

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

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

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

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

		<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

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