

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
Информация о владельце:  
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**Diagnostic testing**  
**Discipline “Pathologic Anatomy”**  
*Terms 5,6*

|                            |                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Curriculum</b>          | 31.05.01                              |
| <b>Specialty</b>           | General Medecine                      |
| <b>Form of education</b>   | Full-time                             |
| <b>Designer Department</b> | Pathophysiology and general pathology |
| <b>Graduate Department</b> | Internal Diseases                     |

**Section 1. (Term 5)**

| <b>Competence</b> | <b>Task</b>   | <b>Answers</b>   | <b>Type of complexity</b> |
|-------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answer</b><br>1. Ethical standards of the doctor - pathologist are determined       | 1) skills and abilities<br>2) laws and orders<br>3) ethnic characteristics of the region<br>4) the moral responsibility of the doctor to society   | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answer</b><br>2. In clinical diagnosis, the main disease is considered              | 1) the disease diagnosed upon admission to the hospital<br>2) a disease that causes the main complaints of the patient, the severity of his condition and requires treatment.<br>3) the condition that the patient had long before admission to the hospital<br>4) conditions indicated in the outpatient card | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answer</b><br>3. Reliable determination of lipids in a histology specimen will help | 1) congo red<br>2) hematoxylin and eosin<br>3) Sudan III<br>4) toluidine blue<br>5) picrofuchsin   | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answer</b><br>4. In protein starving, steatosis develops in                         | 1) liver(+)<br>2) kidneys<br>3) heart<br>4) adrenal glands<br>5) spleen  | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answer</b><br>5. The main cause of the development of fatty myocardial dystrophy    | 1) hypoproteinemia<br>2) hypocalcemia<br>3) hypoglycemia<br>4) hypercholesterolemia<br>5) hypoxia  | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>6. Flow cytometry for DNA content analysis allows to determine       | 1) the number of dividing cells(+)<br>2) the number of resting (stable) cells<br>3) aneuploidy<br>4) diploidy<br>5) the presence of pathogens  | medium                    |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>7. Choose correct statements   | 1) the cytoplasm of necrotic cells is more eosinophilic<br>2) pycnotic nuclei stain with hematoxylin weaker<br>3) fatty necrosis is represented by calcium soap precipitates<br>4) with caseous necrosis, the cells retain their outlines<br>5) colloquational necrosis develops due to infection              | medium                    |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>8. Serum creatine kinase increases with necrosis                     | 1) brain<br>2) kidneys<br>3) striated muscles<br>4) pancreas<br>5) myocardium  | medium                    |

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| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>9. Choose correct statements   | 1) gangrene - necrosis of tissues in contact with the external environment<br>2) sequestration - a type of gangrene<br>3) gangrene of the intestine is always wet<br>4) gangrene of the limb can be both dry and wet<br>5) the color of tissues in gangrene is due to the accumulation of hematin chloride                               | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>10. Choose correct statements  | 1) coagulative necrosis is accompanied by thickening and dehydration of the tissue<br>2) colliquative necrosis - enzymatic softening and melting of tissue<br>3) caseous necrosis - a kind of coagulative necrosis<br>4) gangrene - necrosis of tissues in contact with the external environment<br>5) sequestration - ischemic necrosis | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>11. Pulmonary thromboembolism can cause  | 1) sudden death<br>2) fatty degeneration of the myocardium<br>3) rupture of the vessel wall<br>4) pulmonary infarction   | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>12. Involved in coagulation and fibrinolysis   | 1) macrophages<br>2) endothelium<br>3) platelets<br>4) erythrocytes<br>5) mesothelium  | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>13. When the luminal of the renal artery is narrowed by an atherosclerotic plaque, the kidneys develop in the tissue | 1) ischemic heart attack<br>2) cyst<br>3) atrophy<br>4) sclerosis<br>5) hemorrhagic infarction   | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>14. Outcomes of infarction   | 1) scar<br>2) cyst<br>3) resorption<br>4) softening<br>5) hepatization   | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>15. The development of dic syndrome causes   | 1) increased production of thromboplastins<br>2) soluble tissue factors in the bloodstream<br>3) insufficiency of coagulation factors<br>4) damage to the endothelium<br>5) hemorrhagic diathesis  | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Write the correct answer</b><br>16. Macroscopically "Thromb of staggig blood flow»   | Red  | high   |
| GPC-5 | <b>Write the correct answer</b><br>17. Point hemorrhages are  | petechiae  | high   |
| GPC-5 | <b>Write the correct answer</b><br>18. Hemosyderin in tissues reveals a reaction  | Perls  | high   |
| GPC-5 | <b>Write the correct answer</b><br>19. Accumulation of lipids in cells is called  | Steatosis  | high   |
| GPC-5 | <b>Write the correct answer</b>   | Vessels of the microvasculature  | high   |

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|  | 20. Stasis is a stopping of the blood flow in |  |  |
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**Term 6**

| <b>Competence</b> | <b>Task</b>   | <b>Answers</b>   | <b>Type of complexity</b> |
|-------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>1. In atherosclerosis, the following are primarily affected:                 | 1. Arterioles<br>2. Muscular type arteries<br>3. Elastic type arteries<br>4. Arteries of the muscular-elastic type<br>5. Vienna  | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>2. Primary arteriosclerosis:   | 1. Atherosclerosis(+)<br>2. Arteriolosclerosis<br>3. Congenital arterial aneurysms<br>4. Medial calcinosis Menckeberg<br>Inflammatory arteriosclerosis(+)  | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>3. Sheath of the artery wall, which is mainly affected in atherosclerosis:   | 1. Adventitia<br>2. Media<br>3. intima   | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>4. What determines the clinical phenotype of acute forms of cardiac ischemia | 1. Disease duration<br>2. Duration of acute hypoxia (by time)<br>3. The severity of the degree of acute hypoxia<br>4. Initial cause of acute hypoxia (trigger)<br>5. The nature of the comorbidity<br>6. Patient's age | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>5. Morphological variants of valvular endocarditis:                          | 1. ulcerative warty<br>2. Recurrent ulcerative<br>3. Acute warty<br>4. recurrent warty<br>5. Polyposis-ulcerative  | low                       |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>6. What diseases belong to the group "chronic obstructive pulmonary disease" | 1. Chronic distal bronchitis<br>2. Obstructive emphysema<br>3. Silicosis<br>4. Interstitial pneumonia<br>5. Lungs' cancer<br>6. Bronchial asthma<br>7. cystic fibrosis<br>8. Sarcoidosis                               | medium                    |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>7. Causative agents of lobar pneumonia:                                      | 1. Klebsiella<br>2. Staphylococcus aureus<br>3. Pneumococcus<br>4. Gonococcus<br>5. Aspergillus  | medium                    |
| GPC-5             | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>8. Diseases with a restrictive mechanism:                                    | 1. Granulomatosis Wegener<br>2. Microscopic polyarteritis<br>3. Sarcoidosis  | medium                    |

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|       |   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Chronic bronchiolitis</li> <li>5. Diffuse connective tissue diseases</li> <li>6. Interstitial pneumonia</li> </ol>  |          |
| GPC-5 | <p><b>Choose the correct answers</b></p> <p>9. Immediate causes and mechanisms of acute heart failure:</p>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hypertensive crisis</li> <li>2. Acute myocarditis</li> <li>3. Atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries</li> <li>4. Decrease in myocardial contractility</li> <li>5. Tachyform of atrial fibrillation</li> <li>6. myocardial infarction</li> </ol>   | medium _ |
| GPC-5 | <p><b>Choose the correct answers</b></p> <p>10. Clinical phenotypes of acute heart failure:</p>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hypertensive crisis</li> <li>2. Cardiogenic shock</li> <li>3. Atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries</li> <li>4. An attack of cardiac asthma</li> <li>5. Diffuse small-focal cardio-sclerosis</li> <li>6. Cardiogenic pulmonary edema</li> </ol>  | medium   |
| GPC-5 | <p><b>Match the causes and their pathogenetic mechanisms</b></p> <p>11.</p> <p>A. Cardiogenic pulmonary edema (1, 2, 6, 8)</p> <p>B. adult respiratory distress syndrome (3,4,5,7)</p>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased hydrostatic pressure in the alveolar capillaries</li> <li>2. Decompensation of chronic heart failure</li> <li>3. Aspiration of stomach contents</li> <li>4. Damage to the air-blood barrier zone</li> <li>5. Inhalation of toxic gases</li> <li>6. Decreased contractility of the left ventricular myocardium</li> <li>7. Croupous pneumonia</li> <li>8. Decreased contractility of the right ventricular myocardium</li> </ol> | medium   |
| GPC-5 | <p><b>Choose the correct answers</b></p> <p>12. Pathogenesis of pernicious anemia in autoimmune gastritis:</p>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stopping production of HCl</li> <li>2. Production of antibodies to Helicobacter pylori</li> <li>3. Intestinal metaplasia of the gastric mucosa</li> <li>4. Production of antibodies to parietal cells</li> <li>5. Production of antibodies to intrinsic factor (Kastle factor)</li> <li>6. Destruction of the glands and fibrosis of the lamina propria</li> </ol>  | medium _ |
| GPC-5 | <p><b>Match the causes and their pathogenetic mechanisms</b></p> <p>13.</p> <p>A. Signs of chronic venous stasis in the systemic circulation (2,3,4,6)</p> <p>B. Signs of chronic venous congestion in the pulmonary circulation(1,5)</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The phenomenon of "brown induration of the lungs"</li> <li>2. The phenomenon of "nutmeg liver"</li> <li>3. Swelling of the neck veins</li> <li>4. Edema on the legs</li> <li>5. Dyspnea</li> <li>6. Ascites</li> </ol>  | medium   |
| GPC-5 | <p><b>Choose the correct answers</b></p> <p>14. For chronic gastritis associated with Helicobacter pylori are characteristic</p>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Injury to the antrum of the stomach</li> <li>2. Lymphoplasmocytic infiltration with neutrophils</li> <li>3. intestinal metaplasia</li> <li>4. Hypertrophic gastropathy</li> <li>5. Injury to the fundus of the stomach</li> <li>6. Ulcer of the corner of the stomach</li> </ol>  | medium   |

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| GPC-5 | <b>Match</b><br><b>15.</b><br>A. nephrotic syndrome (3, 5, 6)<br>B. nephritic syndrome (1, 2, 4)          | 1. Oliguria<br>2. Arterial hypertension<br>3. Proteinuria more than 3.5 g/day<br>4. Hematuria<br>5. Pastosity of the face<br>6. Diffuse edema  | medium |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose one correct answer</b><br>16. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN):                         | 1. cervical ectopia<br>2. Leukoplakia of the cervical epithelium<br>3. Dysplasia of the cervical epithelium<br>4. metaplasia of the cervical epithelium<br>5. cervicitis<br>6. Erosion of the cervix   | high   |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>17. Pathogenetic mechanisms of diffuse toxic goiter                  | 1. Antibodies to thyrocyte receptors<br>2. Antibody-mediated cellular dysfunction<br>3. Hyperproduction T3, T 4<br>4. Decreased thyroid-stimulating hormone levels<br>5. Reducing the level of T3, T 4<br>6. Elevated levels of thyroid stimulating hormone  | high _ |
| GPC-5 | <b>Match</b><br><b>18.</b><br>A. Crohn's disease (3, 4, 6)<br>B. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis (1, 2, 5) | 1. Ascending lesion of the distal gastrointestinal tract (rectum, sigmoid colon)<br>2. Starting the process with crypt abscesses<br>3. Segmental lesions of various parts of the gastrointestinal tract<br>4. Inflammation extends to all layers of the intestinal wall<br>5. Inflammation extends only to the mucous membrane<br>6. Granulomas in the histological examination of the intestinal mucosa | high   |
| GPC-5 | <b>Match</b><br><b>19.</b><br>A. Intestinal type cancer (1, 3, 5)<br>B. diffuse cancer (2, 4, 6)          | 1. Cascade Correa<br>2. Mutation of the E-cadherin gene<br>3. More often older men<br>4. Often young women<br>5. Formation of glandular structures by tumor cells<br>6. Diffuse thickening of the stomach wall   | high   |
| GPC-5 | <b>Choose the correct answers</b><br>HELLP -syndrome include  | 1. Hemolysis<br>2. decreased activity of liver enzymes<br>3. Decreased platelet count<br>4. Leukocytosis<br>5. Increased activity of liver enzymes<br>6. Increase in the number of platelets   | high   |