

An autopsy of a 76-year-old male, who smoked for a long period of time, lived sedentary life and had reduced weight, revealed intima of the aorta some grey-yellow spots and stripes, fibrous plaques, calcified areas with haemorrhages and calcinosis. What disease do these changes indicate?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertensive disease
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Visceral syphilis
- Nonspecific aortoarteritis

?

An autopsy of a 27-year-old male, who died suddenly, revealed intima of the abdominal aorta some yellow foci in the form of spots and stripes, which did not rise above the surface of the intima but after staining with sudan III became orange. What stage in the morphogenesis of atherosclerosis was revealed?

- Atherocalcinosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheroma
- + Lipoidosis
- Prelipid

?

A histological examination of a skin biopsy revealed an insignificantly expressed atrophy of the epidermis, hyalinosis of collagenous fibres and scanty perivascular lymphocytic infiltrates in the dermis, an expressed interstitial oedema, a loss of transversal striation and microfocal necroses with petrification in the underlying skeletal muscles. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Scleroderma
- + Dermatomyositis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Rheumatism

?

A microscopic examination of the wall of an aorta revealed a focal infiltration of the intima by lipids and proteins. The lipids impregnated the intima and accumulated in the muscle cells and macrophages. Determine the stage of atherosclerosis.

- Prelipid
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- + Lipoidosis

?

An autopsy of a 9-year-old child, who suffered from rheumatism and died of heart failure, revealed dilatation of cavities in the ventricles of his heart. Microscopically, the myocardial stroma was characterized by a plethora, oedema, diffuse infiltrations of histiocytes, lymphocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils. What diagnosis was the most probable one?

- + Diffuse interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Focal interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Granulomatous productive myocarditis
- Interstitial productive myocarditis
- Alterative myocarditis

?

A male patient developed substernal pains at 8 a.m., and at 9 a.m. myocardial infarction was diagnosed by ECG data at the admission department. Ten minutes later the patient died. What most reliable sign of myocardial infarction will be found on histological examination?

- Vacuole dystrophy of cardiomyocytes
- Fat infiltration of cardiomyocytes
- + Disappearance of glycogen in cardiomyocytes
- Reduced activity of dehydrogenases in fibroblasts
- Relaxation of myofibrils in cardiomyocytes

?

A 75-year-old male was hospitalized complaining of a sharp pain in the abdominal cavity, weakness, filiform pulse. During an operation it was found that the paraaortic fat was imbibed with blood. The abdominal aorta had a sac-like protrusion, its wall was thinned and had an area of rupture. What disease caused the complication?

- Coronary disease
- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertensive disease
- Cardiomyopathy
- Systemic vasculitis

?

An autopsy of a male patient, who died from heart failure, revealed an enlarged heart weighing 550 g, fibrinous pericarditis, as well as contracted dense kidneys weighing 50 g each and having a fine-grained surface. Microscopically, the kidneys were characterized by an expressed hyalinosis of arteioles and glomeruli. Name the basic disease.

- Atherosclerosis
- Rheumatism
- + Hypertensive disease
- Pericarditis
- Cardiomyopathy

?

A 67-year-old male patient was suffering from hypertensive disease during 20 years. He died from chronic renal insufficiency. What appearance his kidneys had on autopsy?

- Large, motley
- Large, red
- Large, white, dense
- Small, dense, macrotuberous
- + Small, dense, with a fine-grained surface

?

An autopsy of a female revealed morphological manifestations of chronic heart failure in the right ventricle, stenosis of the left atrioventricular aperture, insufficiency of the mitral valve. Histologically, a connective-tissue disorganization in the form of some mucoid and fibrinoid swelling was found with presence of blooming "Aschoff's bodies" against a background of focal cardiosclerosis in the myocardium. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Scleroderma
- Dermatomyositis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- + Rheumatism

- Systemic lupus erythematosus

?

Against a background of hypertensive crisis, a male patient with hypertensive disease developed acute renal insufficiency which caused his death. What morphological changes in the renal arterioles were the most probable?

- Stenosing atherosclerosis

- Hyperelastosis

+ Fibrinoid necrosis

- Hyalinosis

- Sclerosis

?

A 45-year-old female, who complained of progressing muscular weakness, underwent a biopsy of soft tissues on her shin. A histological examination of the biopsy revealed some microfocal petrification of the dermis and skeletal muscles, a reduced amount of glycogen and transversal striation in the muscular fibres, some fibres were necrotized, the stroma was infiltrated by lymphocytes, macrophages and plasma cells. Make a diagnosis of the disease.

+ Dermatomyositis

- Systemic scleroderma

- Systemic lupus erythematosus

- Rheumatism

- Polyarteritis nodosa

?

A- old female suffers from an expressed deformity of joints of her fingers and **ioes**.

Histologically, the periarticular connective tissue reveals some mucoid swelling, foci of fibrinoid necrosis, clusters of macrophages and areas of sclerosis, the synovial membrane has an oedema of villi, as well as their mucoid and fibrinoid swelling, the synovial cavity contains "rice bodies". Make a diagnosis of the disease.

+ Rheumatoid arthritis

- Rheumatism

- Bekhterev's disease

- Infectious polyarthritis

?

A histological examination of the cusps of the mitral valve in the heart of a female, who died from cardiac decompensation, revealed a focal desquamation of endotheliocytes with superimposed thrombotic masses in these areas. The connective tissue of the valve cusp had signs of disorganization, areas of sclerosis and angiomas. Diagnose the kind of valvular endocarditis.

+ Recurrent vegetative

- Diffuse

- Acute vegetative

- Löffler's

- Polypous-ulcerous

?

On autopsy of a 68-year-old male, who died from cardiac decompensation, the myocardium of the anterior wall in left ventricle of his heart contained an irregular grey focus, {5 x 4 cm} in size, with a dense consistency, fibrous structure and clear borders. What pathological process in the myocardium did the pathologist reveal?

- Myocarditis

- Microfocal cardiosclerosis
- Infarction
- + Postinfarction cardiosclerosis
- Rheumatism
- ?

An examination of the female, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed that her skin in the regions of the bridge of the nose and lateral surfaces of the face was brown-reddish and desquamative. On autopsy, the heart was enlarged, the cusps of the aortic valve were thickened, dense and had thrombotic superpositions. The aortic wall had elastolysis and small scars in the middle coat. The kidneys were motley, enlarged, with foci of haemorrhages in their cortical layer. Microscopically, there were haematoxylin bodies in the epithelial nuclei, the basal membranes of capillaries of the glomeruli were thickened and gave an appearance of wire loops, somewhere the capillaries contained hyaline thrombi and foci of fibrinoid necrosis. Make a diagnosis.

- Rheumatism
- Arteriolar nephrosclerosis
- + Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Nephropathy amyloidosis
- Arterial nephrosclerosis
- ?

An autopsy of a 7-year-old child, who died from progressing heart failure, revealed 200 ml of some semitransparent fluid in the pericardial cavity, the surface of the epicardium had greyish filamentous superpositions. Name the kind of pericarditis.

- Serous
- Haemorrhagic
- Purulent
- Fibroplastic
- + Fibrinous
- ?

An autopsy of a 38-year-old male, who died in a car accident, revealed in his aorta some yellow-grey spots and stripes which did not rise above the surface of the intima. Microscopically, the intima had an abundant deposition of proteins, plasma, fibrin, GAG, cholesterol, low-density lipoproteins; the endothelium had foci of affection. Name the stage of morphogenesis of atherosclerosis.

- Prelipid
- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- ?

A clinical examination of a 41-year-old male patient revealed some deformity in small joints of his extremities. A microscopic examination of a biopsy of the synovial coat revealed foci of mucoid and fibrinoid swelling and fibrinoid necrosis in the stroma of villi and vascular walls, proliferation of synoviocytes, a perivascular infiltration by lymphocytes, plasmocytes and neutrophils; there was IgG in the plasmocytes. Which of the diagnosis listed below was the most probable?

- Polyarthritic form of rheumatism
- + Rheumatoid arthritis (stage I)

- Rheumatoid arthritis (stage II)
- Rheumatoid arthritis (stage III)
- Arthritis in systemic lupus erythematosus

?

Two weeks after angina, a 14-year-old child developed pains in the heart, cyanosis, dyspnea, oedema of his lower extremities. The death was caused by cardiac arrest. On autopsy, the heart was enlarged, its cavities were dilated, the myocardium was flaccid. A microscopic examination revealed an acute oedema and plethora of the interstice, an expressed infiltration by lymphocytes, histiocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils, foci of dystrophy of cardiomyocytes. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Ischaemic dystrophy of myocardium
- Nodular productive myocarditis
- + Diffuse interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Focal interstitial exudative myocarditis
- Idiopathic myocarditis

?

An autopsy of a 70-year-old male patient, who died from cardiac failure, revealed deformed and narrowed coronary arteries. On section, the inner surface of the arteries was tuberos, the wall was whitish, fragile and stony in consistency. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Atherocalcinosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Lipoidosis
- Ulceration

?

An autopsy of a 70-year-old male, who died of cardiovascular insufficiency mill during his life-time suffered from angina pectoris, hypercholesterolaemia and obesity, revealed a chronic venous plethora of the organs, hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart with microfocal cardiosclerosis, voluminous yellow plaques in the intima of the aorta with fine-grained masses in their centre and these masses went deep into the thickness of the wall. Which of the stages of atherosclerosis listed below was the most probable?

- Prelipid
- Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- + Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis

?

A 56-year-old male patient with elevated blood pressure (250/120 mm Hg) died from an impairment of his cerebral circulation. An autopsy of the brain revealed a red focus in the thalamus, 2.5 cm in diameter, which sank on section. Microscopically, there was fibrinoid necrosis of the vascular walls and impregnation of the necrotized brain tissue with blood. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Cerebral haematoma
- + Haemorrhagic infarct of brain
- Anaemic infarct of brain
- Mixed infarct

?

An autopsy of a male, who suffered from arterial hypertension during his lifetime, revealed oedema of the brain substance, arterial walls at the base were thickened, with white-yellowish plaques in the intima, the left hemisphere had a focus, (5 x 4 x 3 cm) in size, representing a cavity filled with liquid blood and its clots. Define the pathological process in the brain.

- Transitory ischaemia
- Haemorrhagic infarct
- Anaemic infarct
- + Haematoma
- Mixed infarct
- ?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old female, who died from cardiac failure, revealed on the lateral surfaces of her both cheeks some reddish-brownish spots which fused on the bridge of the nose. The heart was enlarged, the myocardium was flaccid in consistency, the cusps of the aortic valve were thickened and had thrombotic superpositions. The kidneys were motley and had focal haemorrhages. The pyramids of the medullary layer were dark red, the cortical layer was greyish and had red specks. A microscopic examination of the kidneys revealed haematoxylin bodies in the tubular epithelial nuclei, the basal membranes of capillaries of the glomeruli were thickened and gave an appearance of wire loops, somewhere the walls of the capillaries contained hyaline thrombi and foci of fibrinoid necrosis. Which diagnosis was the most probable?

- Rheumatic defect of heart
- + Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Septic endocarditis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Atherosclerotic defect of heart
- ?

A room for dissections received the body of a 56-year-old male who was ill with rheumatism during 8 years and died from cardiovascular insufficiency. An autopsy revealed the rheumatic defect of the heart -mitral incompetence. A histological examination revealed oedema of the interstice, its diffuse infiltration by lymphocytes, histiocytes, neutrophilic and eosinophilic leukocytes, as well as parenchymatous protein and fatty degeneration of the cardiomyocytes. The left atrial auricle had foci of fibrinoid necrosis surrounded by large macrophages which were located in the form of a veil. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Diffuse isolated myocarditis
- Focal isolated myocarditis
- Acute serous myocarditis
- + Productive granulomatous myocarditis
- Acute purulent myocarditis
- ?

On autopsy of a 66-year-old male, who died from acute cardiac failure, an acute venous plethora of the internal organs was found. The cardiac cavities were dilated; a myocardial section revealed some dim yellowish focus, 3.5 x 4 cm in size, in the anterior wall of the left ventricle. The coronary arteries had stenosing atheromatous plaques. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Myocardial infarction
- Microfocal cardiosclerosis
- Macrofocal cardiosclerosis
- Fatty degeneration of myocardium

- Myocarditis

?

At histologically research of side of aorta plenty of "xantom cells" which are located mainly in intimae were revealed. What disease is such picture possible for?

- Non-specific aortoarteritis

+ Atherosclerosis

- Nodular periarteritis

- Syphilitic mesaortitis

- Hypertension disease

?

At what disease are there Ashoff-Talalaevskyi's granules in tissues ?

- Leper

+ Rheumatism

- System red lupus

- Rheumatoid arthritis

- Tuberculosis

?

65 years old patient, suffering from atherosclerosis came in surgical department because of the poured festering peritonitis. During the operation the thrombosis of big arteries was diagnosed. What is the most probable reason of peritonitis?

- Compression ischemia

+ Hemorrhagic heart attack

- Stasis

- Ischemic heart attack

- Ischemia angiospatic

?

Patient, with the keen transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle died from the break of heart and tamponade. What process in the area of heart attack could promote the break?

- Substitution by connective tissue with the reduction of elasticity of myocardium

- Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood

- Thinning of scar-changed side of ventricle with forming of aneurysm

+ Autolytic processes with melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacion)

- Forming of scar with thinning of side of left ventricle of heart

?

The patient of 73 years died as a result of the development of keen peritonitis that was a result of perforated gastric ulcer. At autopsy, except for the symptoms of peritonitis, in the left parietal stake of cerebrum was found a cavity containing a transparent liquid. The side of cavity is presented by the tissue of brain, painted in a brown color. What is the most probable origin of this cavity?

- Innate vice of development (porencephalia)

+ Result of hemorrhage in a brain

- Tumor of brain

- Result of grey softening of brain

- Abscess of brain

?

At autopsy of the man of 75 years old plural yellow-white, dense, in some places balls without calcification on intimae of aorta, coronary arteries of heart, arteries of intestine and lower

limbs were found. What general pathological process is the basis of the changes in aorta and arteries?

- Inflammation
- + Dystrophy
- Organization
- Atrophy
- Necrosis

?

At autopsy of the man of 70 years old, who suffered from atherosclerosis, in the undercortex region of left hemisphere the area of wrong form with sizes (6x5 cm), flabby, non-structured, of grey color with a planned cavity in the center. What end of process do the changes in a brain testify about?

- Organization
- Encapsulation
- Petrification
- + Aseptic dissolving
- Septic disintegration

?

At autopsy of the 43 years old woman suffering from rheumatism and mitral vice it was found that the casements of mitral valve were keenly bulged, accreted with each other, stony closeness. What pathological process caused the stony closeness of valve of heart?

- Hyalinosis
- + Dystrophic uncalciuming
- Metastatic uncalciuming
- Amyloidosis
- Metabolic uncalciuming

?

The 60 years old patient who had been suffering from atherosclerosis for years and carried heart attack of myocardium earlier, has got the attack of sternum pains. The patient was hospitalized. In 3 days, on a background of cardio-vascular insufficiency progress he died. At autopsy in area of the back side of the left ventricle and interventricle partition the area of white color about 3 cm in a diameter, fibred, falling in, with a clear border was found. A dissector considered these changes as:

- Myocarditis
- Heart attack of myocardium
- Myocardial ischemia
- + Hearth cardiosclerosis
- Dystrophy of myocardium

?

The 50 years old woman suffering from hypertonic disease, has got the protracted attack of sternum pains, on ECG the heart attack of myocardium was diagnosed. The patient died. At autopsy the doctor noticed flabby consistency, uneven blood filling of myocardium, and histologically and histochemical analysis found disappearance of granules of glycogen, reduction of activity of oxidizing-restorations ferments. What stage of heart attack of myocardium is the question about?

- + Ischaemic stage
- Keen relapsing heart attack
- Repeated heart attack



- Necrotic stage
  - Organization of heart attack
- ?

The patient of 24 years old has been suffering from rheumatism since childhood, mitral stenosis was clinically diagnosed. Last years the episodes of cardio-vascular insufficiency became more frequent, almost permanent cough with a rusty phlegm. Name the possible changes in lungs of this patient.

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

?

The 27 years old patient suffers from rheumatic vice of heart. She came in clinic with complaints about the shortness of breath, oedemas on the legs, ascites, increase of size of liver. Death came because of chronic heart insufficiency. At autopsy mitral stenosis was diagnosed. Which of factors of the morphogenesis is the most probable?

- Sclerosis and bulge of casements
- Shortening of tendon filaments
- Sclerosis and shortening of casements
- + Accreting of casements with each other
- Presence of small blood clots on the surface of the valve

?

The man of 40 years died because of odontogenic sepsis. At autopsy it was found that the half-moon valves of aorta were keenly bulged, whitish, opaque, a bit movable, thrombotic impositions with sizes (1x1.5 cm) were located on the external surface. What form of endocarditis is the question about?

- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Polypose-ulcerous endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- + Keen warty endocarditis

?

At autopsy it was found that the patient who died from cardio-lungs insufficiency had the keenly anaemic liver of dough-like consistency, yellow. At coloring with haematoxylin and eosin vacuoles of different sizes were detected in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes. What kind of dystrophy is this?

- Mesenchymal fatty
- Hydropic
- Gialin-drop
- Carbohydrate parenchymatose
- + Parenchymatose fatty

?

The patient has a keen septic endocarditis. At examination the doctor noticed the general pallor and icterity of skin, scleras and visible mucous membranes. In blood a lot of indirect bilirubin was found. The yellow painting of scleras' skin and mucous membranes is the display of:

- Fatty dystrophy

- Hemosiderosis
- Subhepatic jaundice
- + Underhepatic jaundice
- Hepatic jaundice

?

At autopsy of 87 years old patient who suffered from atherosclerotic aneurysm of abdominal aorta (bag-like extension of the changed side of aorta) 2800 ml of blood were found in behind-peritoneal space of abdominal region. The break of aneurysm of aorta was diagnosed as reason of bleeding. What is the mechanism of death of this patient?

- Diminishing of influx of arterial blood to myocardium
- Reduction of pressure in the cavities of heart and stop of heart - asystole
- + Collapse
- Keen hypoxia and anoxia of brain
- Keen irritation of nervous ganglions of behind-peritoneum with the reflex stop of heart

?

At autopsy of 61 years old patient, who suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, increased kidneys were found, very dense, rather yellow-white, with wax brilliance and areas of scared troughs on the surface. At coloring "Congo-Roth" deposit of homogeneous rose masses in the capillary loops of balls, sides of arterioles, arteries, basal membrane of tubules, and in strome were found. Development of what process is rheumatic arthritis complicated with?

- Keen necrotizing nephrosis
- + Secondary amyloidosis of kidneys
- Fibro-plastic glomerulonephritis
- Fast-progressing glomerulonephritis
- Post-infection glomerulonephritis

?

At autopsy of 47 years old patient, who died because of chronic kidney insufficiency, hypertrophy of left ventricle was found. What macroscopic description is the most corresponding to this diagnosis?

- Mass of heart is 360,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 0,9 cm, right - 0,8 cm
- Mass of heart is 450,0; cavities of heart are extended, teat-like and trabecular muscles are incrassate, thickness of muscle of left ventricle is 2 cm, right - 1 cm
- Mass of heart is 220,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 0,6 cm, right - 0,3 cm
- + Mass of heart is 400,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 2 cm, right 0,4 cm
- Mass of heart is 280,0; thickness of side of left ventricle is 1 cm, right ventricle - 0,3 cm

?

The 75 years old patient for 15 years had been suffering from bronchial asthma, ischemic heart disease, increase of blood pressure for the last 2 years. The hypertrophy of left ventricle was fixed. What is the reason of hypertrophy?

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

?

An old patient had keen violation of cerebral circulation of blood with coma state and mortal end. At autopsy the large cavity filled with blood was found in the right hemisphere of cerebrum. What pathological process was fixed in cerebrum?

- Diapedetic hemorrhage
- Tumor of brain
- Hemorrhagic infiltration
- + Haematoma
- Attack of brain
- ?

During the second week the patient with diphtheria has got keen myocardium insufficiency development with fatal outcome. At autopsy: the ventricles of heart are extended, myocardium are flabby and pied. Histologically the numerous small hearths of myolysis with weak perifocal lymphoid infiltration were found. What was the reason of death of patient?

- Bacterial myocarditis
- Septic myocarditis
- + Myocarditis caused by bacterial exotoxin
- Metabolic necroses of myocardium
- Heart attack of myocardium
- ?

At autopsy of dead man who suffered from atherosclerosis the thrombosis of branch of internal carotid and grey hearth of moist softening of tissues were found in cerebrum. What pathological process was exposed in cerebrum?

- + Ischaemic heart attack
- Hemorrhagic infiltration
- Tumor of brain
- Encephalitis
- Haematoma
- ?

The patient who carried the heart attack of myocardium, after the physical loading has the symptoms of insufficiency of circulation of blood: cyanosis and edema of hypoderm of lower limbs. What morphological changes develop in place of heart attack of myocardium has recovered man?

- Incell regeneration
- Atrophy of myocardium
- Mitotic formation of cardiomyocytes
- + Cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- ?

At histologically research of top of heart of the patient with stenosis of mitral valve the granules of "Ashoff-Talalaev "were found. What genesis of vice of heart do histologically researches testify to?

- + Rheumatic
- Septic
- Innate
- Syphilitic
- Atherosclerotic
- ?

The patient with hypertension disease has got multi-hour hypertension crisis. What pathomorphologic changes in the sides of arterioles appear during hypertension crisis?

- Calcinosis
- Hyalinosis

- Amiloidosis
- + Fibrinoid necrosis
- Sclerosis
- ?

46 years old patient with rheumatic vice of heart - stenosis of the left atrioventricular hole - the shortness of breath is noticed at small physical loading, heartbeat, cyanosis of lips, moist wheezes in the lower parts of lungs, edemas on lower limbs. What histologically changes will be typical for a liver?

- Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, gialin-drop dystrophy on periphery
- Hydropic dystrophy of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, necrosis on periphery
- + Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, fatty dystrophy on periphery
- Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, hydropic dystrophy on periphery
- Fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, necrosis on periphery
- ?

The man of 56 years died suddenly. At autopsy the break of aneurysm of ascending part of aorta was found. On intima there are whitish tubercles with the scared indrawings. Histologically in a side were found accumulations of lymphoid and plasmatic cells, giant cells like Pirogov-Langhans's cells, fibroblasts, small hearths of necrosis. The elastic fibres of middle shell were blasted, the fields of connective tissue concerned in it. What disease caused the appearance of aneurysm?

- Atherosclerosis
- + Syphilis
- Non-specific aortoarteriate
- System red lupus
- System necrotizing vasculitis
- ?

A patient died from idiopatic myocarditis (Abramov-Fidler's). At macroscopic research during autopsy the increase of heart in sizes was fixed, flabby tissue, cavities are stretched, muscle on a cut pied, valve intact. What pathohistological changes can be discovered in myocardium?

- Vasculitis, dystrophy and infiltrative-inflammatory changes of myocardium
- Serosal edema and polymorphical -cellular infiltration of stroma
- + Alternation of hypertrophied and atrophied cardiomyocytes, sclerosis of stroma
- Hydrophic dystrophy, lysis of cardiomyocytes, collapse of reticular stroma
- Fatty dystrophy, lysis of cardiomyocytes, sclerosis of stroma
- ?

A patient for long time had hypertension disease and then died from a hemorrhage in a brain. On a cut kidneys are diminished in sizes, dense consistency, their surface fine-grained, the crust substance is some thinned. What microscopic changes are typical for a kidney?

- Secondary wrinkled kidney
- + Primary wrinkled kidney
- Pyelonephritically wrinkled kidney
- Amiloidosis of kidney
- Attack of kidney
- ?

The child of 7 years has dense, painless knots (1-2 mm) on the skin of unbending surfaces of elbows and knee joints. In bioptate of knots there is a large hearth of fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue with lymphocytes and macrophages along peripheries. What disease are such knots typical for?

- + Rheumatism
- System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- Sclerodermia
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- ?

A patient died with the symptoms of cardio-vascular insufficiency. Results of autopsy: post-heart-attack of cardiosclerosis, hypertrophy of myocardium and dilatation of its cavities, especially right ventricle. Liver is increased, with a smooth surface, on a cut sanguinous, with crimson points on the brown background of tissue. Histologically: plethora of central parts of lobules; in peripheral parts round portal highways - hepatocytes in a state of fatty dystrophy. How are the changes of liver described higher named?

- Amyloidosis
- + Muscat liver (chronic venous plethora)
- Steatosis of liver
- Hepatocirrhosis
- False-muscat liver
- ?

A child had the disease begun with inflammation of small joints of brushes and feet, symmetry of damage was noticed on both lower and upper limbs. Later deformations of joints began to be noticed, thus deformation of small at first, and then large joints. What system disease of connective tissue in this case is there the question about?

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Disease of Behterev
- Poliartritic form of rheumatism
- Knot periarteritis
- System red lupus
- ?

A patient for long time had been working on a mine as a pick-man where he obtained leaden ore. With the symptoms of chronic cardio-vascular insufficiency the patient died. At autopsy were fixed: moderate hypertrophy of myocardium, expansion of cavities. Myocardium was of clay kind. At microscopic research: hydropic dystrophy of cardiomyocytes, hearths of lysis of cardiomyocytes and sclerosis. The disease of what etiology brought to death?

- + Cardiomyopatia at poisoning by salts of heavy metals
- Cardiomyopatia at alcoholism
- Cardiomyopatia at cirrhosises
- Cardiomyopatia at violations of the inherited exchange
- Cardiomyopatia at trichinosis
- ?

An elderly patient for long time has been suffering from hypertension disease died at the symptoms of uremia. At autopsy discovered: hypertrophied heart and diffuse cardiosclerosis; kidneys are little, dense, with a fine-grained surface, a capsule is taken off hardly. Histologicallyly the collapse of arterioles of balls and their sclerosis were registers in kidneys. Substituting for some balls by the homogeneous eosinophil substance not painted kongo-roth; tubules are atrophied. How to name the changes of kidneys described higher?

- Amyloidal-wrinkled kidneys
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Primary-wrinkled kidneys
- ?

The patient who died as a result of cardio-lung insufficiency had heart increased in sizes, the side of right ventricle on a cut is incrassate, a cavity is extended. Define character of pathological process.

- Atrophy
- + Hypertrophy
- Sclerosis
- Hyperplastic excrescences of inflammatory nature
- Metaplasia
- ?

The patient carried the repeated intramural heart attack of myocardium. After treatment and rehabilitation discharged from hospital in satisfactory state under the supervision of district internist perished in a motor-car catastrophe in 2 years. Set character of pathological process in myocardium which was found out at autopsy.

- Necrosis
- Small-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Hyperplasia
- + Big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Atrophy
- ?

The woman of 40 years has got the symmetric damages of knuckles, knee-joints as the sickly slight swelling, turning red, deformation. The changes typical for a rheumatoid arthritis are exposed in bioptate of synovium and round-joint tissue. Specify, which of the pathological processes exposed in bioptate in future will stipulate development of fibrotic-bones ancylosis and dislocations of joints.

- Rheumatoid knots
- Histiocytic infiltration
- + Origin of pannus
- Appearance of the so-called "rice little bodies"
- Proliferation of sinoviocytes
- ?

On the basis of immunological and histo-chemical researches of bioptate kidney of the woman of 28 years diagnosed lupus glomerulonephritis. Name morphological test which this pathology was diagnosed on the basis of.

- Presence of lymphatic follicles in strome of kidney
- + Presence of DNA-positive hematoxylin little bodies
- Presence of the sudan-positive including in intima of vessels
- Plasmatization of strome
- Hyalinosis of balls of kidney
- ?

The 71 year old patient with atherosclerosis has got pain in a left foot. Didn't visit the doctor. In the moment of examination foot has increased in volume, tissues flabby, black, macerated. A demarcation area is not expressed. Diagnose a pathological process:

- Coagulative necrosis
- Dry gangrene
- Mummification

- + Moist gangrene
- Sequestrum
- ?

The patient having been used drugs for long has got fever, symptoms of intoxication, piuria, at echocardiography massive stratifications are exposed on the valves of heart. From blood a staphylococcus is sown. The patient died from thromboembolia of pulmonary artery. Specify the changes the hearts exposed at a patient during autopsy.

- Polypose-ulcerous endocarditis
- Endocarditis of Libman-Sax
- + Keen warty endocarditis
- Diffuse valvulite
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis

?

At the heart of 45 years old man having died from the sudden stop the symmetric type of obesity of the III degree is found, break of side of right ventricle with a hemopericardium; under an epicardium surplus lipopexias. Microscopically: fatty tissue from an epicardium spreads in myocardium with atrophy of muscular fibres. What process is the most possible?

- Ischemic heart trouble
- + Obesity of heart
- Keen heart attack of myocardium
- Hypertension disease
- Cardiomyoliposis

?

At autopsy of man of 70 years, having died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, who suffered from stenocardia, hypercholesterinemia and obesity, the chronic venous plethora of organs, hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart with small-hearth cardiosclerosis, volumes rather yellow-whitish balls are found in intimae of aorta with fine-grained the masses in a center, which deepen in the layer of side. What pathological process is the most possible in aorta?

- Liposclerosis
- Lipoidosis
- + Atheromatosis
- Calcinosis
- Arteriolosclerosis

?

At autopsy of the patient of 57 years who suffered from hypertension disease and died from heart decompensation, increased heart is found with the extended cavities (mass of it 550 g, thickness of side of left ventricle 2,5 cm), microscopically cardiomyocytes is considerably increased in sizes, with fatty dystrophy and hyperchrome barell-like kernels. Which of the transferred pathological processes is the most possible in heart?

- Concentric hypertrophy
- Cardiomiopatia
- Angiogenic cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- + Eccentric hypertrophy

?

At microscopic research of myocardium of man having died from heart decompensation, the sclerosis of perivascular connective tissue and diffuse infiltration of it by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes and single neutrophils, are exposed. Which of the transferred types

of inflammation is the most possible?

- + Interstitial productive
- Alternative
- Exsudate diffuse
- Granulomatous
- Exsudate hearth

?

Patient D., 56 years, typesetter of printing-house, during great at was ill at hypertension disease, oliguria, anuria developed, in blood is anaemia, urea is a 28,2 mmol/l, a creatinine is a 1,18 mmol/l. On autopsy of kidney considerably diminished (weight of both kidneys is 80 g), surface fine-grained, on a cut the division on crust and cerebral layers is absent. In addition, found out a fibropericarditis, fibrinose bronchopneumonia, fibrinose pleurisy. How is it possible to name the changes in kidneys?

- + Primary wrinkled kidneys
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Pielonephrytically-wrinkled kidneys
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys

?

At a woman of 40 years, who was ill a rheumatic vice of heart (mitral stenosis) and died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, at autopsy found out the signs of brown induration of lungs. Specify the basic factor of its morphogeny.

- Enhanceable vascular permeability
- Alteration of vessels of lungs on a locking type
- + Venous plethora in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Diapedetic hemmorages
- Activating of proliferative activity of fibroblasts

?

The patient of 38 years entered reanimation department in the grave condition with complaints about great, pressing pain behind breastbone, weakness. Accompanying persons said that great pain had arisen up after the emotional loading. At examination pulse 110 b/min, weak filling and tension, blood pressure 80/40 mm of m.c. Skinning covers pale and moist. During examination the patient lost consciousness, pulse and pressure did not concern. In spite of reanimations measures, the patient, not coming in consciousness died. At pathoanatomical research an intramural heart attack is exposed. It is not found out pathologies of vessels. Name the most possible reason of heart attack of myocardium.

- + Keen coronarism
- Keen tamponade of heart
- Thrombosis of coronal vessels
- Violation of heart rhythm
- Spasm of coronal vessels

?

At microscopic research of atherosclerotic balls, a student paid attention to circumstance that not all areas of ball are painted in a rose color. An area in which among collagens fibres was present great number optically empty vacuoles came into his notice. At research of the frozen cut the picture of the "Maltese cross" typical for this substance was visible in the polarized light. Then he painted preparation by osmic acid and saw that this area is black-pigmented. It allowed to define that in this area the question is about one of the following dystrophy:



- Amiloidosis
- + Lipidosis
- Vacuolar (hydropic) dystrophy
- Hyalinosis
- Parenchimatose fatty dystrophy
- ?

The patient suffering for long time from chronic bronchitis, had got chronic heart insufficiency. At autopsy lungs are increased in sizes, cover front middle-side, don't fall off, are cut with a crunch. In the road clearance of bronchial tubes mucous-festering corks, the side of bronchial tubes is incrassate. What changes in heart develop in this case?

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

Deadman of 33 years has myocardium of grey-brown color, necrosis of separate cardiomyocytes, edema of strome, is microscopically exposed. The most probably such myocarditis needs to be delivered to:

- Dyphteritic myocarditis
- Rheumatic parenchimatose myocarditis
- Rheumatic exsudate myocarditis
- Diphtherial alternative myocarditis
- + Fidler's idiopatic myocarditis
- ?

At autopsy of man of 34 years who died from rheumatism with a diagnosis: pericarditis – surface of epicardium is dropsical, sanguinous, covered by tape and bars of grey color, which are easily taken off. The most possible credible diagnosis:

- + fibropericarditis
- catarrhal pericarditis
- hemorrhagic pericarditis
- festering pericarditis
- proliferative pericarditis
- ?

Microscopic research of coronal artery of man of 53 years exposed narrowing of road clearance of vessel due to a fibrotic balls with the admixture of lipids. The most possible form of atherosclerosis:

- Prelipid
- Atheromatosis
- Lipoidosis
- + Liposclerosis
- Ulcering
- ?

At autopsy of man of 64 years the changes typical for hypertension disease and atherosclerosis are exposed. In right hemisphere cerebrum the cavity of (3x3cm), which is filled with a transparent liquid, is found, the side of cavity has a fawn color. It is the most possible:

- heart attack
- + cyst

- abscess
  - tumor
  - hemorrhage
- ?

The patient died in the coma state at autopsy the thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery and large hearth of grey, moist softening influence of tissues of left parencephalon were found.

What pathological process developed in a cerebrum?

- + Ischemic heart attack
- Sequestrum
- Abscess
- Coagulative necrosis
- Moist gangrene

?

A patient after supercooling has got deformation, sickliness and narrow-mindedness of motions, developed in knuckles hands and feet, small dense knots appeared next to joints. At a biopsy the hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, surrounded by histiocytes, are found in knots. Your diagnosis:

- Rheumatism
- Gout
- Deforming arthrosis
- Dermatomiositis
- + Rheumatoid arthritis

?

At autopsy of man who died from the edema of lungs the large hearth of the softened myocardium of yellow-grey color were found in heart, and in coronal artery there is fresh blood clot. Specify a diagnosis:

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Amiloidosis
- Cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Hyalinosis

?

A patient a lot of years had been suffering from rheumatic vice of heart with predominance of stenosis of the atrioventricular openings. A hydroperitoneum is 10 litres. On a section cutting edge of liver is dense, uneven, round-off, measures up belly-button. The surface of liver is dense, wrinkled, on a cut parenchima of yellow, with an obvious muscat picture. Histologically: the devastated focus of lobules are converted into bloody lakes, argirofil fibres, hepatocytes peripheries of lobules in a state of fatty dystrophy, keenly expressed interlobular sclerosis, become rough in it. What stage is this liver in?

- Fatty muscat liver
- Atrophic muscat liver
- + Cirrhotic muscat liver
- Sclerotic muscat liver
- Simple muscat liver

?

A patient who had been suffering from hypertension disease for 20 years died during hypertension crisis. Specify the most possible possible reason of death.

- Plasmorrhagia

- Ischemic stroke
- Thrombosis of cerebral artery
- Atherosclerosis of cerebral artery
- + Hemorrhagic stroke

?

At histologically research of biopate skeletal muscle of shin inflammatory infiltration of sides of arterioles is exposed, placed segmentar and circular fibrinoid necrosis, proliferation of cellular segments of external shell with transition in a sclerosis and formation of small areas of bulges of sides of arterioles. Specify a credible pathological process.

- Granulomatosis of Vegener
- + Knot periarteritis
- Disease of Hortona
- Syphilitic vasculit
- Disease of Takajasu

?

During pathoanatomical autopsy of man of 52 years, who died because of heart attack of myocardium, in kidneys exposed the following changes: on the capillary loops of balls of fibrin deposit, epithelium of narrow segment of nephron high, cytoplasm light. A hepatin is exposed in ephithelial cells. What pathology of kidneys is the most possible credible in this case?

- + Diabetic glomerulonephritis
- Primary the wrinkled kidney
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Amiloidosis of kidneys
- Keen kidney insufficiency

?

At histologically research of leaf of mitral valve of heart its edema, eosinophilia, damage of endothelia, forming of the rose marbles presented by a fibrin on the locking edge were fixed. What form of rheumatic endocarditis is observed?

- Near-side endocarditis
- + Keen warty endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis

?

During autopsy the dense area of grey color, which histologically consists of the rough-fibrous connective tissue surrounded by the hypertrophied muscular fibres, are exposed in heart. In the cavity of pericardium there are separate joints which vessels are in. What changes arose up in heart?

- Cohering pericarditis
- Ischemic stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Necrotizing stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Small-hearth diffuse cardiosclerosis
- + Heart post-attack big-hearth cardiosclerosis

?

At having died of 45 years from the sudden stop of heart the symmetric type of obesity of the III degree is found, break of side of right ventricle with a hemopericardium; under an epicardium surplus lipopexia. Microscopically is fatty tissue from an epicardium gets to myocardium with atrophy of muscular fibres. Specify, which of the transferred pathological

processes is the most possible?

- Ischemic heart trouble
- Keen heart attack of myocardium
- Hypertension disease
- Cardiomyoliposis
- + Obesity of heart

?

Patient with diphtheria, of 12 years, died from heart insufficiency. On autopsy exposed: cavities of heart are extended, myocardium flabby, dim, paled on a cut with near-side blood clots in ventricles. Microscopically there are cardiomyocytes with the signs of fatty dystrophy and hearths of myolysis; in stroma is edema, hyperemia and round-cellular infiltration.

Specify, which of the transferred complications of diphtheria the most possible probably?

- Paralysis of diaphragmatic nerve
- Asphyxia
- + Toxic myocarditis
- Late heart failure
- Necrotizing nephrosis

?

At autopsy of woman of 40 years, which suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, found out increased dense spleen. On a cut its tissue of brown-red at colors with increased follicles which have the appearance of semiluent greyish-whitish corns. Specify, what from the transferred pathological processes is the most possible credible?

- glaze spleen
- greasy spleen
- hyalinosis of spleen
- porphyry spleen
- + Sago spleen

?

During autopsy of man of 65 years, who had been suffering from a rheumatic heart-disease for many years and died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, exposed: heart of mass 900 g, hypertrophy of left ventricle, polipose-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic and mitral valves with petrification and deformation of the last one; hyperplasia of spleen, "old" heart attacks of kidneys, lungs. Microscopically: widespread vasculitis, proliferative interstitial myocarditis, nephritis, hepatitis, glomerulonephritis, thrombohemorrhagic syndrome. Specify, which of the transferred diagnoses is the most possible possible?

- keen warty endocarditis
- fibroplastic endocarditis
- disease of Chernogubov
- mitral-aortic heart-disease
- + secondary septic endocarditis

?

At microscopic research of myocardium of man having died from heart decompensation, the sclerosis of perivascular connective tissue is exposed and diffuse infiltration by its lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes and separate neutrophils. Specify, which of the transferred types of inflammation is the most possible?

- granulomatous
- alternative
- exsudate hearth

- exsudate diffuse
- + interstitial productive
- ?

At autopsy of dead man of 73 years, who suffered from ischaemic heart trouble with heart insufficiency for long, it was found: macro- and microscopic signs of "muscat" liver, brown induration of lungs, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen. Specify, which of the types of violation of circulation of blood is the most possible?

- keen common venous plethora
- keen anaemia
- chronic anaemia
- arterial hyperemia
- + chronic common venous plethora

?

Man of 44 years, patient with the heart attack of myocardium, died from left-ventricle insufficiency. At autopsy discovered: edema of lungs, small-drop hemorrhage in mucous membranes and serosal ones. Microscopically: dystrophy and necrobiotic changes of epithelium of proximal tubules of kidneys, in a liver are centrolobular hemorrhage and hearths of necrosis. Specify, which of the types of violation of circulation of blood is the most possible?

- + keen common venous plethora
- chronic anaemia
- keen anaemia
- chronic common venous plethora
- arterial hyperemia

?

At autopsy of a man 56 years with a clinical diagnosis ischemic heart trouble, atherosclerosis of coronarias of heart, hypertension disease, on a cut myocardium in area of apex, front and lateral sides of left ventricle has the well delimited from surrounding tissue area of yellow, surrounded by the area of hemorrhages. About what pathological process is there the question in a heart muscle?

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Brown acardiotrophia
- Cardiomyoliposis
- Proteinosis of myocardium
- Scray hypertrophy of myocardium

?

On histologically preparation of coronal artery of the sick heart lost because of ischemic disease found out the local narrowing of road clearance of vessels, conditioned by proliferation of cells and deposit of lipids in:

- To the outward shell
- External and middle
- + To the internal shell

- Middle

?

A patient with obvious ECG-signs of keen heart attack of myocardium dies suddenly. Reanimations measures, including endoheart introduction of adrenaline, did not make good. On autopsy 230 ml of liquid blood is discovered in the cavity of pericardium. Bleeding source:

- Wound of heart by a needle

- Break of side of right ventricle
  - Break of epicardial veins
  - Hemorrhagic pericarditis
  - + Break of side of left ventricle
- ?

At a child the disease began with inflammation of small joints of brushes and feet, symmetry of damage was thus noticed as lower limbs overhead so. Later deformations of joints began to be noticed, thus deformation of small, and then large joints came at first. About what system disease of connective tissue in this case is there the question?

- Polyarthritic form of rheumatism
  - + Rheumatoid arthritis
  - Disease of Behterev
  - System red lupus
  - Knot periarteritis
- ?

At autopsy of young man having died in a coma the vast thromboembolic heart attack of left parencephalon, and also large septic spleen, immune-complex glomerulonephritis, ulcers, in the casements of mitral valve, covered by polypose blood clots with the colonies of staphylococcus, were exposed. What disease brought to cerebral thromboembolia?

- Septikopiemia
  - Septicemia
  - Keen rheumatic valvulite
  - + Septic bacterial endocarditis
  - Rheumatic thromboendocarditis
- ?

An old man carried the heart attack of right hemisphere of cerebrum. In a year, considering absence of mobility in left limbs, computer tomography of brain, at which the cavity with smooth sides, filled by a neurolymph, is found in a right hemisphere, is conducted. What pathological process is discovered in a cerebrum?

- Haematoma
  - Hydrocranium
  - Grey softening influence of brain
  - Heart attack of brain
  - + Heart post-attack cyst
- ?

To the young person in connection with the heart attack of thin bowel its resection is quickly executed. At pathoanatomical research in a mesentery the knots bulge of vessels, the fibrinoid necrosis of arteries, surrounded immune-cellular infiltrates, is exposed in which, are found in the side of bowel. What disease was complicated by the heart attack of bowel?

- rheumatism
  - + knot periarteritis
  - granulomatosis of Vegener
  - atherosclerosis
  - hypertension disease
- ?

A patient long time worked on a mine as a pick-man - where obtained leaden ore. With symptoms of chronic cardio-vascular insufficiency the patient died. At autopsy: moderate hypertrophy of myocardium, expansion of cavities. Myocardium of clay kind. At microscopic

research hydropic dystrophy of cardiomyocytes, hearths of lysis of cardiomyocytes and sclerosis. The disease of what etiology caused the death?

- + Cardiomyopatia at poisoning by salts of heavy metals
- Cardiomyopatia at alcoholism
- Cardiomyopatia at trichinosis
- Cardiomyopatia at violations of the inherited exchange
- Cardiomyopatia at cirrhosis

?

Patient, of 72 years, during great at complained about a melosalgia, during walking, on the type of remittent lameness. On examination: muscles are atrophied, limbs by touch cold, pulsation of large vessels on limbs weak. Name possible reason of these changes.

- Radiculitis
- Dilebotrombosis
- Thrombophlebitis
- + Atherosclerosis
- Lymphotrombosis

?

Woman of 62 years, who had rheumatic vice of heart (mitral stenosis), died with symptoms of increasing cardio-vascular insufficiency. Choose the morphological changes in lungs which testify to the protracted flowing of disease.

- + Perivascular sclerosis and hemosiderosis
- Inalveolar edema
- Inalveolar hemorrhages
- Intersitial edema
- Hyperemia of vessels of microvasculature

?

At autopsy of man of 45 years, who died from the keen transmural heart attack of left ventricle of heart, found out aneurysm hearts and dilatation blood clot. Which of the transferred factors is the most possible substantial in development of the last complication at the indicated localization of heart attack?

- Lipidemia
- Deceleration of circulation of blood
- Violation of circulation of blood
- Violation of reologic properties of blood
- + Damage of endotheliocytes of endocardium

?

Woman of 23 years, who had cardio-vascular form of rheumatism, died from making progress cardio-vascular insufficiency. At histologically research of myocardium rheumatic myocarditis is diagnosed. What morphological sign is the most possible specific for the rheumatic damage of heart?

- Edema of interstitium
- Fibrinoid swelling and necrosis of strome
- + Granulosums of "Ashoff-Talalaev"
- Mucous swelling of strome
- Star perivascular sclerosis

?

The patient of 65 years complains about pain in area of heart, and also in the left arm.

Auscultatory frequency of heart-throbs was increased, a rhythm is broken, tones of heart are

muffled. Arteriotomy - 170/100 Hg. Temperature of body 38 C. In the global analysis of blood is leukocytosis, eosinopenia; acceleration of ESR. On an electrocardiogram a monophasic curve is exposed. At autopsy the big-heart heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle is exposed. In addition exposed: liquid state of blood in a heart and large vessels; thrombohemorrhagic syndrome; redistribution of blood in the vessels of microvasculature; by-passing of blood stream; rapid mobilization of heparin from tissue depots; circulatory-hypoxic damage of organs. The most possible pathology which causes such morphological changes is?

- Anaphylactic shock
- Infectiously-toxic shock
- + Cardiogenic shock
- Hemorrhagic shock
- Shock because of DIS-syndrome

?

At a patient having died from heart insufficiency, pathohistologically is exposed presence in connective tissue of myocardium of diffusely sparse knots, which consist of areas of fibrinoid necrosis, which the giant cells of Ashoff, myocytes of Anichkov, cardiac histiocytes are saved round. Similar hearths are surrounded by lymphocytes and separate plasmatic cells. The casements of mitral valve are deformed, incrassate, accrete on edges. Which of the transferred granulomas takes place at this patient?

- Leprous
- Tubercular
- Aktinomicotic
- Syphilitic
- + Rheumatic

?

Patient of 25 years at the end of May was in migrant pain in small joints brush and knee-joints. Objectively: on the back of nose and on the arcs of cheek-bones is erythema, on the mucous membrane of cavity of mouth is stomatitis, in lungs is pneumonitis, anasarca. ESR a considerably speed-up, leucopenia with a lymphopenia. High title of antibodies to DNA, LE-cells are revealed. On autopsy: kidneys are increased, pitted, with the hearths of hemorrhages. Pathohistologically is revealed hematoxylin bodies, capillary membranes of balls as ecraseurs, hyaline blood clots and hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, in the vessels of spleen is "bulbous" sclerosis. What is the most possible diagnosis?

- Rheumatic arthritis
- System scleriosis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- + System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis

?

At autopsy: in the front side of left ventricle of heart are plural dim, yellow hearths with the uneven outlines which appear from the surface of cut. The road clearance of front inter-ventricles branch of left coronal artery is closed by crimson masses which crumble and heavily move away from the side of vessel. Name the consequence of thrombosis of branch of coronal artery.

- Hearth sclerosis of myocardium
- Hemorrhagic heart attacks of myocardium
- Metabolic heart attacks of myocardium
- + Ischemic heart attacks of myocardium



- Heart lipidosis of myocardium

?

A patient with a chronic pyelonephritis died from chronic kidney insufficiency. In the time of life ausculty the symptom is noticed as "noise of friction of pericardium". At autopsy exposed, that an epicardium is dim, rough, as if covered by a hair cover. What pericarditis in grain inflammations takes place?

- putrid

- Dyphteritic

- festering

+ Croupous

- serosal

?

What is rheumatoid knot?

- Scar

- Arterioles and arteriitis

- Heart of fibrinoid necrosis

+ heart of mucous edema

- Cellular reaction

?

What joints more frequent than all are struck at a rheumatoid arthritis?

- Humeral

- Thurls

- Genicular

- Elbows joints

+ Small joints of hands and feet

?

Name pathomorphologic processes which underly rheumatism:

+ System making progress disorganization of connective tissue

- Damage of the peripheral nervous system

- Damage of bone tissue

- Damage of the blood-creating system

- Primary damage of muscle tissue

?

System red lupus belongs to the group:

- Psychical

+ Rheumatic diseasees

- Diseasees of the respiratory system

- Diseasees of the digestive system

- Disease endocrine

?

Pathogeny of rheumatic diseasees undery:

- Unimmune

- Primary dystrophy changes of myocardium

- Autoinfection processes

+ Immune-pathologic reactions

- Violations of the endocrine-immune system

?

During the emotionally strained work a young man died suddenly. At autopsy uneven blood-

filling of myocardium was exposed. Histochemically declined maintenances of heparin and destruction of mitochondrios. Electronic-microscopically - contracture of myofibrils. Specify credible disorder of circulation of blood?

- Chronic ischemia
  - + Keen ischemia
  - Vacate arterial hyperemia
  - Keen venous hyperemia
  - angioneurotic arterial hyperemia
- ?

At the patient of 50 years during many years there was a rheumatic heart-disease. At intensifying of disease hemiplegia developed and death came. Histologically the expressed sclerosis is exposed in a mitral valve, hearths cellular infiltrates, fibrinose deposits. What form of endocarditis the exposed changes are typical for?

- + Recurrently-warty
  - Keen warty
  - Diffuse
  - Fibroplastic
  - ulcerous-pilipose
- ?

At autopsy of having died patient of 43 years, suffering from IHD with development of heart attack of myocardium, a pathologist found out the edema of lungs. What pathological changes could stipulate the edema of lungs?

- Ischemia of small circle
  - + Keen common anaemia
  - Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
  - Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
  - Stase of blood
- ?

Patient of 59 years suffering from the transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle, died from the veritable break of heart - tamponade of heart. What process in the area of heart attack could be instrumental in the break of heart?

- Forming of scar with thinning of side of left ventricle
  - Substitution by connective tissue of area of heart attack (organization)
  - Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood
  - + Autolytic processes by melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacia)
- ?

At a patient carrying croupous pneumonia and having died with the symptoms of lungs-heart insufficiency, a pathologist at autopsy noticed some bulge of casements of three-folding valve, color them greyish-yellow slipshot for the lines of closing and presence of large, to 2 cm in a diameter, blood clots, that served by foundation to set:

- + Polypose-ulcerous endocarditis
  - Keen warty endocarditis
  - Recurrently-warty endocarditis
  - Diffuse endocarditis
  - Fibroplastic endocarditis
- ?

Patient of 55 years during 12 years suffered from hypertension, at the beginning violation of motion was noticed in right limbs, headache, and then right-side hemiplegia and patient

developed died. At autopsy found out the system hyalinosis of small arteries, thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery, and in a left parietal-temporal region found out a hearth which is named:

- Abscess of brain
- Hemorrhage
- + Ischemic heart attack
- Hemorrhagic heart attack
- Edema of brain

?

In the sputum of patient with a mitral heart-disease cells containing a brown pigment are exposed. Reaction of Perls is positive. What this the pigment?

- Melanine
- Hematoidine
- + Hemosiderine
- Porfirine
- Bilirubine

?

Brown induration of lungs develops at:

- Emphysema of lungs
- Hypertension in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Chronic insufficiency of right department of heart
- + Chronic insufficiency of left department of heart
- Chronic intermediate pneumonia

?

At autopsy heart is considerably increased in sizes, all chambers are stretched, thickness of ventricles ordinary, myocardium flabby, on a cut contains separate white veins, valves without pathology, endocardium, clean, coronal arteries are evenly narrowed. Your diagnosis?

- Myocarditis
- + Dilatation cardiomyopathia
- Myocardial dystrophy
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Heart disease rheumatic

?

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

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

?

At autopsy woman who died with the symptoms of heart insufficiency, heart is increased in a volume, flabby; myocardium is clay-yellow, dim; from the side of endocardium evidently yellow-white striated (tiger heart). Microscopically: in the groups of cardiomyocytes the transversal striations are absent the cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes contain small drops which sudan-IV is dyed in a black. Your diagnosis?

- Cardiosclerosis

- + Cardiomyoliposis
- Myocarditis
- Obesity of heart
- Myomalacia

?

At a man of 62 years, who died with the increasing symptoms of heart insufficiency, on a cut is heart increased in a volume is found. Heart of flabby consistency, chambers are stretched, myocardium on a cut dim, clay-yellow. From the side of endocardium evidently yellow-white striated which is especially shown in teated muscles. What pathological process is the most possible?

- Myocarditis
- Obesity of heart
- + Cardiomyoliposis
- Myomalacia
- Cardiosclerosis

?

At a patient of 75 years violations of exchange of cholesterol are diagnosed and his esters. It is necessary to consider the the most possible credible disease:

- rheumatism
- disease Gauche
- + atherosclerosis
- Neaman-Peak's disease
- disease of Tej-Sax

?

At deadman of 55 years due to the typical macroscopic changes parenchymatos fatty dystrophy of heart is diagnosed. Vivid name of heart in the conditions of parenchymatos fatty dystrophy:

- bovine
- lung
- pilose
- armour
- + tiger

?

At a patient with rheumatism of 58 years old mitral valve is remote at prosthesis, a valve is delivered in a pathohistologic laboratory. Except for a sclerosis and hyalinosis in some areas of valve found out the mucous swelling. It is diagnosed on the symptome:

- Artus's
- + metachromiasis
- anisokoria
- anisotropia

?

A man of 38 years old died suddenly; at autopsy in the back side of left ventricle of heart found out the heart attack of myocardium. What changes in the structure of miocardiocytes is it possible to see in the hearth of heart attack microscopically?

- Cornification
- Fatty dystrophy
- Carbohydrate dystrophy
- Uncalciuming

+ Cariolisis

?

At autopsy of patient of 65 years, who died from chronic heart insufficiency because of rheumatic heart-disease lungs of brown color, increased in sizes, close-settled. How are such changes named in lungs?

- cellular lungs

- muscat lungs

+ brown induration of lungs

- chronic bronchitis

- chronic emphysema

?

At a patient hypertension crisis developed by hypertension disease. Died from keen kidney insufficiency. What the most possible credible morphological changes in arterioles of kidney?

+ Fibrinoid necrosis

- Stenosing atherosclerosis

- Hyperelastosis

- Hyalinosis

- Sclerosis

?

At autopsy, deadman exposes the morphological displays of chronic right-ventricle heart insufficiency, stenosis of the left atrioventricular opening, insufficiency of mitral valve.

Histologically in myocardium is heart cardiosclerosis presence of flowering granulomas of Ashoff-Talalaev. Which of the diagnoses transferred below is the most possible credible?

- Scleriosis

+ Rheumatism

- Dermatomyositis

- Knot periarteritis

- System red lupus

?

At a boy, patient with the periods of intensifying and becoming silent swelling and deformation of joints was chronic tubercular bronchoadenitis. A skinning tuberculine test is positive. In bioplate of synovium exposed edema and diffuse proliferation of lymphocytes and macrophages. Specify the most possible credible syndrome.

- Rheumatic arthritis

- Rheumatism

+ Rheumatism of Ponce

- Disease of Behterev

- Non-specific poliarteriitis

?

At autopsy of the men of middle ages are exposed plural hemorrhage on a skin, in mucous membranes serosal and, and also in conjunctive of eyes, bulge of nail phalanxes, icterus, heart of necrosis of fatty hypoderm, polipose-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic valve with the perforation of one of casements, sclerosis and deformation of other. Histologically infiltration by lymphocytes, histiocytes and macrophages of stroma of internalss, endo- and perivasculites are noticed. Neutrophils in infiltrate are absent. Specify the the most possible disease.

- Rheumatism

- Atherosclerotic vice of aortic valve

- idiopathic myocarditis
  - + Septic endocarditis
  - Fibroplastic parietal endocarditis
- ?

Operatively excised connective tissue of the deformed mitral valve at colouring by hematoxyline-eosin gives the basophil reaction, and under influencing of toluidone of dark blue is dyed in a rose color (metachromasia). What changes of connective tissue come to light by such types of reactions?

- + Mucoïd is the edema
  - Edema of connective tissue
  - Petrification of valves
  - Hyalinosis of valves
  - Fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue
- ?

Main clinical-anatomic display of reaction of stroma of myocardium on chronic hypoxia of organ:

- Forming of non-specific granuloma
  - Infiltration of stroma by lipids
  - Atrophy of stroma
  - + Excrescence of connective tissue (cardiosclerosis)
  - Sliming of stroma
- ?

At autopsy kidney are of 5,5x3,2x1,5 cm, diminished, dense, a capsule is taken off hardly, surface uneven, fine-grained. On a cut: atrophy of parenchyma, in crust substance, a picture is effaced. Blood vessels as thick, white tubes, don't fall off. Histologically is hyalinosis and sclerosis of small arteries, hyalinosis and sclerosis of more greater part of balls, diminishing of amount of tubuli, excrescence of connective tissue in stroma. Some of balls scraw hypertrophied, and tubuli are extended. Your diagnosis?

- Secondary wrinkled kidney
  - amyloidosis of kidneys
  - + Primary wrinkled kidney (arteriolesclerosis nephrosclerosis)
  - Keen glomerulonephritis
  - Chronic glomerulonephritis
- ?

A patient of 56 years entered clinic with the attack of stenocardia. On ECG of changes typical for the heart attack of myocardium not exposed. In 15 minutes from the moment of beginning of attack death came from fibrillation. At autopsy stenosing (to 90%) atherosclerosis of all branches of coronal arteries, hypertrophy of myocardium, is exposed. What is the most possible faithful pathoanatomical diagnosis?

- Keen heart ischemic dystrophy of myocardium on a background atherosclerosis
  - + Coronal oxymortia on a background hypertension disease
  - Keen heart ischemic dystrophy of myocardium on a background hypertension disease
  - Coronal oxymortia on a background atherosclerosis
  - Hypertrophy cardiomyopathy
- ?

Criterion being foundation for the selection of heart attack of myocardium of IHD in an independent form:

- Etiologic

- Nosotropic
- + Social
- Morphological
- Organopathologic
- ?

A patient of 67 years during 20 years suffered from hypertension disease. Died from chronic kidney insufficiency. What kind did have kidneys at the cut of dead body?

- Large pied
- Large red
- Large white
- Large with the plural thin-sided cysts
- + Little, dense, surface fine-grained.
- ?

At autopsy of patient having died from heart insufficiency, found out an increased heart of mass 550 g, fibropericarditis, and also wrinkled, dense kidneys by mass for 50 g, with a fine-grained surface and expressed hyalinosis of arterioles and balls. Name the basic disease.

- Atherosclerosis
- + Hypertension disease
- Rheumatism
- Pericarditis
- Cardiomiopatia
- ?

At autopsy of dead body of man of 39 years, which died suddenly, the areas of rather yellow color, inclined to confluence, concerned in intimae of abdominal department of aorta, with formation of flat long bars which do not overpeer above its surface. Histologically - in these areas among smooth-muscular cells and macrophages cells are revealed with a foamy cytoplasm. At colouring of sudan III their bright-yellow-red colouring is noticed. What stage of atherosclerosis the described picture is the most possible typical for:

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Ulcers
- Atherocalcinosis
- ?

Man of age of 75 years entered clinic with complaints about keen pains in an abdominal region, weakness, threadlike pulse. During the operation exposed, that paraaortal cellulose by imbibinated blood. In an abdominal department an aorta is bag-like noticed, the side of it is thinned. In the center of her a defect is revealed lacinate. What disease caused this complication:

- + Atherosclerosis
- Ischemic heart trouble
- Hypertension disease
- Cardiomiopathy
- System vasculit
- ?

At autopsy of dead body of man by age of 74 years, enhanceable feed, which died from the keen heart attack of myocardium, exposed, that in intimae of coronal, kidney and femoral arteries there is plenty of rather yellow, dense educations which shown out in a road clearance

and keenly narrow him. Surface some from them anhistic, dirty color. In the road clearance of left femoral artery of dry, crimson color, stratified, dim blood clot which is soldered with the side of vessel and crumbles. What stage of atherosclerosis the destructive changes of some name-plates answer:

- Elastofibrose
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- Elastosis
- + Ulcers
- ?

Patient of 33 years during a few years had system red lupuse with the damage of kidneys, skin and cardio-vascular system. For clarification of diagnosis biopsy research of skin was conducted and the typical changes are exposed. Choose the morphological display which testifies to predominance of immune-complex reactions.

- + Necrozing vasculit
- Fibrinose vasculit
- Fibrinoid necrosis of sides of vessels
- Plasmatic impregnation of sides of vessels
- Rheumatoceils
- ?

The 55-years-old man died from a massive encephalorrhagia which arose up because of hypertension disease. At autopsy the typical pathomorfologic signs of hyperpiesis are exposed. Specify the the most possible reliable morphological sign of her:

- + Widespread arterioleso-cappillary hyalinosis of internalss and cerebrum
- Widespread arteriosclerosis of internalss and cerebrum
- Hypertrophy of myocardium of left ventricle of heart
- Diffuse glomerulogialinose
- Plasmatic impregnation of microvasculature
- ?

At pathologycal-anatomic autopsy of a deadman bright signs of septicopyemias and polipose-ulcerous endocarditis of aortic valve are exposed. It is known from anamnesis, that the septic state at a patient lasts during 1,5-2 months. Specify the the most possible reliable pathomorphologic sign of polipose-ulcerous endocarditis:

- Damage of aortic valve
- Plural trombotic impositions on casements
- + Colonies of bacteria in the near-side blood clots of casements of valves
- Deformation of valve
- Petrification of casements of valve
- ?

At a 23-years-old patient who died from making progress heart insufficiency the typical displays of rheumatic damage of heart are diagnosed: endocarditis of mitral valve, myocarditis and fibropericarditis. Choose the the most possible typical changes of myocardium, typical for rheumatic myocarditis:

- There is diffuse lymph-macrophage infiltrate in the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle
- There is hearth lymph-macrophage infiltrate in the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle
- There is small-hearth and diffuse sclerosis in the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle



- There is the mucous swelling in the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle
- + In the interstitium of myocardium of left ventricle, mainly perivascular there are the small accumulations of large hyperchrome macrophages

?

At a 27-years-old woman the aggregate of clinical and laboratory signs allows to suspect rheumatic disease. Specify, what from the resulted positions is the most possible reliable for diagnostics of rheumatic diseases:

- Chronic undulating flow
- Genetic inclination
- System damage of vessels
- + System making progress disorganization of connective tissue
- immune-pathologic reactions

?

Name one of the heaviest complications of heart attack of myocardium which developed at the patient of IHD:

- + Keen aneurysm of heart
- Croupous-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Development of the repeated heart attack
- Formation of scar
- Atherosclerosis of coronarias

?

Ischemic heart (IHD) trouble is conditioned by insufficiency of coronal circulation of blood and shows up:

- Dystrophy of miocardiocytes
- + By the heart attack of myocardium
- Hemorrhages in myocardium
- By the hypertrophy of myocardium
- By productive myocarditis

?

Which of the clinical-morphologic forms of hypertension disease makes its essence as the basic disease?

- Cardial form
- Cerebral form
- Adrenal form
- + Kidney form
- Intestinal form

?

Death of patient came from cardio-vascular insufficiency. On autopsy a heart is considerably increased in sizes, flabby, cavities are extended with trombotic impositions on an endocardium, myocardium on a cut pied, valves not are changed. Name a pathological process:

- Rheumatic myocarditis
- Myocardiopathy
- Hypertrophy of myocardium at hypertension disease
- + Isolated idiopatic myocarditis
- Vices of mitral valve

?

Which of the forms of damage of myocardium at rheumatism is observed more frequent at persons ripe of years?

- Diffuse intermediate exsudate myocarditis
- hearth productive exsudate myocarditis
- + knot productive (granulomatous) myocarditis
- Alternative myocarditis
- Eosinofil myocarditis
- ?

At autopsy of man of 60 years in myocardium of front side of left ventricle of heart the grey is exposed wrong form dense hearth 5x4 cm with the clear scopes of fibred structure. What pathological process did a pathologist expose in myocardium?

- + Heart post-attack myocardiosclerosis
- A diffuse small-hearth myocardiosclerosis is heart attack
- Inflammation of myocardium
- Petrification of myocardium
- ?

At histological research of bioptate from the top of heart at a patient rheumatism exposes the hearths of the mucous swelling, fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue. What immunoreaction developed in tissues of ear of heart?

- + Hypersensitiveness of immediate type
- Hypersensitiveness of slow type
- Reaction of transplantation immunity
- Normorgic reaction
- Exsudate reaction
- ?

A patient of 62 years having carried the heart attack of myocardium, in 3 weeks died from keen heart insufficiency. At autopsy a heart attack is exposed on the stage of organization and fresh heart attack. The fresh heart attack of myocardium is named:

- + Recurrent
- Keen
- Repeated
- Chronic
- Subendocardial
- ?

A woman of 45 years died because of uremia at system red lupus. Formation of what antibodies is the most possible probably in the mechanism of development this disease?

- + To native DNA
- To the myocytes
- To the miosin
- To the endothelial cells
- Rhematoid factor
- ?

At twins being ill at essential hypertension, the changes of retractive properties of smooth muscles of vessels are set, that bind to the defect of gene which answers after general for them:

- + Transport of sodium and calcium in cellular membranes
- Egestion of sodium by a kidney
- Encoding of synthesis of angoitensinogene
- Sodium-potassium transfer in smooth muscles

- Violation of synthesis of adenosine

?

In pathoanatomical practice for early [to 6 h.] macroscopic diagnostics of keen myocardial ischemia use dye the effect of which shows up only in muscle tissue with the unblasted fermentative system. Name this dye?

+ Salts of tetrazole

- Toluidine is dark blue

- Iodines compositions

- 10% solution of sulphuric acid

- Congo red

?

Formation of "cells of heart vices" is the display of cytophysiologic activity of cells on a type:

+ Phagocytose

- Macropinocytose

- Micropinocytose

- Apoptosis

- Resorbitions

?

Name the the most possible early [1-2 hours] sign of heart attack of myocardium:

+ Disappearance of heparin in cardiomyocytes

- Vacuolar dystrophy of cardiomyocytes of subendocardial area

- Fatty infiltration of cardiomyocytes

- Falling of activity of dehydrogenases

- Weakening of myofibrils

?

At the inspection of patient with the clinic of bilateral ectopia of lens of the eye of eyes there was supposition about the presence of syndrome of Marfan. Specify, what from the exposed changes can confirm this supposition?

+ All indicated changes

- Insufficiency of aortic valve and expansion of ascending department of aorta

- Prolapse of casements of mitral valve

- Dolichocephaly

- None of the indicated changes

?

Knot poliarteriitis is characterized by development of inflammation in the bloods vessels of the following type:

+ Arteries of middle and small caliber

- To the aorta

- Large arteries

- Arteriolesax

- In all indicated

?

What exciter causes rheumatism?

+ Streptococcus

- Staphylococcus

- Gonococcus

- Pneumococcus

- Clebsciella

?

Name the type of heart attack on macroscopic signs which more frequent than all meet in myocardium.

- + White with a hemorrhagic halo
- Hemorrhagic
- White
- Mixed
- Red

?

What variety of exsudate appears in a heart shirt at rheumatic pericarditis?

- + Serose-fibrinose
- Putrid
- Hemorrhagic
- Festering
- Catarrhal

?

On a cut lungs are dense, brown color due to the deposit of endogenous pigment. It is known that in the time of life a patient had chronic venous stagnation in the small circle of circulation of blood. What pathological process caused such picture?

- + Hemosiderosis
- Calcinosis
- Icterus
- Melanose
- Porphiria

?

At research of knee-joint was exposed, that a joint cartilage disappeared, arthral surfaces and joint are deformed, in joint copulas are incrassate and loose, the amount of synovia is considerably diminished, the signs of inflammation are absent. What disease is the question about?

- + Osteoarthrosis
- Arthritis
- Gonarthrocace
- Gout
- Rheumatoid arthritis

?

At autopsy in the cervical stake of cerebrum found out the cavity of 2,5x1,5cm, filled with a transparent liquid, side its smooth of brown color. What process developed in a cerebrum?

- + Cyst in place of hemorrhage
- Grey softening influence of brain
- Abscess of brain
- Teratosis brain
- Cyst in place of grey softening influence

?

At autopsy of a man havind died from a hemorrhage in a brain, found out the kidneys of 6x3x2cm keenly diminished in sizes, by weight 60.0, dense, anaemic with an evenly fine-grained surface, on a cut with the evenly thinned crust layer. The changes in kidneys are the display:

- + Arteriolesosclerotic nephrosclerosis

- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Time-wrinkled kidney
- Gouty kidney
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidney

?

At research of coronal arteries of heart found out atherosclerotic name-plates with calcinosis, closing a road clearance on 1/3. In a muscle small plural whitish layers of connective tissue. How is the process discovered in myocardium named?

- + Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Tiger heart
- Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Heart attack of myocardium

?

At autopsy found out the kidneys diminished in sizes, weight 50.0, surface them fine-grained, a bark is evenly thinned. At microscopic research of side of arterioles considerably incrassate because of deposit in them homogeneous anhistocytic rose color of the masses, a road clearance them is keenly narrowed, balls are diminished, sclerosated, tubulis are atrophied. What disease the described changes are typical for?

- + Hypertension disease
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Amiloidosis of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis with wrinkling of kidneys
- Keen necrotic nephrosis

?

At histological research of vermicular appendix, found out the expressed sclerosis of its side, sides of arteries of middle and small caliber of sclerosated with the hearths of the mucous swelling, moderate proliferation of endothelia, round vessels lymphogistiocytied infiltration. About what disease is it possible to think in this case?

- + Knot periarteritis of vessels of appendix
- Appendicium
- Keen phlegmonous appendicitis
- Keen catarrhal appendicitis
- Gangrenous appendicitis

?

At autopsy of deadman of 78 years, an extraperitoneal cellulose is saturated with blood, in the abdominal department of aorta found out the bag-like thrusting out, in which a defect concerns with an uneven edge, side of aorta placed stony closeness. Complication of what disease developed at a patient?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertension disease
- System vasculita
- Visceral syphilis
- Diseasees of Marfane

?

At autopsy of woman of 27 years, havind died from chronic kidney insufficiency discovers plural scars and heart attacks in a spleen, kidneys. At microscopic research the changes are discovered in the arteries of middle and small caliber, which were characterized by the

sclerosis of sides, moderate proliferation of endothelia and expressed lymphogistocyted infiltration around. What disease did a patient suffer from?

- + From a knot periarteritis
- From atherosclerosis
- From hypertension disease
- From disease of Marfan
- From visceral syphilis

?

At autopsy of woman of 23 years, having died with the symptoms of kidney insufficiency, found on the skin of person out a "red butterfly", on a mitral valve small to 0.2 cm reddish-rose warty impositions, in kidneys hearths of fibrinoid necrosis in balls, bulge of basale membranes of capillaries of balls as "ecraseurs", hematocytine bodies, cariorecrosis. What disease developed at a patient?

- + Systemic red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- Rheumatism
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Systemic sclerosis

?

At electron-microscopic research of bioplate myocardium of patient at the age of 65 years on ischemic heart trouble exposes the structural damages of external cytoplasmic membrane. The morphological displays of this damage are which?

- + Formation of pseudomyelin structures
- Increase of number and size of mitochondria
- Diminishing of number of lysosomes
- Forming of cisterns and bubbles
- Compression of cytoplasmic matrix

?

A man at the age of 45 years during 10 years complained about pain in the back, diminishing of valuable motions in a spine. The patient died from making progress kidney insufficiency. At autopsy research the amyloidosis of kidneys is exposed, in the joints of spine is ankylosis, destruction of articular bone, pannus, sclerosis of synovium with diffuse chronic inflammation. Diagnose the disease.

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Ankylosing spondylarthritis
- Osteoarthritis of spine
- Osteoporosis of spine
- Parathyroid osteodystrophy

?

At a man of 72 years, who died from the heart attack of myocardium, on autopsy it is found out the increases and deformation of right knee-joint. At histologically research of tissues of joint and adjoining areas found: massive hearths of caseous necrosis and plural epithelioid-cellular granulomas, in soft tissues round a joint are signs of exudate inflammation. Diagnose the described process.

- + Tubercular arthritis
- Syphilitic arthritis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Gonorrhoeal arthritis

- Deforming osteoarthrosis

?

During histologically research of casements of mitral valve of heart of girl of 14 years it was fixed that endothelial cells hearth desquimrated, in these areas on-the-spot leaf small trombotic stratifications are located, connective tissue of leaf moderato-deorganisated with the areas of sclerosis and angiomatosis. Diagnose the type of valvular endocarditis.

+ Reccurency-warty

- Diffuse

- Keen warty

- Fibroplastic

- Polipose-ulcerous

?

A woman of 54 years had considerable deformation of knuckles hands and feet. Histologically: near-joint connective tissue is the mucous swelling, areas of fibrinoid necrosis, accumulation of macrophages, areas of sclerosis; in a synovium are oedematous fibres, with the signs of the mucous and fibrinoid swelling, in a synovial cavity meet single "rice bodies". Diagnose the diseases.

+ Rheumatoid arthritis

- Rheumatism

- Disease of Behterev

- Hematogenic tuberculosis

- Gout

?

To the woman at the age of 45 years, who complains about a making progress muscular weakness, the biopsy of soft tissues of shin is done. It is found at histologically research of bioptate: small-hearth petrification of derma and skeletal muscles, diminishing of amount of hepatin and decline of transversal striped in a muscular fibre, some fibres necrosised, strome by infiltrated lymphocytes, macrophages and plasmatic cells. Diagnose the disease.

+ Dermatomyositis

- System scleriasis

- System red lupus

- Rheumatism

- Knot periarteritis

?

A woman of 28 years died with the symptoms of heart insufficiency, it was set during research of heart: macroscopically are the casements of mitral valve are close-settled, incrassate and moderato deformed; microscopically are bunches of collogens fibrilles homogenized, eosinofil, a metachromasia and components of immune complexes is not revealed, surrounds their insignificant macrophage infiltrate. Diagnose the type of damage of connective tissue.

+ Fibrinoid swelling

- Mucous swelling

- Hyalinosis

- Amiloidosis

- Sclerosis

?

Name the form of regeneration of heart muscle at the heart attack of myocardium and specify its source.

+ reparative, fibroblasts

- Physiological, cardiomyocytes
- Incellular, cardiomyocytes
- Cellular, fibroblasts
- Pathological, fibroblasts and cardiomyocytes

?

At histologically research the change of diameter of muscular fibre (small and giant) is exposed in skeletal muscles, kernels take place by a chainlet, them much, there are circinate fibres which contain myofibrils, oriented on a circle, in opposition of longitudinally oriented in a norm. At colouring they get a blue color hematoxyline-eosin. Takes place degeneration, necrosis and phagocytose of muscular fibres. For what disease is typical the exposed morphological changes?

- + Myotonic dystrophy
- Muscular dystrophy of Dushen
- Muscular dystrophy of Backer
- Poliomyositis
- Making progress myopathy

?

At histologically research of biopate sceletal muscles of patient with suspicion on a collagenoses the dystrophy changes are exposed: absence of transversal striated, a lot of necrosised muscular fibres, deposit of small corns limes in the hearths of necrosis. Specify the the most possible disease.

- + Poliomyositis
- Dermatomyositis
- System scleriasis
- Miotonic dystrophy
- Muscular dystrophy of Backer

?

At examination of body of woman on autopsy, found out deformation of lower limbs spine and ribs. Bones are easily knifed, have plural tumors educations on a cut, pied kind with single cysts. Histologically: hearths of lacunar dissolving, new formation of fibrotic tissue, giant-cellular granulose, accumulation of red corpuscles and hemosiderine, and also brushes. What from the transferred diagnoses is the most possible possible?

- + Disease of Recklinghausen
- Rachitis
- Myelomatosis
- Metastases of tumor
- Gout

?

At autopsy of new-born child who died on the first week of life from heart insufficiency, the increases of heart are exposed with the presence of hypertrophy of muscular fibre mainly left ventricle. Endocardium of left ventricle, and also mitral and aortic valves are considerably incrassate, yellow. Which of transferred diagnoses the most possible possible?

- + Fibroelastose endocardium.
- Diffuse endocarditis.
- Fibroplastic endocarditis.
- Hypertrophy of myocardium.
- Cardiomiopatia.

?



A five-year boy during 2 years suffered from a making progress muscle weakness at the beginning of region of pelvic belt, thighs and shins, after humeral belt and trunk, and died from pneumonia. At autopsy volume of muscles increased due to vacate excrescence of fatty cellulose and connective tissue. Microscopically among massive growth of fatty and connective tissue are single atrophy muscular fibres with the hearths of their necrosis and phagocytose. What from the transferred diagnoses is the most possible possible?

- + Muscular dystrophy of Dushen
- Muscular dystrophy of Erb
- Muscular dystrophy of Leyden
- Miastenia
- Lateral amyotrophyc sclerosis

?

At a patient protractedly suffering by rheumatism, found out stenosis of the mitral opening, death came from pneumocardial insufficiency. At autopsy found out brown induration of lungs. Name at what type of violation of circulation of blood the similar changes are in lungs.

- + Chronic left-ventricle insufficiency
- Chronic right-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
- Portal hypertension

?

A patient, with stenosis of mitral valve 4 degrees, died from pneumocardial insufficiency. At autopsy found out the hemosiderosis of lungs. Name the type of violation of circulation of blood in lungs.

- + Local venous plethora
- Common venous plethora
- Arterial hyperemia
- Vacant hyperemia
- Hemorrhage

?

A patient protractedly suffered from a rheumatic endocarditis and vice of mitral valve. At the next intensifying death came from an ischemic stroke. Name the form of rheumatic endocarditis of causing this complication.

- + Recurrently-warty
- Diffuse valvulite
- Keen warty
- Fibroplastic
- Near-side

?

A patient, with a rheumatoid arthritis, long time got corticosteroids, their reception halted suddenly, through not many days before he died. On autopsy found out adrenal glands diminished in a size with a thin grey bark. Name reasons of death of patient.

- + Adrenal glands' insufficiency
- Heart insufficiency
- Kidney insufficiency
- Hepatic insufficiency
- Pulmonary insufficiency

?

To the patient on the basis of clinical-laboratory researches diagnosed: rheumatism, recurrently-warty endocarditis. Name typical complication arising up at this pathology.

- + Tromboembolic syndrome
- Trombohemorrhagic syndrome
- Aneurysm of heart
- Kidney insufficiency
- Pulmonary insufficiency

?

A patient with stagnant heart insufficiency died from violation of rhythm of heart. On a section exposed: heart of spherical form, with mass 900 g., cavities are extended, in cavities near-side blood clots, coronal arteries not are changed. Your hypothetical diagnosis.

- + Dilatation cardiomiopatia
- Aneurysm of heart
- Myocarditis
- Chronic ischemic heart trouble
- Pulmonary heart

?

The patient at 8 o'clock in the morning had got pains behind a breastbone, at 9 o'clock in receiving department according to data of ECG was found heart attack of myocardium. In 10 minutes the patient died. What most possible morphologic feature of heart attack of myocardium will be found at histological research after autopsy of dead body?

- + Disappearance of glycogen in cardiomyocytes
- Vacuole dystrophy of cardiomyocytes of subendocardial zone
- Fatty infiltration of cardiomyocytes
- Reducing of activity of dehydrogenases in fibroblasts
- Relaxing of myofibrils of cardiomyocytes

?

75 years-old patient, having been suffering from atherosclerosis of cerebral vessels long, at autopsy in right part of cerebrum was found the hearth of wrong shape, sluggish concentration, of grey color. What is the most possible reason of development of this process?

- + Thrombosis of right middle cerebrum artery
- Thrombosis of right front cerebrum artery
- Thrombosis of right back cerebrum artery
- Thrombosis of basilar artery
- Thrombosis of vessel of soft cerebrum shell

?

At autopsy of a child having died from heart insufficiency there were found: extension of cavities of heart ventricles. Microscopically in stroma of myocardium were found plethora, edema, diffuse infiltrates from giant cells, lymphocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils. What is the most possible diagnosis?

- + Diffuse-intermediate exudative myocarditis
- Hearth intermediate exudative myocarditis
- Knot productive myocarditis
- Intermediate knot myocarditis
- Alternative myocarditis

?

At autopsy of deadman, having suffering from hypertonic disease in the substance of cerebrum an "rusty bone" was found. What was before appearance of cyst?

- + Haematoma
- Diapedes hemorrhages
- Ischemic heart attack
- Plasmorages
- Abscess

?

A patient died from making progress heart insufficiency. At autopsy: a heart is extended in a diameter, flabby; muscle on the cut of uneven blood filling, pied; at histologically research in myocardium plethora, in strome far mainly small uninuclear cells drawing apart cardiomyocytes. The exposed morphological changes testify to:

- + unfestering intermediate myocarditis
- venous plethora
- cardiomyoliposis
- Cardiosclerosise
- Heart attack of myocardium

?

At short-time ischemia of myocardis (to 10 minutes) circulating violations of cardiomyocytes as the result of the ion disbalance in them appear. Name the changes which are not observed in this case in cardiomyocytes.

- + Accumulation of potassium ions
- Loss of potassium ions
- Increase of sodium ionos
- Increase of potassium ionos
- Violations of incellelar sharing of sodium and potassium ions

?

At patient K., of 45 years, had a piece of ulcerous defect of shank cut off for biopsy. Clinical diagnosis: trophical ulcer of shank. Pathologist according to the results of detected morphological process of ulcer edges made the diagnosis: gum covered with ulcers. Find, because of results of what named pathological processes in the edges of ulcerous defect did pathologist made this diagnosis?

- + Lympho-plasmatic infiltrate, productive vasculites
- Diffuse festering inflammation necrosis
- Seroze festering inflammation, non-specific granulous tissue
- Seroze inflammation, edema, venous plethora, microthrombs
- Fibrose festering inflammation, necrosis

?

The patient having suffered from chronic alcoholism died because of thromboembolia of vessels of cerebrum. On cut heart is increased mainly because of hypertrophy of left ventricle; flaccid myocardium like clay. In the cavity of heart – thromb. Coronar arteries are intact. Name pathology of heart.

- + cardiomiopathy
- cardiosclerosis
- heart attack of myocardium
- endocarditis
- pericarditis

?

During microscopic research of aortha was found: hearth infiltration of indimae by lipids, proteins. Lipids fill in intimae and accumulate in muscular cells and macrophages. Name the

stage of atherosclerosis.

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- Prelipid stage

?

The 37-years-old woman has been suffering from rheumatoid arthritis for long. Gradually she has got ankylosis of knee joint and progressing violation of small joints of lower limbs was observed.

- + Presence of pannus
- Presence of "rice bodies"
- Hemorrhages into synovial shell
- Denominated sclerosis in synovial cavity
- Great amount of serous exudate in synovial cavity

?

During histological research of biopsy from damaged area of skin it was found: not very denominated atrophy of epidermis, in derma – hyalinization of collagen fibres, small perivascular lymphocytes infiltrates, in skeletal muscles – denominated interstitial edema, loss of transverse striping, small-heart necroses with petrification. Diagnose found disease.

- + Dermatomyositis
- Scleroderma
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Knot peritonitis
- Rheumatism

?

At autopsy of 8-years-old boy having suffered from diphtheria of pharynx and tonsils and died during the second week from disease beginning, there were detected changes in myocardium as small-heart necroses and edema of stroma. Diagnose the type of myocarditis.

- + Alternative
- Septic
- Granulomatous
- Interstitial
- Heart intermediate exudate

?

What reflex acts considerable part in development of pulmonary hypertension at mitral vices?

- + Kitaev
- Eyley-Lilyestranda
- Rusnyak-Petrovskiy
- Frank-Starling
- Ashner-Daninjan

?

At autopsy of patient A. of 76 years protractedly smoking, who conducted the unmoving way of life, had an overweight on intima of aorta found out grey-yellow spots and bars, fibrotic name-plates ulcerous areas with hemorrhages, areas with calcinosis. On what disease does specify these changes?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertension disease

- System red lupus
- Visceral syphilis
- Cardiomiopatia

?

At autopsy of man, in the time of life suffering to chronic ischemic heart trouble, on intimae of aorta and coronarias found out plural atherosclerotic name-plates in the stage of atherocalcinosis. Such changes of atherosclerotic name-plate underlaids:

- + Dystrophy uncalciuming
- Metabolic uncalciuming
- Metastatic uncalciuming
- Hyalinosis
- Sclerosis

?

At histological research of man havind died heart from keen heart insufficiency the area of numbness, delimited from uncrippled tissue by the area of sanguineous vessels, is exposed in myocardium of left ventricle, small hemorrhage and leukocyte infiltration. What diagnosis is the most possible?

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Ischemic dystrophy of myocardium
- Hearth exsudate myocarditis
- Diffuse exsudate myocarditis
- Productive myocarditis

?

At histologically research of bioptate from the staggered area of skin exposed: insignificantly the expressed atrophy of epidermis, in derma hyalinosis of collogens fibres, scanty perivascular lymphatic infiltrates, in subject skeletal muscles is the expressed interstitial edema, loss of transversal excisions, small-hearth necrosises, with petrification. Diagnose the exposed disease.

- + Dermatomiositis
- Scleriasis
- System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- Rheumatism

?

At a patient, who died from complications of hypertension disease on autopsy little, dense kidneys are exposed with fine-grained surface, parenchima and crust substance of athrophiede. Give the name to such kidneys.

- + Primary wrinkled kidneys
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidneys
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys
- Pielonephritis-wrinkled kidneys

?

During microscopic research of aorta exposed: hearth infiltration of intimae by lipids, proteins. Lipids impregnates with to intimae and accumulate in the myocytes of middle layer and macrophages. Set the stage of atherosclerosis.

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis

- Atherocalcinosis
  - Prelipid stage
- ?

At autopsy man of 47 years having died suddenly, in intima of abdominal department of aorta the areas of yellow are found as spots and bars which do not overpeer above a surface intima. At painting of Sudan III there is the orange colouring. What stage of atherosclerosis such changes are typical for?

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- Stage of formation of atheromatous ulcer

?

At autopsy of woman of 69 years, enhanceable feed, having died from the keen heart attack of myocardium, in intima of coronal arteries found numerous white, dense, jutting out into a road clearance and formings keenly narrowing him. For what stage of atherosclerosis typical such changes?

- + Liposclerosis
- Lipoidosis
- Atheromatosis
- Atherocalcinosis
- Stage of formation of atheromatous ulcer

?

At a man of 58 years, having died at the increasing symptoms of chronic heart insufficiency, rheumatic granulomatous myocarditis is diagnosed. Microscopically there are granulomas in myocardium, that consist of macrophages with hyperchrome kernels and light cytoplasm, in a center hearth of necrosis. What character carries necrosis in the middle of granuloma?

- + Fibrinoid
- Cencerov
- Caseose
- Colicvation
- Fatty

?

A patient died from making progress heart insufficiency. On autopsy: a heart is extended in a diameter, flabby; muscle on the cut of uneven blood filling, pied; at histologically research in myocardium plethora, stroma diffusely infiltrated mainly by lymphocytes and histiocytes. The morphological changes are exposed testify to:

- + Not festering intermediate myocarditis
- Festering intermediate myocarditis
- Granulomatous myocarditis
- Cardiosclerosis
- Heart attack of myocardium

?

At autopsy of deadman, who suffered from hypertension disease, a cavity sides of which has the ferruginous colouring is exposed in the substance of cerebrum. What preceded to the origin of these changes?

- + Haematoma
- Diapedetic hemorrhage

- Ischemic heart attack
- Plasmorrhages
- Abscess

?

At autopsy of child having died from heart insufficiency, exposed: expansion of cavity of ventricles of heart. Microscopically in stroma of myocardium a plethora, edema, distribution of infiltrate, is from histiocytes, lymphocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils. What the most possible diagnosis?

- + Diffuse intermediate exudate myocarditis
- Hearth intermediate exudate myocarditis
- Knot productive myocarditis
- Intermediate productive myocarditis
- Alternative myocarditis

?

At a man of 60 years, who long time was ill hypertension disease and died from chronic kidney insufficiency, at autopsy exposed, that both kidneys are considerably diminished in sizes, surface them finely-grainy;

histologically is most balls of hyalinised, part of sclerosed, separate hyperplasia in stroma of the field of sclerosis, arteriolesclerosis and arteriosclerosis, elastofibrosis large branches of kidney to the artery. What the most possible reliable diagnosis?

- + Arteriolesclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Second time the wrinkled kidney

?

At a patient at 8 o'clock of morning pains appeared after a breastbone, at 9 o'clock of morning in the induction centre from data of ECG the heart attack of myocardium is set. In 10 minutes a patient died. What is the most possible morphological sign of heart attack of myocardium will find at histologically research after autopsy?

- + Disappearance of hepatin in cardiomyocytes
- Vacuolar dystrophy of cardiomyocytes of subendocardial area
- Fatty infiltration of cardiomyocytes
- Necrosis of cardiomyocytes
- Weakening of myofibrils cardiomyocytes

?

At autopsy discovered: on the outward surface of aortic valve large (1-2 cm) brown-red, easily crumbling impositions covering ulcerous defects. About what disease is it possible to think?

- + Polypose-ulcerous endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Keen warty endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis

?

In the time of life at a patient the keen heart attack of myocardium was diagnosed on ECG to the signs. On autopsy in the cavity of pericardium discovered: 200 ml of liquid blood and 400 g of packages, in the back side of left ventricle through defect of long 2 cm. What complication of heart attack of myocardium developed?

- + Break of myocardium with tamponade
- Armour heart
- Hemorrhagic pericarditis
- Exsudate pericarditis
- Idiopathic myocarditis
- ?

At a woman of 47 years, interphalanx and fingers joints are easily exposed to dislocation with the typical rejection of fingers as the "flippers of walrus". At microscopic research found out excrescence of fibres of synovium, destruction of cartilage, forming of pannuse. What disease is the question about?

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Rheumatic arthritis
- Osteoarthrosis
- System red lupus
- ?

At a patient protractedly suffering from rheumatism, discovered stenocosis of mitral opening, death came from pneumocardial insufficiency. On autopsy found out brown induration of lungs. Name what type of violation of circulation of blood are the similar changes at in lungs?

- + Chronic left-ventricle insufficiency
- Chronic right-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
- Portal hypertension
- ?

At autopsy of man of 62 years, who had atherosclerosis and died from keen heart insufficiency, in front side of left ventricle of heart the dense area of yellow is exposed measuring 6-5 cm, wrong form, expressly delimited from surrounding tissues by a hemorrhagic line. This was:

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
- Small-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- ?

At autopsy of woman of 48 years, which died suddenly, the areas of rather yellow color, which do not rise above its surface, concerne in intimae of aorta. At histologically research of these areas cells are revealed with a foamy cytoplasm, and at painting of sudan III yellow. For what stage of atherosclerosis typical such changes in an aorta?

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Ulcers
- Atherocalcinosis
- ?

During histologically research of casements of mitral valve of heart of woman of 30 years it was set that endothelial cells hearth desquamated, in these areas on-the-spot casements small thrombotic stratifications are located, connective tissue of leaf with the symptoms of the mucous swelling, areas of sclerosis and vascularisation. Diagnose the type of valvular damage.

- + Recurrently-warty



- Diffuse
- Keen warty
- Fibroplastic
- Polipose-ulcerous

?

A woman of 54 years had the expressed deformation of knuckles hands and feet.

Histologically: periarticular connective tissue is the mucous swelling, areas of fibrinoid necrosis, accumulations of macrophages, area of sclerosis; in a synovium are oedematous fibres, with the signs of the mucous and fibrinoid swelling, there are single "rice little bodies in a synovial cavity". Diagnose the disease.

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
- Rheumatism
- Disease of Behterev
- Hematogenic tuberculosis
- Gout

?

At autopsy of woman of 23 years, havind died with the symptoms of kidney insufficiency, found on the skin of person out a "red butterfly", on a mitral valve small to 0.2 cm reddish-rose warty impositions, in kidneys hearths of fibrinoid necrosis in balls, bulge of basale membranes of capillaries of balls as "ecraseurs", hematoksiline bodies, cariorecsis. What disease was at a patient?

- + System red lupus
- Knot periarteritis
- Rheumatism
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- System scleriasis

?

At autopsy of woman of 27 years, havind died from chronic kidney insufficiency discovers plural scars and heart attacks in a spleen, kidneys. At microscopic research the changes are discovered in the arteries of middle and small caliber, which were characterized by the sclerosis of sides, moderate proliferation of endothelia and expressed lymphogistocytod infiltration around. What disease causes these changes?

- + By a knot periarteritis
- By atherosclerosis
- By hypertension disease
- By Disease of Morfan
- By visceral syphilis

?

At autopsy of deadman of 78 years, an extraperitoneal cellulose is saturated with blood, in the abdominal department of aorta found out the bag-like thrusting out, in which a defect concernes with an uneven edge, side of aorta placed stony closeness. Complication of what disease developed at a patient?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Hypertension disease
- System vasculita
- Visceral syphilis
- Diseasees of Morfan

?

Man of 63 years, who during 15 years suffered from chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema of lungs, died from making progress heart insufficiency. On autopsy a muscat hepatocirrhosis, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen, hydroperitoneum, edemata of lower limbs, is exposed. For what as heart insufficiency typical these changes in internalss?

- + Chronic right-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
- Chronic left-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
- General heart insufficiency

?

At autopsy found out the kidneys diminished in sizes, weight 50.0, surface them fine-grained, a bark is evenly thinned. At microscopic research of sides of arterioles considerably incrassate because of deposit in them homogeneous anhistic rose color of the masses, a road clearance them is keenly narrowed, balls are diminished, sclerosated, tubulis of athrophied. What disease the described changes are typical for?

- + Hypertension disease
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Amiloidosis of kidneys
- Pyelonephritis with wrinkling of kidneys
- Keen necrotic nephrosis

?

At research of coronal arteries of heart found out atherosclerotic name-plates with calcinosis, closing a road clearance on 1/3. In a muscle small plural whitish layers of connective tissue. How is the process discovered in myocardium named?

- + Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Tiger heart
- Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Heart attack of myocardium

?

At autopsy, of man havind died from a hemorrhage in a brain, found out the kidneys of 6x3x2ocm keenly diminished in sizes, by weight 60.0, dense, anaemic with an evenly fine-grained surface, on a cut with the evenly thinned crust layer. The changes in kidneys are the display:

- + Arteriolesosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Time-wrinkled kidney
- Gouty kidney
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidney

?

At autopsy of man of 60 years in myocardium of front sides left ventricle of heart exposed grey wrong form dense hearth 5 x 4 cm. with the clear scopes of fibred structure. What diagnosis is the most possible?

- + Heart post-attack myocardioclerosis
- Diffuse small-hearth myocardioclerosis
- Heart attack
- Myocarditis
- Cardiomiopatia

?

At a child of 7 years on the skin of unbending surfaces of elbows and knee joints the dense, painless knots of size appeared 1-2 mm. In biopate of knots is large hearth of fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue with lymphosites and macrophages for peripheries. What disease are such changes at?

- + Rheumatism
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Scleriosis
- Knot periarteritis
- System red lupus

?

At autopsy of man of 70 years, havind died from cardio-vascular insufficiency, what suffered on a stenocardia, hypercholesterinemia and obesity, the chronic venous plethora of organs, hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart with small-hearth cardiosclerosis, by volumes rather yellow-white name-plates, is found in intima of aorta with fine-grained the masses in a center, which deepen in the layer of sides. What pathological process took place?

- + Atheromatosis
- Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Arteriosclerosis
- Calcinosis

?

At autopsy of woman of 40 years, havind died from uremia, it is found: pied kidneys are increased, in kidneys is bulge of capillary membranes of balls as "ecraseurs", hearths of fibrinoid necrosis of their sides and "gialine" blood clots in a road clearance, in kernels - "hematoksiline bodies"; in a heart is endocarditis of Libman-Sax. What damage of kidneys is the most possible reliable?

- + Lupus nephrite
- Rheumatic glomerulonephritis
- Choleraic glomerulonephritis
- Sclerotic kidney
- Terminal glomerulonephritis

?

At histologically research of sides of aorta plenty of ksantome cells which are located mainly in intima is exposed. What disease such picture is possible for?

- + Atherosclerosis
- Disease of blood pressure high
- Syphilitic mesaortitis
- Non-specific aoproartheriitis
- Nodose periarteritis

?

Man of 44 years suffering by the heart attack of myocardium, died from left-ventricle insufficiency. At autopsy discovered: edema of lungs, small-hearth hemorrhage in mucous membranes serosal and. Microscopically: dystrophic and necrobiotic changes of epithelium of procsimal tubulis of kidneys, in a liver are centrolobular hemorrhage and hearths of necrosis. What from the types of violation of circulation of blood the most possible reliable?

- + Keen common venous plethora
- Arterial hyperemia

- Chronic common venous plethora
  - Keen anaemia
  - Chronic anaemia
- ?

At autopsy of man of 73 years, who long suffered by ischemic heart trouble with heart insufficiency, found: "muscat" liver, brown induration of lungs, cyanotic induration of kidneys and spleen. Specify, what from the types of violation of circulation of blood the most possible reliable?

- + Chronic general-venous plethora
  - Arterial hyperemia
  - Keen general venous plethora
  - Keen anaemia
  - Chronic anaemia
- ?

At a patient after supercooling deformation of joints, pain and narrow-mindedness of motions, appeared in the fingers of limbs; near little dense knots appeared with joints. At a biopsy the hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, surrounded by histiocytes, are found in knots. Your diagnosis:

- + Rheumatoid arthritis
  - Dermatomyositis
  - Rheumatism
  - Gout
  - Deforming arthrosis
- ?

At autopsy of patient of 57 years, who suffered from hypertension disease and died from heart decompensation, a increased heart is found with the extended cavity (mass his 550 g layer of sides left ventricle of 2,5mm). Microscopically cardiomyocytes is considerably increased in sizes, with fatty dystrophy and hyperchromic kernels. Which of the transferred pathological processes the most possible reliable in a heart?

- + Eccentric hypertrophy
  - Myocarditis
  - Concentric hypertrophy
  - Angiogenic cardiosclerosis
  - Cardiomiopatia
- ?

At a patient who long time used drugs - fever, symptoms of intoxication, on echocardiography massive impositions are exposed on the valves of heart. From blood a staphylococcus is sown. A patient died from thromboembolia of pulmonary artery. Specify the exposed changes in a heart?

- + Polipose-ulcerous endocarditis
  - Endocarditis of Libman-Sax
  - Diffuse valvulite
  - Keen warty endocarditis
  - Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- ?

At a patient of 71 years with atherosclerosis, pain appeared in a left foot. To the doctor did not speak. At the moment of examination, foot is increased in a volume, tissues flabby, black, macerated. A demarcation area not is expressed. Diagnose a pathological process?

- + Moist gangrene

- Mummification
- Coagulative necrosis
- Dry gangrene
- Sequestrum

?

A patient carried the repeated intramural heart attack of myocardium. After treatment and rehabilitation written in the satisfactory state under the supervision of district internist. In 2 years perished in a motor-car catastrophe. Will you set character of pathological process in myocardium?

- + Big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Small-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Atrophy
- Necrosis
- Hyperplasia

?

Patient, of 75 years, during 15 years suffers from bronchial asthma, ischemic heart trouble increase of arteriotony, during the last 2 years. The hypertrophy of left ventricle is set. Its reason is which?

- + Hyperpiesis
- Pulmonary insufficiency
- Chronic ischemia of heart muscle
- Bronchial asthma
- Emphysema of lungs

?

At autopsy of patient of 61, suffering by a rheumatoid arthritis, discovered increased in size of kidney, very dense, rather yellow-white, with waxy brilliance, with the areas of cicatrical to the dimpleson surface. At colouring of Konto-companies the deposit of homogeneous rose the masses is discovered in the capillary loops of balls, in the sides of arterioles, arteries, in the basale membrane of tubulis and in strome. Development of what process complicated a rheumatoid arthritis?

- + Second amyloidosis of kidneys
- Post-infection glomerulonephritis
- Fast-progressing glomerulonephritis
- Keen necrotizing nephrosis
- Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis

?

At the man of 40 years havind died from a odontogenic sepsis on autopsy was found keen bulge of half-moon valves of aorta, they were whitish, opaque, unmove, on upper fascial destruction and thrombotic impositions by a size were disposed 1x1.5 cm What form of endocarditis is the question about?

- + Polipose-ulcerous endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- Keen warty endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis

?

Patient of 24 years from little up suffers from rheumatism, clinically diagnosed mitral stenocosis. Last years frequent cases of cardio-vascular insufficiency, almost permanent cough

with a ferruginous sputum. Name the possible changes in lungs in this patient.

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

?

At a patient of 60 years, many years suffering of atherosclerosis and carrying before heart attack of myocardium, the attack of behind-breastbone pains developed. A patient is hospitalized in 3 days, on a background making progress cordially to vascular insufficiency died. At autopsy in area of back sides left ventricle and inter-ventricles partition found out the area of white color about 3 cm in a diameter, fibres impaired, with a clear border. A dissector considered these changes as:

- + Heart cardiosclerosis
- Myocardial ischemia
- Heart attack of myocardium
- Myocarditis
- Dystrophy of myocardium

?

A patient of 27 years suffers from a rheumatic vice of heart. To clinic entered with complaints about the shortness of breath, edemata up and about, hydroperitoneum, increase of liver. Death came from chronic heart insufficiency. At autopsy diagnosed mitral stenocosis. Which of the factors of morphogeny is the most possible credible?

- + Union of casements between itself
- Sclerosis and bulge of casements
- Sclerosis and shortening of casements
- Shortening of tendon filaments
- Presence of small blood clots on-the-spot valve

?

At a man of 70 years, suffering from atherosclerosis, at autopsy found in the under-crust region of left parencephalon out the area of wrong form by sizes 6x5 cm, flabby, anhistic, grey color with the planned cavity in a center. What end of process do the changes testify to?

- + Aseptic dissolving
- Organization
- Septic disintegration
- Encapsulation
- Petrification

?

At a woman of 50 years, the protracted attack of behind-breastbone pains developed by suffering hypertension disease, on ECG the heart attack of myocardium is diagnosed. A patient died. On autopsy a doctor noticed flabby concistonection uneven blood-filling of myocardium, and histologically and hystochemically found out disappearance of granules of hepatin, decline of activity of oxidizing-restorations enzymes. What stage of heart attack of myocardium is the question about?

- + Ischemic stage
- Necrotizing stage
- Organization of heart attack
- Repeated heart attack

- Keen recidiving heart attack

?

At autopsy of the man of 62 years found out the under-valve aortoclasia with tamponade of heart. At histologically research of ascending department of aorta in outward and middle shells - infiltrates from lymphoid, plasmatic, epithelioid cells, hearths of necrosis in a middle shell, adventitial and endothelial cells vessels of outward shell proliferation. The changes in an aorta are typical for:

+ Syphilitic aortit

- Septic aortit

- Rheumatic aortit

- Atherosclerosis

- Hypertension disease

?

A patient with the keen transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle died from the break of heart and tamponade. What process in the area of heart attack could be instrumental in the break?

+ Autolytic processes with melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacia)

- Substitution by connective tissue with the decline of elasticity of myocardium

- Forming of scar with thinning of sides left ventricle of heart

- Thinning of scar-changed sides stomach with forming of aneurysm

- Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood

?

At a patient who carried the heart attack of myocardium, after the physical loading the signs of insufficiency of circulation of blood are noticed: cyanosys and edema of hypoderm of lower limbs. What morphological changes develop in place of heart attack of myocardium at a man which got better?

+ Cardiosclerosis

- Incellular regeneration

- Mitotical new formation of cardiomyocytes

- Myocarditis

- Acardiostrophia

?

At histologically research of top of heart at a patient on stenocosis of mitral valve the granulosums of Ashoffa-Talalaev are exposed. What genesis of heart-disease do histologically researches testify to?

+ Rheumatic

- Atherosclerotic

- Syphilitic

- Borning

- Septic

?

At a patient with hypertension disease multi-hour hypertension crisis is diagnosed. What pathomorfologic changes in stenococcus of arterioles arise up during crisis of blood pressure high?

+ Fibrinoid necrosis

- Hyalinosis

- Sclerosis

- Amiloidosis

- Calcinosis

?

At autopsy of patient having died with atherosclerosis of vessels of cerebrum the thrombosis of branch of internal carotid and grey color is exposed hearth of moist softening influence of tissue. What pathological process is exposed in a cerebrum?

+ Ischemic heart attack

- Hemorrhagic infiltration

- Haematoma

- Encephalitis

- Tumor of brain

?

At a man of 62 years, who died at the increasing symptoms of heart insufficiency, on autopsy a heart increased in a volume is found. Heart of flabby of concistenocion, chambers are stretched, myocardium on a cut dim, clay-yellow. From the side of endocardium the yellow-white striated is visible which is especially shown in teated muscles. What pathological process is the most possible credible?

+ Cardiomyoliposis

- Obesity of heart

- Dilatation cardiomiopatia

- Myomalacia

- Cardiosclerosis

?

At autopsy of woman who died with the symptoms of heart insufficiency, a heart is increased in a volume, flabby; myocardium is clay-yellow, dim; from the side of endocardium visible yellow-white striated (tiger heart). Microscopically: the transversal striated is absent in the groups of cardiomyocytes, the cytoplasm of cardiomyocytes contains small drops which is painted in a black. Your diagnosis?

+ Cardiomyoliposis

- Cardiosclerosis

- Rheumatic myocarditis

- Obesity of heart

- Myomalacia

?

At autopsy of deadman of 48 years obturation of road clearance of middle cerebral artery is exposed by a blood clot. In the parieto - temporal region of left hemisphere of cerebrum is hearth of pappy concistenocion grey color. More reliable than all this:

+ Heart attack

- Sequestrum

- Gangrene

- Caseose necrosis

- Fibrinoid necrosis

?

Persons of 38 years died suddenly, at autopsy in back side of left ventricle of heart the heart attack of myocardium is found. What the most possible changes in the structure of miocardiocytes is it possible to see in the hearth of heart attack microscopically?

+ Cariolisis

- Fatty dystrophy

- Carbohydrate dystrophy



- Uncalciuming
- Proteinosis
- ?

A patient of 55 years during 12 years suffers from hypertension, keen violation of cerebral circulation of blood developed clinically, at the beginning violation of motion was noticed in right limbs, head pain, and then right-side hemiplegia and patient developed died. On autopsy found out the system hyalinosis of small arteries, thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery, and in a left parietal-temporal region found out a hearth, what is named:

- + Ischemic heart attack
- Hemorrhage
- Abscess of brain
- Hemorrhagic heart attack
- Edema of brain
- ?

At autopsy of patient of 43 years, suffering from IHD with development of heart attack of myocardium, a pathologist found out the edema of lungs. What pathological changes could stipulate the edema of lungs?

- + Keen left-ventricle insufficiency
- Keen common anaemia
- Keen right-ventricle insufficiency
- Ischemia of small circle
- Stase of blood
- ?

Patient of 59 years, suffering from the transmural heart attack of myocardium of left ventricle, died from the veritable break of heart are tamponade of heart. What process in the area of heart attack could be instrumental in the break of heart?

- + Autolytic processes by melting of tissue of myocardium (myomalacia)
- Substitution by connective tissue of area of heart attack (organization)
- Increase of pressure in the small circle of circulation of blood
- Forming of scar with thinning of sides left ventricle
- ?

A patient of 50 years during many years suffered from a rheumatic vice of heart. At intensifying of disease hemiplegia developed and death came. Histologically the expressed sclerosis is exposed in a mitral valve, hearths cellular infiltrates, fibrinose imposition. For what form of endocarditis typical the changes are exposed?

- + Revocable-warty
- Keen warty
- Diffuse
- Fibroplastic
- Ulcerous-pilipose
- ?

At a patient havind died from heart insufficiency, at pathomorphologic research exposed: the casements of mitral valve are deformed, incrassate, accrete on edges; in connective tissue of myocardium -- knots, which consist of areas of fibrinoid necrosis, which macrophages which remind giant multi-nucleus cells is saved round, are diffusely sparse. Similar hearths surrounded by lymphosites and single plasmatic cells. What from the transferred granulosomes takes place at this patient?

- + Rheumatic

- Tubercular
- Actinomicotic
- Syphilitic
- Lepra

?

At autopsy of patient of 25 years, who died from uremia: kidneys are increased, pided, with the hearths of hemorrhages. Pathogistologically is revealed hematoksiline bodies, capillary membranes of balls as ecraseurs, gialine blood clots and hearths of fibrinoid necrosis, in the vessels of spleen is "bulbous" sclerosis. What the most possible diagnosis?

- + System red lupus
- System scleriasis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Rheumatic arthritis
- Knot periarteritis

?

At man havind died from chronic cardio-vascular insufficiency on autopsy a "tiger heart is exposed". From the side of endocardium noticeable rather yellow-white striated, myocardium dim, clay-yellow. What process stipulated this pathology?

- + Fatty parenchymatose dystrophy
- Carbohydrate dystrophy
- Gialin-tiny dystrophy
- Fatty Vessel-strome dystrophy
- Amiloidosis

?

A patient died with the symptoms of cardio-vascular insufficiency. Results of autopsy: heart post-attack cardiosclerosis hypertrophy of myocardium and dilatation of his cavities, especially right ventricle. A liver is increased, with a smooth surface, on a cut sanguineous, with crimson points on the brown background of tissue. Histologically: plethora of central departments of lobules; in peripheral departments round portal highways - hepatocytes in a state of fatty dystrophy. How are the changes of liver described higher named?

- + Muscat liver (chronic venous plethora)
- False-muscat liver
- Amiloidosis
- Hepatocirrhosis
- Steatosis livers

?

At a child 7 years on the skin of unbending surfaces of elbows and knee joints dense, painless knots appeared measuring 1-2 ii. In bioptate of knots is large hearth of fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue with lymphosites and macrophages for peripheries. What disease are such knots at?

- + Rheumatism
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Scleriasis
- Knot periarteritis
- System red lupus

?

An elderly patient long time suffering from hypertension disease died with the symptoms of uremia. At autopsy discovered: kidneys are little, dense, with a fine-grained surface, a capsule

is taken off hardly. Histologically the collapse of arterioles of balls and their sclerosis registers in kidneys. Substituted for some balls by the homogeneous eosinophil substance not painted kongo-roth; tubulis of atrophied. Properly to name the changes of kidneys described higher?

- + Primary-wrinkled kidneys
- Secondary-wrinkled kidneys
- Amyloid-wrinkled kidneys
- Pielonephritic-wrinkled kidneys
- Diabetic nephrosclerosis

?

At autopsy of man of 56 years with a clinical diagnosis ischemic heart trouble, atherosclerosis of coronarias of heart, hypertension disease, on a cut myocardium in area of apex, front and lateral sides of left ventricle has the well delimited from surrounding tissue area of yellow, surrounded by the area of hemorrhages. What pathological process is the question about?

- + Heart attack of myocardium
- Heart post-attack cardiosclerosis
- Diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis
- Cardiomyoliposis

?

At microscopic research of myocardium of man havind died from heart decompensation, the sclerosis of perivascular connective tissue and diffuse infiltration by its lymphosites, macrophages, plasmocytes and single neutrofiles, is exposed. Specify, what from the transferred types of inflammation is the most possible credible?

- + Interstitial productive
- Granulomatous
- Alternative
- Ecsudative is diffuse
- Exsudate hearth

?

During autopsy in myocardium it is macroscopically found out the big-hearth dense area of grey color which histologically consists of rough-fibre connective tissue, surrounded by the hypertrophied muscular fibres. What changes arose up in a heart?

- + Heart post-attack big-hearth cardiosclerosis
- Ischemic stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Necrotizing stage of heart attack of myocardium
- Small-hearth diffuse cardiosclerosis
- Myocarditis

?

At histologically research in the casements of mitral valve of heart exposed: mucoid edema, damage of endothelia, education on the edge of fibrin blood clots. What is the form of rheumatic endocarditis?

- + Keen warty endocarditis
- Diffuse endocarditis
- Fibroplastic endocarditis
- Recurrently-warty endocarditis
- Polipose-ulcerous endocarditis

?

At autopsy of man havind died from the edema of lungs the large hearth of yellow-grey color is

found in myocardium, and a fresh blood clot is found in a coronal artery. Specify a diagnosis:

+ Heart attack of myocardium

- Cardiosclerosis

- Myocarditis

- Amiloidosis

- Cardiomiopatia

?

At man havind died at autopsy the thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery and large hearth of grey softening tissues of left parencephalon is found. What pathological process of developed in a cerebrum?

+ Ischemic heart attack

- Coagulative necrosis

- Abscess

- Moist gangrene

- Sequestrum

?

Microscopic researches of coronal artery at man of 53 years exposed narrowing of road clearance of vessel due to a fibrinose balls from by adding of lipids. Most reliable form of atherosclerosis:

+ Liposclerosis

- Lipoidosis

- Prelipid

- Atheromatosis

- Ulcering

?

At autopsy of 34 years-old man havind died from rheumatism is surface of epicardium fleecy, covered by tapes of grey color, which become separated from easily. The oedematous sanguineous surface of epicardium concernes after their department. Most reliable diagnosis:

+ Fibropericarditis

- Festering pericarditis

- Hemorrhagic pericarditis

- Proliferative pericarditis

- Catarrhal pericarditis

?

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

+ Hypertrophy and dilatation right ventricle

- Hypertrophy and dilatation left ventricle

- Hypertrophy of both ventricles

- Dilatation both ventricles

- Heart without the macroscopic changes

?

A senior carried the heart attack of right hemisphere of cerebrum. After a year at a patient absence of motions continued to remain in left limbs. Computer tomography of brain, at which the cavity with smooth sides, filled by a neurolymph, is found in a right hemisphere, was conducted. What pathological process is found in head to the brain?

+ Heart post-attack cyst

- Hydrocranium
- Grey softening influence of brain
- Heart attack of brain
- Haematoma

?

At autopsy of dead body of man of 39 years, which died suddenly, the areas of rather yellow color, which do not overpeer above its surface, concerne in intimae of abdominal department of aorta. Histologically - in these areas among smooth-muscular cells and macrophages cells are revealed with a foamy cytoplasm. At colouring of sudan III their bright-yellow colouring is noticed. What stage of atherosclerosis such changes are typical for?

- + Lipoidosis
- Liposclerosis
- Atheromatosis
- Ulcers
- Atherocalcinosis

?

At a woman, of 86 years, who suffered from atherosclerosis of vessels of cerebrum, on autopsy atrophy of cortex is exposed. How is this atrophy named depending on reason of origin?

- + From insufficient blood-providing
- From pressure
- From the action of physical and chemical factors
- Neurotic
- Disfunctional

?

Patient of 67 years during 20 years suffered from hypertension disease. Died from chronic kidney insufficiency. What kind did have kidneys at autopsy?

- + Little, dense, surface fine-grained
- Large pied
- Large red
- Large white
- Large with plural thin-side cysts

?

At autopsy of man exposes the morphological displays of stenosis of the left aortic opening, insufficiency of mitral valve. Histologically in myocardium is heart cardiosclerosis presence of flowering granulomas of Ashoff-Talalaev. Which of the diagnoses transferred below the most possible credible?

- + Rheumatism
- Scleriosis
- Dermatomiositis
- Knot periarteritis
- System red lupus

?

At autopsy of girl of 19 years the warty endocarditis of all valves is found. Heart hemorrhage under an endocardium. Stomach. Ulcers of gullet. Pneumonia. Nephrite. Hyperplasia of spleen with a perivascular sclerosis. Vasculitis and necrosis in the area of visual hillock the Numerous furuncles. What more credible disease?

- + System red lupus
- Rheumatism

- Septic endocarditis
  - Ischemic heart trouble
  - Hypertension disease
- ?

At a patient of 58 years at autopsy the large hearth of the softened grey substance of gruel-like consistence, pale-grey color is found in right temporal part of cerebrum. In the arteries of foundation of brain numerous white-yellow bulges intima which keenly narrow a road clearance. Your diagnosis?

- + Ischemic stroke
  - Abscess of brain
  - Hemorrhage
  - Hemorrhagic heart attack
  - Edema of brain
- ?

At autopsy of man, who in the time of life had atherosclerosis, the thrombosis of branch of internal carotid is exposed and in a cerebrum is hearth of moist softening influence of tissue of grey color. What pathological process is diagnosed in a cerebrum?

- Encephalitis.
  - Hemorrhagic infiltration.
  - Haematoma.
  - + Ischemic heart attack.
  - Tumor of brain.
- ?

At autopsy of woman, of 69 years, with excessive mass of body, who died from the keen heart attack of myocardium, in intima of coronal arteries found out numerous whitish dense educations which bulge in a road clearance and keenly narrow him. What stage of atherosclerosis such are typical for changes?

- Stages of formation of atheromatose ulcer.
  - Lipoidosis.
  - Atheromatosis.
  - Atherocalcinosisa.
  - + Liposclerosis.
- ?

At histologically research of side of aorta plenty of the ksantome cells located mainly in intima is exposed. What disease such picture is typical for?

- Syphilitic mesaortitis.
  - Hypertension disease.
  - + Atherosclerosis.
  - Non-specific aoproartheriitis.
  - Nodose periarteritis.
- ?

At a patient with hypertension disease multi-hour hypertension crisis is diagnosed. Name the pathomorfologic changes in the sides of arterioles during hypertension crisis.

- + Fibrinoid necrosis.
- Hyalinosis.
- Sclerosis.
- Amiloidosis.
- Calcinosis.

?

At a man, of 60 years, which long time was ill hypertension disease and died from chronic kidney insufficiency, on autopsy exposed, that both kidneys are considerably diminished in sizes, surface them fine-grained; histologically is most balls of gialinized, part of sclerosised, separate hyperplased; in strome are the fields of sclerosis, arterioleso- and arteriosclerosis, elastofibrosis large branches of kidney arteries. Give the name to these changes

- Time-wrinkled kidney.
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis.
- Chronic glomerulonephritis.
- Chronic pyelonephritis.
- + Arteriolesosclerotic nephrosclerosis.

?

Patient, of 67 years, during 20 years suffered with hypertension disease. Died from chronic kidney insufficiency. What kind did have kidneys on autopsy?

- Large white.
- Large pied.
- Large red.
- + Little, dense, surface fine-grained.
- Large, with the plural thin-sideed cysts.

?

At man having died from complications of hypertension disease on autopsy little, dense kidneys are exposed with a fine-grained surface, parenchima and crust substance of athrophied. Give the name to such kidneys:

- Amyloid-wrinkled.
- + Primary-wrinkled.
- Time-wrinkled.
- Pielonephtic-wrinkled.
- Thinned.

?

At autopsy of man having died from the edema of lungs the large hearth of yellow-grey color is exposed in myocardium, and in a coronal artery is fresh blood clot. Specify a diagnosis.

- Myocarditis.
- Cardiosclerosis.
- + Heart attack of myocardium.
- Amiloidosis.
- Cardiomiopatia.

?

At a patient, carrying a heart attack of myocardium, after the physical loading the signs of insufficiency of circulation of blood are noticed: cyanosys and edema of fatty hypoderm of lower limbs. What morphological changes develop in place of heart attack of myocardium after convalescence?

- + Cardiosclerosis.
- Incellular regeneration.
- Mitotical new formation of cardiomyocytes.
- Myocarditis.
- Acardiotrophia.

?

At man, of 58 years, at autopsy the large hearth of the softened grey substance of pappy

consistency of pale-grey color is found in the right temporal stake of cerebrum. In the arteries of foundation of brain are numerous whitish-yellow bulges intima which keenly narrow a road clearance. What is your diagnosis?

- Abscess of brain.
- + Ischemic stroke.
- Hemorrhage.
- Hemorrhagic heart attack.
- Edema of brain.

?

At autopsy of man were found morphological displays of stenosis of the left aortic opening, insufficiency of mitral valve. Histologically in myocardium is heart cardiosclerosis presence of flowering granulomas of Ashoff - Talalaev. What from the diagnoses transferred below is the most possible credible?

- System red lupus.
- Scleriosis.
- Dermatomyositis.
- Knot periarteritis.
- + Rheumatism.

?

At histologically research of leaf of mitral valve of heart the mucous swelling, damage of endothelia, education is exposed on the locking edge of fibrin blood clots. What form of rheumatic endocarditis is observed?

- + Keen warty.
- Diffuse.
- Fibroplastic.
- Recurrently-warty.
- Polipose-ulcerous.

?

At man havind died from heart insufficiency at pathomorphologic research exposed: the casements of mitral valve are deformed, incrassate, with accreted by edges; knots, consisting of areas of fibrinoid necrosis, which macrophagocytes reminding giant multi-nucleus cells is saved round, are diffusely sparse in connective tissue of myocardium. Similar hearths are surrounded by lymphosites and single plasmatic cells. What granulomum was exposed?

- Actino-micotic.
- Tubercular.
- + Rheumatic.
- Syphilitic.
- Leprous.

?

At autopsy of child havind died from heart insufficiency, expansions of cavities of ventricles of heart are exposed. Microscopically in strome of myocardium plethora, edema, diffuse infiltrates from histiocytes, lymphocytes, neutrofiles, eosinophils . What the most possible diagnosis?

- Hearth intermediate exsudate myocarditis.
- + Diffuse intermediate exsudate myocarditis.
- Knot productive myocarditis.
- Intermediate productive myocarditis.
- Alternative myocarditis.



?

At autopsy of 25-years-old man having died from uremia: kidneys are increased, pale, with the foci of hemorrhages. Pathohistologically - hematocytine bodies, capillary membranes of glomeruli as eosinophilic, hyaline blood clots and foci of fibrinoid necrosis, in the vessels of spleen is bulbous sclerosis. What is the most possible credible diagnosis?

- Knot periarteritis.
- Systemic sclerosis.
- Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Rheumatic arthritis.
- + Systemic red lupus.

?

At autopsy of woman, of 40 years, having died from uremia: kidneys are increased, pale, with the thickened capillary membranes of glomeruli as eosinophilic, foci of fibrinoid necrosis of their sides and hyaline blood clots in renal clearances, in interlobules - hematocytine bodies; in a heart is endocarditis of Libman-Sacks. What damage of kidneys is the most possible?

- Sclerotic kidney.
- Rheumatic glomerulonephritis
- Choleraic glomerulonephritis.
- + Lupus nephritis.
- Terminal glomerulonephritis

?

At autopsy of man, of 19 years, the warty endocarditis of all valves is exposed, foci of subendocardial hemorrhage, and also ulcerous stomatitis and esophagitis, pneumonia, nephritis, hyperplasia of spleen with a perivascular sclerosis, vasculitis and necrosis in the area of splenic hillock, numerous furuncles. What disease is the most possible credible?

- Septic endocarditis.
- Rheumatism.
- + Systemic red lupus.
- Ischemic heart disease.
- Hypertension disease.

?

At a patient deformation of joints, stiffness and limitation of mobility of fingers, developed after supercooling; little dense nodules appeared round joints. At a biopsy the foci of fibrinoid necrosis, surrounded by histiocytes, are exposed in nodules. What is your diagnosis?

- + Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Dermatomyositis.
- Rheumatism.
- Gout.
- Deforming arthropathy.

?

At a patient with chronic heart insufficiency the increase of viscosity of blood is exposed, at capillaroscopy found out the damage of sides of vessels of microvasculature. What from violations of peripheral circulation of blood are possible in this case?

- Embolism
- Thrombosis
- + Sludge-symptom
- Venous hyperemia
- Arterial hyperemia

?

At autopsy of woman of 40 years, having died from uremia, discovered: increased sized kidneys, in kidneys are bulges of capillary membranes of balls as "ecraseurs", hearths of fibrinoid necrosis of their sides and "gialine" blood clots in renal clearances, in kernels - "hematosiline bodies"; in a heart is endocarditis of Libman-Sax. What damage of kidneys the most possible probably?

- Sclerotic kidney
- + Lupus nephrite
- Choleraic glomerulonephritis
- Terminal glomerulonephritis
- Rheumatic glomerulonephritis

?

At a boy of 14 years the making progress weakness of muscles of breast and humeral belt is exposed. During the inspection pays on itself attention: incomplete closing of eyelids, smooth forehead thick lips. It is not found out the changes from the side of the peripheral nervous system and spinal cord. To name disease:

- Progressive muscular dystrophy of Dushen
- + Progressive muscular dystrophy of Erb
- Progressive muscular dystrophy of Leyden
- Miastenia
- Thymoma

?

After 60 years elasticity of vessels:

- It is increased on 20 %
- It is increased on 10 %
- + Diminishes on 30 %
- Does not change
- Diminishes insignificantly

?

Autopsy of body of young man who died from a pulmonary infection, exposed the pathomorfologic changes in the muscles of pectoral and humeral belt, "myopathic person" [smooth forehead, insufficient closing of eyes, thick lips], atrophy of muscles of the back, pelvic belt. The autosome-dominant type of inheritance of these changes is well-proven. About what diagnosis is there the question?

- + Muscular dystrophy of Erb [youth form]
- Muscular dystrophy of Dushen [early form]
- Muscular dystrophy of Backer [early form]
- Muscular dystrophy of Leyden
- Miotonic dystrophy