

## Diseases of the respiratory system

On dissection a dissector discovered that lungs are megascopic in sizes, pale, soft consistency, not paste together, microscopic section with a crunch. Microscopically there is expansion of alveolar tubes, interalveolar partitions thin, there are the signs of intracapillar sclerosis. What disease of lungs is such morphological picture characteristic for?

- Pneumosclerosis
- Pneumonia
- Atelectasis
- Pneumothorax
- + Emphysema

At necropsy man 63 years, dying from the cancer of lung found out plural metastases. What part of them can be considered as implantational by the mechanism of development?

- + Germination of tumour from a bronchial tube in a gullet
- Metastases in a cerebrum
- Metastases in suprarenal glands
- Shallow plural tumours knots on pleura
- Metastases in peribronchial, bifurcational, paratracheal

Patient, 75 years, during 15 years suffers by bronchial asthma, ischemic heart disease, increase of arteriotony, during the last 2 years. The hypertrophy of left ventricle is set. What is the reason of hypertrophy?

- Pulmonary insufficiency
- + Arterial hypertension
- Chronic ischemia of cardiac muscle
- Bronchial asthma
- Emphysema of lungs

A patient, 70 years, entered thoracal separation with a diagnosis - abscess of lung, died at the syndrome of increasing cardiac insufficiency. On dissection discovered, that the lymphatic knots of mediastinum are megascopic juicy, rose-red color. A spleen is megascopic in sizes, flabby, with abundant scrape of pulp. By what is it possible to account for the changes in a spleen and lymphatic knots?

- + By protective hyperplasy
- By hormonal hyperplasy
- By festering inflammation in a lymphonodus and spleen
- By venous stagnation
- By scray hyperplasy

At a patient after physical tension tromboemboly of segmentary pulmonary arteries was the phlebemphraxis of lower extremities. The red wedge-shaped hearths of necrosis of dense consistency appeared in lungs. What form of necrosis did arise up in lungs?

- Collicvation necrosis
- Ischemic heart attack
- Gangrene
- + Hemorrhagic heart attack
- Coagulative necrosis

At a patient because of obturation of mediolobular bronchial tube the atelectasis of middle lobe of right lung appeared by the knot of soft tissues. At bronchobiopsy in the area of obturation excrescences of ferrous atipycal epithelium are exposed with pathological mitosises which germinate in subject to tissue and cartilage. What disease does these information answer for most certain?

- Inflammatory polypus
- Dysplasy of epithelium of bronchial tube
- + Bronchogenic cancer of lungs
- Deforming a bronchitis
- Sarcoma of bronchial tube

At microscopic research of bioplate atypical cells which form plural acinal structures and product mucus are exposed in lungs. What histological form of cancer of lungs takes place at a patient?

- Moderate differentiated adenocarcinome
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Glandular squame cell cancer
- Reasonaly differenced planocellular cancer
- + High-differentiated adenocarcinome

At a patient with bronchoectatic illness, pneumosclerosis with the expressed syndrome of cachexy on dissection a heart is diminished in sizes, walls are thinned, flabby consistence, on a microscopic section tissue of brown color. The deposit of what pigment is observed in myocardium?

- Haemosiderine
- + Lypofuscine
- Lipochromes
- Ceroid
- Heamatoidine

At a patient 53 years, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness hemoptysis, the edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine is albumen 33 mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Result of autopsy: kidneys are megascopic in a volume, close-settled, the surface of microscopic section has a greasy kind. Histologicaly the deposit is marked in glomerulis and on motion of tubulis of homogeneous eosinophilic the masses which are preferentially painted Congo-Roth and give a metachromasia with methylene blue. What pathological process took place in kidneys in this case?

- + Lardaceous
- Hyalinosis
- Fatty dystrophy
- Isosmotic
- Muroid swelling

Man 52 years, profession is gas-arc welder, after 10 days of treatment of acute lowerlobular right-side staphylococcus pneumonia died at the syndrome of increasing pneumocardial insufficiency. On autopsy in the lower lobe of right lung found out a cavity wrong-shaped about 5 sm in a diameter, containing a puss and reported with a bronchial tube. What complication of acute pneumonia takes place at a patient?

- Necropneumonia
- Tromboemboly of pulmonary trunk
- Bronchoectatic illness
- + Abscess of lung
- Acute bronchitis

At a patient with pulmonary pathology on dissection a cavity is exposed with close-settled walls, filled by the thick liquid of greenish color, with an unpleasant smell. The diagnosis is.

- Tuberculome of lungs
- Cavity of lungs
- Heart attack of lungs
- + Gangrene of lungs
- Abscess of lungs

At microscopic research of bioptate from the area of tumour of mucous membrane of right bronchial tube, set cellular and tissue atypia, appearance of structures of 'cancers pearls'. Define character of pathological process.

- + Malignant tumour
- Hyperplasy
- Of high quality tumour
- Metaplasia
- Hypogenesis

At dissection of patient which died from croupous pneumonia, in a pleura cavity opaque liquid, on the visceral pleura of greyish color tape. Define the type of inflammation on visceral pleura.

- Catarrhal
- Granulomatous
- Festering
- + Fibrinous
- Hemorrhagic

At a child 8 years the signs of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, shortness of breath, fingers as drumsticks, nails as sentinels glasses, cough, are expressed with the far of mucous-festering sputum (especially in the morning). At x-ray research acute expansion of bronchial tubes is exposed. Your diagnosis is.

- Chronic bronchitis
- Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchial asthma
- + Bronchoectatic illness
- Bronchopneumonia

At necropsy miner and histological research in lungs numerous thin bars of connecting tissue were found with the hearths of sclerosis round bronchial tubes and vessels of lungs; excrescence of connecting tissue in alveolar partitions with development of bronchiolitis and bronchoectases. In bifurcation lymphonoduss there is single lymphonoduss with a sclerosis and plenty of particles of dust and coniphages. What form of schistosis is most credible?

- Mixed
- + Diffusely-sclerotic
- Silicotical cavernous
- knot
- tuberculo-silicosis

A 42-years-old man became ill acutely after supercooling. The disease was accompanied by cordially-respiratory insufficiency which he died from. During dissection exposed, that all right lung is megascopic, hepatic closeness, heavy; on pleura there are considerable fibrinous deposits. On a microscopic section lung of grey color, grainy, a turbid liquid refluxs from a surface. At histological research there is acute inflammation with a presence in the road clearances of teethridges of purulent-fibrinous exsudate. What diagnosis is most credible?

- idiopathic fibrozing alveolitis
- interstitial interalveolar pneumonia
- hearth pneumonia
- staphylococcus pneumonia
- + croupous pneumonia

At a 45-years-old patient which acutely became ill by pneumonia, the edema of lungs, which became reason of death, developed on the 6th day of illness. On dissection discovered, that all overhead lobe of right lung is staggered: enlarged, dense, heavy, on a pleura with fibrinous stratifications, on the microscopic section of grey color, a turbid liquid refluxs from the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically: in the road clearance of teethridges there is fibrin, neutrophyles, macrophages, haemolyzed red corpuscles. Specify, what pneumonda was at a patient?

- Viral pneumonia
- Hypostatic pneumonia
- Respiratory syndrome of adults
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia

A patient 30-years-old who worked in a mine died from increasing pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On dissection lungs are megascopic in sizes, dense consistence, on a microscopic section plenty of knots by sizes with millet corns and bigger, dense greyish and greyish-black color, placed knots meet in more large areas. Name the most credible disease:

- Siderosis
- Asbestosis

- + Schistosiasis
- Berilliosis
- Anthracosis

In operating material of lung found out bronchial tubes with a presence in the wall of lymph-histocytic infiltrate with the presence of microoxyphil leucocytes, wide in relation to a caliber by their road clearance, by excrescence of cicatrical tissue in a wall. What is the most complete and exact diagnosis?

- Bronchoectases
- + Chronic bronchitis with intensifying
- Chronic bronchitis with the sclerosis of walls and intensifying
- Acute bronchitis

A woman in age 50 years as a result of supercooling became ill by croupous pneumonia. What is the reason of origin of such form of lungs fever?

- Decline of reactivity of organism
- Age
- + Pneumococcus
- Influence on the organism of low temperature
- Staphylococcus

At histological research of remote from an easy knot suspicious on a tumour, a pathologist exposed the presence of area of the caseous necrosis surrounded by connecting tissue, there was a spongy bone in one of areas of capsule. Presence of bone tissue in composition capsule is characteristically for:

- Hyperplasy
- Regenerations
- + Metaplasias
- Organizations

At autopsy of man middle-aged, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness, discovered, that both adrenal glands are acutely megascopic in a volume due to a

crust layer. Suprarenal glands of cartilaginoid closeness, pale, greasy. Microscopically on motion of reticular strome, in the walls of vessels, the deposit of anhistic, homogeneous is marked, pink color of the masses. Mass is painted Congo-Roth, in the polarized light possessed the chlorine double refraction and dichroism. These changes testify the presence of:

+ Lardaceous

- Muroid swelling

- Fibrinoid swelling

- Hyalinosis

- Lipidosis

?

On dissection exposed, that a left lung is a little megascopic in sizes, dense, on a visceral pleura there is present deposit of fibrin, on a microscopic section all lobes of grey color, a turbid grey-yellow liquid refluxs from the surface of lobes. What disease is the question about?

- Chronic bronchitis

- Bronchoectatic illness

- hearth pneumonia

+ Croupous pneumonia

- Cancer of lung

At a patient suffering long time by a chronic bronchitis, chronic cardiac insufficiency developed. On dissection lungs are megascopic in sizes, cover front mediastinum, not paste together, microscopic section with a crunch. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes mucous-festering corks, the wall of bronchial tubes is incrassate. What changes in a heart develop in this case?

+ Hypertrophy of right ventricle

- Diffuse cardiosclerosis

- Hypertrophy of left ventricle

- Acardiotrophia

- Hypertrophy of all departments of heart



At a woman 38 years, after supercooling a chill, high temperature, cough, pains, appeared in a thorax. Died after 5 days. On dissection the lower lobe of right lung is megascopic, dense, heavy. On the pleura of grey color filmy impositions, become separated from easily. On a microscopic section there is lung of grey color with a grainy surface. What disease developed at a patient?

- Bronchopneumonia
- Pulmonary plague
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Influenzal pneumonia
- Caseous pneumonia
- ?

Microscopically in lungs: panbronchitis, in the road clearance of teethridges serosal exsudate with an admixture mucuses, leucocytes, macrophages. It is most credible:

- acute bronchitis
- croupous pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- edema of lungs
- + bronchopneumonia

Microscopically at histological research of dying lungs exposed: in the road clearance of teethridges mass of fibrin, single leucocytes. It is most credible:

- fibrozing alveolitis
- serosal pneumonia
- + croupous pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- bronchopneumonia

A 39-years-old woman salesman of supermarket was often ill by pneumonia. Died at the syndrome of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On a microscopic section lungs have the appearance of bees honeycombs macroscopically, microscopically diffuse sclerosis, cysts with fibrotic walls, desquamation of the alveolar covering, dysplasy of alveolocytes. Most credible diagnosis:

- chronic bronchitis
- bronchial asthma
- + fibrozing alveolitis
- bronchoectatic illness
- sarcoidosis

On dissection of man dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, 47 years, the cavity measuring 4x4 cm, filled by a pus, is found in a left lung, wall scalloped, uneven. It is most credible:

- cancer of lungs
- chronic abscess
- empyema
- fibrozing alveolitis
- + acute abscess

Microscopically numerous, rounded knots consisting of concentric hyalinized bunches of connective tissue are found in the remote segment of lungs of miner. Greater part of them is located perivascular and peribronchially. Most credible diagnosis:

- cancer of lungs
- bronchitis
- tuberculosis
- fibrozing alveolitis
- +silicosis

Microscopically in the right lung there is excrescence of the atypical ferrous structures. Most credible diagnosis:

- fibrosarcoma
- carcinoma in situ
- adenoma
- + adenocarcinome

- paraganglioma

A patient 8 years grumbled about a cough with festering sputum, shortness of breath. The fingers of hands looked like drumsticks. He died at the syndrome of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On a microscopic section road clearance of some bronchial tubes extended, deformed. Most credible diagnosis:

- cancer of lungs
- + bronchoectatic illness
- chronic bronchitis
- sarcoidosis
- tuberculosis

In biopsy material of bronchial tube of patient practising upon smoking, in an incrassate mucous membrane chronic inflammation and transformation of monolayer ciliated epithelium is exposed in a multi-layered flat epithelium. What changes of epithelium are found at a patient?

- + Metaplasia
- Leucoplacy
- Hyperplasy of epithelium
- Planocellular cancer
- Hypertrophy of epithelium

At a patient dying in 3 weeks after the beginning of pneumonia, the lower lobe of right lung is acutely megascopic, dense, airless, grey, with the deposits of fibrin on pleura. At a microscopy a fibrin is exposed in all teethridges of this lobe. Your diagnosis:

- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Influenzal pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- hearth bronchopneumonia

A woman 35 years became ill acutely, among a complete health, after supercooling. On the 5th day of disease death came from acute cardiac insufficiency. During a section exposed: the lower lobe of right lung is megascopic, dense, on the microscopic section of grey color, a turbid liquid refluxes from a surface, on-the-spot pleura there are deposits of fibrin. Specify the most credible disease which entailed death.

- Mycotic bronchopneumonia
- Viral bronchopneumonia
- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Carnification
- + Croupous pneumonia
- ?

In biopsy material of mucous membrane of bronchial tube of patient 50 years, which 20 years suffered by a chronic bronchitis, found out the thinning, cyste-like regeneration of mucous glands, hearths of transformation of prismatic epithelium multi-layered flat. Specify, what pathological processes is most credible?

- + Metaplasia
- Heterotopia
- Hyperplasy
- Dysplasy
- Heteroplasia

At bronchoscopy of a patient 62 years in the initial department of bronchial tube of the upper lobe of right lung there is polipoid formation by diameter of 1,0ñi, which has the superficial ulcer of red color. At histological research a tumour which is built from shallow lymphoid cells with hyperchromic kernels are exposed, cells grow by layers and fibers. Specify, what type of tumour is most credible?

- Ferrous-planocellular cancer
- Adenocarcinome
- + Undifferentiated small-celled cancer
- Undifferentiated big-celled cancer
- Planocellular cancer

At dissection of dying from pneumocardial insufficiency found: in pleura cavities turbid liquid; lungs are megascopic in a volume, whitish-grey tapes close-settled, on a pleura. On a microscopic section lungs are of greyish-white color with a grainy surface, dense, heavy. Peribronchial lymphonoduss are megascopic, elastic, on a microscopic section are whitish-grey. Microscopically: the teethridges of lungs are filled by a fibrinous-leukocyte exsudate, vessels are extended. Specify, what diagnosis is most credible?

- Caseous pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia (stage of grey hepatization)
- Hearth pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia (stage of red hepatization)

A patient during many years suffered by bronchoectatic illness, died because of chronic kidney insufficiency and uremia. On dissection discovered some diminished dense, with the uneven surface of greasy kind on the microscopic section of kidney. What disease does the such macroscopic type of kidneys correspond to?

- + Lardaceous of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis
- Arteriosclerous nephrosclerosis
- Necrotizing nephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis

On a section the hemorrhagic heart attacks of lungs are exposed, in some vessels of lungs of brown color of mass, phlebeurysm lower extremities in which presence of crumbling darkly-brown color of the masses. What pathological process is the question about?

- Hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia
- stagnant thrombosis of pulmonary vessels
- Tissue embolism of pulmonary vessels
- + tromboemboly of pulmonary vessels

- Fatty embolism of pulmonary vessels

At a patient, 67 years, with the clinical diagnosis of chronic bronchitis, pneumosclerosis, pneumocardial insufficiency, biopate is taken from the suspicious area of mucous right bronchial tube. Histologically there are cellular and tissue atypia, appearance of structures as "cancers pearls". What pathological process do the indicated histological changes correspond to?

- Bronchoectasis
- + Planocellular cancer of bronchial tube with the cornification
- Planocellular metaplasia of mucous of bronchial tube
- Chronic polipous bronchitis
- acute bronchitis

On dissection of patient, which died from pneumocardial insufficiency, the dark color of lungs, their uneven swelling "pulmonary" heart, is found. It is known from anamnesis, that a patient during 18 years worked as a miner. What disease resulted in death?

- Sarcoidosis of lungs
- + Antracosis of lungs
- Central cancer of lungs
- Croupous pneumonia
- acute bronchopneumonia

At a patient 65 years on 5 day after cholecystectomy on an occasion a calculary cholecystitis a temperature rose to 38,5 degrees, there was the shortness of breath. At the inspection moist wheezes were listened in the lower departments of lungs, on the x-ray research the shallow hearths of darkening are exposed in 9-10 segments of lungs. What disease complicated a postoperation period?

- acute bronchitis
- Croupous pneumonia
- Abscess of lungs
- Exsudate pleurisy

+ heart pneumonia

At a patient 49 years, long suffering by a chronic obstructive festering bronchitis, poliorganic insufficiency developed. On autopsy found out cardiomegaly, greasy kidney, sago spleen. What disease complicated the flow of chronic obstructive illness of lungs?

- Hemophthisis
- Syndrome of the disseminated inopexi
- + Secondary lardaceous
- Lymphadenoma
- Hemochromatosis

At a patient 53th years, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness hemoptysis, the edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine protein of 33mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Results of autopsy: kidneys are megascopic in a volume, close-settled, the surface of microscopic section has a greasy kind. Histological the deposit is marked in glomerulis and on wallr of tubulis of homogeneous eosinophilic the masses which are preferentially painted Congo-Roth and give a metachromasia with methylene blue. What pathological process is present in kidneys in this case?

- Fatty dystrophy
- Hyalinosis
- + Lardaceous
- Muroid swelling
- Isosmotic

During the operation the large wedge-shaped hearth of crimson, dense tissue is exposed in the overhead lobe of right lung. At cytobiopsy necrosis of walls of teethridges is exposed in it, the road clearances of teethridges are densely exemicroscopic sectioned by red corpuscles. Your diagnosis:

- Pneumonia
- ischemic heart attack of lungs
- Gangrene of lungs

+ Hemorrhagic heart attack of lungs

- Atelectasis of lungs

At bronchial asthma the viral infection provoked asthmatic status with a mortal end. At histological research of lungs a spasm and edema of bronchioles is exposed, in their walls the expressed infiltration by lymphocytes, eosinophiles and other leucocytes, and also degranulate labrocytes. What mechanism of mortal asthmatic bronchiolospasm?

- Inflammatory

+ Reagine reaction of hypersensitiveness

- Autoimmune

- immunocomplex

- immune cellular cytolysis

Man, 52 years, profession is gas-arc welder, on 10 days of treatment of acute lowerlobular right-side staphylococcus pneumonia died at the syndrome of increasing pneumocardial insufficiency. On autopsy in the lower lobe of right lung found out the cavity of the wrong rounded form about 5ñ in a diameter, containing a pus and reported with a bronchial tube. What complication of acute pneumonia takes place at a patient?

- Necropneumonia

+ Abscess of lung

- Tromboemboly of pulmonary trunk

- Bronchoectatic illness

- Acute bronchitis

A patient, 37 years, during 2,5-3 months suffers by pneumonia. A dynamics from the conducted treatment was not observed and a patient dies from respiratory insufficiency. On dissection lungs are megascopic, grey-red color, a little mucosanguineous liquid refluxs from the surface of microscopic section. At microscopic research plenty of foamy eosinophilic the masses pneumocysts is revealed in which is found in teethridges. Diagnosed pneumocyst pneumonia. The display of what illness can there be this pneumonia?



- Flu
- + AIDS
- Tuberculosis
- Malarias
- Sibileas

Woman, 62 years, which was ill a rheumatic heart-disease (mitral stenosis), died at the syndrome of increasing cardiovascular insufficiency. Choose the morphological changes in lungs which testify to long motion of disease.

- + Perivascular sclerosis and hemosiderosis
- edema
- hemorrhage
- interstitial is the edema
- Hyperemia of vessels of microvasculature

At a man, 20 years, which died at the syndrome of making progress pneumocardial insufficiency, on autopsy a right-side lower lobe pleuropneumonia is exposed in the stage of grey hepatization. What from the components of the exsudate exposed in teethridges, does have most nosotropic and prognostic values?

- Fibrin
- Red corpuscles
- Siderophages
- + Neutrophyles
- Macrophages

At autopsy of dead body of man which died from chronic pneumocardial insufficiency, the signs of chronic diffuse emphysema and "pulmonary heart are exposed". What from the below transferred factors acts most important part in development of pulmonary hypertension as reasons of "pulmonary heart"?

- + Reduction of capillary network in the respirator department of lungs
- Proliferation of plain muscle cells in the walls of arterioles and shallow arteries
- intracapillary sclerosis

- Hyalinosis of arterioles and shallow arteries
- Atherosclerosis of bronchial arteries

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

- Scirrhus
- Epidermal cancer without the cornification
- Solid cancer
- Mucous cancer
- + Epidermal cancer with the cornification

At necropsy girl which died from an asphyxia exposed, that mucous trachea and bronchial tubes covered by white-grey tape which is loosely connected with subject tissues and is easily taken off by pincers. The road clearance of segmentary bronchial tubes is exmicroscopic sectioned by loose the masses of grey-white color. What tracheobronchitis in grain exsudate is marked at dissection?

- Putrid
- Catarrhal
- Dyphtheric
- Festering
- + Croupous

The croupous lungs fever is the acute infectious-allergic disease at which is struck:

- Acinus
- + One or few lobes
- Lobule
- Segment or a few segments
- Group of teethridges

Pulmonary complications of croupous pneumonia develop in connection:

- + With violation of fibrinolytic function of neutrophils
- With generalization of infection
- with the edema and cellular infiltration
- with violation of epithelial barrier
- with weakening of protective reactions of organism

To the acute diseases of lungs attribute:

- Pneumofibrosis
- Bronchoectases
- + Croupous pneumonia
- emphysema of lungs
- Bronchial asthma

Carnification is:

- Atelectasis
- Limited festering melting
- Diffuse festering inflammation
- Passive atelectasis
- + Organization of fibrin

A child died from pneumonia. On dissection is overhead lobe of left lung close-settled, visceral pleura is covered by the fibrinous rind, surface of microscopic section of the staggered lobe fine-grained, grey color, the pieces of lung sink in water. Microscopically - in the road clearance of teethridges fibrinous exsudate with the admixtures of plenty of neutrophilic leucocytes. What pneumonia entailed death of child?

- Putrid
- Festering
- Necrotizing
- + Croupous

- Hemorrhagic

At a patient suffering by a chronic glomerulonephritis, on a background chronic kidney insufficiency a cough appeared with discharge of mucous sputum. At bronchoscopy: the mucous membrane of bronchial tubes is sanguineous, dropsical, with shallow hemorrhages. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes a lot of mucus. Set a process at bronchial tubes.

+ Secondary acute catarrhal bronchitis

- Primary acute catarrhal bronchitis

- Chronic catarrhal bronchitis

- Destructively-ulcerous bronchitis

- Catarrhal-festering bronchitis

At dissection of man 34th years, dying from chronic kidney insufficiency in connection with the lardaceous of kidneys, a pathologist in lungs discovered mainly in lower lobes are plural diffuse expansions of bronchial tubes in the road clearances of which festering content. The surface of microscopic section of lungs has a small-celled kind, reminds bees honeycombs. Histological in the wall of bronchial tubes chronic inflammation, substituted for elastic and muscle fibres by connecting tissue. These changes in a lung a doctor considered as:

- Abscesses of lungs

- Bronchopneumonia

- Chronic bronchitis

- Chronic pneumonia

+ Bronchoectases

At a patient carrying croupous pneumonia and pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency dying at the syndrome, a pathologist on dissection marked some bulge of leaves of three-folding valve, color them greyish-yellow slipshod for the lines of closing and presence of large, to 2 sm in a diameter, blood clots, that served by foundation to set:

+Ulcerous endocarditis

- Acute warty endocarditis

- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis

At necropsy of patient, who died from pulmonary insufficiency found out a megascopic lung with the hearths of crimson, white, pink-yellow color, necrotizing tracheobronchitis. What disease did a patient suffer by most probably?

- Morbillous pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Toxic form of flu
- Fibrozing alveolitis
- + Influenzal pneumonia

Brown induration of lungs develops at:

- To emphysema of lungs
- Blood pressures high in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Chronic insufficiency of right department of heart
- + Chronic insufficiency of left department of heart
- Chronic pneumonia

In anamnesis at a patient, 62 years, from little up chronic inflammatory illnesses of lungs. A sputum is scanty, white. A patient got in a hospital with the signs of pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency and at growth to the last died. What changes in a heart were found on dissection?

- Dilatation of both ventricles
- Hypertrophy and dilatation left ventricle
- Hypertrophy of both ventricles
- + Hypertrophy and dilatation of right ventricle
- Heart without the macroscopic changes

The mucous membrane of trachea is turbid, sanguineous, with stratification of grey-white tapes. Most credible form of inflammation:

- mixed
- festering
- serosal
- proliferative
- + fibrinous

On dissection of patient 65 years, which died from chronic cardiac insufficiency because of rheumatic heart-disease lungs of brown colors, megascopic in sizes, are close-settled. How are such changes named in lungs?

- cellular lungs
- muscat lungs
- + brown induration of lungs
- chronic bronchitis
- chronic emphysema

At a patient high temperature, shortness of breath, pain, in the right half of thorax. During pleura puncture 700ml of creamy liquid of chlor color is remote. Most credible diagnosis:

- bronchopneumonia
- carcinomatosis of pleura
- serosal pleurisy
- + empyema of pleura
- Hemorrhagic pleurisy

By sick croupous pneumonia after the decline of temperature, on 6th day diseases, independently halted stationary treatment. What most credible complication will arise up in the near time?

- Necropneumonia

- + Carnification
- Abscess of lung
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Pulmonary heart

At a patient after the strong supercooling appeared cough, pains in the right half of thorax, which increased at breathing, fever. Died on the 5th day of disease at the syndrome of acute cardiac insufficiency. On a microscopic section lower lobe of right lung close-settled, a pleura is covered by white-grey tape, surface of microscopic section fine-grained, grey color. Histological the fibrin saturated with plenty of neutrophilic leucocytes is exposed in the road clearance of teetheridges. Specify credible illness?

- hearth pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Interlobular pneumonia
- interstitial pneumonia
- Peribronchial pneumonia

At an alcoholic, after the acute supercooling a weakness, shortness of breath, pains, developed in a thorax, fever. Dulling of percussion sound and noise of friction of pleura is exposed. A patient died in a week from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On autopsy exposed: lower lobe of right lung of dense consistency grey color on a microscopic section, fine-grained. A pleura is covered by a fibrin. Specify the most credible disease.

- Hypostatic pneumonia
- + Croupous pneumonia
- Juxtaspinal pneumonia
- Part bronchopneumonia
- Total bronchopneumonia

A man, 19 years, suffered from babyhood by bronchoectatic illness. Died from kidney insufficiency. On dissection except for the plural bronchoectatic cavities filled by a festering exsudate, the kidneys of dense consistency, megascopic in sizes

are exposed, crust layer incrassate, white color, dense. The pyramids of kidney are anaemic, clear. To name a process which developed in kidneys?

- Glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- + Secondary lardaceous
- Inborn polycystosis kidneys
- Secondary nephrosclerosis

On the section of suddenly dying the compressions of overhead lobe of right lung are marked. Here on the visceral pleura of local character of deposit of fibrin. On a microscopic section lobe of grey color, airless. The moderate amount of festering sputum is marked in respiratory tracts. In the parenchima of lungs there are dystrophic changes. The described changes are characteristic for:

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Spontaneous pneumothorax
- Bronchopneumonia
- Atelectasis
- Intervening pneumonia

Patient, 63 years, during 2th weeks independently treated oneself by antibiotics in connection with the acute respirator disease. Death came from making progress respiratory insufficiency. A polymorphic picture is exposed in lungs: walls of teethridges with uneven histiocytic infiltration, there are giant uninuclear cells in an alveolar epithelium; placed the planocellular metaplasia of bronchiolar epithelium concerns; on many areas is destructive festering bronchiolitis, in surrounding teethridges serous-leucocyte exsudate, evidently focuses of abscess formation. Your diagnosis is?

- + Viral-bacterial pneumonia
- Mykoplasmous pneumonia
- Frindler's pneumonia
- Viral pneumonia
- Pneumocystous pneumonia



?

At a patient, which long smoked and suffered by a chronic bronchitis, the tumour of lungs is exposed. It is set during the operation, that a tumour is interlinked with the wall of bronchial tube and grows as a polypus. The groups of polymorphic epithelial cells, mitoses, which scaly oxyphile nuclear-free structures are between, are microscopically exposed. To name the histological type of tumour ?

- Mucous cancer
- Solid adenocarcinome
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Dense villoma
- + planocellular cancer with the cornification

At a patient on dissection in a right pleura cavity 380ml of yellow creamy liquid was found with an unpleasant smell. At the microscopy of liquid - a lot of neutrocytes. Your diagnosis is?

- + empyema of pleura
- Abscess of lung
- Phlegmon
- Necropneumonia
- Festering catarrh of pleura

Pulmonary tissue at a senior:

- With enhanceable diffusive ability
- + With the lowered diffusive ability
- Without the changes
- Enhanceable bloodsupply
- Hyperplasy

A patient which suffered by chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. What changes can be discovered in a heart?

- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart
- Lardaceous
- large cardiosclerosis
- Break of heart

At dissection of dying, 43 years, the megascopic grey dense airless lower lobe of left lung is exposed, visceral pleura of this lobe with stratification of fibrin. Microscopically: in all teetheridges fibrinous-leucocyte exsudate. What from the stages of development of croupous pneumonia took place?

- Wave
- Red hepatization
- Permissions
- + Grey hepatization
- Large pied lung

At dissection of dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency bilateral croupous pneumonia is exposed. What exciters are characteristic for this illness?

- + Pneumococcus I, II, III and IV types
- Staphylococuss
- Viruses
- Streptococci
- Mycoplsma

At necropsy patient suffering by croupous pneumonia and dying from a pneumococcus sepsis, there was 900ml of turbid sulphur color of liquid in a right pleura cavity. The sheets of pleura are dim, sanguineous. Name the clinic-morphological form of inflammation in a pleural cavity.

- Fibrinous inflammation
- A phlegmon, the chronic abscess
- Acute abscess
- + Empyema

At dissection of dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency the incrassate, deformed bronchial tubes filled by a mucous-festering exsudate are found. At a microscopy inflammatory infiltration hearths of planocellular metaplasia of epithelium and increase of amount of goblet cells is exposed in bronchial tubes. Your diagnosis.

- Bronchopneumonia
- Cancer of lungs
- Pneumosclerosis
- + Chronic bronchitis
- emphysema of lungs

At a man 60 years, which was ill bronchoectatic illness and died from kidney insufficiency, on autopsy the lardaceous of kidneys is exposed. Specify most important his sign diagnostically.

- Greasy type of kidneys
- Sclerosis of kidneys
- Renomegaly in sizes
- Compression of kidneys
- + Congo-mouth positive deposits in glomerulis

A man is 56 years bronchoscopy, during which a exophite tumour which narrows the road clearance of bronchial tube on 2/3 is exposed in a left main bronchial tube, is conducted; histological is a tumour is built from polymorphic ephithelial cells with numerous pathological mitosises and hyperchromic kernels; tumours cells form bars and nests eosinophile, concentric orientation the masses are revealed in central parts of which. Diagnose a tumour.

- Planocellular non-keratinizing cancer
- + Planocellular keratinizing cancer
- big-celled cancer
- Small-celled cancer
- adeno-planocellular cancer

In the microslide of bioplate bronchial tube the acute plethora of vessels of microvasculature is exposed with the fibrinoid changes and increase of penetrability of their walls, serosal perivascular edema of mucous membrane and submucous layer, mucous membrane, infiltrated by eosinophiles, basophiles, lymphoid and plasmatic cells. The basale membrane of epithelium is incrassate due to the edema, mucous glands in a state of hypersecretion with enhanceable maintenance of glicoseaminoglicanes. What disease morphology of this immune inflammation is related to?

- + Bronchial asthma
- Parainfluenza
- System red lupus
- Anaphylactic shock
- Whey illness

What changes in a heart develop at chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs.

- Atrophy of heart
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart
- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart
- Obesity of heart
- Heart attack of myocardium

At a man 48 years [miner which obtained an anhydroferrite] on dissection found out megascopic lungs, brown-red color. Microscopically: moderate pneumosclerosis, submiliary and miliary knots, which consist of dustborne cells with particles which give the positive reaction on iron. In lymphatic knots much dusts and considerable diffuse sclerosis. What from the professional diseases does the described picture correspond to?

- + Red siderosis
- Black siderosis
- Aluminiosis
- Berilliosis

- Antracosis

During necropsy miner which obtained an anhydroferrite, black lungs looking like lungs at antracosis are exposed. Microscopically: moderate pneumosclerosis, submilliar and milliar knots which consist of dustborne cells with the particles of ferrous dust in them [positive reaction on iron]. In lymphatic knots much dusts and considerable diffuse sclerosis. Your diagnosis?

+ Black siderosis

- Red siderosis

- Aluminosis

- Berilliosis

- Syndrome of Caplan [I.Caplan]

On a microscopic section at dying one all underbody of left lung of grey color hepatic consistency, on a pleura scrap of yellow-grey thin tape. Etiology of disease:

+ Streptococcus of pneumonia

- Thrombosis of the system of bronchial arteries

- Mycobacteria of tuberculosis

- Treponema pallidum

- Thrombosis of the system of pulmonary arteries

On dissection exposed, that all right lung is megascopic, dense, on the pleura of deposit of fibrin, on a microscopic section tissue of grey color, which a turbid liquid refluxes with. For what disease of lungs characteristic such picture?

+ Croupous pneumonia

- Hearth pneumonia

- Interstitial pneumonia

- Necropneumonia

- Bronchoectatic illness

On dissection of patient which a lot of years worked on a mine and died from chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, discovered, that lungs have little air,

considerably close-settled, sclerotic, apexes are emphisematous changed, surface of black, on a microscopic section tissue of lungs of black. What illness did death come from?

- + Antracosis
- Schistosis
- Talcosis
- Asbestosis
- Aluminiosis

At macroscopic research of tissue of lung, found out the areas of enhanceable airness with in a number of bubbles by the diameter of 0,5-1,5 sm, and histological thinning and break of alveolar partitions with formation of large cavities of different form. What disease is discovered in a lung?

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Cavernous tuberculosis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Fibrozing alveolitis

On dissection in a lung found out plural hearths to 2,5 sm in the diameter of the rounded form, dense, airless, without clear scopes bright red. At microscopic research red corpuscles, two-bit of lymphocytes, are found in the road clearance of teethridges. The described changes are characteristic for:

- + Influenzal pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Hemorrhagic heart attack of lung
- Morbillous pneumonia
- Aspiration pneumonia

On dissection of man 59 years, dying from chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency found out the following changes: lungs are megascopic, dense, little airs, on a microscopic section the great number of the diffusely located knots of

whitish color concerns in them, 2-3 mm in a diameter. Microscopically knots are presented by the concentric located collagen fibres. About what disease is it possible to think?

- + Key form of schistosomiasis
- Millium white plaque
- Fibrosing alveolitis
- Small-celled pneumonia
- Metastases of tumour in lungs

In biopsy material of mucous membrane of bronchial tube at a patient a chronic bronchitis found the areas of multi-layered flat non-keratinized epithelium. Diagnose a pathological process in the mucous membrane of bronchial tube.

- + Metaplasia
- Atrophy
- Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- Dysplasia

A man, 62 years, died, because of decompensation of pulmonary heart, it was found on a section, that lungs are megascopic in sizes, tissue of lungs contains dense knots, oval form and darkly-grey or black color. Histological connecting tissue and considerable accumulation of macrophages in the cytoplasm of which there were the accumulations of exogenous pigment was revealed in knots. Diagnose the disease.

- + Pneumoconiosis
- Hearth pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Brown induration of lungs
- Pneumofibrosis

At a girl, 5 years after the carried pneumonia a gonalgia and slight swelling and lower third of thigh appeared with local hyperemia. At morphological research

necrosis of tissues is exposed bones, accumulation of neutrophilic leucocytes, subperiosteal abscesses, in nearby soft tissues is phlegmonous inflammation. Diagnose the disease.

- + Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- Chronic abscess
- Chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis
- Tubercular osteomyelitis
- Not hematogenous osteomyelitis

A man, 47 years, entered diagnostic separation of pro pathology for clarification of character of pneumoconiosis. At the study biopsate of lung is exposed a lot of shallow granulomas, which subpleural is localized in interstitial tissue round shallow vessels and bronchial tubes. Granulomas consist of epithelioid, lymphoid, plasmatic cells and also cells as Langhans or giant cells of foreign bodies. In granulomas and into giant cells the needle-shaped crystalline including of spicule is disposed) from 3 to 10 nm in length, which have double refraction ability in the polarized light and consist of calcspar. The exposure of these structures allowed to the doctor the diagnosis is:

- + Chronic beriliosis
- Acute beriliosis
- Asbestosis
- Anthracosis
- Schistosomiasis

On dissection of child, in age 5 years, which during all life suffered from acute respiratory infections, chronic bronchitis, pneumonias, and system defeat of excretory glands, obturation atelectasis and bronchoectases are exposed in lungs, from the surface of microscopic section - thick festering-mucous mass reflux. Microscopically are the phenomena

festering bronchitis and pneumonia, shallow bronchoectases and abscesses. What from the transferred diagnoses is most possible?

- + pulmonary form of mucoviscidosis
- bronchopneumonia



- bronchoectatic illness
- chronic pneumonia
- chronic bronchitis.

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

- + Planocellular cancer with the cornification
- Planocellular cancer without the cornification
- Adenocarcinome
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Apudoma

At dissection of dying from pneumonia of patient exposed, that the lower lobe of right lung is dense, airless, on the microscopic section of grey color, on the visceral pleura of imposition of fibrin. Specify most credible etiology of pneumonia.

- + Pneumococcus
- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Mycoplasmous
- Viral

Man practising upon an alcohol, after supercooling became ill suddenly. Diagnosed croupous pneumonia. Specify the type of this pneumonia on prevalence of pulmonary defeat.

- + Part
- Polysegmental
- Pseudolobal
- Total interstitial
- Biside small-celled

At histological research of lungs of dying patient from cardiac insufficiency, the hearths of inflammation are exposed with filling of teethridges by the liquid of painted in a pink color, placed with the presence of thin pink filaments of formative a small network with plenty of uninuclear, mainly shallow, round form of cells.

Character of exsudate is which in lungs?

- + Serous-fibrinous
- Hemorrhagic
- Serosal
- Festering
- Fibrinous

At a man, 45 years, during the last 3 years disturbed a dry cough, the shortness of breath, pulmonary insufficiency, rapid loss of weight, grew. On dissection a pulmonary heart is set, In lungs plenty of cavities laciniate, containing air. Acutely expressed fibrinosis of pulmonary tissue. Lungs as "honeycombs". Histologically: interstitial fibrinosis with the expressed infiltration of strome by lymphocytes, by plasmatic cells. Will you set a diagnosis?

- + Bronchoectatic illness
- Post-inflammatory pneumosclerosis
- Chronic bullous emphysema
- Fibrozing alveolitis
- Dustborne pneumosclerosis

In lungs of patient, which during 9 years worked as polishes of stone, discovered shallow the round form dense knots consisting of connecting tissue. On periphery of these knots macrophages is located. The display of what disease are there the changes in lungs?

- + Schistosis
- Acute pneumonia
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Chronic bronchitis

- Bronchial asthma

A patient, became ill acutely. Produced complaints about a chill, increase of temperature to 40°C, head pain, cough, shortness of breath. On 5 day a patient died. On dissection: lungs are megascopic in a volume, pied kind is "large pied lung". For what disease such picture is characteristic in lungs?

- + Flu
- Adenoviral infection
- Croupous pneumonia
- Respiratory syncytial infection
- Bronchoectases

On necropsy man, 50 years, the following changes are exposed: right lung moderate in all departments dense, on a microscopic section tissue airless, finely grainy, dry. Visceral pleura with stratification of fibrin of grey-brown color. Will you define a diagnosis?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Tuberculosis
- Bronchopneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Pneumofibrosis

At a man dying from an asphyxia, and which a lot of years suffered on bronchial asthma, at histological research of lungs exposed: in the road clearance of bronchioles and shallow bronchial tubes there is a lot of mucus with the admixture of eosinophiles, sclerosis of interalveolar partitions expansion of road clearances of teethridges. What from the mechanisms of development of reaction of hypersensitiveness takes place?

- + Reagine reaction
- Cytotoxic reaction
- Immunocomplex reaction
- Cytolysis conditioned by lymphocytes

- Granulomatosis

At a man, 45 years, during the last 3 years disturbed a dry cough, the shortness of breath, pulmonary insufficiency rapid loss of weight, grew. On dissection is pulmonary heart, in lungs acutely expressed fibrinosis, with the presence of cavities of "honeycombs creating a picture". Histological: interstitial fibrinosis with the expressed infiltration of stroma of lymphohistiocytes with the admixture of neutrophiles. Will you set a diagnosis?

+ Bronchoectatic illness

- Post-inflammatory pneumosclerosis

- Chronic bullous emphysema

- Fibrozing alveolitis

- Dustborne pneumosclerosis

A patient, 38 years, died during the attack of bronchial asthma. At histological research in the road clearance of bronchial tubes found out the accumulations of mucus, in the wall of bronchial tubes a lot of fat cells (labrocytes), many of their in a state of degranulate, and also a lot of eosinophiles. Pathogeny of these changes is which in bronchial tubes?

+ Atopy, anaphylaxy

- Cytotoxic, cytolytic action of antibodies

- Immunocomplex mechanism

- Cellular the conditioned cytolysis

- Granulomatosis

At histological research of lungs of patient dying from cardiac insufficiency, the hearths of inflammation are exposed with filling of teethridges by the liquid painted in a pink color, placed with the presence of thin pink filaments formative a small network with the two-bit of lymphocytes. Character of exsudate is which in lungs?

+ Serous-fibrinous

- Hemorrhagic

- Serosal
- Festering
- Fibrinous

At necropsy man with the malignant tumour of stomach dying from cancer intoxication, in the back lower departments of lungs exposed dense grey-red color of wrong form hearths which overflow above the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically here an exsudate in which a lot of neutrophyles appears in a road clearance, walls of shallow bronchial tubes and teethridges. What disease exposed in lungs?

- + Acute festering bronchopneumonia
- Acute bronchitis
- Croupous pneumonia
- Intermediate pneumonia
- Acute serosal bronchopneumonia

At dissection of dying from pneumonia of patient exposed, that the lower lobe of right lung is dense, airless, on the microscopic section of grey color, on the visceral pleura of imposition of fibrin. Specify most credible etiology of pneumonia.

- + Pneumococcus
- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Mycoplasmous
- Viral

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

- + Planocellular cancer with the cornification
- Planocellular cancer without the cornification
- Adenocarcinome

- Nonidentified cancer
- Apudoma

Man, 63 years, which in the flow 15 years suffered by chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from making progress cardiac insufficiency. On dissection a muscat hepatocirrhosis, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen, hydroperitoneum, edemata of lower extremities, is exposed. For what as cardiac insufficiency characteristic these changes in internalss?

- + Chronic right ventricle insufficiency
- Acute right ventricle insufficiency
- Chronic left ventricle insufficiency
- Acute left ventricle insufficiency
- General cardiac insufficiency

At macroscopic research of tissue of lung, found out the areas of enhanceable airiness with the presence of shallow bubbles, and histological thinning and break of alveolar partitions with formation of large cavities of different form. What disease is discovered in a lung?

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Cavernous tuberculosis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Fibrozing alveolitis

At a patient 49 years, long suffering by a chronic destructive festering bronchitis, polyorgan insufficiency developed. At autopsy discovered: cardiomegaly, greasy kidney sago spleen. What process complicated the flow of bronchitis?

- + Secondary lardaceous
- Senile lardaceous
- Tumular lardaceous
- Primary lardaceous
- Widespread hyalinosis

A patient in the flow of many years suffered by bronchoectatic illness, died because of uremia. On dissection found out megascopic, dense kidneys, greasy kind on a microscopic section. What disease do such changes correspond to?

- + Lardaceous of kidneys
- Glomerulonephritis
- Necrotizing nephrosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Arterioles nephrosclerosis

At bronchoscopy at a patient, 62 years, in the initial department of top lobe bronchial tube of right lung found out polypoid formation by a diameter to 1,0 sm. At histological research a tumour, which is built from shallow lymphocyte-like cells, with hyperchromic kernels is exposed, cells grow by layers and fibers. Specify, what from the transferred types of tumours most reliable?

- + Undifferentiated small-celled cancer
- Undifferentiated big-celled cancer
- Planocellular cancer
- Adenocarcinome
- Adeno-planocellular cancer

At a patient suffering long time by a chronic bronchitis, chronic cardiac insufficiency developed. On dissection in lungs: emphysema and pneumosclerosis. What changes in a heart develop in this case?

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle
- Hypertrophy of all departments of heart
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Acardiotrophia

On dissection exposed, that a left lung is megascopic in sizes, dense, there is imposition of fibrin on a visceral pleura, on a microscopic section - grey color, from his surface refluxs turbid grey is yellow liquid. What disease is the question about?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth pneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Cancer of lung
- Bronchoectatic illness

?

At a woman 38 years, after supercooling a chill, high temperature, cough, acute pains, appeared in a thorax, at breathing. Death trod on 5th days. On dissection the lower lobe of right lung is megascopic, dense, on the microscopic section of grey color with a grainy surface, on the pleura of grey color membrane impositions. What disease was at a patient?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Influenzal pneumonia
- Bronchopneumonia
- Caseous pneumonia
- Morbillous pneumonia

At a 45-years-old patient which acutely became ill by pneumonia, the edema of lungs developed on the 6th day of illness, what became reason of death. It is found on dissection, that all overhead part of right lung is staggered: megascopic, dense, on a pleura with fibrinous stratifications, on the microscopic section of grey color, a turbid liquid refluxs from the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically: in the road clearance of teethridges is fibrin, neutrophyles, macrophages, hemolized red corpuscles. Specify, what pneumonia was at a patient?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia
- Viral pneumonia
- Hypostatic pneumonia
- Respirator syndrome of adults



A 42-years-old man, became ill acutely after supercooling. The disease was accompanied by cordially-respiratory insufficiency which he died from. During dissection exposed, that all right lung is megascopic, hepatic closeness, heavy; on a pleura are considerable fibrinous impositions. On a microscopic section lung of grey color, grainy, a turbid liquid refluxes from a surface. At histological research is acute inflammation with a presence in the road clearance of teethridges of purulent-fibrinous exsudate. What from the transferred diagnoses most reliable?

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth pneumonia
- Interstitial interalveolar pneumonia
- Staphylococcus pneumonia
- Idiopathic fibrozing alveolitis

At a child 8 years the signs of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, difficulty in breathing, fingers as drumsticks, nails as sentinels glasses, cough, are expressed with the far of festering sputum (especially in the morning) At the x-ray research acute expansion of road clearance of bronchial tubes is exposed. The diagnosis is?

- + Bronchoectatic illness
- Bronchial asthma
- Chronic bronchitis
- Bronchopneumonia
- Emphysema of lungs
- ?

At a patient with pulmonary pathology on dissection a cavity with close-settled walls, gap-filling by the thick liquid of greenish color, is exposed, with an unpleasant smell. The diagnosis is.

- + Abscess of lungs
- Gangrene of lungs
- Heart attack of lungs
- Cavity of lungs
- Tuberculome of lungs

?

Man 52 years, profession is gas-arc welder, on 10 days of treatment of acute lowerlobular right-side staphylococcus pneumonia died at the syndrome of increasing pneumocardial insufficiency. On autopsy in the lower lobe of right lung found out a cavity wrong the round form about 5 sm in a diameter, containing a pus and reported with a bronchial tube. What complication of acute pneumonia takes place at a patient?

- + Abscess of lung
- Necropneumonia
- Tromboemboly of pulmonary trunk
- Bronchoectatic illness
- Acute bronchitis

At microscopic research of bioptate from lungs atypical cells which form plural acinalstructures and product mucus are exposed. What histological form of cancer of lungs takes place at a patient?

- + High-differentiated adenocarcinome
- Moderato differentiated adenocarcinome
- Undifferentiated cancer
- Planocellular cancer
- Glandular squame cell cancer

Patient, 24 years, from little up suffers by rheumatism, clinically diagnosed mitral stenocosis. Last years frequent cases of cardiovascular insufficiency, almost permanent cough with a ferruginous sputum. Name the possible changes in lungs in this patient.

- + Brown compression of lungs
- Emphysema of lungs
- Atelectasis of lungs
- Pneumosclerosis
- Bronchoectases

At a patient as a result of obturation of mediolobular bronchial tube the atelectasis of middle lobe of right lung appeared by the knot of soft tissues. At bronchobiopsy in the area of obturation excrescences of adenous atypical epithelium are exposed with pathological mitosises, what germinates in subject to tissue and cartilage. What disease does these information answer for most certain?

- + Bronchogenic cancer of lungs
- Deforming a bronchitis
- Inflammatory polypus
- Dysplasy of epithelium of bronchial tube
- Sarcoma of bronchial tube

At dissection a dissector exposed, that lungs are megascopic in sizes, pale, soft consistency, don't fade, is microscopic section with a crunch. Microscopically is expansion of alveolar tuber, interalveolar partitions thin, is signs of intracapillar sclerosis. What disease of lungs a such morphological picture is characteristic for?

- + Emphysema
- Pneumosclerosis
- Pneumothorax
- Atelectasis
- Pneumonia

In biopsy materia of bronchial tube of patient abusing to smoking, in an incrassate mucous membrane chronic inflammation and transformation of monolayer mucociliary is exposed in a multi-layered flat epithelium. What from processes most credible?

- + Metaplasia
- Hyperplasy of epithelium
- Planocellular cancer
- Leucoplacy
- Hypertrophy of epithelium

During dissection the large tapered heart of crimson, dense tissue is exposed in the overhead lobe of right lung. At histological research necrosis of walls of teethridges is exposed in her, the road clearance of teethridges is densely filled by red corpuscles. What process developed in lungs?

- + Hemorrhagic heart attack of lungs
- Carnification of lungs
- Gangrene of lungs
- Hemorrhage in a lung
- Atelectasis of lungs

At a patient high temperature, shortness of breath, pain, in the right half of thorax. During pleura puncture 700ml of creamy liquid of chlor color is remote. Most reliable diagnosis:

- + Empyema of pleura
- Carcinomatosis of pleura
- Serosal pleurisy
- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Hemorrhagic pleurisy

On dissection of patient 65 years, which died from chronic cardiac insufficiency as a result of rheumatic heart-disease, lungs of brown color, megascopic in sizes, are close-settled. How does name such changes in lungs?

- + Brown induration of lungs
- Muscat lungs
- Cellular lungs
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic emphysema

At dissection of man 34th years, dying from chronic kidney insufficiency in connection with the lardaceous of kidneys, a pathologist in lungs discovered mainly in lower lobes are plural diffuse expansions of bronchial tubes in the road clearances of which festering content. The surface of microscopic section of lungs

has a small-celled kind, reminds bees honeycombs. Histological in a wall of bronches - chronic inflammation, substituted for elastic and muscle fibres by connecting tissue. These changes in a lung a doctor considered as:

- + Bronchoectases
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic pneumonia
- Abscesses of lungs

On dissection of patient 42th years, suffering by a chronic diffuse bronchitis and dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, discovered large, enhanceable airness lungs, which by the edges cover mediastinum, paste together not, pale-grey color, is microscopic section with a crunch, at pressing on by a finger on-the-spot lungs there is a fossula. From the road clearance of bronchial tubes a mucous-festering exsudate is selected. Set a diagnosis.

- + Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs
- Chronic hearth emphysema
- Interstitial emphysema
- Primary idiopatic emphysema
- Vicarian scray emphysema

?

A man in age 42 years, died at the syndrome of the expressed intoxication and respiratory insufficiency. On a microscopic section tissue of lungs in all departments pied, with plural small hemorrhages and hearths of emphysema. Histological in lungs: hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia with abscess creation, in the cytoplasm of cells of epithelium of bronchial tubes eosinophile and basophile includings. Diagnose the disease exposed on a section.

- + Flu
- Parainfluenza
- Adenoviral infection
- Respiratory syncytial infection
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia

At a patient 53th years, protractedly suffering by bronchoectatic illness hemoptysis, the edemata appeared on face, in area of small of the back, in urine protein of 33mg/l. Death came from the pulmonary bleeding. Results of autopsy: kidneys are megascopic in a volume, close-settled, the surface of microscopic section has a greasy kind. Histological the deposit is marked in glomerulis and on motion of tubulis of homogeneous eosinophilic the masses which are preferentially painted Congo-Roth and give a metachromasia with methyl violet. What pathological process takes place in kidneys in this case?

- + Lardaceous
- Hyalinosis
- Fatty dystrophy
- Muroid swelling
- Fibrinoid swelling

At a patient, 67 years, with the clinical diagnosis of chronic bronchitis, pneumosclerosis, pneumocardial insufficiency, biotate is taken from the suspicious area of mucous right bronchial tube. Histological cellular and tissue atypia is set, appearance of structures as "cancers pearls". What pathological process do the noted histological changes answer?

- + Planocellular cancer of bronchial tube with the cornification
- Chronic polipous bronchitis
- Bronchoectasis
- Acute bronchitis
- Planocellular metaplasia of mucous of bronchial tube

?

At a patient dying in 3 weeks from the beginning of pneumonia, the lower lobe of right lung is acutely megascopic, dense, airless, grey, with impositions of fibrin on pleura. At a microscopy a fibrin and microoxyphil leucocytes is exposed in all teethridges of this lobe. Your diagnosis:

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth bronchopneumonia
- Influenzal pneumonia

- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Interstitial pneumonia

On dissection of man dying from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, 47 years, the cavity (measuring 4x4), filled by a pus, is found in a left lung, wall scalloped, uneven, presented by pulmonary tissue. More reliable than all this:

- + Acute abscess
- Chronic abscess
- Tuberculosis of cavity
- Echinococcosis
- Fibrozing alveolitis

A patient with 30-years-old experience of work in a mine, died from increasing pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On dissection lungs are megascopic in sizes, dense consistency, on a microscopic section in them plenty of knots by sizes in millet corns and (anymore), dense greyish and greyish-black color, placed knots meet in more large areas. Name the most credible disease:

- + Anthracosilicosis
- Asbestosis
- Alluminiosis
- Beriliosis
- Siderosis

In anamnesis at a patient, 62 years, from little up chronic inflammatory illness of lungs. A sputum is scanty, white. A patient got in a hospital with the signs of pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency and at growth to the last died. What changes in a heart were found on dissection?

- + Hypertrophy and dilatation right ventricle
- Hypertrophy and dilatation left ventricle
- Hypertrophy of both ventricles
- Dilatation both ventricles
- Heart without the macroscopic changes

At dying, 58 years, on dissection a mitral valve is deformed, incrassate, does not close up fully. Microscopically in collagen fibres found out eosinophile hearths which give the positive reaction on a fibrin. More reliable than all this:

- + Fibrinoid swelling
- Fibrinous inflammation
- Mucoïd swelling
- Hyalinosis
- Lardaceous

At necropsy patient, dying from pulmonary insufficiency found out a megascopic lung with the hearths of crimson, pink-yellow color "large pied lung" necrotizing tracheobronchitis. What disease did a patient suffer by?

- + Influenzal pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia
- Caseous pneumonia
- Fibrozing alveolitis
- Morbillous pneumonia

At a patient suffering by a chronic glomerulonephritis, on a background chronic kidney insufficiency a cough appeared with discharge of mucous sputum. At bronchoscopy mucous membrane of bronchial tubes sanguineous, dropsical, with shallow hemorrhages. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes a lot of mucus. Set a process at bronchial tubes.

- + Secondary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Primary acute catarrhal bronchitis
- Chronic catarrhal bronchitis
- Ulcerous bronchitis
- Catarrhal-festering bronchitis

A patient, 67 years, had the heavy form of flu with a fatal outcome. On a section the changes were discovered in lungs on the type of "large pied lungs". At



microscopic research exposed: acute plethora of vessels, hemorrhage, edema of pulmonary tissue, in the road clearance of bronchial tubes and teethridges an exsudate to what contains red corpuscles mainly. What character of lungs fever do these morphological signs testify to?

- + Hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia
- Catarrhal bronchopneumonia
- Festering bronchopneumonia
- Desquamative bronchopneumonia
- Fibrinous pneumonia

As a result of histological research of biopate from the wall of bronchial tube of patient a chronic bronchitis in a mucous layer exposes excrescences of granulation tissue, which overflow above the surface of mucous layer and contain diffuse inflammatory infiltrate. What type of bronchitis is observed at a patient?

- + Chronic polipous bronchitis
- Chronic mucous-festering bronchitis
- Chronic mucous bronchitis
- Chronic festering bronchitis
- Chronic deforming a bronchitis

At necropsy patient suffering by croupous pneumonia and dying from a pneumococcus sepsis, there was 900ml of turbid green- yellow liquid in a right pleura cavity. The sheets of pleura are dim, sanguineous. Name the clinic-morphological form of inflammation in a pleura cavity.

- + Empyema
- Fibrinous inflammation
- Phlegmon
- Chronic abscess
- Acute abscess

At necropsy miner working in a mine more than 10 years in a lung bars of fibred tissue and knots are exposed 0,2-0,3 sm in a diameter. At histological research in

knots two-bit of brownish dust, concentric excrescences of connecting tissue poor by cells, with the expressed hyalinosis. About what pneumoconiosis is it necessary to think in this case?

- + Schistosiasis
- Talcosis
- Asbestosis
- Siderosis
- Berilliosis

At a patient high temperature, shortness of breath, pain, in right part of thorax. Pleural puncture gave 700 ml of the viscid liquid of yellow-green color. What pathological process developed in a pleura cavity?

- + Empyema of pleura
- Bronchopneumonia
- mucous pleurisy
- Hemorrhagic pleurisy
- Carcinomatosis of pleura

A patient which suffered by chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. What changes can be exposed in a heart?

- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart
- Lardaceous
- Large cardiosclerosis
- Break of heart

Person, 19 years, suffered from babyhood by bronchoectatic illness. Died from kidney insufficiency. On dissection except for the plural bronchoectatic cavities filled by a festering exudate, the kidneys of dense consistency, megascopic in sizes are exposed, a crust layer is incrassate, white color, dense. The pyramids of kidney are anaemic, clear. To name a process, what developed in kidneys?

- + Secondary lardaceous

- Glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Innate cystosis kidneys
- Secondary nephrosclerosis

On necropsy man by age 58 years, which long time used the far of alcohol and died at home, it was found: macroscopically is right lung dense and megascopic in sizes, tissue on the microscopic section of grey color homogeneous, a pleura is covered by greyish pellicles stratifications; microscopically is the cavity of teethridges contains filaments to the fibrin, hemolized red corpuscles. Diagnose the disease.

- + Croupous pneumonia
- Hearth pneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Primary white plague
- Caseous pneumonia

At a 45-years-old man, which acutely became ill by pneumonia, the edema of lungs, becoming direct reason of death, developed on the 6th day of illness. On dissection: all overhead lobe of right lung is staggered - megascopic, dense, with fibrinous stratifications on a pleura, on a microscopic section - grey color, a turbid liquid refluxs from the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically: a fibrin, neutrophyles, macrophages, hemolized red corpuscles, concerne in the road clearance of teethridges. What pneumonia was at a patient?

- + Croupous.
- Staphylococcus bronchopneumonia.
- Viral.
- Hypostatic.
- Interstitial.

On necropsy man, 58 years, which practised long time upon an alcohol and died at home, it was exposed: macroscopically is right lung dense and megascopic in sizes, tissue on the microscopic section of grey color, homogeneous, a pleura is covered by greyish pellicles stratifications; microscopically are the road clearances of

teethridges contain the filaments of fibrin, haemolyzed red corpuscles. Diagnose the disease.

- + Croupous pneumonia.
- Hearth pneumonia.
- Interstitial pneumonia.
- Primary white plague.
- Caseous pneumonia.

On necropsy man with the malignant tumour of stomach, which died from cancer intoxication, in the back lower departments of lungs exposed dense grey-red color, wrong form hearths, which overflow above the surface of microscopic section. Microscopically in a road clearance, walls of shallow bronchial tubes and teethridges is exsudate rich in neutrophiles. Name the exposed disease.

- Interstitial pneumonia.
- Acute bronchitis.
- Croupous pneumonia.
- + Acute festering bronchopneumonia.
- Acute serosal bronchopneumonia.

At histological research of bioptate wall of bronchial tube of patient with a chronic bronchitis excrescences of granulation tissue, which overpeer above his surface and contain diffuse inflammatory infiltrate, are exposed in a mucous layer. What type of bronchitis at a patient?

- Chronic deforming.
- Chronic mucous-festering.
- Chronic mucous.
- Chronic festering.
- + Chronic poliposis.

A patient suffering by chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs died from pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. What changes can be discovered in a heart?

- Lardaceous.
- Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart.
- + Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart.
- Large cardiosclerosis.
- Break of heart.

In anamnesis at a patient, 62 years, from little up are chronic inflammatory illness of lungs. A sputum is wretched, white. A patient entered hospital with the signs of pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency, which became direct reason of death. What changes in a heart were exposed on dissection?

- A heart not is macroscopically changed.
- Hypertrophy and dilatation of left ventricle.
- Hypertrophy of both ventricles.
- Dilatation of both ventricles.
- + Hypertrophy and dilatation of right ventricle.

At a patient with bronchial asthma the viral infectioning provoked asthmatic status with a mortal end. At histological research of lungs a spasm and edema of bronchioles is exposed, in their

walls is the expressed infiltration by lymphocytes, eosinophiles and other leucocytes, and also degranulate of labrocytes. What mechanism of hypersensitiveness is the question about?

- Inflammatory.
- + Reagine reactions of hypersensitiveness.
- Autoimmune.
- Immunocomplex.
- Immune cellular cytolysis.

On autopsy: lungs are megascopic, pale, soft consistency, paste together not, is microscopic section with a crunch.

Microscopically is expansion of alveolar tubes, interalveolar partitions thin, signs of intracapillar sclerosis. What disease of lungs a such morphological picture is characteristic for?

- Pneumonias.
- Pneumosclerosisà.
- Pneumothoraxà.
- Atelectasis.
- + Emphysema.

At a patient because of obturation of medium bronchial tube the atelectasis of middle lobe of right lung appeared by the knot of soft tissues. At bronchobiopsy in the area of obturation excrescences of ferrous atypical epithelium are exposed with pathological mitosises, which germinates subject to tissue and cartilage. What disease do these syndrome most correspond to?

- Inflammatory polypus.
- Deforming a bronchitis.
- + Bronchogenic cancer of lungs.
- Dysplasy of epithelium of bronchial tube.
- Sarcoma of bronchial tube.

A man of 68 years old, who had been suffering from emphysema of lungs for the last 15 years, suddenly died of acute cardiac insufficiency. On the dissection of the defunct, the lungs are enlarged, cover with their edges the anterior mediastinum, blown out, pale, soft, don't deflate, are dissected with a crunch; from the lumen of bronchial tubes, their walls are thickened, of grey color, a mucopurulent exudate is squeezed out. What the most probable type of emphysema did a patient have?

- + Chronic obstructive emphysema
- Perifocal emphysema
- Vicarial emphysema
- Senile emphysema
- Idiopathic emphysema

A patient died of increasing pneumo-cardiac insufficiency. At the histological research is discovered a diffuse lesion of lungs with an interstitial edema, the infiltration of interstitial tissue by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes; pneumofibrosis, emphysema. Your diagnosis.

- + Fibrosing alveolitis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Bronchopneumonia
- Atelectasis
- Bronchial asthma

A patient of 70 years old, suffering on a chronic bronchitis for a long time, died of increasing pneumo-cardiac insufficiency. At the pathohistological research is discovered: the lungs are increased in sizes, turgid, pale. There is an inflammatory infiltrate, a plenty of scyphoid cells in the mucus membrane of bronchi, the proximal departments of acini are sharply extended. Your diagnosis.

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Bronchial asthma
- Bronchopneumonia
- Chronic bronchitis

At the postmortem dissection of the patient, who has died of bilateral bronchopneumonia, is found out a cavity of 5 cm in diameter, filled with liquid yellow-white masses in the lower part of the left lung. What sequela has developed at this type of pneumonia?

- + Abscess
- Gangrene
- Granuloma
- Sequestrum
- Tuberculoma

A man of 60 years old was anxious for pneumococcal pleuropneumonia and died of cardiovascular inefficiency and intoxication. At the postmortem dissection: in

the middle lobe of right lung has been found out of shape cavity of the size of 5x5x7 cm and with unequal scalloped edges, filled with yellow-green viscous mass. Around the cavity, the pulmonary tissue of the whole lobe is dense, of grey color without a vesicular structure. What sequelae of pleuropneumonia did arise up in the middle lobe of right lung?

- + Acute abscess
- Chronic abscess
- Acute cavern
- Chronic cavern
- Cyst

At the necropsy of a woman with a malignant tumour of large intestine, who has died of cancerous intoxication, in the low-back departments of lungs are found dense of gray-red color out of shape cells, without chiselled borders, that overhang the surface of discission. Microscopically, in the lumen of small bronchi and alveoli is defined a serous-leukocytic exudate with the admixture of mucus. Which pathology of lungs had the patient?

- + Acute bronchopneumonia
- Acute bronchitis
- Croupous pneumonia
- Intermediate pneumonia
- Acute venous hyperemia

At the necropsy of a patient, who has died in a result of increasing pulmonary insufficiency, were found out the followings changes: lungs are of red color, dense, airless, remind a liver in density. Microscopically: there is a great accumulation of erythrocytes and polymorphonuclear leucocytes in the alveoles, between the cells are filaments of fibrin. Your diagnosis.

- + croupous pneumonia
- Viral hemorrhagic pneumonia
- Gangrene of lungs
- Peripheral cancer of lungs
- Cirrhotic tuberculosis



At the dissection is found out an area of the destroyed tissue of red color in the left lung. An area has a form of a cone, distinctly circumscribed from a healthy tissue; the main area is faced to the pleura. The tissue of the area is dense, grainy, and crimson. Your diagnosis.

- + hemorrhagic infarct
- abscess of lung
- Gangrene of lung
- Primary tubercular affect
- Croupous pneumonia

The patient, who had suffered from the disease of lungs for a long time, died of increasing pulmonary heart disease. At the necropsy, the lungs are increased in volume, don't deflate. On a dissection the tissue reminds a sponge; the large bullous formations are defined against its background. Microscopically is noticed: a considerable dilating of alveoles and a breakage of interalveolar septums. Indicate the type of pulmonary pathology.

- + Emphysema of lungs
- Chronic bronchitis
- Pneumosclerosis
- Pneumonia
- Bronchial asthma

At the necropsy of a patient, who has died of pulmonary heart is discovered a purulent exudate in the lumen of bronchial tubes and a hypertrophy of right departments of heart. Histologically is defined a hypertrophy of mucous glands, lymphoplasmocytic inflammatory infiltration of mucus membrane of bronchial tubes, peribronchial sclerosis. Indicate the most firm diagnosis.

- + Chronic bronchitis
- Pneumonia
- Pneumosclerosis
- Emphysema of lungs

– Bronchial asthma

The upper lobe of the right lung is enlarged, grey and airless, the inscisi-on surface is dripping with turbid liquid, the pleura has many fibrinogenous films; microscopical, examination of alveoles revealed exudate containing neutrophils, desquamated alveolocytcs and fibrin fibers. The bronchus wall is intact. What is the most probable diagnosis?

– Focal pneumonia

– Interstitial pneumonia

– Influenzal pneumonia

+ Croupous pneumonia

– Pulmonary abscess

A patient ill with thrombophlebitis of rns lower limbs had chest pain, blood spitting, progressing respiratory insufficiency that led to his death. Autopsy diagnosed multiple lung infarctions. What is the most probable cause of their development?

– Thrombosis of pulmonary artery branches

– Thrombosis of pulmonary veins

+ Thromboembolism of pulmonary artery branches

– Thromboembolism of bronchial arteries

– Thrombosis of bronchial arteries

A patient died from cardiopulmonary decompensation. Histological examination revealed diffused pulmonary lesion together with interstitial edema, infiltration of tissue by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes; pulmonary fibrosis, panacinar emphysema. What disease corresponds with the described picture?

– Bronchial asthma

– Bronchopneumonia

– Chronic bronchitis

+ Fibrosing alveolitis

– Pulmonary atelectasis

Autopsy of a man who had been working as a miner for many years and died from cardiopulmonary decompensation revealed that his lungs were airless, sclerosed, their apexes had emphysematous changes, the lung surface was greyish-black, the incised lung tissue was coal-black. What disease caused death?

- Talcosis
- + Anthracosis
- Silicosis
- Aluminosis
- Asbestosis