

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 leathery (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 nucleii, centers of necrosis and sclerosis. The most probable diagnosis:

- berkits 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 nucleii, 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 , spleenomegaly (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
- lipofusin
- 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 myeloliposa . Your diagnosis.

- Chronic myeloliposa
- 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 -squamos 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 of 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 –sclerotical 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 lymphatical units, spleen, lymphatical the device GI 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 poast 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 lymphatical of units, thymomegalia, moderately expressed hepato splomagalia-, bright red bone marrow a brain; microscopically – hypercellular bone marrow a brain with monomorphic infiltration from blast of crates, diffuse –inflammation tumors infiltration in a liver, spleen, lymphatical 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 crates mainly between liver follicles. For what diseases the characteristic above stated changes?

- + Chronic lympholeucosis
- Sharp lympholeucosis
- lymphogranulomatosis
- Chronic persistent hepatitis
- hepatocellular a crawfish 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 некроза, 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 .

+ myeloma 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 biopsate .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 lymphatic 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, eosinophils and neutrophils leucocytes , lymphocyte , and also sites necrosis and centers of a sclerosis. Diagnose disease.

- hyperplasia lymphatic of unit.

+lymphogranulomatosis .

- granulomatosis lymphadenit.

- Purulent lymphadenit .

- undifferentiated lymphoma .

?

At the woman, 22 years, are increased lymphatic units. Histological in lymphatic unit -lymphocytes , histiocytes , reticular of a crate, small and large crates hodgkins , multinuclear crates berezovsky -shenternberg individual centers caseous 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 Bens-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 nuclei, 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 , same 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