**«STEP-1»**

**TESTS FOR DENTISTRY STUDENTS**

**V SEMESTR**

Histological examination of a lymph node removed from the posterior triangle of neck of an 18-year-old patient revealed some cell agglomerations that included single multinuclear Reed-Sternberg cells, major Hodgkin’s cells, minor Hodgkin’s cells and many lymphocytes, single plasmatic cells, eosinophils. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+ Lymphogranulomatosis

Nodular lymphoma

Burkitts tumour

Lymphocytic lymphoma

Chronic lymphoid leukosis

A patient undewent radiography that revealed numerous smooth-walled roundish defects in both jaws. Histological study revealed osteolysis and osteoporosis accompanied by the phenomena of poor bone formation. The patient’s urine contained Bence-Jones protein. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Multiple myeloma

Chronic myelogenous leukemia

Chronic erythroleukemia

Acute myeloid leukemia

Acute undifferentiated leukemia

During an abdominal surgery a 46-year-old patient working at a meat processing plant was found to have a very dense roundish formation 11 cm in diameter which was localized in the right lobe of the liver. The cross-section of the formation has a porous appearance due to a large number of small vesicles with layers of dense connective tissue. The surrounding tissues have visible necrotic areas and proliferation of granulation tissue including many eosinophils and foreign body giant cells. What disease can be thought of in this case?

+Echinococcus multilocularis

Malaria

Hepatitis

Hepatic rhabdomyosarcoma

Calculous cholecystitis

Microscopic examination of the biopsy sample taken from a deformed upper jaw bone revealed areas of bone resorption and replacement of bone tissue by randomly arranged bundles of mature collagen fibers with spindle and stellate cells; primitive structure of trabeculae; myxomatous foci. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Fibrous osteodysplasia

Osteoma

Osteoblastosarcoma

Osteoporosis

Osteosarcoma

A 53-year-old patient with a long history of nephrolithiasis underwent nephrectomy. The kidney looks as a thin-walled sac filled with urine. Renal parenchyma is atrophied. Specify this complication of nephrolithiasis:

+Hydronephrosis

Pyelonephritis

Pyonephrosis

Multicystic kidney disease

Nephrosclerosis

Autopsy of a dead man with no fixed abode revealed the aneurysm of the ascending aorta. Microscopy of the middle tunica of aorta revealed lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrates, plasma cells, fibroblast cells with some Pirogov-Langhans cells, endovasculitis. What disease should be suspected?

+Syphilis

Atherosclerosis

Rheumatism

Essential hypertension

Tuberculosis

A 14-year-old patient has been diagnosed with Hutchinson’s triad:

screwdriver-shaped teeth, parenchymatous keratitis and deafness. What disease are these signs typical for?

+Syphilis

Toxoplasmosis

Lepra

Tuberculosis

Opisthorchiasis

A 39-year-old man who had been operated for the stomach ulcer died 7 days after the surgery. Autopsy revealed that peritoneal leaves were dull, plethoric, covered with massive yellow greenish films, the peritoneal cavity contained for about 300 ml of thick yellow-greenish liquid. What pathologic process was revealed in the peritoneal cavity?

+Fibrinous suppurative peritonitis

Serous peritonitis

Fibrinous serous peritonitis

Peritoneal commissures

Fibrinous haemorrhagic peritonitis

A 32-year-old patient who lives in the countryside consulted a doctor about a painful swelling and a fistula in the submandibular region. Examination revealed an infiltration with a fistula discharging thick pus and containing white granules. On dissection the infiltration tissues turned out to be dense, yellow-green and had honeycomb structure because of multiple abscesses. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Actinomycosis

Tuberculosis

Lepra

Syphilis

Submandibular abscess

Autopsy of a 68-year-old man who died from chronic cardiac insufficiency revealed deformed, thickened, conjoined cusps of mitral valve. Along the edge of joining there were small (1-2 mm) thrombs. What form of endocarditis caused development of chronic cardiac insufficiency?

+Recurrent verrucous

Diffuse

Acute verrucous

Fibroplastic

Polypoulcerous

A 14-year-old patient was diagnosed with Hutchinson’s triad: barrel-shaped incisors, parenchymatous keratitis and deafness. The revealed presentations are consistent with the following disease:

+Syphilis

Toxoplasmosis

Lepra

Tuberculosis

Opisthorchiasis

Autopsy of a 35 y.o. woman revealed not only enlargement of many lymph nodes but also enlarged spleen weighting 600.0. Its incision showed that it was heterogeneous, dark red, dense with greyish-yellow necrotic areas up to 1 cm in diameter (porphyritic spleen). What disease can be assumed?

+Lymphogranulomatosis

Chronic lymphoid leucosis

Chronic myeloid leucosis

Cancer metastases

Lymphosarcoma

A 40-year-old female patient has enlarged thyroid gland. On palpation the gland is dense, its surface is slightly tuberous. Histological examination of gland sample revealed diffuse infiltration of tissue by the cells, formation of lymphoid follicles. What disease is it?

+Autoimmune thyroiditis

Endemic goiter

Sporadic goiter

Diffuse toxic goiter

Riedel’s disease

Examination of a tissue sample of enlarged cervical lymph nodes taken from a young woman revealed proliferation of lymphocytes, reticular cells, macrophages, big and small Hodgkin’s cells, multinuclear Sternberg-Reed cells. There were also multiple eosinophils, single foci of caseous necrosis of the node tissue. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Lymphogranulomatosis

Tuberculosis

Acute leukosis

Lymphosarcoma

Metastasis of lung cancer

A 22-year woman has enlarged lymphatic ganglions. Histological analysis of a ganglion revealed lymphocytes, histiocytes, reticular cells, small and great Hodgkin’s cells, multinuclear Reed-Sternberg cells, solitary foci of caseous necrosis. What disease are these changes typical for?

+Lymphogranulematosis

Lymphosarcoma

Chronic leukemia

Acute leukemia

Cancer metastasis

Examination of a 16-year-old boy revealed enlarged submandibular and cervical lymph nodes. The boy was subjected to biopsy. Microscopic examination of lymph nodes revealed: typical structure is obliterated, cell population is heterogenous, there are big cells with multilobe nuclei, multiple big mononuclear cells, eosinophilic and neutrophilic leukocytes, lymphocytes, besides that, there are necrotic areas and foci of sclerosis. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Lymphogranulomatosis

Lymph node hyperplasia

Granulomatous lymphadenitis

Suppurative lymphadenitis

Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma

Mucous membrane of the right palatine tonsil has a painless ulcer with smooth lacquer fundus and accurate edges of cartlaginous consistency. Microscopically: inflammatory infiltrate that consists of lymphocytes, plasmocytes, a small number of neutrophils and epithelioid cells; endovasculistis and perivasculitis. What disease is in question?

+Syphilis

Actinomycosis

Tuberculosis

Pharyngeal diphtheria

Necrotic (Vincent’s) tonsillitis

On the 5th day of illness a 12-year-old child who was treated in the infectious department on account of influenza felt severe headache, sickness, dizziness, got meningeal signs. The child died 24 hours later from increasing brain edema. Dissection of cranial cavity revealed that pia maters of brain are edematic, plethoric, saturated diffusively with bright red liquid. Convolutions and sulci of brain are flattened. What influenza complication is in question?

+Hemorrhagic meningitis

Cerebral hemorrhage

Venous hyperemia of brain membranes

Suppurative leptomeningitis

Serous meningitis

Tissue sample of soft palate arches that was taken because a tumor was suspected (microscopic analysis revealed an ulcer with dense fundus) revealed mucous membrane necrosis, submucous layer was infiltrated by lymphocytes, epithelioid cells, plasmocytes, solitary neutrophils. There was also evident endovasculitis and perivasculitis. What disease are these changes typical for?

+Primary syphilis

Aphthous stomatitis

Ulcerative stomatitis

Vensan’s ulcerative-necrotic stomatitis

Faucial diphtheria

Microscopic analysis of tissue sampling from patient’s skin reveals granulomas that consist of epithelioid cells surrounded mostly by T-lymphocytes. Among epithelioid cells there are solitary giant multinuclear cells of Pirogov-Langhans type. In the center of some granulomas there are areas of caseous necrosis. Blood vessels are absent. What disease are the described granulomas typical for?

+Tuberculosis

Syphilis

Leprosy

Rhinoscleroma

Glanders

Histologic analysis of uterus mucous membrane revealed twisting glands, serrated and spinned, they were extended by stroma growth with proliferation of its cells. Formulate a diagnosis:

+Glandular hyperplasia of endometrium

Acute endometritis

Leiomyoma

Cystic mole

Placental polyp

A 64-year-old male patient died with symptoms of acute cardiovascular failure. Autopsy results: the section of the anterior wall of the left ventricle showed a yellowish flaccid 1.5-2 cm focus surrounded by a reddish rim. The convoluted coronary arteries had lumen irregularly narrowed by 75%. The vessel intima was thickened, dense, covered with whitish plaques, crunched when cut. What disease can you think of?

+Acute myocardial infarction

Continuously recurrent myocardial infarction

Postinfarction cardiosclerosis

Microfocal cardiosclerosis

Recurrent myocardial infarction

A 9-year-old child has multiple lesions of the oral mucosa in form of small painful hyperemic sores with a white deposit in the center; enlarged and painful submandibular lymph nodes. Microscopic examination of the affected region revealed a superficial defect covered by fibrin; edematic and hyperemic submucosa with inflammatory infiltration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Aphthous stomatitis

Hypertrophic stomatitis

Herpetic stomatitis

Catarrhal gingivitis

Histological examination of the grayish-pink elastic nodule of 0.3 cm in diameter found by a surgeon at the root of the extracted tooth shows granulation tissue with cords of stratified squamous epithelium. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Granulomatous periodontitis

Eosinophilic granuloma

Granulating pulpitis

Acute apical periodontitis

Granulating periodontitis

A patient was suffering from primary tuberculosis 5 years ago. Radiography has revealed a sharply marginated nodular shadow with diameter of 4 cm in the 2nd segment of the right lung. Focus was surgically removed. Histological study has revealed the following: the focus of caseous necrosis surrounded by the thick capsule of connective tissue. What kind of secondary tuberculosis has occurred in patient?

+Tuberculoma

Acute cavernous tuberculosis

Fibro-cavernous tuberculosis

Caseous pneumonia

Cirrhotic tuberculosis

A 53-year-old patient with a long history of nephrolithiasis underwent nephrectomy. The kidney looks as a thin-walled sac filled with urine. Renal parenchyma is atrophied. Specify this complication of nephrolithiasis:

+Hydronephrosis

Pyelonephritis

Pyonephrosis

Multicystic kidney disease

Nephrosclerosis

Postmortem examination of a patient with a long history of rheumatism revealed thickening and shortening of the mitral valve leaflets with abundant thrombotic deposits. Histological examination of the valve leaflets confirmed sclerosis and revealed multiple foci of connective tissue disorganization in form of mucoid and fibrinoid swelling, as well as deendothelizati-on foci. Endothelium defects were covered with thrombotic deposits of 1-2 mm. What type of valvular endocarditis is the case?

+Recurrent verrucous endocarditis

Acute verrucous endocarditis

Fibroplastic endocarditis

Diffuse valvulitis

Polypous-ulcerative endocarditis

Autopsy of a man who died from intraintestinal hemorrhage revealed necrosis of grouped and solitary follicles, dead tissues imbibed with bile and blood in the ileum; sequestration and rejection of necrotic masses with defect formation in the lower segment of the intestine. Whichof the following diagnoses is most likely?

+Typhoid fever, ulcerative stage

Typhoid fever, "clean ulcer" stage

Typhoid fever, necrosis stage

Abdominal typhoid salmonellosis

Crohn’s disease

An autopsy of the body of an aged man, who was suffering from acute intestinal disorder during his last 2 weeks, has revealed the following change in the rectum and sigmoid colon: brown and green film covering the mucosa is detected. The intestinal wall is thickened; the cavity sharply narrows down. Microscopy reveals mucosa necrosis of varying depth, necrotic tissue is pierced through with fibrin threads, leucocytic infiltration is observed. What diagnosis is most probable?

+Fibrinous colitis

Catharrhal colon

Ulcerative colitis

Follicular colitis

A 38-year-old female patient complains of bleeding gums, halitosis, exposure of tooth necks. Objectively: the patient has gingivitis, plaque and tartar. Inflammation involves the alveolar part of gingiva with dental pockets. The bone tissue exhibits signs of bone resorption. What pathology does the patient have?

+Parodontitis

Periostitis

Periodontitis

Gingivitis

Autopsy of a dead 6-year-old child revealed a marked edema of the soft tissues of neck and enlarged tonsils. Pharyngeal mucosa was covered with numerous dense whitish-yellow pellicles exposing deep ulcers after their removal. Histological examination of the pharyngeal mucosa revealed necrosis of the upper epithelial layers, impregnation of the mucous memrane with the fibrinous exudate and moderate leukocyte infiltration. What infectious disease caused the death of the child?

+Diphtheria

Parainfluenza

Scarlet fever

Whooping cough

Measles

A 47-year-old patient with symptoms of severe intoxication and respiratory failure died. A section of lung tissue had a mottled pattern with multiple small focal hemorrhages and foci of emphysema. Histological examination revealed hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia accompanied by abscess; the cytoplasm of bronchial epithelial cells had eosinophil and basophil inclusions. According to the section analysis, make your diagnosis:

+Influenza

Adenovirus infection

Parainfluenza

Respiratory syncytial

Staphylococcal bronchopneumonia

A 9-year-old child has multiple lesions of the oral mucosa in form of small painful hyperemic sores with a white deposit in the center; enlarged and painful submandibular lymph nodes. Microscopic examination of the affected region revealed a superficial defect covered by fibrin; edematic and hyperemic submucosa with inflammatory infiltration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Aphthous stomatitis

Hypertrophic stomatitis

Herpetic stomatitis

Catarrhal gingivitis

A dentist examined a 5-year-old boy and found him to have a saddle nose, high-arched palate, natiform skull. Both front maxillary incisors are peg-shaped and have a crescent-shaped notch in the cutting edge. Lymph nodes are not changed. What is the provisional diagnosis?

+Late congenital syphilis

Early congenital syphilis

Tertiary syphilis

Fluorosis

Rickets

Autopsy of a young man revealed some lung cavities with inner walls made up of granulation tissue with varying degrees of maturity; pronounced pneumosclerosis and bronchiectasis. Some cavities had caseation areas. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

+Fibrous cavernous tuberculosis

Infiltrative tuberculosis

Caseous pneumonia

Acute cavernous tuberculosis

Bronchiectasis

A 71-year-old man had been presenting with diarrhea for 10 days. The feces had admixtures of blood and mucus. He was delivered to a hospital in grave condition and died 2 days later. Autopsy of the body revealed the following: diphtheritic colitis with multiple irregularly-shaped ulcers of different depth in both sigmoid colon and rectus. Bacteriological analysis revealed Shigella. What was the main disease?

+Dysentery

Typhoid fever

Salmonellosis

Nonspecific ulcerous colitis

Yersiniosis

A 42-year-old man died with symptoms of severe intoxication and respiratory failure. A slide of lung tissue was heterogenous, with multiple microfocal hemorrhages and foci of emphysema. Histological examination of lungs revealed hemorrhagic abscessi-ng bronchopneumonia; eosinophilic and basophilic granules in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells of bronchi. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Influenza

Parainfluenza

Adenovirus infection

Respiratory syncytial virus infection

Staphylococcal bronchopneumonia

A patient with marked manifestations of exsicosis died in the infectious disease hospital. Postmortem examination results: the corpse with contracted muscles, dry skin and mucous membranes, thick and dark blood in veins, edematous plethoric mucosa, distended bowel loops, the lumen contains about 4 liters of rice-water fluid. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Cholera

Enteric fever

Dysentery

Anthrax, intestinal form

Yersiniosis

Autopsy of a man who died from ethylene glycol poisoning revealed that his kidneys are a little bit enlarged, edematic; their capsule can be easily removed. Cortical substance is broad and light-grey. Medullary substance is dark- red. What pathology had this man?

+Acute pyelonephritis

Necrotic nephrosis

Acute glomerulonephritis

Acute tubular-interstitial nephritis

Lipoid nephrosis

Examination of a bronchial tissue sample revealed atrophy of mucous membrane, cystic degeneration of glands, focal metaplastic changes of lining prismatic epithelial cells into multilayer squamous cells; increase in goblet cell number; in some parts of bronchial wall and especially in the mucous membrane there was marked cellular inflammatory infiltration and growth of granulation tissue bulging into the bronchial lumen in form of a polyp. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Chronic bronchitis

Lobar pneumonia

Acute bronchitis

Bronchopneumonia

Interstitial pneumonia

Autopsy of a 68-year-old man who died from chronic cardiac insufficiency revealed deformed, thickened, conjoined cusps of mitral valve. Along the edge of joining there were small (1-2 mm) thrombs. What form of endocarditis caused development of chronic cardiac insufficiency?

+Recurrent verrucous

Diffuse

Acute verrucous

Fibroplastic

Polypoulcerous

Autopsy revealed that the upper lobe of the right lung was enlarged, grey, airless; surface of incision was dripping with turbid liquid; pleura had a lot of fibrinous plicae. Microscopical examination of alveoles revealed exudate containing neutrophils, desquamated alveolocytes and fibrin fibres. Bronchus wall was intact. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Croupous pneumonia

Interstitial pneumonia

Pulmonary abscess

Focal pneumonia

Influenzal pneumonia

A 67-year-old patient underwent extraction of a tumour of the right parotid region. Macroscopical examination revealed a soft encapsulated node up to 35 cm in diameter, the tissue was whitish-grey and included many small cysts. Microscopical examination revealed that the duct structures of large diameter were lined with bilayer prismatic epithelium, they had eosinophilic cytoplasm, the duct lumens contained papillary structures, the stroma was infiltrated with lymphocytes, there were some solitary lymphoid follicles. Specify the kind of tumour:

+Adenolymphoma

Pleomorphic adenoma

Mucoepidermal tumour

Monomorphic carcinoma

Adenocystic carcinoma

Autopsy of a man, who died from typhoid fever on the 5th day of disease, revealed the following changes: aggregated follicles of ileum were enlarged and plethoric; they protruded over the mucous membrane, and multiple sulci and convolutions could be seen on their surface. Histological examinatio revealed plethority and edema of tissues, presense of granulomas composed of big cells with light cytoplasm and containing typhoid bacilli. These local changes are compliant with the following period of typhoid fever:

+Stage of medullary swelling

Stage of necrosis

Stage of ulcer healing

Stage of clean ulcers

Stage of ulceration

Macroscopic examination of lung tissue revealed areas of high airiness with small bubbles, histological examination revealed thinning and rupture of alveolar septa accompanied by formation of large diversiform cavities. What disease was revealed in a lung?

+Pulmonary emphysema

Multiple bronchiectasis

Cavernous tuberculosis

Chronic bronchitis

Fibrosing alveolitis

Morphological examination of an amputated gangrenous extremity revealed that the lumen of femoral artery was constricted due to stony, partly ulcerated plaques with obturating thrombi. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Atherosclerosis

Obliterating endartheriitis

Non-specific aortoartheriitis

Obliterating thromboangiitis

Nodular A section of pulmonary tissue has a large-meshed look due to the sacciform and cylindric dilatation of the bronchi; microscopical examination of the bronchial wall reveals a leucocytal infiltration with neutrophil prevalence; elastic, muscle fibers as well as cartilage plates are partly destroyed and replaced by the connective tissue. The adjacent pulmonary tissue has inflammation foci, fibrosis areas, vascular sclerosis and signs of emphysema. The right ventricle hypertrophy is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Multiple bronchiectasis

Pulmonary emphysema

Interstitial pneumonia

Pneumofibrosis

Chronic bronchitis

Рeriarthritis

A 29-year-old female patient complains of gingival haemorrhage and lower front teeth mobility she has been experiencing for the last 6 months. Objectively: the mucous membrane in the region of the front lower teeth is hyperemized, edematic, bleeds when touched. From under the gingival mucosa foul-smelling pus is discharged, tooth roots are exposed. The patient has been diagnosed with the III stage of parodontitis. What factor allowed to establish the stage of disease progress?

+Tooth root exposure

Mucosa inflammation

Nature of purulent discharge

Disease duration

Teeth mobility

A male patient consulted a dentist about an acute toothache. Examination revealed a carious cavity in the upper premolar on the right. The carious cavity reaches the pulp. What is the most likely caries complication causing the toothache?

+Pulpitis

Periodontitis

Parodontitis

Tooth erosion

Examination of a bronchial tissue sample revealed atrophy of mucous membrane, cystic degeneration of glands, focal metaplastic changes of lining prismatic epithelial cells into multilayer squamous cells; increase in goblet cell number; in some parts of bronchial wall and especially in the mucous membrane there was marked cellular inflammatory infiltration and growth of granulation tissue bulging into the bronchial lumen in form of a polyp. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Chronic bronchitis

Lobar pneumonia

Acute bronchitis

Bronchopneumonia

Interstitial pneumonia

Autopsy of a man, who died from typhoid fever on the 5th day of disease, revealed the following changes: aggregated follicles of ileum were enlarged and plethoric; they protruded over the mucous membrane, and multiple sulci and convolutions could be seen on their surface. Histological examinatio revealed plethority and edema of tissues, presense of granulomas composed of big cells with light cytoplasm and containing typhoid bacilli. These local changes are compliant with the following period of typhoid fever:

+Stage of medullary swelling

Stage of necrosis

Stage of ulcer healing

Stage of clean ulcers

Stage of ulceration

A 25-year-old man has a saucer shaped ulcer 0,8 cm in diameter on the upper left surface of tongue. The ulcer’s floor and edges are dense with smooth and glistening surface, painless on palpation. Microscopical examination of the ulcer floor revealed an infiltration consisting of lymphoid, plasmatic and epithelioid cells with a lot of vessels affected by endovasculitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Primary syphilis

Decubital ulcer

Cancerous ulcer

Tuberculosis

Setton’s aphtha

Examination of a kidney tissue sampling revealed leukocyte infiltration of interstitial tissue; miliary abscesses; dystrophic tubules filled with desquamated epithelium and leukocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Pyelonephritis

Glomerulonephritis

Pyelitis

Necrotic nephrosis

Nephrolithiasis

Such presentations as catarrhal conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, laryngotracheobronhitis, white spots on the buccal mucosa in the region of lower premolar teeth, maculopapular rash on face, body and extremities are typical for the following disease:

+Measles

Spotted fever

Scarlet fever

Meningococcal infection

Influenza

Autopsy of a 42-year-old man revealed a distinctly dilated lumen of small intestine filled with rice-water-like liquid. The intestine wall was edematic with lots of petechial haemorrhages on the mucosa. What infectious disease is the described enteritis typical for?

+Cholera

Dysentery

Salmonellosis

Amebiasis

Typhoid fever

A 71-year-old man had been presenting with diarrhea for 10 days. The feces had admixtures of blood and mucus. He was delivered to a hospital in grave condition and died 2 days later. Autopsy of the body revealed the following: diphtheritic colitis with multiple irregularly-shaped ulcers of different depth in both sigmoid colon and rectus. Bacteriological analysis revealed Shigella. What was the main disease?

+Dysentery

Typhoid fever

Salmonellosis

Nonspecific ulcerous colitis

Yersiniosis

A removed vermiform appendix was sent for a histological analysis. The appendix was enlarged, with thickened walls and dull plethoric serous membrane covered by coagulated fibrin. After dissection some pus could be seen. Microscopical examination revealed vascular congestion, edema of all the layers and their diffuse infiltration with leukocytes. Specify the form of acute appendicitis:

+Flegmonous

Apostematous

Simple

Superficial

Gangrenous

Liver puncture biopsy in a patient with hepatocellular insufficiency revealed vacuolar, balooning degeneration of hepatocytes, necrosis of single cells, Councilman’s bodies, infiltartion of portal and lobular stroma mainly by lymphocytes and macrophages with a small number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+ Acute viral hepatitis

Chronic persisting hepatitis

Chronic active hepatitis

Autoimmune hepatitis

Alcoholic hepatitis

Examination of a 60 y.o. man’s oral cavity revealed the following changes: the 26th and 27th tooth are covered with metallic crowns that plunge deep into the gums. There is a parodontal pouch 0,7 cm deep between them containing some pus. Gingival papillae of these teeth are hyperemic, edematic, cyanotic, bleed as a reaction to touching by a dental explorer. X-ray picture shows resorption of interdental septa of 1/2 of tooth root. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Local parodontitis

Hypertrophic gingivitis

Chronic catarrhal gingivitis

Generalized parodontitis

A 40-year-old female patient has enlarged thyroid gland. On palpation the gland is dense, its surface is slightly tuberous. Histological examination of gland sample revealed diffuse infiltration of tissue by the cells, formation of lymphoid follicles. What disease is it?

+Autoimmune thyroiditis

Endemic goiter

Sporadic goiter

Diffuse toxic goiter

Riedel’s disease

Autopsy of a man, who died from typhoid fever on the 5th day of disease, revealed the following changes: aggregated follicles of ileum were enlarged and plethoric; they protruded over the mucous membrane, and multiple sulci and convolutions could be seen on their surface. Histological examinatio revealed plethority and edema of tissues, presense of granulomas composed of big cells with light cytoplasm and containing typhoid bacilli. These local changes are compliant with the following period of typhoid fever:

+Stage of medullary swelling

Stage of necrosis

Stage of ulcer healing

Stage of clean ulcers

Stage of ulceration

Autopsy of an aged man who had been suffering from acute intestinal upset for the last 2 weeks revealed the following changes in the rectum and sigmoid colon: mucous membrane surface was coated with brown-green film. The intestine wall was thickened, and its cavity was extremely constricted. Microscopical examination revealed variously deep penetrating necrosis of mucous membrane; necrotic masses contained fibrin fibers and bore signs of leukocytic infiltration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Fibrinous colitis

Catarrhal colitis

Ulcerative colitis

Follicular collitis

Examination of a kidney tissue sampling revealed leukocyte infiltration of interstitial tissue; miliary abscesses; dystrophic tubules filled with desquamated epithelium and leukocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Pyelonephritis

Glomerulonephritis

Pyelitis

Necrotic nephrosis

Nephrolithiasis

Autopsy of a man, who died from acute posthaemorrhagic anaemia resulting from pulmonary haemorrhage, revealed the following: macroscopically -lung apexes were deformed, their section showed multiple whitish-grey foci 10-15 mm in diameter and multiple pathological cavities up to 15 mm in diameter with dense walls. Microscopically: the cavity walls presented proliferation of the connective tissue infiltrated by epithelioid cells, multicellular giant cells and lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

+Secondary fibrocavernous tuberculosis

Primary tuberculosis without signs of progress

Progressing tuberculosis complex

Hematogenic disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis

Hematogenic miliary pulmonary tuberculosis

Examination of puncture biopsy material of liver revealed dystrophy of hepatocytes, their necrosis and sclerosis along with disturbance of beam and lobulous structure and formation of pseudolobules of regeneration nodes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Liver cirrhosis

Chronic hepatosis

Chronic hepatitis

Progressing massive liver necrosis

Acute hepatitis

A 5 y.o. girl has high temperature and sore throat. Objectively: soft palate edema, tonsills are covered with grey films that can be hardly removed and leave deep bleeding tissue injuries. What disease is the most probable?

+Pharyngeal diphtheria

Vincent’s angina

Lacunar angina

Infectious mononucleosis

Necrotic angina

Microscopic examination during autopsy of a 70 y.o. man who had been ill with atherosclerosis for a long time and died from cardiovascular insufficiency revealed in the abdominal area of aorta some dense oval fibrous plaques with lime deposition in form of dense brittle plates. What stage of atherosclerosis morphogenesis is it?

+Atherocalcinosis

Liposclerosis

Atheromatosis

Ulceration

Lipoidosis

During morphological examination of pulp floor three zones can be clearly differentiated: the one of softened dentin, sclerotic dentin, replacing dentin. What stage of caries are these changes typical for?

+Median caries

White spot stage

Superficial caries

Deep caries

Chronic caries

Examination of a tooth revealed a large cavity in its crown. The floor of this cavity is formed by a thin layer of softened dentin that separates this cavity from the pulp. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Deep caries

Median caries

Superficial caries

Pulpitis

Periodontitis

Macroscopic examination of lung tissue revealed areas of high airiness with small bubbles. histological examination revealed thinning and rupture of alveolar septa accompanied by formation of large diversiform cavities. What disease was revealed in a lung?

+Pulmonary emphysema

Multiple bronchiectasis

Cavernous tuberculosis

Chronic bronchitis

Fibrosing alveolitis

A 5 y.o. child had a temperature rise up to – +40°C, acute headache, vomiting, anxiety, chill. 4 days later there appeared hemorrhagic skin eruption, oliguria and adrenal insufficiency that caused death. Bacteriological examination of smears from the child’s pharynx revealed meningococcus. What disease form was revealed?

+Meningococcemia

Meningococcal meningitis

Meningoencephalitis

Meningicoccal nasopharyngitis

A patient who had been suffering from a renal disease for many years died from uremia. Autopsy revealed that the kidneys were abnormally small, dense, finegrained, light grey. What are the kidneys with such changes called?

+Arteriolosclerotic

Contracted

Mottled

Sebaceous

A 9 y.o. child has been taking antibiotics on account of bronchopneumonia for a long time. There appeared pain and burning in the area of mucous mebrane of his lips and tongue. Objectively: mucous membrane of lips and tongue has caseous and grey plaques that can be easily removed by a spatula leaving hyperemia foci on their spot. Microscopical examination of the plaques revealed mycelium. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Candidous cheilitis

Exfoliative cheilitis

Leukoplakia

Contactant allergic cheilitis

Manganotti’s cheilitis

Histologic examination revealed a big number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes in all layers of appendix; hyperemia, stases. What disease are these symptoms typical for?

+Phlegmonous appendicitis

Gangrenous appendicitis

Superficial appendicitis

Simple appendicitis

Chronic appendicitis

Post-mortem examination of a 5-year-old boy who died from acute pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency revealed the following: serohemorrhagic tracheobronchitis with some necrotic areas of mucous membrane, multiple foci of hemorrhagic pneumonia in lungs. What disease is in question?

+Influenza

Measles

Scarlet fever

Diphtheria

Croupous pneumonia

Microscopic analysis of brain base vessels of a patient who died of ischemic stroke revealed that intima of cerebral vessels is irregular, with moderate quantity of yellow stains and yellowish-whitish patches that narrow lumen. What is the most probable diagnosis?

+Atherosclerosis

Primary hypertension

Diabetes mellitus

Rheumatism

Nodular periarteritis

During the histologic examination of thyroid gland of a man who died of cardiac insufficiency together with hypothyroidism there was found the diffusive infiltration of gland by lymphocytes and plasmocytes, parenchyma atrophy and growth of connective tissue. Formulate a diagnosis:

+Hashimoto’s thyroiditis

Thyroid gland adenoma

Purulent thyroiditis

Thyrotoxic goiter

A man had an acute onset of disease, he complained of chill, temperature rise up to 40oC, headache, cough, dyspnea. On the fifth day of illness he died. Autopsy revealed: his lungs were enlarged, they had a look of "coal-miner’s lungs". What illness is such postmortem diagnosis typical for?

+Influenza

Adenovirus infection

Croupous pneumonia

Respiratory syncytial infection

Multiple bronchiectasis

A 7-year-old child had an acute onset of disease. Pediatrician stated that mucous membrane of fauces is hyperemic and covered with a lot of mucus. Mucous membrane of cheeks has whitish stains. Next day the child’s skin of face, neck, body was covered with coarsely-papular rash. What disease may be presumed?

+Measles

Scarlet fever

Diphteria

Meningococcemia

Allergic dermatitis

Autopsy of a 5-year-old child revealed that pia maters of brain are extremely plethoric, nebulous, have a look of yellowish-green "bonnet". Microscopic analysis: pia mater of brain is very thickened, plethoric, impregnated with purulent exudate containing fibrin. What disease is meant?

+Meningococcosis

Tuberculosis

Anthrax

Influenza

Measles