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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

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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

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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

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The sick, who suffered for a long time of rheumatism, stenosis of left antioventricular 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

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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

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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 orbbed, 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.
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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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