

QUESTIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE TEST

in the discipline "Pathological anatomy" for the specialties "General Medicine", "Dentistry".

1. General characteristics of dystrophies (degenerations). Definition, causes, morphogenetic mechanisms and principles of classification.
2. Parenchymal protein dystrophies. Causes, pathogenesis, types, morphological characteristics.
3. Parenchymal fatty degeneration of organs (myocardium, liver, kidneys). Causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes. Histochemical methods for detection of lipids.
4. Stromal-vascular fatty degenerations. General obesity (obesity) and lipomatosis. Classification, causes, mechanisms of development, morphology, significance for the organism.
5. Mucoïd and fibrinoid swelling. Causes, mechanisms of development, morphological characteristics, methods of histochemical detection.
6. Hyalinosis: causes, mechanisms of development, classification, morphological characteristics, outcomes and functional significance. Types of vascular hyaline.
7. Appearance and microscopic characteristics of organs (kidneys, liver, spleen) in amyloidosis. Classification of amyloidosis. Methods of macro- and microscopic detection of amyloid.
8. Violation of the exchange of hemoglobinogenic pigments. Hemosiderosis and hemochromatosis. Histochemical detection of hemosiderin. Hemomelanosis. Porfiria.
9. Violation of bilirubin metabolism. Jaundice, its types and their characteristics. Hereditary hyperbilirubinemia.
10. Violation of calcium metabolism. The metabolism of calcium in the body. Calcifications (calcifications): causes, pathogenesis, types, morphological characteristics.
11. Formation of stones. Causes and mechanisms of stone formation. Types of stones by composition. Complications associated with the presence of stones in the body.
12. Necrosis. Definition, mechanisms of development, stages of the necrotic process. Microscopic signs of necrosis. Reaction to necrosis of surrounding tissues. Classification of necrosis depending on the cause.
13. Clinical and morphological forms of necrosis and their brief characteristics. Outcomes and significance of necrosis.
14. Arterial plethora (hyperemia), general and local. Definition, causes, types, morphological characteristics.
15. General acute venous plethora. Definition, causes, pathogenesis, morphological changes in organs, outcomes.
16. General chronic venous plethora. Causes. Morphological changes in organs (liver, lungs, kidneys, spleen, skin). Morphogenesis of congestive sclerosis.
17. Anemia (ischemia). Definition, causes, types, morphological characteristics, outcomes.
18. Bleeding and hemorrhage. Definition, reasons. Classification of bleeding. Types of hemorrhages. Morphological characteristics and outcomes.
19. Heart attack. Definition, causes, classification by form and type, complications and outcomes. Morphological characteristics of infarctions of individual organs (brain, spleen, myocardium, kidneys, lungs).
20. Gangrene. Definition, varieties and their characteristics. Morphological characteristics of foot gangrene and intestinal gangrene.
21. Thrombosis. Definition. Local and general factors of thrombosis. Thrombus formation mechanism. Stages of thrombus morphogenesis. Diseases and conditions associated with an increased risk of thrombosis.
22. Thrombus. Its types, morphological characteristics. Difference of blood clots from post-mortem clots. Outcomes of thrombosis and significance for the organism.
23. Embolism. Definition, causes, types, morphological characteristics, outcomes.

24. Fat, air and gas embolism. Causes of development, pathogenesis, morphological manifestations. Pathological anatomical diagnostics. Causes of death.
25. Shock. Causes and mechanisms of development. shock types. stages of shock. Morphological changes in organs during shock.
26. Edema. Causes, mechanisms of development, types, outcomes. Morphological characteristics of pulmonary edema and cerebral edema-swelling. The concept of adult respiratory distress syndrome.
27. Inflammation. Definition, essence and biological significance of inflammation. Etiology of inflammation. phases of the inflammatory response. Clinical and morphological signs of inflammation. Principles of classification.
28. Inflammation: alteration phase. Cellular and humoral mediators of the inflammatory response and their main effects.
29. Inflammation: exudation phase, its stages. The concept of exudate and transudate.
30. Fibrinous inflammation. Localization and reasons. Types of fibrinous inflammation, their morphological characteristics, outcomes and significance for the body.
31. Purulent inflammation. Causes. Varieties of purulent inflammation, their morphological characteristics, outcomes, significance for the body.
32. Serous, hemorrhagic, putrefactive and catarrhal inflammation. Causes. Morphological characteristic.
33. Granulomatous inflammation. Pathogenesis, classification and significance of granulomas. The structure of specific granulomas.
34. Adaptation and compensation. Definition, essence, bases of classification. Phases of the compensatory process.
35. Regeneration. Definition, levels of restoration of structural elements (forms of regeneration), mechanisms of regulation, types of regeneration and their characteristics. Regeneration of individual cells and tissues.
36. Hypertrophy and hyperplasia. Definition, classification, morphological characteristics, significance for the organism.
37. General and local atrophy. Classification, morphology, significance for the organism.
38. Metaplasia and dysplasia. Definitions. Types of metaplasia. Signs and degrees of dysplasia. Significance for the body.
39. Sclerosis and cirrhosis. Concept, causes, mechanism of development, morphological characteristics.
40. Tumor. Definition. Carcinogens, their types. Modern theories of carcinogenesis. The concept of cellular oncogenes and anti-oncogenes. Oncogene activation mechanisms.
41. The structure of tumors. Types of atypism in the tumor and their characteristics.
42. Types of tumor growth. Invasion. The concept of relapse. Secondary changes in tumors.
43. Metastasis of tumors: definition, ways of metastasis, stages of the metastatic cascade.
44. Comparative characteristics of benign and malignant tumors. Local and general manifestations of tumors. The concept of paraneoplastic syndrome.
45. Epithelial tumors without specific localization, benign and malignant. General characteristics, types, morphology.
46. Mesenchymal tumors, benign and malignant. General characteristics, types, morphology.
47. Tumors of melanin-forming tissue. Sources of occurrence and localization. Morphological characteristic.