

Key_words_for_Krok 1 _Basis_2013_Pathological anatomy

1. 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:

Hashimotos thyroiditis*

Purulent thyroiditis

Thyrotoxic goiter

Thyroid gland adenoma

2. The lung hypertension and **cardiac insufficiency of right ventricle** with ascites and edemata developed at patient with pneumosclerosis. What is the principal pathogenetic mechanism of edemata development?

Increase of oncotic pressure of intercellular fluid

Decrease of osmotic blood pressure

Increase of vascular permeability

Increase of hydrostatic blood pressure in veins*

Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

3. **Dystrophic changes of heart** are accompanied by **dilatation of cardiac cavities**, decrease of heart beat force, increased volume of blood that remains in cardiac cavity after systole; veins are overfilled. What state is this presentation typical for?

Myogenic dilatation

Emergency phase of myocardial hypertrophy

Cardiac tamponade

Cardiosclerosis stage

Tonogenic dilatation*

4. 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?

Allergic dermatitis

Measles*

Diphtheria

Scarlet fever

Meningococemia

5. Autopsy of a woman with **cerebral atherosclerosis** revealed in the left cerebral hemisphere a certain **focus that is presented by flabby, anhistic, greyish and yellowish tissue with indistinct edges**. What pathological process is the case?

Multifocal tumor growth with cystic degeneration

Focal encephalitis

Senile encephalopathy

Ischemic stroke*

Multiple foci of fresh and old cerebral hemorrhage

6. Autopsy of a 52-year-old woman with a long history of **chronic glomerulonephritis** revealed significantly reduced in size, dense kidneys with a surface of fine granularity; **fibrinous inflammation** of serous and mucous membranes; **dystrophic changes** in parenchymatous organs; cerebral edema. The described changes of serous membranes and internal organs are caused by the following complication:

Sepsis

Anaemia

Uraemia*

DIC syndrome

Thrombocytopenia

7. 10 year old child lives in the region where **fluorine content in water is above the mark**. A dentist examined the child and found **teeth damage in form of chalky and also pigmentary stains and stripes**.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

Acidic necrosis of hard tooth tissues

Fluorosis*

Wedge defects

Median caries

Tooth erosion

8. Histological study of the bronchial wall and adjacent lung segments revealed **sheets and strands of squamous epithelium**. The cells have moderately expressed **symptoms of atypia**: polymorphism, nuclear hyperchromatism, mitoses. In the center of the complex there are **concentric pink formations**.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

Undifferentiated carcinoma

Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma*

Adenocarcinoma

Non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

Scirrhus

9. Histologically, the internal wall of a **cyst** localized on the upper jaw is lined **with stratified squamous epithelium with underlying granulation tissue infiltrated by lymphocytes**. The external layer is

represented by loose fibrous connective tissue surrounded by cicatricial fibrous tissue. What diagnosis can be made?

Cystic granuloma*

Epithelial granuloma

Ameloblastoma

Keratocyst

Simple granuloma

10. A 53 year old patient consulted a doctor about **white patch on the mucous membrane of tongue**.

This patch sticks out from the mucous membrane, its surface is cracked. Microscopic analysis reveals **thickening of multilayer epithelium, parakeratosis and acanthosis**. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Papilloma

Median rhomboid glossitis

Geographic tongue

Epidermoid cancer

Leukoplakia*

11. The microscopic analysis of bronch biopsy revealed a tumor that consisted of circumscribed accumulations of **atypical cells of multilayer plane epithelium, here and there with typical "pearls"**. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Solid carcinoma

Epidermoid cancer without keratinization

Epidermoid cancer with keratinization*

Mucous carcinoma

Scirrhous

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

Gangrenous appendicitis

Simple appendicitis

Chronic appendicitis

Phlegmonous appendicitis*

Superficial appendicitis

13. A female patient suffering from **secondary syphilis** got foci of **skin depigmentation** in the upper parts of her back. What pathological process is it?

Metaplasia

Dysplasia

Parakeratosis

Leukoderma*

Leukoplasia

14. Opening of a patients **abdominal cavity** revealed for about 2,0 L of **purulent fluid**. **Peritoneum is dull, greyish, serous tunic of intestines has grayish layers** that can be easily removed. It is most likely to be:

Fibrinopurulent peritonitis*

Serous peritonitis

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Tuberculous peritonitis

Hemorrhagic peritonitis

15. A 77-year-old patient with atherosclerosis got pain in his right foot. **The foot is enlarged, the skin is black and macerated**, the demarcation zone is not defined clearly. What pathological process arose in the foot?

Sequestrum

Coagulation necrosis

Dry gangrene

Noma

Wet gangrene*

16. 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?

Primary hypertension

Rheumatism

Nodular periarteritis

Atherosclerosis*

Diabetes mellitus

17. 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 abscessing bronchopneumonia; eosinophilic and basophilic granules in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells of bronchi**. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Influenza*

Adenovirus infection

Staphylococcal bronchopneumonia

Respiratory syncytial virus infection

Parainfluenza

18. Autopsy of a 5 year old child revealed that pia mater of brain is 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*

Anthrax

Measles

Influenza

Tuberculosis

19. Histological examination of **thyroid gland** of a man who died from cardiac insufficiency accompanied by **hypothyroidism** revealed **diffuse infiltration** of the gland **by lymphocytes and plasmocytes with formation of lymphoid follicles, as well as atrophy of parenchyma and growth of connective tissue.**

What is the most probable diagnosis?

Purulent thyroiditis

Adenoma of thyroid gland

Autoimmune Hashimoto's thyroiditis*

Thyrotoxic goiter

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

Measles

Diphtheria

Croupous pneumonia

Influenza*

Scarlet fever

21. Autopsy of a 70-year-old man who died from cardiac insufficiency revealed deformed and constricted coronary arteries. **The artery section shows that the intimal surface is stony hard and fragile.** It is also whitish, with nodular appearance. What stage of atherosclerosis is it?

Atheromatosis

Liposclerosis

Atherocalcinosis*

Lipoidosis

Ulceration

22. Autopsy of a man who died from intra-intestinal hemorrhage revealed necrosis of grouped and solitary follicles, dead tissues imbued with bile and blood in the ileum; **sequestration and rejection of**

necrotic masses with defect formation in the lower segment of the intestine. Which of the following diagnoses is most likely?

Crohns disease

Typhoid fever, ulcerative stage*

Typhoid fever, necrosis stage

Typhoid fever, "clean ulcer" stage

Abdominal typhoid salmonellosis

23. 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?

Catarrhal colitis

Follicular collitis

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Fibrinous colitis*

Ulcerative colitis

24. Examination of **coronary arteries** revealed **atherosclerotic plaques** with calcification that close the lumen by 1/3. The muscle contains multiple **small whitish layers of connective tissue**. What process was revealed in myocardium?

Myocardium infarction

Diffuse cardiosclerosis*

Postinfarction cardiosclerosis

Tiger heart

Myocarditis

25. Microscopic analysis of tissue sampling from patients 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 centre of some granulomas there are **areas of caseous necrosis**. Blood vessels are absent. What disease are the described granulomas typical for?

Glanders

Tuberculosis*

Leprosy

Syphilis

Rhinoscleroma

26. Examination of a child who has recently recovered from **measles** revealed in the soft tissues of **cheeks and perineum some inaccurate, edematic, red-and-black, slightly fluctuating areas**. What complication is it?

Dry gangrene

Pressure sore

Trophic ulcer

Humid gangrene*

Gas gangrene

27. Autopsy of a woman who died of tumorous dissemination of mucinous cystadenocarcinoma and before that had **to stay in bed for a long time** revealed big **necrotic areas of skin and soft subjacent tissues in sacral region**. What form of necrosis is the case?

Caseous necrosis

Zenkers necrosis

Infarction

Sequester

Pressure sore*

28. Examination of a patient who had been suffering from rheumatism for a long time revealed **stenosis of mitral orifice**, death was caused by **cardiac and pulmonary insufficiency**. Autopsy has shown **brown induration of lungs**. What type of circulation disturbance provokes such changes in lungs?

Acute right ventricular insufficiency

Portal hypertension

Chronic right ventricular insufficiency

Acute left ventricular insufficiency

Chronic left ventricular insufficiency*

29. During the electronical microscopic analysis of salivary gland **the cell fragmets** were revealed which **are surrounded by a membrane and contain condensed particles of nuclear substance** and solitary organelles; **the inflammatory** reaction around these cells **is absent**. What process is meant?

Karyorhexis

Karyopicnosis

Karyolysis

Apoptosis*

Coagulation necrosis

30. 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?

Cerebral hemorrhage

Suppurative leptomeningitis

Serous meningitis

Hemorrhagic meningitis*

Venous hyperemia of brain membranes

31. Autopsy of a man who died of **typhoid fever** revealed ulcers along the ileum. **These ulcers have even sides, clean fundus** formed by muscle layer or even by serous tunic of an intestine. What stage of disease does the described presentation correspond with?

Stage of necrosis

Stage of medullary swelling

Stage of "clean" ulcers*

Stage of "dirty" ulcers

Stage of ulcer healing

32. Morphological examination of **carious cavity floor** differentiated distinctly **three zones: the one of softened dentin, transparent dentin and replacing dentin.** What stage of caries are these changes typical for?

Chronic caries

Median caries*

Superficial caries

Spot stage

Deep caries

33. 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-miners lungs".** What illness is such postmortem diagnosis typical for?

Croupous pneumonia

Adenovirus infection

Influenza*

Respiratory syncytial infection

Multiple bronchiectasis

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

Pharyngeal diphtheria

Necrotic (Vincent's) tonsillitis

Actinomycosis

Tuberculosis

Syphilis*

35. A 75 year old male patient consulted a surgeon about a brown nonhealing ulcer of shin. Examination of biopsy material revealed **diffuse growth of polymorphic atypic cells with brown pigment in their cytoplasm**. Pearls reaction was negative. There were also a lot of **pathological mitoses and foci of tissue necrosis**. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Intradermal nevus

Local hemosiderosis

Melanoma*

Trophic ulcer

Skin cancer

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

Lymphosarcoma

Acute leukemia

Cancer metastasis

Lymphogranulomatosis*

Chronic leukemia

37. A 57 year old patient has periodic uterine bleedings. Diagnostic endometrectomy was performed. Biopsy material contains among the blood elements some **glandular complexes of different sizes and forms that consist of atypic cells with hyperchromic nuclei and multiple mitoses (including pathological ones)**. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Chorioepithelioma

Fibromyoma of uterus

Adenocarcinoma*

Glandular hyperplasia of endometrium

Endometritis

38. 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 glomerulonephritis

Acute pyelonephritis

Necrotic nephrosis*

Acute tubular-interstitial nephritis

Lipoid nephrosis

39. During the histologic lung analysis of a man who died from cardiac insufficiency the inflammation focuses were revealed. Alveoles were full of **light-pink fluid**, here and there **with pinkish fibers that formed a close-meshed reticulum** with a small number of lymphocytes. What type of exudate is present in lungs?

Fibrinous

Serofibrinous*

Serous

Hemorrhagic

Purulent

40. A 38 year old patient died during intractable attack of **bronchial asthma**. Histological examination revealed mucus accumulations in bronchis lumen, a lot of mast cells (**labrocytes**) in bronchis wall, some of these cells are **degranulated**, there are also many **eosinophils**. Name pathogenesis of these changes in bronchi:

Immune complex mechanism

Cytotoxic, cytolytic effect of antibodies

Atopy, anaphylaxis*

Cell-mediated cytotoxicity

Granulomatosis

41. Having recovered from **angina** a 23-year-old patient **developed urinary syndrome** (hematuria, proteinuria, leukocyturia). Study of the puncture biopsy of a kidney revealed manifestations of intracapillary proliferative **glomerulonephritis**, and electron microscopy revealed **large subepithelial deposits**. What is the pathogenesis of this disease?

Cytotoxic, cytolytic action of antibodies

Atopy, anaphylaxis with production of IgE and their fixation to the mast cells

Immunocomplex mechanism*

Cell-mediated cytotoxicity

Granulomatosis

42. 48 hours after **tuberculin test** (Mantoux test) a child had **a papule up to 10 mm in diameter on the spot of tuberculin introduction**. What hypersensitivity mechanism underlies the mentioned changes?

Immunocomplex cytotoxicity

Granulomatosis

Anaphylaxis

Antibody-dependent cytotoxicity

Cellular cytotoxicity*

43. A 7 year old child was taken to the infectious disease hospital with complaints of acute pain during swallowing, temperature rise up to 39°C, **neck edema**. Objective signs: **tonsils are enlarged**, their mucous membrane is plethoric and covered with a big number of **whitish-yellowish films that are closely adjacent to the mucous membrane**. After removal of these films the deep bleeding defect remains. What type of inflammation is it?

Purulent

Croupous

Hemorrhagic

Diphtheritic*

Serous

44. In course of gastric endoscopy the biopsy material of mucous membrane was taken. Its histological examination revealed the following: **mucous membrane is intact, thickened, edematous, hyperemic, with small droplike hemorrhages, coated with thick mucus**. Name the form of acute gastritis:

Fibrinous

Erosive

Catarrhal*

Purulent

Necrotic

45. A 4 year old child had **Mantoux test**. **60 hours after** tuberculin introduction a focal **skin hardening and redness 15 mm in diameter appeared**. It was regarded as positive test. What type of hypersensitivity reaction is this test based upon?

Immediate hypersensitivity

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Immune complex-mediated hypersensitivity

Complement-mediated cytotoxic hypersensitivity

Delayed-type hypersensitivity*

46. Autopsy of an 8 year old boy who was ill with pharyngeal and tonsillar diphtheria and died one week after illness begin revealed myocardial changes in form of small-focal **myocardocyte necroses**, stroma edema with slight lymphocytic infiltration. What type of myocarditis is it:

Septic

Interstitial

Focal-intermediate, exudative

Allergic*

Granulomatous

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

Glandular hyperplasia of endometrium*

Leiomyoma

Placental polyp

Cystic mole

Acute endometritis

48. Medical examination of the first-year pupils included **Mantoux test**. 15 pupils out of 35 had **negative reaction**. What actions should be taken against children with negative reaction?

Repeat Mantoux test

Examination of blood serum

Antitoxin vaccination

Rabies vaccination

BCG vaccination*

49. Vaccination is done by means of a **toxin** that has been **neutralized** by a formaldehyde (0,4%) at a temperature 37-40°C for four weeks. Ramond was the first to apply this preparation for diphtheria prophylaxis. What preparation is it?

Anatoxin*

Antitoxic serum

Inactivated vaccine

Adjuvant

Immunoglobulin

59. 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?

Non-Hodgkins lymphoma

Lymphogranulomatosis*

Granulomatous lymphadenitis

Lymph node hyperplasia

Suppurative lymphadenitis

60. Microscopical examination of an **enlarged** cervical **lymph node** revealed blurring of its structure, **absence of lymphoid follicles**; all the microscopic fields showed **cells with roundish nuclei and thin limbus of basophil cytoplasm**. It is known from the clinical data that other groups of lymph nodes are also enlarged as well as spleen and liver. What disease might be suspected?

Lymphosarcoma

Lymphogranulomatosis

Lymphoid leucosis*

Myeloid leukosis

Multiple myeloma

61. Hospital admitted a 9 y.o. boy with mental and physical retardation. Biochemical blood analysis revealed high content of phenylalanine. Such condition may be caused by blocking of the following enzyme:

Phenylalanine-4-monooxygenase*

Glutamine transaminase

Glutamate decarboxylase

Aspartate aminotransferase

62. **A worker of a cattle farm** fell acutely ill and then died from the progressing intoxication. Autopsy revealed **enlarged, hyposthenic spleen** of dark-cherry colour when dissected; **excessive pulp scraping**. At the base and fornix of brain **pia maters** are edematous, **soaked with blood, dark-red ("scarlet hat")**. Microscopic examination revealed serous **haemorrhagic inflammation of brain tissues and tunics** along with destruction of small vessel walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Anthrax*

Brucellosis

Cholera

Plaque

Tularemia

63. An electronic microphotography represents **a cell without nucleoli and nuclear membrane**.

Chromosomes are loosely scattered, **centrioles** migrate **to the poles**. What phase of cell cycle is it?

Metaphase

Anaphase

Prophase*

Telophase

Interphase

64. Abnormal chromosome disjunction during meiosis resulted in formation of: **an ovum with 22 autosomes and polar body with 24 chromosomes**. If such an ovum would be fertilized with a normal spermatozoon (22+X) the child might have the following syndrome:

Trisomy X

Klinefelters syndrome

Turners syndrome*

Downs syndrome

Edwards syndrome

65. A patient with **android-type obesity** had been suffering from **arterial hypertension, hyperglycemia, glycosuria** for a long time and died from the cerebral haemorrhage. Pathologic examination revealed **pituitary basophil adenoma, adrenal cortex hyperplasia**. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Itsenko-Cushings syndrome*

Acromegalia

Adiposogenital dystrophy

Pituitary nanism

Diabetes mellitus

66. According to the law of constant chromosome number, each species of most animals has a definite and constant number of chromosomes. The mechanism providing this constancy in **sexual reproduction of the organisms** is called:

Meiosis*

Amitosis

Gemmation

Regeneration

Shizogony

67. Autopsy of a man with a malignant stomach tumour who had died from **cancer intoxication** revealed in the posteroinferior **lung fields** some dense, **grayish-red irregular foci** protruding above the section surface. Microscopic examination revealed **exudate containing** a large amount of **neutrophils in the lumen and walls of small bronchi and alveoles**. Such pulmonary alterations indicate the following disease:

Acute serous bronchopneumonia

Acute purulent bronchopneumonia*

Croupous pneumonia

Acute bronchitis

Intermittent pneumonia

68. A patient is ill with **dermatitis, diarrhea and dementia**. During history taking it was revealed that the **main foodstuff** of the patient was **maize**. These disturbances are caused by deficiency of the following vitamin:

B2

B1

pp*

B9

B8

69. Autopsy of a 1,5-year-old child revealed **haemorrhagic skin rash**, moderate **hyperaemia and edema of nasopharyngeal mucous membrane**, small **haemorrhages in the mucous membranes** and internal

organs; dramatic dystrophic alterations in liver and myocardium; **acute necrotic nephrosis**; massive **haemorrhages in the adrenal glands**. What disease are these alterations the most typical for?

Measles

Epidemic typhus

Scarlet fever

Diphtheria

Meningococcal infection*

70. A 20 y.o. patient complains of general weakness, dizziness, rapid fatigability. Examination results:

Hb- 80 g/l; microscopical analysis results: **erythrocytes are deformed**. These symptoms might be caused by:

Parenchymatous jaundice

Obturator jaundice

Addison's disease

Sickle-cell anemia*

Acute intermittent porphyria

71. Autopsy of a 50-year-old man revealed the following changes: his **right lung** was moderately **compact** in all parts, the **dissected tissue** was found to be **airless, fine-grained, dryish**. Visceral **pleura** **had greyish-brown layers of fibrin**. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Croupous pneumonia*

Bronchopneumonia

Pneumofibrosis

Interstitial pneumonia

Tuberculosis

72. Pregnant woman **lost for about 800 ml of blood** during labour. There is also **tachycardia**, arterial pressure is **100/70 mm Hg**, **tachypnea** up to 28/min. What hypoxia type is primary in such clinical situation?

Cardiovascular

Tissue

Respiratory

Blood*

Mixed

73. **Enzymatic jaundices** are characterized by **disbalanced** activity of **UDP-glucuronyl transferase**. What compound is accumulated in the blood serum in case of these pathologies?

Biliverdin

Direct bilirubin

Indirect bilirubin*

Mesobilirubin

Verdoglobin

74. Autopsy of a man, who had been suffering from the multiple **bronchiectasis for 5 years** and died from chronic renal insufficiency, revealed that kidneys were dense and enlarged, with thickened cortical layer of white colour with greasy lustre. What renal disease might be suspected?

Necrotic nephrosis

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Glomerulonephritis

Chronic pyelonephritis

Secondary amyloidosis*

75. Patient with apparent icteritiousness of skin, sclera and mucous membranes was admitted to the hospital. The patients urine was of brown ale colour, analysis revealed **presence of direct bilirubin**.

Feces had low concentration of bile pigments. What type of jaundice is it?

Conjugated

Absorbtion

Parenchymatous

Haemolytic

Obturbative*

76. 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?

Ulceration

Lipoidosis

Liposclerosis

Atheromatosis

Atherocalcinosis*

76. 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?

Yersiniosis

Dysentery*

Salmonellosis

Typhoid fever

Nonspecific ulcerous colitis

77. Microscopy of colonic biopsy material revealed **a tumour** made up of prismatic epithelium and **forming atypical glandular structures** of various shapes and sizes. The **basal membrane of glands was destroyed**. **Tumour cells** were **polymorphic**, with **hyperchromatic** nuclei and a large number of **pathological mitoses**. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Mucosal carcinoma

Undifferentiated carcinoma

Basal cell carcinoma

Solid carcinoma

Adenocarcinoma*

78. During examination a dentist revealed cervical caries of right **inferior** incisors as well as enlargement of a certain group of lymph nodes. What lymph nodes are enlarged?

Deep cervical

Facial

Occipital

Superficial cervical

Submental*

79. Various **cells** of the oral **mucous membrane** and antimicrobial substances synthesized by these cells play an important part in the local immunity of the oral cavity. Specify the key factors for the local immunity:

IgG

B-lymphocytes

Secretory IgA*

Macrophages

Eosinophils

80. Gynecological examination of **the uterine cervix** in a 30-year-old woman revealed some **bright-red lustrous spots** that easily bleed when touched. Biopsy showed that a part of the **uterine cervix** was covered with **cylindrical epithelium with papillary outgrowths**; in the depth of tissue the growth of **glands was present**. What pathology of the uterine cervix was revealed?

Glandular hyperplasia

Leukoplakia

True erosion

Endocervicitis

Pseudoerosion*

81. Stillborn child was found to have **thickened skin** resembling of the tortoise shell, underdeveloped auricles. Histological examination of skin revealed **hyperkeratosis**, atrophy of the granular epidermis layer; **inflammatory changes were not present**. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Leukoplakia

Erythroplakia

Dermatomyositis

Ichthyosis*

Xerodermia

82. Pathology-histology laboratory received a **vermiform appendix up to 2,0 cm thick**. Its **serous membrane** was pale, thick and **covered with yellowish-green films**. The wall was flaccid, of grayish-red colour. The appendix lumen was dilated and filled with yellowish-green substance. Histological examination revealed that the **appendix wall was infiltrated with neutrophils**. Specify the appendix disease:

Acute gangrenous appendicitis

Acute simple appendicitis

Chronic appendicitis

Acute phlegmonous appendicitis*

Acute superficial appendicitis

83. A 35-year-old patient with chronic periodontitis underwent excision of **a cyst** 3 cm in diameter found at a root of the 15th tooth. Histological examination revealed that it had thin wall formed by mature connective tissue infiltrated by lymphocytes and plasmatic cells. **Its internal surface was lined with multilayer pavement epithelium with no signs of keratinization**; the cavity contained serous exudate.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

Primordial cyst

Follicular cyst

Radicular cyst*

Cherubism

Follicular ameloblastoma

84. What preventive medications should be injected to a patient with **open maxillofacial trauma** provided that **he has never got prophylactic vaccination before**?

Anticonvulsive drugs and anatoxin

Diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine and antibiotics

Tetanus anatoxin and antibiotics

Antitetanus immunoglobulin and anatoxin*

Antitetanus serum and antibiotics

85. Vestibular surface of the left lower incisor has a pink **fungoid formation** up to 2 cm large which is fixed to the supra-alveolar tissue by **a wide pedicle**. **Histological examination revealed** branched **capillary vessels** with multiple hemorrhages and foci of hemosiderosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Fibrous epulis

Gingival fibromatosis

Cavernous hemangioma

Angiomatous epulis*

Giant cell epulis

86. The surgically excised **connective tissue** of the deformed mitral valve gives a **basophilic reaction when stained with hematoxylin and eosin**. When stained with **toluidine blue it turns purple (metachromasia)**. What changes of the connective tissue can be detected by such reactions?

Hyalinosis

Mucoid edema*

Connective tissue edema

Fibrinoid necrosis of connective tissue

Petrification

87. 69-year-old patient got a small **plaque with subsequent ulceration on the skin** of the lower eyelid. The formation was removed. Microscopic **examination of dermis** revealed complexes of **atypical epithelial cells arranged perpendicularly to the basal membrane on the periphery**. The cells were **dark**, of **polygonal prismatic shape** with hyperchromic nuclei with **frequent mitoses**. What is the histological form of carcinoma in this patient?

Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

Basal cell carcinoma*

Adenocarcinoma

Undifferentiated