

?

On necropsy of a child a primary intestinal tubercular complex is exposed: primary affect-ulcer of jejunum, lymphangitis and regional caseous lymphadenitis. Death came from the perforation of ulcer and development of the generalized peritonitis. Name the way of infection of child by tuberculosis.

- Transplacental.
- + Alimentary.
- Aerogene.
- Mixed.
- Pin.

?

On necropsy of 17-years-old girl, dying because of pulmonary insufficiency: the downlow areas of caseous necrosis are exposed in the lower segment of right lung, in bronchopulmonary, bronchial and bifurkational lymphatic knots there are the phenomena of caseous necrosis. What diagnosis is most credible?

- Tuberculoma.
- Hematogenic form of progress of primary tuberculosis.
- Hematogenic tuberculosis with the prevailing defeat of lungs.
- + Growth of primary affect at primary tuberculosis.
- Caseous pneumonia at the secondary tuberculosis.

?

On necropsy of a man 44 years, which died after pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, pneumosclerosis, emphysema of lungs, hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart is exposed. In both lungs, mainly subpleural, there are plural noncommunicative hearths in diameter of 1 cm. Histologically: in a center of a hearth there is an area of necrosis, on periphery there is a billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes with the admixture of macrophages and plasmatic cells. The giant cells of Pirogov - Langkhansa are determined. A bit of capillaries - on periphery of hearth. What is the disease?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis.
- Actinomycosis of lungs.
- Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann.
- Syphilis.
- Schistosis.

?

On necropsy of a man, 48 years, which died of white plague, the partly emptied symmetric tubercular cavities are exposed in cortic-pleural areas with predominance of productive tissue reaction; in both lungs there are tender reticulated pneumosclerosis and emphysema; pulmonary heart; in bifurcational lymphatic knots there is tubercular caseous lymphadenitis. In the III segment of right lung there is a hearth of Gon. What diagnosis is most credible?

- Hematogenic generalization of primary tuberculosis.
- + Hematogenic-disseminated tuberculosis.
- Chronic primary tuberculosis.
- Chronic miliary tuberculosis.

- Cirrhotic tuberculosis.

?

At microscopic research of lungs of patient, 52 years, there are hearths of necrosis, surrounded the billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. Between lymphocytes and epithelioid cells there are large cells of the rounded form with plenty of kernels, placed on periphery. How such Histologically changes are named?

- Syphilitic granulosum.

- Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann granulosum.

+ Tubercular granulosum.

- Leprous granulosum.

- Sclerotic granulosum.

?

A prisoner, 40 years, died in a prison from tuberculosis. At autopsy research of body there are deformation and diminishing of sizes of apexes of both the lungs, plural cavities with dense walls in 2 - 3 mm thick in overhead segments both the lungs, disseminated hearths by a diameter from 5 mm to 2 cm of caseous necrosis in the lower segments of lungs. Diagnose the form of tuberculosis.

- Secondary cirrhotic.

- Secondary fibronodular.

- Hematogenic macrofocal with the defeat of lungs.

- Primary, growth of primary affect.

+ Secondary fibrocavernous.

?

For a man, 50 years, which was ill on tuberculosis and died on a background of the phenomena of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, on dissection there is lobar character of defeat of lungs: the overhead segment of right lung is megascopic, dense, yellow, loose, on a pleura there are fibrinous stratifications. From what form of the secondary tuberculosis does the indicated pathology belong to?

- Tuberculoma.

- Fibronodular tuberculosis.

- Infiltrative tuberculosis.

+ Caseous pneumonia.

- Acute hearth tuberculosis.

?

On necropsy of dying, 48 years, in the area of the I segment of right lung there is round formation in a diameter of 5 cm with clear contours, surrounded by the thin layer of connective tissue, filled white loose masses. Diagnose the form of the secondary tuberculosis.

+ Tuberculoma.

- Caseous pneumonia.

- Acute cavernous tuberculosis.

- Acute hearth tuberculosis.

- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.

?

At patient which died after white plague: in the I segment of right lung there is a hearth of pale-grey color, surrounded by a capsule, by a diameter 3 cm. Microscopically: hearth of necrosis with a capsule, absence of perifocal inflammation. Name the form of tuberculosis.

- Caseous pneumonia.
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis.
- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.
- Cirrhotic tuberculosis.
- + Tuberculoma.

?

At dying with a clinical diagnosis: chronic abscess of lungs - on dissection a cavity is exposed in the II segment of right lung measuring 5 cm, rounded form. The internal surface of cavity is formed by caseous masses, external - by dense tissue of lungs, a pyogenic membrane absents. What process does speech about?

- Acute abscess.
- Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.
- + Acute cavernous tuberculosis.
- Chronic abscess.
- Primary pulmonary cavity.

?

On necropsy of a man of 44 years, which died of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, pneumosclerosis, emphysema of lungs, hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart is exposed. In both lungs, mainly subpleural there are plural hearths by a diameter to 1 cm Histologically: in a center of a hearth there is an area of necrosis, on periphery there is a billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes with the admixture of macrophages and plasmatic cells. The giant cells of Pirogov-Langkhans are determined. The small number of capillaries is determined on periphery of hearth. What disease takes a place at patient?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
- Primary pulmonary consumption
- Carcinomatous tuberculosis
- Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis

?

Sick with 30-years-old experience of work in a mine died of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency. On dissection lungs are exaggerated, fluffy, on a cut in them there are plenty of knots by sizes of millet corns. Histologically in knots there is the area of necrosis, on periphery there is a billow of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes with the admixture of macrophages and plasmatic cells. The giant cells of Pirogov-Langkhans are determined. Name the most credible disease:

- + Miliary tuberculosis
- Primary pulmonary consumption
- Carcinomatous tuberculosis
- Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis

?

On dissection of patient which died of pneumocardial insufficiency, there are found changes in lungs (cavities) with excrescence of connective tissue. Lungs are deformed, close-settled, the scars of linear form, numerous bronchoektases, expressed pleura unions, "pulmonary" heart, are revealed. What disease did result in death?

- + Cirrhotic tuberculosis
- Bronchoektatic illness
- Chronic nonspecific pneumonia
- Adhesive plevritis with pneumosclerosis
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis

?

At autopsy of dead body of man, dying of chronic pneumocardial insufficiency, the signs of chronic diffuse emphysema and "pulmonary heart" are exposed. What factors do play the most important role in development of pulmonary hypertension as there are reasons of "pulmonary heart"?

- + Reduction of capillary network in the respiratory department of lungs
- Proliferation of plain muscle cells in the walls of arterioles and shallow arteries
- Intracapillary sclerosis
- Hyalinosis of arterioles and shallow arteries
- Atherosclerosis of bronchial arteries

?

A patient, suffering hematogenic tuberculosis, grumbled about a weakness, nausea, vomiting, itch of skin, pain in joints, head pain. Death came at the increasing displays of uremia. On dissection: a skin is flabby, earthily-grey with "powdery" hyperuricemic salts, smell of ammonia, on-the-spot pericardium, sheets of pleura and peritoneum are deposits of fibrin as whitish filaments. What process in kidneys did entail development of uremia?

- Policystosis
- + Amyloidosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Gidronephrosis
- Glomerulonephritis

?

Spongy and cortical layers of tibial bone here and there are in a state of disintegration, cavities which arose up are filled by creamy masses of sulphur color. Most credible form of inflammation:

- + festering
- tubercular
- granulomatous
- proliferative
- mixed

?

At patient is with high temperature, shortness of breath, pain in right part of thorax. Pleural puncture gave 700 ml of viscid liquid of sulphur color. What pathological process did develop in a pleural cavity?

- + Empyema of pleura
 - Serosal pleuritis
 - Hematogenic tuberculosis with the primary defeat of lungs
 - Carcinomatous pleuritis
 - Tubercular pleuritis
- ?

On dissection of dying of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency in lungs a far is exposed dense miliary and large round, oval and wrong form of knots of white color by a diameter 0,1-0,5 cm which placed meet between itself. Except for it net pneumosclerosis, productive granulomatous tissue reaction, emphysema registers in lungs. A heart is megascopic: thickness of wall of right ventricle of 1,0ñi, counter-clockwise -1,3ni. It is known from anamnesis, that a patient during 15 years was imprisoned. What disease does take a place at patient?

- + Chronic macrofocal tuberculosis
 - Secondary tuberculosis
 - Chronic obstructive emphysema of lungs
 - Productive pneumosclerosis
 - Hypertrophy kardiomiopatiya
- ?

At necropsy of man 67 years in a lung knots are exposed 0,2-0,3 cm in a diameter, which are felt as grains of sand. Lungs are megascopic in a volume, fluffy, small areas of deposit of coal pigment. About what disease is it necessary to think in this case?

- + Acute miliary tuberculosis
 - Asbestosis
 - Anthracosis
 - Pneumosclerosis
 - Emphysema
- ?

For a 1,5 year-old boy which died of viral pneumonia, it is exposed on autopsy: salient cervical and frontal humps ("square head"), saddle-like nose, flat back of head, uncopsy large top, bulge in the areas of osteoarticular connections of ribs and epiphysis of long tubular bones, X-deformation of lower extremities. There is an area of growth of bones at macroscopic research - uneven, extended, glassy; Histologically is expansion of cartilaginous area with wrong alternation and location of cartilaginous cells, absent clear and even boundary line between cartilaginous and ossiform tissues. Diagnose the disease of skeleton.

- + Rachitis
- Trachelokyphosis
- Chondrodysplasia
- Imperfect osteogenesis
- Hematogenic tuberculosis with mainly extra pulmonary localization

?

For a child 10 years, which suffers chronic tonsillitis with multiple relapses, a cyananche appeared. During examination there was ulceration on a counter-clockwise amygdale, hyperemia of mucous cheek, increase of neck lymphonoduss. In family of this child a grand-dad is ill on tuberculosis. What diagnosis is most possible?

- + Primary tubercular complex, alimentary way of infection
- Chronic tubercular complex, alimentary way of infection
- Primary tubercular tonsillitis, skyway of infection
- Chronic tuberculosis
- it is a primary tubercular lymphadenitis, aerogenic way of infection

?

At Histologically research of lungs of patient dying of pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, the cavity of disintegration in the secondary segment of right lung of rounded-oval form is exposed in the diameter of 5,0ñì, reported with a segmentary bronchial tube. The internal layer of cavity there are caseous masses. What is the character of changes in lungs?

- + Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- Acute abscess of lung
- Chronic cavity
- Chronic abscess
- Phlegmon

?

For a dying of intoxication man during dissection the increase of thurl is exposed in a volume, on-the-spot skin - whistle with a selection from them of turbid liquid; a thigh-bone is incrassate and deformed, formation of sequestra takes a place; at microscopic research sequestral cavities are surrounded granulation and connective tissue with the presence of lymphocytes, not numerous plasmocytes and single neutrophiles, epithelioid cells, cells of Pirogov - Lankhgans. What diagnosis is most reliable?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis with extra pulmonary defeats
- Acute hematogenic osteomyelitis
- Gonarthrocace
- Tracheokyphosis
- Primary tubercular coxartrosis

?

On dissection of man, megascopic in a volume close-settled lungs are found with the far of miliary hearths which are felt as grains of sand. These changes are anymore shown in overhead segments. What from the transferred diagnoses most reliable?

- + Acute miliary tuberculosis
- A diffusely-sclerotic form is tuberculosis
- Primary tuberculosis with hematogenic distribution
- Secondary tuberculosis with the primary defeat of lungs
- Chronic miliary tuberculosis

?

For a dying patient with fibrofocal tuberculosis at dissection it is found, that a right lung is megascopic, dense, yellow, on a pleura the expressed fibrinous impositions. How to describe these changes?

- + Caseous pneumonia
- Croupous pneumonia in the stage of grey hepatization
- Necropneumonia
- Empyema of pleura and croupous pneumonia
- Phlegmon of lung

?

In lungs of patient of 34 years, which in a flow 9 years worked as polish, found out lobular curd bronchopneumonia, phenomena of endobronchitis, mesobronkhitis and pan of bronchitis, inflammatory infiltration with formation of billow from lymphocytes, epithelioid and giant cells. The displays of what disease there are in lungs?

- + Acute hearth tuberculosis
- Chronic primary tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Chronic bronchitis and caseous pneumonia
- Polisegmental bronchopneumonia

?

At 40 years at progress of periodontitis it is found out a patient inflammation of alveolar sprout and amygdale. On an amygdale it is exposed oval form ulcification. The lymphatic knots of neck are megascopic. Microscopically round lymphatic vessels found out the inflammatory reaction of granulomatous character with the presence of epithelioid and giant cells. Name a disease.

- + Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis
- Hematogenic tuberculosis
- Ulcero-necrotic quinsy
- Festering periostitis and tonsilitis

?

For a sick girl 12 years changes take a place in an intestine. In limfoidnoy tissue of blind gut it is found out necrosis of mucous with formation ulcer. In the mesenterial knots of granulomatous inflammatory infiltration is with caseous necrosis. What from the transferred diagnoses most reliable?

- + Primary tuberculosis
- Secondary tuberculosis
- Progress of the secondary tuberculosis of mesenterial lymphonoduss
- Hematogenic tuberculosis of intestine
- Heterospecific ulcerous colitis

?

On dissection of man 59 years, dying of chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency found out the followings changes: lungs are megascopic, dense, little air, on a cut in them the great number of the diffusely located knots of whitish color, 2-3 mm,

is determined in a diameter. Microscopically knots are presented the hearths of caseous, perifocal lympho-plasmacytic infiltration, epithelioid and giant cells. What disease does speech go about?

- + Miliary white plague
 - Infiltrative tuberculosis
 - Fibrous alveolitis
 - Microfocal giant cell pneumonia
 - Metastases of tumour in lungs, carcinomatosis
- ?

At research of tissue of coxal joint there is chronic inflammation of compact matter and marrow, formations of sequester, expressed inflammatory reaction of granulomatous character with the presence of epithelioid and giant cells, is exposed. What disease do such changes develop at?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Acute tracheokyphosis
 - Chronic osteomyelitis
 - Gonarthrocace
 - Productive osteomyelitis
- ?

On dissection of patient which a lot of years worked on a mine and died of chronic pulmonary-cardiac insufficiency, it is exposed, that lungs are little air, close-settled, sclerotic, the apexes are emphysematous changed, hearth productive tissue reaction, net pneumosclerosis, shallow knots in a parenchima both the lungs. Presence at patient of tubercular gonitis. What illness did death come from?

- + Hematogenic-disseminated tuberculosis
 - Tubercular poliartthritis
 - Pneumosclerosis
 - Emphysema of lungs
 - Chronic pneumonia and gonarthrocace
- ?

At necropsy woman 50 years, dying of uremia, the hemilesion of kidneys is found. In the crust ball of right kidney in a papillary ball the hearths of destruction are revealed with formation of cavities of filled by caseous masses. Round them inflammatory infiltration takes a place lymphocytes, histiocytes, epithelioid cells. What illness is most reliable?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Generalized hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Primary tuberculosis of kidneys
 - Tuberculoma of kidney
 - Secondary tuberculosis
- ?

At necropsy man 56 years and Histologically research in lungs it was found the hearths of sclerosis round bronchial tubes and vessels of lungs; excrescence of connective tissue is in alveolar partitions, hearth of caseous necrosis in the third segment of right lung. In bifurcational lymphonoduss caseous masses of hearth

character, inflammatory perivascular infiltration of granulomatous character, are revealed with the presence of cells of Pirogov-Lankhgans. Infiltration is revealed and on motion lymphatic vessels in by a right lung. What form of disease does take a place?

- + Primary tuberculosis
 - Tuberculosis hematogenic
 - Secondary tuberculosis
 - Tuberculoma
 - Croupous pneumonia with granulomatous lymphadenitis
- ?

Microscopically in the remote secondary segment of right easy miner the rounded knots are found in a diameter from 2,0 to 5,0 mm, built from the concentric layers of caseous masses, surrounded a connecting capsule. Most reliable diagnosis:

- + Secondary tuberculosis
 - Metastases of shrine
 - Primary tubercular complex
 - Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Cancer of lungs
- ?

Spongy and cortical layers of tibia on separate areas in a state of disintegration, cavities which appeared are filled the masses of grey color, granulomatous character of inflammation with the presence of lymphocytes, single leucocytes, plasmocytes, giant cells is revealed. Most reliable diagnosis:

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Chronic osteomyelitis
 - Acute osteomyelitis
 - Secondary tuberculosis
 - Generalized tuberculosis
- ?

In the house of child at examination for a child in age 1,5 years exposed hearth formations in a spine, presented destruction, presence of sequestra. At Histologically research the giant cells of Pirogov-Lankhgans are determined. What is the disease?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
 - Secondary tuberculosis
 - Primary tuberculosis
 - Festering osteomyelitis
 - Osteomalation
- ?

For a worker the signs of sharp violation of cerebral circulation of blood, fainting fit, appeared 37 years. In a few days he died. On a section in the soft shells of cerebrum found out the shallow knots of grey color, shell pale with an edema, especially expressed change in barrel part of cerebrum. At histological research found out infiltration mainly of lymphocytic character with the single cells of Pirogov-Lankhgans. What process did take a place in a cerebrum?

- Viral encephalitis
- + Tubercular meningitis
- Hydromeningitis
- Second meningitis
- Staphylococcus meningo-encephalitis

?

For a woman in 20 complaints are about a weakness, pathological fatigue ability, increase of temperature, disorders of menstrual cycle. At research of scrape of endometrium there were found out such changes: necrosis, round him focal infiltration lymphocytes, epithelioid cells, giant cells of Pirogov-Lankhgans, single, neutrophiles. Your diagnosis?

- + Hematogenic tuberculosis
- Primary tubercular endometritis
- Secondary tubercular endometritis
- Extra pulmonary primary tubercular complex
- Infiltrative tuberculosis

?

Man 40 years, death came from uremia. On a section: kidneys are megascopic with the phenomena of pyonephrosis, in a cork layer cells of destruction with formation of cavities, in an ureter there are found out caseous masses. Specify pathology of kidneys, which developed.

- + Tuberculosis of kidneys, as a form of tuberculosis
- Hydronephrosis with pyonephrosis
- Bilateral cortical nephrosis
- Sepsis, septicopyemia, abscesses of cork layer of kidneys
- Tuberculosis of kidneys, as a form of the second tuberculosis

?

A man is 40 years hospitalized concerning pneumonia. On the third days he died. At microscopic research found out the plural shallow knots of grey color in all organs. Microscopically it is necrotizing cells without a proliferative reaction, a weak exsudate reaction appeared in lungs. For what disease the characteristic described changes?

- + Peracute tubercular sepsis without primary localization
- Chronic miliary tuberculosis
- Hematogenic-disseminated tuberculosis
- Second tuberculosis, diffuse infiltrative form

?

A patient of 46 years old, who had been suffering from tuberculosis for 6 years, died of the massive pulmonary bleeding. At a section: the centers of sclerosis and cavernous necrosis of different sizes are determined in the lungs, there is a cavity in size of 5,0 cm in a diameter with the dense walls of grey color in the upper part of right lung, there is a liquid blood and clots of blood in the cavity. What variety of tuberculosis is this?

- + Fibrocavernous tuberculosis
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis

- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Fibrofocal tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- ?

A patient, who suffered from tuberculosis, died of increasing pulmonary heart disease. At the necropsy is defined a cavity of 5cm in diameter, which is connected with the lumen of segmental bronchus, in the area of apex of right lung. The walls of the cavity are covered from inside with tyroid masses, under which the epithelioid cells and the cells of Pirogov-Langchance are situated. Specify a morphological form of tuberculosis.

- + Acute tuberculous cavity
- Tuberculoma
- Caseous pneumonia
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- ?

A patient ill with tuberculosis died from progressing cardiopulmonary decompensation. Autopsy in the area of the right lung apex revealed a cavity 5 cm in diameter communicating with lumen of a segmental bronchus. On the inside cavity walls are covered with caseous masses with epithelioid and Langhans cells beneath them. What morphological form of tuberculosis is it?

- Caseous pneumonia
- + Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Infiltrative tuberculosis
- Tuberculoma