

1. Outcome of hydropic dystrophy of organ parenchyma cells:

- coagulative necrosis
- granular dystrophy
- hyaline drop dystrophy
- +colliquative necrosis
- reverse development
- ?

2. In the epithelium of the convoluted tubules of the kidneys with hyperproteinemia with proteinuria develops:

- carbohydrate dystrophy
- horny dystrophy
- +hyaline drop dystrophy
- glycogen dystrophy
- granular dystrophy
- ?

3. The liver is enlarged, of a densely elastic consistency, with a smooth surface, a rounded edge, on a section of a clay-yellow color. These changes correspond to:

- +alcoholic liver damage
- chronic venous plethora
- hydropic dystrophy of the liver
- viral hepatitis B
- ?

4. The outcome of fibrinoid necrosis of collagen fibers and the main substance of the connective tissue:

- +hyalinosis
- apoptosis
- mucoid swelling
- plasma impregnation
- amyloidosis
- ?

5. Hyalinosis of small arteries and arterioles of the kidneys, retina, brain are the signs of:

- Horton's temporal arteritis
- atherosclerosis
- gout
- +diabetes
- nodular periarteritis
- ?

6. Excessive apoptosis occurs when:

- hyperplastic processes
- +HIV infection
- autoimmune diseases
- tumor growth
- ?

7. Croupous inflammation of the mucous and serous membranes, as a rule, ends with:

- +restitution of damaged tissues

- theformation of ulcers
- scarformation
- substitution of damaged tissues

8. Cachexia occurs due to:

- +hyperthyroidism
- basophilic pituitary adenoma
- adrenal corticosteroma
- eunuchoidism
- hypothyroidism
- ?

9.The necrosis of a group of tissue cells and entire organs in response to damage by exogenous and endogenous factors in a living organism is called:

- apoptosis
- sclerosis
- +necrosis
- amyloidosis
- mutilation
- ?

10.A heart attack will lead to the sudden death of the patient:

- thyroid gland
- liver
- spleen
- +the brain
- kidneys
- ?

11.Apoptosis is a type of cell death in:

- +hydronephrosis
- wet gangrene
- lung infarction
- osteomyelitis
- the development of an abscess
- ?

12. Ascites is called:

- +accumulation of edematous fluid in the abdominal cavity
- hemorrhage in the abdominal cavity
- accumulation of inflammatory exudate in the abdominal cavity
- swelling of the tissue of the body
- accumulation of edematous fluid in the chest cavity
- ?

13. The accumulation of edematous fluid in the chest cavity is called:

- ascites
- hydropericardium
- +hydrothorax
- anasarca
- hydrocele
- ?

14. Morphological manifestation of acute left ventricular heart failure is:

- brown induration of the lungs

- nutmeg liver
- cyanotic induration of the spleen, kidneys
- swelling of the lower extremities
- +pulmonary edema
- ?

15. Bleeding is called:

- +the release of blood from the cavity of the heart, vessel into the environment
- the exit of blood from the cavity of the heart, a vessel with its accumulation in the tissue
- destruction of tissue elements under the action of blood cells
- decrease in the amount of blood in the body
- decrease in the number of erythrocytes in the blood
- ?

16. Hemorrhage is called:

- the release of blood from the cavity of the heart, vessel into the environment
- +the exit of blood from the cavity of the heart, a vessel with its accumulation in the tissue
- destruction of tissue elements under the action of blood cells
- decrease in the amount of blood
- stopping the blood flow
- ?

17. Shortness of breath and cough with brown sputum with stenosis of the opening of the mitral valve of the heart are due to:

- pneumosclerosis
- lung infarction
- pulmonary edema
- hemochromatosis of the lungs
- +brown induration of the lungs
- ?

18. Thrombosis is called:

- increased blood clotting
- increased activity of the anticoagulant system
- +intravital blood coagulation in the lumen of the vessel or the cavities of the heart
- post-mortem blood coagulation in the lumen of the vessel or the cavities of the heart
- circulation in the blood of particles that are not found under normal conditions
- ?

19. Embolism is:

- +blockage of blood vessels by particles circulating in the blood or lymph that are not normally found
- intravital blood coagulation in the lumen of the vessel or the cavities of the heart
- increased activity of the coagulation system
- increased activity of the anticoagulant system
- circulatory disorders
- ?

20. Local factor contributing to the formation of a thrombus:

- increased blood clotting
- +damage to the vascular wall
- anemia
- changes in blood composition
- thrombocytosis

?

21. Inflammation is called:

- +a complex local vascular-mesenchymal reaction to damage, aimed at recognizing, destroying and removing the damaging agent from the body
- a pathological process, which is based on a violation of tissue (cellular) metabolism, leading to structural changes
- genetically programmed cell death in a living organism
- replacement of necrotic masses with connective tissue
- a pathological process characterized by unrestrained, uncontrolled growth

?

22. The central cell of productive inflammation is:

- leukocyte
- monocyte
- +macrophage
- B-lymphocyte
- fibroblast

?

23. Exposure to viruses causes the following changes in the organs of immunogenesis:

- sinus histiocytosis, hyperplasia of the centers of reproduction of the follicles of the lymph nodes, plasmacytic transformation of lymphocytes, myeloid metaplasia
- +sinus-histiocytosis, hyperplasia of the paracortical zones of the lymph nodes, hyperplasia of the periarterial zones of the pulp of the spleen
- reduction of lymphoid follicles in the spleen and lymph nodes, the absence of reproduction centers
- reduction of lymphoid follicles in the spleen and lymph nodes, hyperplasia of paracortical zones in the lymph nodes.

?

24. The circulation of immune complexes in the blood, the participation of complement, the development of exudative inflammation and the slow development of reparative processes are characteristic of:

- effects on tissues of effector cells (killer effect of lymphocytes)
- +type 3 hypersensitivity reaction
- antibody-dependent cytotoxicity reaction
- anaphylaxis reaction
- delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction

?

25. Cause of general atrophy (cachexia):

- bulimia
- adrenal corticosteroma
- taking prednisolone
- +tuberculosis
- type 2 diabetes

?

26.The transition from one type of tissue to another within the same histotype is called:

- hypoplasia
- aplasia
- desmoplasia
- +metaplasia
- dysplasia
- ?

27.The first metastases in cancer appear:

- in the liver
- +in the lymph nodes
- in the lungs
- in the brain
- in the bones
- ?

28.Type of chronic leukemia:

- monoblastic
- +lymphocytic
- undifferentiated
- myeloid
- lymphoblastic
- ?

29.Atherosclerotic plaques form:

- in the endothelium
- +in the inner layer
- in the medial layer
- in the adventitial sheath
- in all layers
- ?

30.An increase in the lipid core, tearing of the tire, hemorrhage, inflammatory infiltration correspond to:

- atheromatous plaque
- +unstable plaque
- atheromatous ulcer
- fibrous plaque
- liposclerosis
- ?

31.The most common complication of the cerebral form of atherosclerosis:

- +ischemic stroke
- meningitis
- encephalitis
- hydrocephalus
- encephalomyelitis
- ?

32.Focal expansion (protrusion) of the vessel wall:

- +aneurysm
- arteriosclerosis
- coarctation
- vasculitis
- angiomas

?

33. The most common cause of death in patients with myocardial infarction in the first hours of the disease:

- +arrhythmias
 - rupture of the left ventricle
 - cardiogenic shock
 - heart failure
 - pulmonary edema
- ?

34. Morphological features characteristic of systemic progressive sclerosis:

- +sclerosis, skin hyalinosis, basal pneumofibrosis
 - acquired defects of the mitral valve
 - rheumatic nodules, myocarditis
 - chorea, polyserositis
 - polyarthritides, joint deformity.
- ?

35. Mitral stenosis develops:

- left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy
 - +right ventricular myocardial hypertrophy
 - dilatation of the left ventricle
 - narrowing of the cavity of the left atrium
 - a sharp expansion of the borders of the heart to the left
- ?

36. The most correct definition of the disease "bronchial asthma":

- an infectious disease in which attacks of expiratory dyspnea are observed, with impaired bronchial patency
 - +chronic recurrent inflammatory disease of the lungs, characterized by increased excitability of the bronchial tree in response to various stimuli and leading to paroxysmal constriction of the airways
 - a pathological process characterized by cough and sputum for at least 3 months for 2 years
 - increased airiness of the lung tissue
 - persistent expansion of the bronchi
- ?

37. Peripheral cancer is most often complicated by:

- hyalinosis and petrification of the pleura
 - fibrinous pleuropneumonia
 - +hemorrhagic pleurisy
 - emphysema
 - pneumosclerosis
- ?

38. Histological signs of reflux esophagitis in endoscopic biopsies:

- koilocytosis of squamous epithelium cells (signs of HPV infection), formation of papillomas
 - +erosions and ulcers of the mucous membrane, cylindrical metaplasia of the squamous epithelium
 - plethora, basal cell hyperplasia
 - mucosal candidiasis, acute erosions
 - adhesion of Helicobacter pylori to epitheliocytes, catarrh
- ?

39. Adenocarcinoma of the esophagus most often occurs with columnar cell metaplasia of the squamous epithelium of the esophageal mucosa:

- gastric (cardia- type
- intestinal type
- +gastrointestinal type
- fund type
- pancreatic type
- ?

40. The most common pathogenetic form of chronic gastritis:

- autoimmune gastritis type A
- +infectious gastritis type B
- antral gastritis
- total gastritis
- fundic gastritis
- ?

41. Histological signs of Helicobacter pylori gastritis:

- +predominant localization in the antrum, leukocyte infiltration of the mucous membrane with the formation of erosions
- predominant localization in the fundus, hyperplasia and hypertrophy of parietal cells
- pronounced atrophy of the parietal and chief cells of the fundus
- the presence of bile on the surface of the mucous membrane of the pyloric part of the stomach, atrophy of the mucous membrane
- ?

42. A peptic ulcer is caused by:

- +aggressive action of gastric juice
- hypoxia due to circulatory disorders
- toxins
- drugs
- microbes
- ?

43. Damage to the esophagus, stomach and intestines, deep slit-like ulcers, epithelioid cell granulomas with Pirogov-Langhans giant cells without necrosis are characteristic of:

- nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- +Crohn's disease
- amoebiasis
- chronic dysentery
- salmonella
- ?

44. The most common localization of cancer in the colon:

- +rectum
- sigmoid
- blind
- transverse colon
- appendix
- ?

45. Signs of nephrotic syndrome:

- proteinuria less than 3 g/day, hematuria, uremia, arterial hypertension
- hematuria (unaltered erythrocytes), proteinuria more than 3 g/day, azotemia

+proteinuria more than 3.5 g/day, hypoproteinemia, edema, hyperlipidemia
-proteinuria less than 3 g/day, leukocyturia, arterial hypertension
-arterial hypertension, lipiduria, leukocyturia
?

46. Pyelonephritis, hydronephrosis - complications:

-glomerulonephritis
+nephrolithiasis
-renal amyloidosis
-Goodpasture's syndrome
-arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
?

47. Acromegaly, gigantism - manifestations:

-thyrotropic pituitary adenoma
-corticotropic pituitary adenoma
-gonadotropic pituitary adenoma
-pituitary prolactinomas
+somatotropic pituitary adenoma
?

48. Clinical and morphological form of sepsis:

-typhoid
-odontogenic
-colibacillary
+subacute infective endocarditis
-surgical sepsis
?

49. The main cells of the inflammatory infiltrate in the valve in acute infectious polyposis-ulcerative endocarditis:

-lymphocytes
+neutrophilic leukocytes
-plasma cells
-macrophages
-erythrocytes
?

50. The septic spleen is characterized by:

+soft, enlarged, the pulp scrapes
-size reduction
-dense, red
-dense, brown
-soft, reduced in size