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During the autopsy of a dead baby (1,5 year) were found: haemorrhagic skin rash, mild hyperemia and swelling of the nasal mucosa, small haemorrhages in the mucous membranes and internal organs, sharp degenerative changes in the liver, myocardium, acute necrotizing nephrosis, massive hemorrhage in the adrenal glands . For what disease found most characteristic changes?

- Scarlet fever
- Measles
- Diphtheria
- + Meningococcal disease
- Typhus

?

Two days after childbirth in women developed clinical of shock with DIC syndrome, in resulting woman is dead . At autopsy revealed purulent endomyometritis, regional purulent lymphangitis and lymphadenitis, suppurative thrombophlebitis. In parenchymal organs - degenerative changes and intermediate inflammation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Syphilis
- Tuberculosis of genitals
- + Sepsis
- hydatidiform mole
- chorioepithelioma

?

The patient, who suffered from tuberculosis, died from progressive cardiopulmonary failure. At the autopsy : in the region of the apex of the right lung is cavity ( 5 cm in diameter), which communicates with lumen of segmental bronchus. The walls of the cavity of the middle covered with cheesy masses, which are located epithelioid cells and Pirogov-Langhans cells. Choose the morphological form of tuberculosis:

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

?

During the autopsy man, whose after injury limbs arose long suppuration of the wounds, and who died with symptoms of intoxication, were found: general exhaustion, dehydration, brown atrophy of the liver, myocardium, spleen, striated muscle, and renal amyloidosis. Choose the most likely diagnosis?

- + chronic sepsis
- malaria
- Brucellosis
- Septicemia
- pyosepticemia

?

After microscopic examination of cervical lymph node were detected clusters of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes and giant cells Pirogov-Langhans. In the center - cheesy necrosis. Choose the most likely pathology:

- Rhinoscleroma
- Sap
- + Tuberculosis
- Syphilis
- Sarcoidosis

?

At a man 46 years, which died from intoxication, on the section the megascopic is found, flabby, crimson almost black spleen with considerable scrape of pulpa. Pias are filling out, saturated with blood, crimson color («cap of cardinal»). At histological research the signs of serosal-hemorrhagic inflammation of membranes and tissue of brain are found with destruction of walls of shallow vessels. What disease was at a patient?

- Rabbit-fever.
- Brucellosis.
- + Anthrax.
- Plague.
- Tuberculosis.

?

A man 28-years on histological examination of cervical lymph node revealed: violations of the picture due to the proliferation of epithelial, lymphoid cells and macrophages with nuclei in the form of a horseshoe, in the center of some clusters of cells - structureless areas pale pink color with rubble cores. Choose the most likely pathology:

- + Tuberculosis
- Lymphogranulomatosis
- Syphilis
- Actinomycosis
- Metastases

?

In patient with subacute bacterial endocarditis during the inspection - doctor noted: general weakness and icteritiousness of skin, sclera and visible mucous membranes. In the blood revealed increased number of indirect bilirubin. What is causes of skin and mucous jaundice?

- + Cythemolytic jaundice
- Hepatic jaundice
- Obstructive jaundice
- hemosiderosis
- Fatty dystrophy

?

At the autopsy body, which dead of intoxication, in the small intestine was found swollen groups of lymph follicles, protruding above the surface of the mucous membrane in the form of soft-elastic plaques with a rough surface in the form of fissures and convolutions that resemble the surface of the brain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Salmonellosis
- + Typhoid fever
- Acute enteritis
- Cholera
- Dysentery

?

When typhoid fever in small intestine necrotic peyrovi plaque painted in yellow-brown color. What pigment is penetrates necrotic tissue?

- + Bilirubin
- Hemoglobin
- lipofuscin
- indoles
- Melanin

?

In dead man (67 year) in autopsy was found signs of fibrinous inflammation in the large intestine. Your diagnosis:

- + Dysentery
- amebiasis
- Typhoid fever
- Cholera
- Balantidiasis

?

The mucous membrane of the colon in the dead man, when dysentery, at the autopsy was full-blooded, covered with a gray membrane that comes off of the effort. What type of inflammation developed in the intestine of the patient?

- + Diphtheric inflammation
- Croupous inflammation
- Haemorrhagic inflammation
- Serous inflammation
- Catarrh inflammation

?

A man 30 years, at histological examination of biopsy of cervical lymph node revealed granulomas, which composed of epithelioid, lymphoid, multi-type giant cells Pirogov-Langhans. In the center is defined granulomas necrosis. What pathogen do you need to identify in the area of necrosis to confirm the diagnosis of tuberculosis?

- + Mycobacteria Koch
- Pale treponema
- staphylococcus
- Frisch - Volkovich bacillus
- Salmonella

?

In patient, who suffering from secondary syphilis, there were pockets of depigmentation of the skin in the upper back. What pathological process in the skin?

- + leukoderma
- metaplasia
- Leukoplakia
- Dysplasia
- Couple keratosis

?

Patient M. 14 years, diagnosed Hutchinson's triad : pegged teeth, parenchymal keratitis and deafness. Your diagnosis:?

- + Syphilis
- Toxoplasmosis
- Leprosy
- Tuberculosis
- Opisthorchiasis

?

Patient K was died from diffuse (widespread) fibrinous-purulent peritonitis. At autopsy: in the lower part of the small intestine was found ulcer, which repeated peyer's plaques form, perforated the bowel wall. Microscopic examination showed abrasion figure of lymphoid tissue, displacement of proliferating monocytes, which forming granulomas. Complications of what disease had led to death?

- + Typhoid fever

- dysentery
- Cholera
- brucellosis
- Ulcerative colitis

?

Under histological examination of biopsies of nasal septum patient who suffered heavy nasal breathing, in the tunica mucosa were found granulomatous inflammation with the presence of granulomas Mikulich's cells and Volkovych-Frisch bacteria . Your diagnosis:

+ Rhinoscleroma

- Syphilis
- Tuberculosis
- Sap
- Leprosy

?

At microscopic examination biopsy of kidney were detected foci lesions, which are located in the center of eosinophilic granular mass, surrounded infiltrate of lymphocytes, epithelioid cells and single Pirogov-Langhans cells. Select a pathological process that best meets the change:

+ Granulomatous inflammation

- Coagulation necrosis
- Cheesy necrosis
- Inflammation of alternative
- Proliferation and differentiation of macrophages

?

During the autopsy of the deceased patient from widespread peritonitis in the distal part of small intestine were revealed numerous oval ulcers, located along the intestine. Bottom of sores clean, smooth, formed muscle or serous membrane, the edges of ulcers rounded. In two ulcers are perforated holes with a diameter of 0.5 cm. What disease should be suspected?

+ Typhoid fever

- Dysentery
- Cholera
- Tuberculosis
- Typhus

?

The patient (18 year) inguinal lymph nodes are enlarged in size, not painful, on palpation dense. In the area of the genital mucosa ulceration of the small size with dense edges and bottom grayish color. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+ Syphilis

- Tuberculosis
- Leprosy
- Tropicana ulcer
- Gonorrhea

?

At the autopsy of 56-year-old man who suffered fibro-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis, found increased in size - dense spleen. On the incision of spleen tissue is brownish-pink, smooth, waxy surface. Which of these pathological processes is most likely in spleen?

+ Sebaceous spleen.

- Glaze spleen.
- Porfirina spleen.
- Sago spleen.
- Tsyantychna induration

?

The Histological examination of the skin biopsy were detected granulomas, which consisting of macrophage knots with the presence of lymphocytes and plasma cells. In addition, there are large macrophages with fat vacuoles containing packaged in the form of balls agents of disease (Virchow cells). Granulation tissue is well vascularized. For what disease characteristic described granuloma?

- + Leprosy
- TB
- syphilis
- Rynoskleromy
- Sapa
- ?

A child under 8 years acutely ill. After two days from the disease beginning has come death. At autopsy revealed that the soft meninges sharply plethoric, soaked with thick muddy yellowish-green exudate at the basal surface of the brain. Swollen of brain tissue. Choose the correct diagnosis?

- + Meningococcal disease
- Scarlet fever
- Pertussis
- Diphtheria
- Measles

?

At autopsy of the men in the terminal part of the small intestine were detected ulcers several sizes of 4 to 5 cm. The edges of ulcers are raised above the surface of mucosal, ulceration wall covered with grayish-yellowish masses which crumble. Vidal reaction is positive. Choose the correct diagnosis?

- + Typhoid fever
- paratyphoid
- Relapsing fever
- Dysentery
- Crohn's disease

?

The child, after suffering measles, during the inspection were found in the soft tissues of the cheeks and perineum are separate ambiguous, swollen, red-black areas, which are slightly fluctuate. What complication developed in a child?

- + Wet gangrene (noma)
- Dry gangrene
- Gas gangrene
- bedsore
- Sores

?

A man 40 years in the neck there was redness and swelling of the skin and eventually developed a small abscess. On the cut of formation is thick, yellow-green color. In purulent masses visible white grains. Histologically were found fungus druze, plasmatic and ksantomas cells, macrophages. Enter the most likely type of mycosis.

- + Actinomycosis
- Aspergillosis
- Candidiasis
- sporotrichosis
- coccidioidomycosis

?

Pathologist in skin biopsy saw sharp serous-hemorrhagic inflammation and areas of necrosis. From anamnesis: disease began with the appearance of small red spots in the center of the bubble formed with sero-hemorrhagic fluid. Subsequently, the central part was black. Which is more likely?

- + Athrax carbuncle
- Actinomycosis skin
- Allergic dermatitis
- Carbuncle streptococcal
- Chemical dermatitis

?

On the tunica mucosa of the right tonsils were detected painless ulcer with smooth lacquered bottom and smooth chondroid consistency edges. Microscopically: inflammatory infiltrate, which composed of lymphocytes, plasma cells, a small amount of neutrophils and epithelial cells and the presence of endo- and perivasculitis. What kind of disease is it?

- + Syphilis
- Actinomycosis
- Tuberculosis
- Diphtheria of throat
- Ulcer-necrotic Vincent angina

?

At autopsy of the patient who died after week of profuse diarrhea, all tissues were dry, thick blood. When bacteriological research contents of the small intestine that resembles rice-water, found vibrio. What disease led to the death of the patient?

- + Cholera
- Dysentery
- Typhoid fever
- Salmonellosis
- Food poisoning

?

In a patient with dysentery during colonoscopy was revealed that the colon mucosa hyperemic, swollen, its surface covered with gray-green membranes. What is the morphological form of dysenteric colitis.

- + Fibrinous colitis
- Catarrhal colitis
- Ulcerative colitis
- Purulent colitis
- Necrotizing colitis

?

The patient on the 5 day after the beginning diarrhea under colonoscopy in inflamed mucosa of the colon found gray-green membranes overlay, firmly fixed with proper cloth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- + Dysentery
- Typhoid fever
- Ulcerative colitis
- Salmonellosis
- Crohn's disease

?

On the autopsy of the body of the deceased man in aged 48 years in the area of the 1st segment of the right lung revealed a round lesion in diameter of 5 cm, with sharp contours, surrounded by a thin layer of connective tissue filled with white brittle masses. Please, chose the form of the secondary tuberculosis.

- + tuberculoma
- Caseous pneumonia
- Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- Acute focal tuberculosis
- Fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis

?

At autopsy of man in age - 46 years in rectum and sigmoid colon on the mucosa were found multiple layers brown and green layers, bleeding, mucus in the lumen of the intestine, a small amount of blood, histologically - fibrinous colitis. When bacteriological research of gut contents was shown S. Sonne. Diagnosed disease found in the section.

- + Dysentery
- Cholera
- Salmonellosis
- Yersiniosis
- Crohn's disease

?

At autopsy of man, due heart failure to skin observed traces rashes in the form of spots and dots. In the sacrum, spinous processes of the vertebrae - bedsores. Microscopic examination of the central nervous system, skin, adrenal glands microcirculation in the vessels and small arteries - destructive-proliferative endotrombovaskulitis with the presence of granulomas Popov, in the heart - interstitial myocarditis. Which of these is most the likely diagnosis?

- + Typhus
- Ku-fever
- Typhoid fever
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- HIV infection

?

At the autopsy of 17-year old girl who died due to pulmonary disease, were found: in the down fate of the right lung - small area of caseous necrosis, in bronchopulmonary, bronchial lymph nodes and bifurcation - the phenomenon caseous necrosis. Which of these is most likely diagnosis?

- + Primary tuberculosis
- Haematogenously form progression of primary tuberculosis
- Hematogenous tuberculosis primarily involving the lungs
- tuberculoma
- Caseous pneumonia with secondary tuberculosis

?

At the autopsy of the patient, who died from sepsis in the femur lower extremity revealed flegmatic inflammation, covering the bone marrow, gavers channels and periosteum, under periosteum - multiple abscesses in the soft tissues surrounding the hip - flegmatic inflammation. Specify, what pathological process is occurs?

- + Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- Osteoporosis
- Chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis
- marble bones tuberculosis

?

In a patient on the pulmonary radiographs were detected blackout. During diagnostic expres-biopsy of bronchial lymph node were revealed: cheesy necrosis surrounded by epithelioid and lymphoid layers with multi giant cells. Chose the cause of lymphadenitis.

- + Tuberculosis
- pneumonia
- Syphilis

- Cancer Metastases
  - Adenovirus infection
- ?

At necropsy of 19 years guy were found that the lungs swollen, loose, full-blooded, on the cut - with many miliary foci gray. Histologically: these foci consisted of lymphoid, epithelial, giant Pirogov-Lanhhansa cells. What kind of disease is it?

- + Tuberculosis
  - Lobar pneumonia
  - Bronchopneumonia
  - Interstitial pneumonia
  - Bronchiectasis
- ?

Microscopic examination biopsy of kidney detected foci, which are located in the center of eosinophilic granular mass surrounded infiltrate of lymphocytes, epithelioid cells and single cells Pirogov-Langhans. Select a pathological process that best meets the described changes.

- + Granulomatous inflammation
  - Coagulation necrosis
  - Cheesy necrosis
  - Inflammation of alternative
  - Proliferation and differentiation of macrophages
- ?

In the patient - a deep laceration with jagged edges, covered with manure. In the regional areas - granulation tissue that does not rises above the wound. What kind of wound healing.

- + Healing by secondary intention.
  - Healing by primary intention.
  - Healing under scab.
  - Immediate closure of the defect epithelial tissue.
- ?

On the Autopsy of braine were detected edema, plethora, small hemorrhage in the medulla oblongata. Microscopically: chromatoliz, hidropia and necrosis of nerve cells; cytoplasm of nerve cells in the hippocampus detected eosinophilic formation (Babesh-Negri bodies). What diagnosis is correspond described morphological manifestations?

- + Rabies
  - Meningococcal meningitis
  - encephalitis
  - encephalomyelitis
  - Brucellosis.
- ?

In the hospital was entered the girl with clinic of "acute abdomen". She drank unpasteurize milk from cows. On the operation - in the cecum circular perforated ulcer. Histological examination of the edges of the ulcer - necrotic mass, lymphocytes, epithelial cells, polynuclear giant cells. Choose the correct diagnosis?

- + The primary affect intestinal by tuberculosis
  - Ulcerative colitis
  - amebiasis
  - Cancer of the cecum
  - Dysentery
- ?

In the boy 7 years, with finely speckled bright-pink rash on hyperemic background of the forehead skin, neck, abdomen, popliteal dimples, nasolabial triangle - pale. In oropharynx -



delimited bright red redness, swollen tonsils, loose, in the gaps is manure, crimson tongue. Cervical lymph nodes are enlarged, dense, painful. Diagnosis:

- + Scarlet fever
- Rubella
- Pertussis
- Diphtheria
- Infectious mononucleosis
- ?

Patient 46 years, who was suffered from tuberculosis for 6 years, died of a massive pulmonary hemorrhage. At autopsy, the lungs defined foci of caseous necrosis and sclerosis of various sizes, in the upper part of the right lung - cavity size of 5.0 cm in diameter with thick gray walls, contained in the cavity of blood and blood clots. What kind of TB?

- + Fibrous-cavernous
- Acute cavernous
- Infiltrative
- Fibrous-cell
- Acute focal

?

In patient with severe respiratory viral infection were clinical signs of progressive heart failure, which led to the death of the patient on the 2nd week of disease. At autopsy: heart with significant expansion cavities, flabby. Histologically: in myocardium microvascular plethora and diffuse infiltration of lymphocytes and histiocytes stroma. Chose the most likely diagnosis.

- + Myocarditis
- Angina
- Acute coronary insufficiency
- Myocardial infarction
- Cardiomyopathy

?

The women 20 years old was died of intoxication after 8 days because of artificial outside hospital abortion on gestation 14 - 15 weeks. At autopsy of the dead body - yellowish sclera eyes, skin, suppurative necrotizing endometritis, numerous abscesses in the lungs, spleen hyperplasia with a large number of neutrophils in her sinuses. What abortion complications were evolved in the patient ?

- + Septicopyaemia
- Septicemia
- Hemorrhagic shock
- chronic sepsis
- Viral hepatitis A

?

In the patient was observed for two days of profuse diarrhea, vomiting, death was from sudden dehydration. At autopsy: bowel wall - swollen, hyperemic with multiple hemorrhages in the mucosa. In the lumen of the intestine contains whitish fluid that resembles a rice broth. Chose the most likely diagnosis.

- + Cholera
- Dysentery
- Salmonellosis
- Typhoid fever
- enterocolitis

?

Man 23 years, there was perforation of hard palate, in this area were found dense formation with clear boundaries. After surgery, at microscopic research of this formation was revealed: a

significant focus of caseous necrosis, surrounded of granulation tissue with endovasculitis, cellular infiltrate, which consisting of lymphocytes, epithelial cells, with a predominance of plasma cells. What is the most likely disease in a patient?

- + Syphilis
- Tuberculosis
- scleroma
- Sarcoma
- Leprosy

?

In a patient with diphtheria on the 2 weeks of disease was developed acute heart failure with fatal consequence. At autopsy: dilated ventricles, the myocardium flabby and pied. Histologically detected numerous small foci of myolysis with weak perifocal lymphoid infiltration. What caused the death of the patient?

- + Myocarditis caused by bacterial exotoxin
- Bacterial myocarditis
- Septic myocarditis
- Myocardial infarction
- Metabolic myocardial necrosis

?

At necropsy of the 44 years old man body, who died of cardiopulmonary failure, the autopsy revealed: fibrosis, emphysema, hypertrophy of the right ventricle of the heart. In both lungs, mainly subpleural multiple foci with diameter of 1 cm. Histologically: in the center of the foci - the zone of necrosis, on the periphery - the shaft of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes mixed with macrophages and plasma cells. Identify giant Pirogov-Langhans cells. A small number of blood capillaries defined in the periphery of foci. What disease did occur in the patient:

- + Hematogenous tuberculosis.
- Actinomycosis of lungs.
- Sarcoidosis.
- Syphilis.
- Silicosis.

?

The patient died on day 3 after surgery for perforation of colon wall with signs of diffuse purulent peritonitis. Autopsy: mucous membrane of the colon wall thickened, covered with fibrin membrane, solitary ulcers penetrate to different depths; histologically: necrosis of the mucosa, the presence of fibrin, infiltration of leukocytes with hemorrhage foci. Complications of what disease was caused the death of the patient?

- + Dysentery.
- Typhoid fever.
- Ulcerative colitis.
- Crohn's disease.
- Amebiasis.

?

The patient, who sick on fibro-cavernous tuberculosis was died from chronic pulmonary heart failure. In recent months observed severe proteinuria. Autopsy: enlarged kidneys, dense, waxy. What changes in the kidneys in this form of TB could cause proteinuria?

- + Renal amyloidosis.
- Tuberculosis kidneys.
- Glomerulonephritis.
- Nephrolithiasis.
- Necrotizing nephrosis.

?

At the autopsy of the child's was found primary intestinal tuberculosis complex: primary affect-jejenum ulcer, lymphangitis and regional lymphadenitis cheesy. Death occurred from perforations ulcers and diffuse peritonitis. Chose the route of infection of the child TB.

+ Alimentary

- Transplatsentarno.

- Aerogenic.

- Confusion.

- Contact.

?

In the child was increased body temperature, appeared pain when swallowing. When viewed palatine tonsils are enlarged, dark red, covered with gray-yellow membranes tightly soldered to the surface of the tonsils. What is inflammation has develope in tonsils?

+ Diphtheritic

- Croupous

- haemorrhagic

- purulent

- Catarrhal

?

After non-medical abortion in women were progressed purulent endomyometritis with fatalities.

At autopsy detected numerous lung abscesses, subcapsular pustules kidney, spleen hyperplasia.

What form of sepsis occurred in a patient?

+ Septicopyaemia

- Septicemia

- chronic sepsis

- Pulmonary sepsis

- urosepsis

?

The patient is taken to hospital in a state of deep cerebral coma. It is known that for the life of him have been periodic bouts of fever. On the section detected coloration in gray-slate color of the brain, lymph nodes, enlarged liver and spleen. Histologically in these organs occurred hemomelanosis and hemosiderosis. Which one is the most likely diagnosis?

+ Malaria

- Hemolytic anemia

- Addison's disease

- septicemia

- Smallpox

?

When microscopic examination of the umbilical vein newborn, who died of intoxication, were found: wall vessels with diffuse inflammatory infiltration, in its lumen - occlusive thrombus with plenty of neutrophilic leukocytes with symptoms of karyorrhesis and colonies of bacteria. What consequence of a thrombus is most likely?

+ Septic autolysis.

- Aseptic autolysis.

- Organization and sewerage thrombus.

- Conversion of thromboembolism.

- Petrification thrombus.

?

Patients with fibro-cavernous tuberculosis died from the growing phenomena of kidney failure. Autopsy - the smell of urine, left ventricular hypertrophy, fibrinous pericarditis, fibrinous-hemorrhagic enterocolitis. Kidneys somewhat reduced in size, very dense, with multiple shriveled. Histologically: on preparations stained Conto-rot - pink mass in the walls of blood

vessels and glomeruli, atrophy and death of the majority of nephrons, nephrosclerosis. Describe the kidney of this pathology.

- + Amyloid shriveled kidney
- Primary shriveled kidney
- Secondary shriveled kidney
- Atherosclerotic shriveled kidney
- Pyelonephritis shriveled kidney

?

At histological examination of the skin biopsy in a patient detected caseous necrosis, surrounded by a cellular infiltrate of lymphocytes, which there are some giant cells, there is a proliferation of connective tissue, endovasculitis. What is the nature of the pathological process?

- + Productive granulomatous inflammation.
- Productive interstitial inflammation.
- Abscess.
- Catarrh inflammation..
- Fibrinous inflammation.

?

In patients with low-grade fever in the biopsy enlarged lymph node were found numerous granulomas, containing in central cheesy necrosis, surrounded by epithelioid cells, giant multi Pirogov-Langhans cells and lymphocytes. For what disease is characterized by the following histopathological changes?

- + Tuberculosis
- Lymphogranulomatosis
- lymphosarcoma
- lymphocytic leukemia
- Banal limfadenitis

?

In the women appeared sharp pain when she swallowing, swollen lymph nodes of the neck, increase t to 39 C. In the mucosa of the tonsils - white and yellow membranes, that separated is difficult, with defect form. State of health progressively deteriorated. The patient died on the 8th day of illness under increasing symptoms of heart failure. What histological changes in cardiomyocytes likely to be detected?

- + Fatty dystrophy
- Hydropic dystrophy
- Hyaline droplets dystrophy
- Balloon dystrophy
- Mucous degeneration

?

Girl 4 years old, on the 3 day from the disease beginning of diphtheria died of true croup. At autopsy mucous membrane of the larynx, trachea and bronchi - thickened, swollen, dull, covered with a gray membranes that easily separates. Determine the type of exudative inflammation of the larynx

- + fibrinous
- serous
- purulent
- Mixed
- catarrhal

?

At autopsy in the rectum and sigmoid intestine are multiple red sores irregular shape, between which is covered with slimy dirty-gray membranes. Your diagnosis:

- + shigella
- Amoeba

- Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Salmonella
- Staphylococcus

?

At the patient autopsy were revealed: pia mater upper hemisphere of the brain sharp full-blooded, yellow-green, impregnated with purulent and fibrinous exudate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- + Meningococcal meningitis
- Tuberculous meningitis
- Influenza meningitis
- Meningitis by anthrax.
- Meningitis by typhus

?

The child 3 years old died with symptoms of cerebral deep coma. On Autopsy were detected purulent layers on the surface of the pia mater in the front parts of the brain, swelling of the brain. Microscopically - plethora and neutrophilic infiltration of soft meninges. Chose the probable disease?

- + Meningococcal meningitis
- Tuberculous meningitis
- Influenza meningitis
- Meningitis by anthrax.
- Meningitis by typhus

?

At autopsy of the man, who died of chronic sepsis, was revealed atrophy of skeletal muscle, atrophy of brown infarction, liver. Violation exchange of which pigment was found in the deceased?

- + lipofuscin
- Lipochrom
- Hemosiderosis
- Hemomelanin
- melanin

?

The mucous membrane of the trachea is dim, full-blooded, with several layers of gray-white membranes. The most likely form of inflammation:

- + fibrinous
- purulent
- serous
- proliferative
- mixed

?

Spongy and cortical layers of the tibia in some areas in a state of decay, the cavity, which created

- filled similar cream masses of greenish-yellow color. The most likely form of inflammation is:

- + purulent
- catarrhal
- serous
- proliferative
- mixed

?

At autopsy in the liver of the deceased (62 year) were detected foci collapse of tissues - 4 cm in diameter, filled by yellowish-green liquid . Most likely diagnosis is:

- + abscess

- Flegmone
- anthrax
- empyema
- granuloma

?

Death of a patient was caused by acute hemorrhage. It is set that cause of bleeding was the arrosion of artery of bottom of the longitudinally-located ulcer of the lower department of ileum. Necrosis of intestine of ulcer, perifocal catarrhal enteritis, proliferation of reticular cells, is pathologically discovered in Peyer's patches, mesenterial lymph nodes, spleen with ousting of lymphocytes and the formation of macrophage granuloma. Specify the most credible disease:

- Anthrax.
- Dysentery.
- Tuberculosis of digestive tract.
- + Typhoid.
- Brucellosis.

?

Typhoid patient died on the third week from bleeding. It is set on a section, that the edges of ulcers have a form of roller, hang over their bottom. The bottom of ulcers is rough with the tailings of necrotizing tissues. Specify the stage of typhoid.

- Medullary swelling.
- Necrosis.
- + Formation of dirty ulcers.
- Formation of clean ulcers.
- Cicatrisation of ulcers.

?

A typhoid patient died from peritonitis on the fourth week of illness. At a section in an iliac intestine longitudinal ulcers, edges of which are flat, barely rounded off were found out. The bottom of ulcers is smooth with perforation. Specify the stage of typhoid.

- Medullary swelling.
- Necrosis.
- + Formation of dirty ulcers.
- Formation of clean ulcers.
- Cicatrisation of ulcers.

?

A patient with salmonellosis died in the infectious department. On a section there is the presence of catarrhal inflammation of mucous tunic of stomach; small intestine is set with small superficial ulcers. Serous tunic of intestine is with small hemorrhages, plethoric with the impositions of pellicles. Specify the credible form of salmonellosis.

- Typhus .
- + Intestinal.
- Septic.
- Mixed.

?

A patient died from peritonitis. It is discovered on a section, that the mucus tunic of sigmoid colon is unevenly necrotisated and imbibited by filaments of fibrin. Fibrinous tape is of brown-green color. Specify a credible disease.

- Typhus.
- Salmonellosis.
- + Dysentery.
- Cholera.
- Illness of Crown.

?

The phlegmon of sigmoid colon was found in the dead body on the section. In the rectum there are signs of fibrinous colitis with ulceration. In a liver there are numerous abscesses. Specify the complication of dysentery.

- Cholangiolitic abscess.
- + Pyelophlebitic abscess.
- Pyelitis.
- Pyelonephritis.
- Paraproctitis.

?

On the section of the dead man who took parenteral drugs for a long time, on the skin of the left thigh red spots, plaques and nodes (Kaposi's sarcoma), are found, acute pneumonia which is caused by pneumocystes. Define a disease for which the similar changes are typical.

- + AIDS.
- Influenza.
- Measles.
- Diphtheria.
- Anthrax.

?

A young woman, 36 years old, died from intoxication and respiratory insufficiency. On the section of the dead woman: tissue of lungs in all departments is multi-coloured with plural hemorrhages, focuses of emphysema. Histological in lungs found out hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia with abscess formation, in the cytoplasm of epithelium of bronchial tubes there are eosinophilic and basophilic inclusions. What disease did the sick woman have?

- Parainfluenza.
- + Influenza.
- Adenoviral infection.
- Staphylococcal bronchopneumonia.
- Respiratory syncytial infection.

?

A patient, 32 years old, died from the heavy defects of cerebrum. At the time of examination on the skin of stomach, thorax, eruptions were found as roseolas and petechia, on conjunctiva there are the punctuate eruptions. At histological research in a medulla, pons, on a skin, kidneys, myocardium it is discovered destructive – proliferative endotrombovasculitis. About what illness is it possible to think in this case?

- Sepsis.
- + Spotted fever.
- Polyarteritis nodosa.
- Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- Brucellosis.

?

On the section of dead man, 28 years old, the signs of pneumocystic pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma were found, B-cells lymphoma. It is known from anamnesis, that a patient had sexual contacts with different partners. What illness did the patient have?

- + the infection by the virus of immunodeficiency of human, stage of AIDS.
- the infection by the virus of immunodeficiency of human, the stage of trans- AIDS.
- the secondary immunodeficiency as a result of primary B-cells lymphoma.
- the secondary immunodeficiency as a result of Kaposi's sarcoma.

?

A visual examination of the fauces in a 4-year-old child revealed that the faucial and tonsillar mucosae were plethoric, the tonsils were enlarged and covered with some yellow-whitish dense films, which were removed with difficulty leaving a deep tissue defect at the place of their removal.

The soft tissues of the neck were oedematous, the cervical regional lymph nodes were enlarged and tender. What disease might be suspected?

+ Diphtheria of fauces and tonsils.

- Scarlet fever.

- Measles.

- Parotitis.

- Adenovirus infection.

?

A 7-year-old child developed rhinitis and tickling in the throat, an elevation of the body temperature up to 39°C, later accompanied by a sharp headache, vomiting, restlessness and chills. Four days later he also had a haemorrhagic eruption on the skin, oliguria and adrenal insufficiency, that caused the patient's death. On bacteriological examination of smears from the nasopharynx, a meningococcus was revealed. What form of the disease took place?

- Meningococcal nasopharyngitis.

- Meningococcal meningitis.

-

Meningoencephalitis.

+ Meningococcaemia.

?

A child, who acutely fell ill with scarlet fever, developed a significant enlargement and a bright plethoric of the tonsils, their surface and the depth of their tissue had greyish dim foci and ulcers with uneven edges. Name the form of tonsillitis which accompanied the disease.

- Fibrinous.

+ Necrotic.

- Superficial.

- Lacunar.

- Follicular.

?

An autopsy of a 16-year-old youth, who acutely fell ill and died from an infectious toxic shock, revealed enlarged tonsils, covered with grey-white films which spread to his palatine arches, as well as an oedema of the soft tissues of the neck. A histological examination revealed necrosis of the epithelium of the tonsils and arches, the underlying tissues were impregnated with some fibrinous exudate which formed massive depositions on the surface. Make a diagnosis of the infectious disease.

- Infectious mononucleosis.

- Scarlet fever.

- Adenovirus infection.

+ Diphtheria.

Staphylococcal infection.

?

In an 9-year-old child, the disease began acutely with catarrhal phenomena, hyperthermia, whitish spots on the buccal mucosa against the lower premolars; on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day these signs were accompanied by macromacular exanthema, on the 5<sup>th</sup> day the patient developed signs of respiratory insufficiency, that progressed and resulted in a lethal outcome on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the disease. A histological examination of the lungs revealed necrotic panbronchitis, a focal emphysema, an infiltration of the interalveolar septa by lymphocytes, plasma cells and histiocytes, while the alveolar walls contained giant cells with eosinophilic inclusions in the cytoplasm and parietally located "hyaline membranes". Make a diagnosis of the infectious disease which is characterized by the changes in the lungs described.

- Adenovirus infection.

- Respiratory-syncytial infection.

- Parainfluenza.

- Influenza.



+ Measles.

?

A 12-year-old child developed a sharp pain on swallowing, an oedema of his neck, the body temperature rose up to 39°C, against a background of the general plethora of the skin there rapidly appeared bright red microfocal eruptions all over the body, excluding the region of the nasolabial triangle. The fauces and tonsils were acutely plethoric (the "glowing fauces"), and he had a "strawberry tongue". The tonsillar surface had solitary greyish foci of necroses. What disease might it be?

- Measles.

- Influenza.

- Diphtheria.

- Meningococcal nasopharyngitis.

+ Scarlet fever.

?

The disease in a child began with a high body temperature, a pain in the throat, some swelling of the submandibular lymph nodes. On visual examination of the fauces, its surface was oedematous and moderately plethoric, the tonsils were enlarged and covered with white-greyish films which were tightly united with the underlying tissues, any attempt to remove them caused formation of bleeding defects. What disease are the revealed changes typical for?

- Catarrhal angina.

- Scarlet fever.

+ Diphtheria.

- Meningococcal infection.

- Measles.

?

The disease in a 4-year-old girl began acutely with a pain in the throat, a high body temperature, a bit later she developed a microfocal rash on the skin. A visual examination of the oral cavity revealed a sharp faucial hyperaemia, a "strawberry tongue", enlarged bright red tonsils with some greyish and yellowish dim foci involving the peritonsillar tissues, and enlarged submandibular lymph nodes. What disease are these changes typical for?

- Toxic scarlet fever.

- Faucial diphtheria.

- Laryngeal diphtheria.

+ Septic scarlet fever.

- Meningococcal nasopharyngitis.

?

At patient who suffered from tubercular hyperpigmentation of skin, adynamy, low blood pressure appeared. What disease developed in him?

- Toxic nigredo.

- Illness of Icenco-Kyshing

- Illness of Simmond

- Pellagra.

+ Illness of Addison.

?

At histological biopsy research of kidney of patient, 70 years old, with the phenomenon of uremia, who was ill with fibrous-cavernouse tuberculosis for a long time, the deposits of homogeneous eosinophilic masses are exposed in mesangium of glomerule and in the walls of vessels which give the positive reaction of metachromasia at colouring of iodine -green. Specify the most possible type of dystrophy.

+ Secondary amyloidosis

- Senile amyloidosis

- Genetic amyloidosis

- Primary amyloidosis
- Nephropathy inherited.

?

At a child after the carried quinsy lymphatic nodes were sharply enlarged: paratracheal, bifurcational, neck. At microscopic research of neck lymphatic knot the following things are exposed: presence of focuses of necrosis bordered by epithelioid cells, lymphocytes and giant cells of Pirogov-Langhans. Specify the most possible pathology.

- + Tuberculosis.
- Sarcoidosis.
- Scarlatina.
- Diphtheria.
- Rhinoscleroma.

?

The following changes are exposed in the remote enlarged lymphatic site of histological: round focuses of necrosis are billow from epithelioid cells which are among single giant multinuclear cells, on periphery is a roller from lymphocytes. What is disease?

- Syphilis
- + Tuberculosis.
- Leprosies.
- Scleroma.
- Lymphogranulematosis.

?

Young woman long time treats from sterility. There is a positive test of Mantu at an inspection. Biological test on tuberculosis positive is (infection of guinea-pig by material of aspiration of uterus cavity content). What is your diagnosis?

- Tuberculosis of kidneys.
- Tuberculosis of adrenals.
- + Tuberculosis of Fallopian tubes.
- Tuberculosis lymphadenitis.
- Tuberculosis leptomeningitis.

?

At sick 45 years on the mucus membrane of gums the ulcers of oval form are found with heaved up edges and chondroid closeness. The bottom of ulcer has the red colouring covered by grey tapes. At microscopic research found out lymph-plasmocyte infiltrations which spreads round shallow vessels in, which proliferation of endothelium is marked. What disease takes place in this case?

- Syphilis.
- + Traumatic ulcer.
- Erosive-ulcerous leukoplaky,
- Cancer of ulcer,
- Ulcerous-necrotical stomatitis of Vincent.

?

Patient which died from cardiac deficiency, at life grumbled about the fever, great head pain, shortness of breath, palpitation. On a skin it was found out a pediculosis, roseolas, petechias on the skin of thorax, bedsores, gangrene of foot. In tissues of prolate brain hyperemia, stasis, perivascular muffs, is marked from plasmocyte cells, hearth of proliferation of microglia (granulomas of Popov). What infectious disease at a patient?

- + Meningoencephaly at an anthrax,
- Meningoencephaly at sibirhea,
- Typhoid,
- German measles.

?

In biopate of ulcer from the cavity of mouth they found hearths of caseose necrosis, which are marked off from healthy tissues by plasmocytes epithelioid and plasmocytic cells by the single giant multinucleated cells of Pirogov-Lanhangs. Shallow vessels are a row with the signs of endo- and perivasculitis. What disease takes place?

- + Syphilis.
- Tuberculosis.
- Lepra.
- Rinoscleroma.
- Sap.
- ?

On the section of dying man 24 years it is found out a megascopic spleen to 600 g., which had a crimson color. From the surface of cut is taken off large scrape pulpa. At microscopic research expressed proliferation of reticular cells, infiltration by neutrophyles of sinusoid capillaries, is found. Specify the name of spleen:

- + Septic.
- Sago.
- Porphyry.
- Cyanotic.
- Leukemic.
- ?

A woman 45 years died after births on 6 days. On the section are found festering endometritis, festering meningitis, plural abscesses of lungs, kidneys, spleen. What form of sepsis became reason of death?

- + Septicopyemia.
- Septicaemia.
- Chroniosepsis.
- Septic endocarditis.
- ?

A patient 32 years died from strong dehydration. Which developed as a result of numerous diarrhea and vomit. On the section the found signs of acute gastroenteritis, serosal-desquamative inflammation in a small intestines. What disease most credible in dying?

- Typhoid.
- Amebias.
- Salmonellosis.
- + Cholera.
- Dysentery.
- ?

At a man 46 years, which died from intoxication, on the section the megascopic is found, flabby, crimson almost black spleen with considerable scrape of pulpa. Pias are filling out, saturated with blood, crimson color («cap of cardinal»). At histological research the signs of serosal-hemorrhagic inflammation of membranes and tissue of brain are found with destruction of walls of shallow vessels. What disease was at a patient?

- Rabbit-fever.
- Brucellosis.
- + Anthrax.
- Plague.
- Tuberculosis.
- ?

On the section of dead man drug addict on the skin distal lower extremities detected purplish-red spots, plaques and nodes (Kaposi's sarcoma). It was also found acute pneumonia caused by pneumocyst. For what disease is characterized by these changes?

- + AIDS

- Influenza
- Measles
- Diphtheria
- Anthrax

?

On the section of dead man, 30 years old, who came from tropical countries, were found hemomelanosis of the liver, spleen and reticuloendothelial elements of stroma. For what disease is characterized by such changes?

- + Malaria
- Dysentery
- Diabetes
- Typhus
- Influenza

?

A 5-year-old child were developed meningococcal meningitis. Macroscopically: soft meninges has yellow-green color. What form of inflammation is.

- + Fibrinous - purulent inflammation
- Serous inflammation
- Haemorrhagic inflammation
- Catarrhal inflammation
- Putrid inflammation

?

A patient 30 years with dysentery, which confirmed bacteriologically, there were signs of paraproctitis. What stage most probable, which local changes referred to in this patient?

- + Phase ulceration
- Fibrinous colitis
- Follicular colitis
- Catarrhal colitis
- Phase ulcer healing

?

On the section of dead man pathologist were found that soft meninges - plethoric, thickened, opaque, yellowish-greenish color. For what form of exudative inflammation characterized by the following changes in the pia mater?

- + Purulent
- Serous
- Haemorrhagic
- Fibrinopurulent
- Catarrhal

?

A 9-year-old child was delivered on sanitary inspection in a state of asphyxia. On examination detected in throat whitish occlusive lumen and easily peeling of membranes. The doctor suspected diphtheria. What kind of inflammation in the larynx?

- + Croupous inflammation
- Serous inflammation
- Haemorrhagic inflammation
- Purulent inflammation
- Catarrhal inflammation

?

On the section of dead child, 5-year-old, were found - necrotic purulent tonsillitis, phlegmone of the neck, purulent otitis, purulent meningitis. These changes are the most characteristic by:

- + Septic scarlet fever

- Meningococcal disease
- Toxic scarlet fever
- Diphtheria throat
- Orogenic sepsis