered with caseous masses with epithelioid and Langhans cells beneath them. What morphological form of tuberculosis is it?

- Caseous pneumonia
- + Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Tuberculoma