

1. What does pathological physiology study

- Manifestations of disease.

- Functions of systems and organs.

+ Common laws appearance, development, current and outcomes pathological processes and diseases.

?

2. What is vicious cycle

- Consequence of events, by which chain of pathogenesis produces effect and interrupts development pathological process.

- Process, by which chain of pathogenesis does not produce formation of disease.

+ It is such cause-effect correlations, which can form cycle. Such phenomenon makes current of pathological process or disease more heavy and dangerous.

?

3. What is main chain of pathogenesis

- The final chain of pathogenesis.

+ The leading pathogenetic chain. Removal of it prevents next development pathological process or disease.

?

4. Classification of secondary (acquired) reactivity.

+ Specific (immunological) and nonspecific.

- Adaptive and constitutional.

- Basic and allergic.

?

5. Mark tendency to diseases in hyposthenics.

- Diabetes mellitus.

+ Pathology of lungs.

- Hypertension.

?

6. Neurotonic hyperemia can form due to:

+ Increase tonus of dilators.

- Decrease tonus of vasoconstrictors.

- Increase contractility of myocardium.

?

7. What is base of tissue hypoxia

- Decrease functional capillaries.

- Centralization of blood circulation.

+ Disorder use of oxygen or energetic substances by tissue breathing.

?

8. Localized somatic Pain occur by pass Impulses along:

- C- fibers.

+ A-delta fibers.

- A-beta fibers.

?

9. What system does fulfill leading role in development of Stress

- Hypothalamus-hypophyseal-ovarian.

+ Sympatho-adrenal.

- Hypothalamic-neurohypophyseal

?

10. Main path inactivation of ammonia in Kidneys.

-Connection with proteins.

+Ammoniogenesis.

-Interaction with lipids.

?

11. What vessels are damaged by atherosclerosis

-Venas.

+Musculo-elastic vessels.

-Capillaries.

?

12. What components do ketone bodies consist of

-Lipids.

-Lipid acids.

+Acetone, aceto-acetic acid, Betta-oxibuthiric acid.

?

13. Show endocrine disorders, by which can form alkalosis.

-Hyperthyroidism.

-Hypothyroidism.

+Primary aldosteronism

?

14. Why can form redness in focus of inflammation

+Due to development of arterial hyperemia.

-Due to venous hyperemia.

-Due to depot of venous blood.

?

15. What leucocytes can produce proteolytic enzymes

-Eosinophils.

-Basophils.

-Lymphocytes.

+Neutrophils.

?

16. What types of hypoxia can form by hypothermia

-Respiratory.

-Hemic (anemic).

-Circulatory.

-Tissue.

+All above mentioned.

?

17. How can change rhythm of the heart by hypothermia in stage of decompensation

-Tachycardia.

+Bradycardia.

-Rhythm is not changed.

?

18. Mark the source of endogenic pyrogens.

-Viruses.

-Rickettsia.

+Neutrophils and macrophages.

?

19. When by fever can form trembling (shivering).

-By aseptic inflammation.

+By infectious inflammation.

-By hypoxia.

?

20. Show reasons (causes) disorders of phagocytosis due to Its suppression.

-Excess of blocking antibodies.

-Deficit of transfer factor.

+Deficit and excess thyrotropin.

?

21. Mark physiological and pathological acts, directed on removal toxic and infectious substances.

-Vomiting.

-Cough.

-Perspiration.

+All factors.

?

22. Anaphylactic type of allergy can form by immunological conflict between allergen and:

-Ig M.

-Ig G.

-Ig A.

+Ig E.

?

23. Stimulation of what type of immunity are necessary for the development of immediate type allergy.

-Cellular.

+Humoral.

-Active.

-Passive.

?

24. Mark main chain pathogenesis of immediate type allergy.

-Increase potassium.

+Increase of histamine.

-Increase of interferon.

?

25. What is main chain of shock:

-Circulatory hypoxia.

+Excessive afferentation.

-Increase formation of enkephalins and endorphins.

?

26. What type of hypoxia can develop by shock

-Respiratory.

-Anemic.

-Cardio-vascular.

+Mixed.

?

27. What pathological types of breathing can develop by shock.

- Chain-Stoks.
- Biot.
- Kusssmaul.
- +All above mentioned.
- ?

28. What type of metabolism can be disordered first of all by shock

- Protein.
- Lipid.
- +Energetic.
- Carbohydrate.
- ?

29. What volume of hemorrhage is lethal

- 10%.
- 30%
- +60%
- ?

30. Show arrhythmia of myocardium, which can form due to disorder of excitability and conductivity.

- Transformation of rhythm.
- Alternative pulse.
- +Exstrasystole (premature beat).
- ?

31. Mark the most often cause of paroxysmal tachycardia.

- Vagotonia.
- +Emotional and physical stress.
- Leukocytosis.
- ?

32. Mark antiatherogenic factor.

- Chylomicrons.
- +Lipoproteins of high density.
- Lipoproteins of very low density
- ?

33. Atherosclerosis is:

- Local inflammatory process.
- Local degenerative process.
- +Systemic disease, the base of which is degenerative change intima elastic and muscular-elastic vessels with formation of atheroma.
- ?

34. Disorder of what type metabolism by hypercortisolism can lead to development of hypertension

- Carbohydrate.
- Protein.
- Lipid
- +Water-electrolyte.
- ?

35. How can change minute volume of respiration by respiratory insufficiency

- +Increased.
- Decreased
- Normal.

?

36. Deficit of what type vitamin is it necessary to wait by atrophy stomach mucous

-Vitamin C.

-Vitamin A.

-Vitamin D.

+Vitamin B 12.

?

37. By what pathology in kidneys in final urine will be released big quantity of proteins

-Chronic renal insufficiency.

-Acute renal insufficiency.

+Nephrotic syndrome.

?

38. Mark hormone, which can stimulate reabsorption water in kidneys.

+ADH (antidiuretic hormone).

-Aldosterone.

-Cortisol.

-Corticosterone.

?

39. What is oliguria

-Increase release of urine.

+Decrease diuresis.

-Painful urination.

?

40. Why can form striae and osteoporosis by hypercortisolism

-Due to mobilization of glycogen.

-Due to mobilization of fat.

+Due to mobilization of endogenic proteins.

?

41. How can change protein metabolism by increase function of thyroid gland

-It is activated.

+It is disordered.

-It is not change.

?

42. Intolerance to cold can appear by:

-Increase function of thyroid gland.

+Decrease function of thyroid gland.

-Hypoparathyroidism.

?

43. When can form erythrocytosis

-By decrease function of thyroid gland.

-By increase function of parathyroid glands.

+By increase function of thyroid gland.

?

44. Mark endocrine gland by pathology of which can develop anemia.

-Parathyroid glands.

- Thyroid gland (hyperfunction).
- +Thyroid gland (hypofunction).
- Pancreas.
- ?

45. How insulin can influence on protein exchange

- Inhibit synthesis.
- +Stimulate synthesis.
- Mobilize endogenic proteins.
- ?

46. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (insulin nondependent) can develop due to:

- +Decrease sensitivity insulin receptors.
- Increase sensitivity and quantity insulin receptors.
- ?

47. Trophic function of nervous system supplies structure and function of cells and tissues due to:

- Regulation of metabolism.
- Regulation of blood circulation.
- Regulation of endocrine system.
- +All above mentioned.
- ?

48. How is changed quantity of catecholamines (adrenaline and noradrenaline) in the blood by extreme excitation and aggression

- Decrease.
- +Increase.
- It is not change.
- ?

49. How can change quantity of catecholamines in the blood by depression

- Increase.
- +Decrease.
- It is not change.
- ?

50. How psychic trauma does influence on secretion of stomach juice and its acidity

- Increase secretion and decrease acidity.
- +Inhibit secretion and decrease acidity.
- Inhibit secretion and increase acidity.