

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 mediastinum, 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 (Fabry disease)
- Cerebrosidosis (Gaucher disease)
- Sphingomyelinase deficiency (Neumann-Pick disease)
- + lipid dystrophy of liver
- generalized gangliosidosis (Hunter syndrome)

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 haematyne
- 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. Paracentetic biopsy of

liver: hydropic and ballooning dystrophy of hepatic cells, separate focuses of necroses. There are hyaline little corpuscles of Mallory. 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 while 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 paracentetic 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 41 years, 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 mucoïd 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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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. Serous 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 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 pseudovacuoles
- 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-palsmocytic infiltration with presence of segmetonuclear 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 expanded 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, tuberous, 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