Рекомендовано Центральним методичним кабінетом з вищої медичної освіти МОЗ України як навчально-методичний посібник для студентів вищих медичних навчальних закладів IV рівня акредитації (протокол № 2 від 19.03 2010р.)

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ATHEROSCLEROSIS

1. A 46-year-old male suddenly died after developing a heart failure. An autopsy revealed in abdominal aorta the yellow color areas, which did not rise over its surface. Histological investigation of aorta showed the aggregations of cells with a foamy cytoplasm among smooth muscles and macrophages. These cells had a motley-orange coloring, when stained by a Sudan III. For what stage of an atherosclerosis such picture is characteristic?
   A. *Lipoidosis
   B. Liposclerosis
   C. Atheromatosi
   D. Ulceration
   E. Atherocalcification

2. A post-mortem of an elderly male revealed microscopic alteration of his coronary artery. There was narrowing of vessel’s lumen due to a fibrous plaque with some admixture of lipids. Name the stage of atherosclerosis:
   A. *Liposclerosis
   B. Lipoidosis
   C. Pre-lipoidosis
   D. Atheromatosis
   E. Atherocalcification

3. At autopsy of 63-year-old male revealed an atherosclerosis of the brain’s arteries and a thrombosis of the internal carotid artery’s branch. Gross investigation showed a focus of moist softening in his brain’s tissue. Define the pathological process in the brain.
   A. *Ischemic infarction
   B. Hemorrhagic infiltration
   C. Hematoma
   D. Encephalitis
   E. Tumour of the brain.

4. At autopsy of an elderly female an aorta tissue sample collected for histology. Microscopic investigation revealed in aorta’s intima the accumulation of xanthoma’s cells. At what disease such morphological picture is possible?
   A. *Atherosclerosis
   B. Hypertension
   C. Syphilitic mesoaortitis
   D. Nonspecific aortoarteritis
   E. Nodular periarteritis

5. A 54-year-old male died after developing a heart failure. An autopsy revealed a chronic venous hyperemia of the internal organs, hypertrophy of the left ventricle of a heart and focal cardiocclerotic. Gross investigation of aorta showed yellow-white plaques in the intima with fine-grained masses in their centers, which infiltrated the aortal wall. Give the name of this pathological process.
   A. *Atheromatosis
B. Lipoidosis
C. Liposclerosis
D. Arteriolosclerosis
E. Calcinosis.

6. A 66-year-old male suddenly died on his way to operation room. An autopsy revealed a hemorrhage into retroperitoneal fat, a saccular dilatation of the abdominal aorta wall with rupture in arterial wall. The aorta’s defect had uneven edges and stony hardening of surrounding tissues. Name the most likely disease, resulted in described complication?
A. * Atherosclerosis
B. Hypertension
C. Systemic vasculitis
D. Visceral Syphilis
E. 

7. At autopsy of 52-year-old male revealed yellowish areas at his aorta’s intima, this did not bulge above its surface. Histological investigation showed the accumulation of cells with foamy cytoplasm, stained by Sudan III in yellow color. Name the most likely stage of atherosclerosis in aorta?
A. *Lipidosis
B. Liposclerosis
C. Atheromatosis
D. Pre-lipoidosis
E. Atherocalcification

8. A post-mortem of a 65-year-old male revealed yellowish streaks and spots in the abdominal aorta’s intima, which did not rise above endothelial surface. These areas were stained by Sudan III in orange color. What stage of atherosclerosis such changes are characteristic for?
A. *Lipidosis
B. Liposclerosis
C. Atheromatosis
D. Ulceration
E. Atherocalcification

9. A 53-year-old female died from acute myocardial infarction. An autopsy revealed multiple whitish dense plaques in her coronal arteries’ intimae, which bulged in and narrowed the vessel’s lumen. Name the most likely stage of a coronary atherosclerosis?
A. * Liposclerosis
B. Lipoidosis
C. Atheromatosis
D. Atherocalcification
E. Ulceration

10. A 45-year-old male died in a traffic accident. A histological investigation of his aorta revealed a lipid infiltration of its intima with fats accumulation in myocytes
and macrophages of aortal medial layer. Name the stage of atherosclerosis?
A. *Lipoidosis
B. Liposclerosis
C. Atheromatosis
D. Pre-lipoidosis
E. Atherocalcification

HYPERTENSION
1. An elderly male, with 15 years history of essential hypertension, died from renal failure. What would be the most likely gross picture of his kidneys at autopsy?
A. *Small, dense, a surface is fine-grained.
B. Large pied and soft.
C. Large red
D. Large white and smooth
E. Large with the plural thin-walled cysts.
2. A 52-year-old male had a long history of hypertension. He presented to emergency care physician with complains of an acute, persisted for few hours rise of a blood pressure. What is the most likely alteration of the arterioles’ walls due to hypertonic crisis?
A. *Fibrinous necrosis
B. Hyalinosis
C. Sclerosis
D. Amyloidosis
E. Calciosis
3. An elderly woman, with a long history of bronchial asthma, ischemic heart disease and hypertension, presented with hypertrophy of her heart’s left ventricle. Name the cause of the heart alteration?
A. *Arterial hypertension
B. Pulmonary insufficiency
C. Chronic ischemia of cardiac muscle
D. Bronchial asthma
E. Emphysema of lights
4. An elderly male, with 20 years history of hypertension, died from uremia. An autopsy revealed a heart hypertrophy and diffuse cardiosclerosis. There were also small, dense kidneys with granularity of their surface. Histological investigation of kidneys tissue showed the collapse of glomerular’s arterioles and sclerosis. Some glomeruli were replaced with pinkish homogenous masses, negative to the Kongo-red staining. Tubules were atrophic. Name the kidney pathology?
A. *Primary-scarring kidneys
B. Secondary - scarring kidneys
C. Amyloidosis
D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
E. Chronic pyelonephritis
5. A 63-years-old patient, with a history of hypertensive disease, died from cardiac insufficiency. At autopsy, the heart enlargement and dilated ventricular cavities were revealed. Microscopical investigation showed marked hypertrophy of cardiomyocytes, with their fatty dystrophy and hyperchromic barrel-like nucleuses. What pathological process is the most likely in a heart?
A. *Eccentric hypertrophy
B. Myocarditis
C. Concentric hypertrophy
D. Angiogenic cardiosclerosis
E. Cardiomyopathy

6. A 64-years-old patient died from the brain’s hemorrhage. An autopsy revealed markedly decreased kidneys (6x3x2cm in sizes and 60, 0 grams weight). They were dense, anemic with an even, fine-grained surface. On a cut, there was a constant thinning of the kidneys’ cortex. Changes in kidneys are the implication of:
A. * Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
B. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
C. Secondary- scarring kidney
D. Amyloidal- scarring kidney.
E. Gouty kidneys

7. A 64-years-old male died from uremia. At autopsy revealed reduced in sizes kidneys, with 50.0g weight. Their surfaces were regularly granulated; the cortices were thin. A microscopic study showed considerably thickened walls of glomerular arterioles due to deposition of homogeneous unstructured pink masses. The lumens of these vessels were markedly narrowed; nephrons were diminished with sclerotic changes, tubules were atrophic. For what disease the described changes are characteristic?
A. * Hypertension
B. Chronic glomerulonephritis
C. Amyloidosis of kidneys
D. Pyelonephritis with scarring of kidneys
E. Acute necrotic nephrosis

8. A 65-year-old male long time was ill by hypertensive disease and died from chronic kidney insufficiency. The autopsy showed, that both kidneys are considerably decrease in sizes, their surfaces are granulated; histologically - most glomeruluses are containing hyaline, part of them in sclerotic condition, other in hyperplasia; in stroma - the fields of sclerosis, arteriolo- and arteriosclerosis, elastofibrosis of large kidney arteries branches. What is the name of the exposed changes?
A. * Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
B. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
C. Secondary-restricted kidney
D. Chronic pyelonephritis
E. Amyloidal- scarring kidney.
9. An autopsy of 48-year-old patient, who died from the complications of hypertensive disease, revealed small, dense kidneys with fine-grained surface. Parenchyma and cortex matter were atrophied. Give the name for such kidneys.
A. *Primary-scarring kidneys
B. Amyloidal-scarring kidneys
C. Secondary-scarring kidneys
D. Pyelonephritic-scarring of kidneys
E.

10. An autopsy of an elderly woman, with a long history of hypertensive disease, revealed small size and weight (80 grams), firm kidneys. They had grey color and granular surface. On a cut, there was uniform thinning of a cortex. How it is possible to name the changes in kidneys?
A. *Primary-scarring kidneys
B. Pyelonephritic scarring of kidneys
C. Secondary-scarring kidneys
D. Amyloidal-scarring kidneys
E. Diabetic glomerulosclerosis

11. A 63-year-old man, with a long history of hypertensive disease, died from a hemorrhage in the brain. An autopsy revealed reduced in sizes, firm kidneys with fine-grained surface and thinned cortex matter. These changes in kidneys are characteristic for:
A. *Primary-scarring kidneys
B. Secondary-scarring kidneys
C. Amyloidal-scarring kidneys
D. Pyelonephritic-scarring of kidneys
E. Infarct of the kidney

12. An autopsy of a 61-year-old female revealed the thickening of her heart’s left ventricle up to 2.5 cm. Her kidneys were small, contracted and firm. The surface of the kidneys had a granular appearance. On a cut, there was a thinning of a cortical substance. Microscopical investigation showed arteriolosclerosis, glomerulosclerosis and interstitial sclerosis. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Hypertension
B. Atherosclerosis
C. Ischemic heart disease
D. Rheumatism
E. Amyloidosis of kidneys

**ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE**

1. An autopsy of a 49-year-old patient, who died from lungs edema, revealed in myocardium a yellow-grey, large focus and a fresh blood clot in a coronal artery. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Myocardium infarction
B. Cardiosclerosis

8
C. Myocarditis
D. Amyloidosis
E. Cardiomyopathy

2. An autopsy of a 58-year-old female revealed in myocardium a large, dense, grey focus, which histologically consisted of the rough connective tissue fibers. It was surrounded by the hypertrophied muscular fibers. What changes arose up in a heart?
   A. *Postinfarction cardiosclerosis
   B. Ischemic stage of myocardial infarction
   C. Necrotic stage of myocardial infarction
   D. Diffuse cardiosclerosis
   E. Myocarditis

3. An autopsy of a 62-year-old male, with a history of ischemic heart disease, revealed an atherosclerosis of coronal arteries and signs of hypertensive disease. On a cut of the heart, in the area of the apex and left ventricle’s frontal and lateral walls, there was a well defined yellowish focus, surrounded by hemorrhages. What is the most likely pathological process in the cardiac muscle?
   A. *Myocardium Infarction
   B. Postinfarction cardiosclerosis
   C. Diffuse cardiosclerosis
   D. Myocarditis
   E. Fatty dystrophy of myocardium

4. A 32-year-old man suddenly died during the emotionally strained work. An autopsy revealed uneven myocardium blood supply. Histochemical investigation detected a decrease of the amount of glycogen. Electron-microscopical study showed a destruction of mitochondria, the contractures of myofibrils. What is the most likely disorder of a blood circulation?
   A. *Acute ischemia
   B. Chronic ischemia
   C. Vacating arterial hyperemia
   D. Acute vein hyperemia
   E. Angioneurotic arterial hyperemia

5. An autopsy of a 56-year-old male, with a history of ischemic heart disease, revealed the edema of lungs. What pathological changes could cause a pulmonary disorder?
   A. *Acute insufficiency of left ventricle
   B. Acute general anemia
   C. Acute insufficiency of right ventricle
   D. Ischemia of small circle
   E. Blood stasis

6. A 48-year-old man, with a history of transmural heart infarction of the left ventricle’s myocardium, died from the veritable rupture of heart (the heart tamponade). What process in an infarct zone could promote a heart’s wall rupture?
A. *Autolysis with melting of myocardium tissue (myomalacia)
B. Substitution of connective tissue in area of infarction (organization)
C. Rising of blood pressure in the small circulatory circle
D. Scar formation with thinning of wall of the left ventricle

7. A patient, with a history of myocardial infarction, develops symptoms of blood circulation insufficiency after physical exercises. There is marked cyanosis and edema of subcutaneous tissue of his lower extremities. What changes have developed on a place of a myocardial infarction at the recovered person?
A. *Cardiosclerosis
B. Intracellular regeneration
C. Myocarditis
D. Atrophy of myocardium
E. 

8. A 36-year-old man, with acute transmural infarction of the left ventricle’s myocardium, died from the rupture of the heart and tamponade. What process could be a reason of the heart rupture in the zone of infarction?
A. *Autolysis with melting of myocardium fabric (myomalacia)
B. Substitution of connective fabric in area of infarction (organization)
C. Rising of blood pressure in the small circulatory circle
D. Scar formation with thinning of wall of the left ventricle

9. A 58-year-old male, with a history of hypertensive disease, developed a long attack of substernal pain. The infarction of myocardium was diagnosed. A patient died soon. An autopsy revealed flabby myocardium with uneven blood filling. Histological and histochemical examinations showed disappearance of glycogen granules and decreased activity of oxidizing enzymes. What stage of myocardial infarction presented in that case?
A. *Ischemic stage
B. Necrotic stage.
C. Organization
D. Recurrent myocardial infarction
E. Acute relapsing myocardial infarction

10. A 64-year-old patient, with long history of atherosclerosis and myocardial infarction, developed the attack of substernal pain. A patient was hospitalized in 3 days and died soon from progressive cardiovascular insufficiency. An autopsy revealed in the back wall of the left ventricle and interventricular septum of heart a white color focus, about 3 cm in a diameter. It was fibred, falling back, with a clear boundary. Give the name for these changes:
A. *Focal cardiosclerosis
B. Myocardial ischemia
C. Myocardial infarction
D. Myocarditis
E. Dystrophy of myocardium

11. A 52-year-old male, after repeated intramural heart infarction of myocardium,
gradually returned to health and further supervision of a district internist. In 2 years he died in a motor-car accident. Define a pathological process in myocardium, which would be revealed at the autopsy?
A. *Focal cardiosclerosis
B. Diffuse cardiosclerosis.
C. Atrophy.
D. Necrosis.
E. Hyperplasia

12. A patient developed substernal pains in the 7 o'clock in the morning. He presented at the Emergency Department in 8 o'clock in the morning, where electrocardiograph investigation revealed a myocardial infarction. Ten minutes later he died. What most reliable morphological sign of myocardium infarction would be found at histological investigation after the autopsy?
A. *Disappearance of glycogen in myocardial cells
B. Vacuolar dystrophy of myocardial cells
C. Fatty infiltration of myocardial cells
D. Necrosis of myocardial cells
E. Weakening of myofibril of myocardial cells

13. A patient died from progressive cardiac insufficiency. An autopsy revealed a flaccid, dilated in diameter heart. A cut surface investigation showed the irregular blood filling of a myocardium, resulted in the patchy pattern of its tissue. A histological study determined a hyperemia of myocardium and stromal accumulations of small mononuclear cells. The described morphological changes present:
A. *Nonpurulent interstitial myocarditis
B. Vein plethora
C. Fatty dystrophy of myocardium
D. Cardiosclerosis
E. Myocardial infarction

14. A 56-year-old patient presented to the hospital with symptoms of acute myocardial infarction. A diagnosis was confirmed by the EKG and laboratory tests. For 5th days the condition acutely worsened. A progressive cardiac insufficiency resulted in patient’s death. A dissection confirmed the diagnosis of myocardial infarction, complicated by the heart’s wall rupture and tamponade of pericardium. What process developed in the area of myocardial infarction?
A. *Aseptic autolysis
B. Organization
C. Encapsulation
D. Septic disintegration
E. Petrification

15. A 57-year-old man, with a long history of an alcohol abuse, died at the increasing phenomena of chronic heart failure. An autopsy revealed the weight of a heart 580 grams; a languid, clay color myocardium, with intensive diffuse
interstitial fibrosis. Coronal arteries were intact. A microscopical study of myocardium showed a combination of hydropic and fatty dystrophy of cells; atrophy and hypertrophy of cardiomyocytes. There were also some foci of a cells lysis, accompanied with sclerosis. What kind of cardiomyopathy described in that case?
A. *Alcoholic
B. Hypertrophic
C. Dilatative
D. Restrictive
E. Metabolic

16. A 66-year-old patient presented in the hospital with the acute recurrent myocardial infarction of front-lateral wall of the left ventricle. On the 4th day of disease, an acute, marked difficulty in breathing, a cough with considerable quantity of a foamy sputum discharge and facial cyanosis developed. A patient died from progressive cardiac insufficiency. An autopsy revealed enlarged grey-pink color lungs. A foamy liquid flowed down from the cut surface. What pathological process in lungs caused a death?
A. *Edema of the lungs
B. Lungs infarction
C. Hydrothorax
D. Pneumonia
E. Pneumosclerosis

17. Examination of coronary arteries revealed atherosclerotic calcified plaques closing vessel lumen by 1/3. The muscle has multiple whitish layers of connective tissue. What process was revealed in the myocardium?
A. *Diffusive cardiosclerosis
B. Myocardium infarction
C. Postinfarction cardiosclerosis
D. Myocarditis
E. Tiger heart

RHEUMATIC DISEASES
1. An autopsy of 48-year-old female revealed a mitral stenosis with valve’s incompetence. Histological investigation showed the post- inflammatory cardiosclerosis and Aschoff-Talalayev nodes (granulomas). What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Rheumatism
B. Systemic scleroderma
C. Dermatomyositis
D. Nodular periarteritis
E. Lupus erythematosus

2. An autopsy of a 34year-old patient with a long history of rheumatism, revealed the epicardial surface of the heart with shaggy exudate formed by grey strands
which easily separate from underlying tissues and described as ‘bread-and–butter’
pericarditis (‘hairy heart’). What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Fibrinous pericarditis
B. Purulent pericarditis
C. Hemorrhagic pericarditis
D. Proliferated pericarditis
E. Catarrhal pericarditis

3. A histology investigation of a mitral valve sample of a patient who died from
complications of rheumatism revealed a mucoid swelling, a damage of the
endothelial cells and also thrombi at the valve closure line. Name the type of the
rheumatic endocarditis?
A. *Acute warty endocarditis
B. Diffuse endocarditis
C. Fibroplastic endocarditis
D. Relapsing warty endocarditis
E. Polyps- ulcerated endocarditis

4. A 9-year-old boy presented with painless, firm 1-2 mm nodules at the skin
around ulnar and knee joints (at extensor’s area). Biopsy investigation revealed a
central area of fibrinoid necrosis of the connective tissue surrounded by
lymphocytes and macrophages. What disease these nodules are characteristic for?
A. *Rheumatism.
B. Rheumatoid arthritis.
C. Systemic scleroderma.
D. Nodular periarteritis.
E. Lupus erythematosus.

5. A 28-year old female died from uremia. A post-mortem revealed an enlarged
kidneys, which had a patchy pattern with hemorrhages on there surface.
Histological investigation showed eosinophilic deposits (hematoxilin bodies), "wire
loop" lesions in the basement membrane of the glomerular tuft, hyaline thrombi
and foci of fibrinoid necrosis and also ‘onion skin’ sclerosis at the spleen’s vessels.
What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Lupus erythematosus.
B. Rheumatism.
C. Systemic scleroderma.
D. Rheumatoid arthritis.
E. Nodular periarteritis.

6. A 56-year old male with a long history of a rheumatic heart insufficiency died
with symptoms of hemiplegia shortly before death. Histological examination of his
mitral; valve revealed severe sclerosis, nodular collection of inflammatory cells and
vegetations composed mainly of platelets and fibrin. Name the most likely type of
endocarditis?
A. *Relapsing warty endocarditis
B. Acute warty endocarditis
C. Diffuse endocarditis  
D. Fibroplastic endocarditis  
E. Polyps-ulcerated endocarditis  

7. Microscopic investigation of the heart auricle from a patient with a history of mitral stenosis revealed the Achoff- Talalayev’s bodies (granulomas). What was the most likely cause of the heart insufficiency supported by the histology results?  
A. *Rheumatic  
B. Atherosclerotic  
C. Syphilitic  
D. Innate  
E. Septic  

8. A 32-year-old female with a long history of rheumatic valve’s defect presented at the hospital with tachypnea and dyspnea, leg’s edema, ascites and hepatomegaly. She died from the chronic heart insufficiency. An autopsy revealed a mitral stenosis. What was the most likely factor of the mitral stenosis morphogenesis?  
A. *Leaves union between itself  
B. Sclerosis and bulge of leaves  
C. Sclerosis and shortening of leaves  
D. Shortening of tendon filaments  
E. Presence of small blood thromboses on the surface of valve  

9. An autopsy of 61-year-old male with a history of rheumatoid arthritis revealed enlarged dense kidneys, which had yellowish-whitish color and waxy appearance. Grossly, foci of scars were recognized at kidneys surface. Microscopically, at the slides stained by Congo red, homogeneous pink masses at capillaries of glomeruli tufts, arterioles walls and arteries, basal membranes of tubuli and in stroma were found. Name the described complication of rheumatoid arthritis?  
A. *Secondary amyloidosis of kidneys.  
B. Postinfective glomerulonephritis.  
C. Quickly progressive glomerulonephritis.  
D. Acute necrotic nephrosis.  
E. Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis.  

10. A 48-year-old female after exposure to cold presents to her physician with painful deformed fingers joints, which bones were restricted in their movements. Physical examination revealed small firm nodules near the joints. Histological investigation of the nodules biopsy showed the centrally located core of fibrinoid necrosis with surrounding rim of macrophages and histiocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. *Rheumatoid arthritis.  
B. Dermatomyositis.  
C. Rheumatism.  
D. Gout.  
E. Deformed arthrosis.
11. A post-mortem of 40-year old female who died from uremia revealed enlarged kidneys, which had a patchy pattern of their surface. Histological investigation of kidneys showed eosinophilic deposits (hematoxylin bodies), "wire loop" lesions in the basement membrane of the glomerular tuft, hyaline thrombi and foci of fibrinoid necrosis. Besides these, Libman-Sacks endocarditis was also determined. What is the most likely pathology in kidneys?
A. *Lupus erythematosus nephritis.
B. Rheumatoid glomerulonephritis.
C. Choleric glomerulonephritis.
D. Sclerotic kidney.
E. Terminal glomerulonephritis

12. A 33-year old female died from chronic kidney failure. A post-mortem revealed multiple scars and infarcts in kidneys and spleen. Histological investigation showed alteration of small and medium sized arteries presented with sclerosis and mild endothelial proliferation. A severe lymphocytes and histiocytes infiltrates were also recognized at the perivascular tissues. What is the most likely disease caused these alterations?
A. *Nodular periarteritis
B. Atherosclerosis
C. Hypertonic disease
D. Morphine’s Disease
E. Visceral syphilis

13. A post-mortem of a 25-year old woman who died from chronic kidney failure revealed a reddish malar rash (‘butterfly rash’) and small (up to 0.2 cm) pale tan spreading vegetations over the mitral valve surface. Histological investigation of kidneys showed foci of fibrinoid necrosis, eosinophilic deposits (hematoxylin bodies), "wire loop" lesions in the basement membrane of the glomerular tuft and karyorrhexis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Lupus erythematosus.
B. Nodular periarteritis.
C. Rheumatism.
D. Rheumatic arthritis.

14. Histological investigation of the mitral valves of the heart revealed the focal desquamation of endothelial cells replaced by thrombi. The connective tissue had mucoid swelling areas and also zones of sclerosis and revascularization. Name the type of valve’s endocarditis?
A. *Relapsing warty endocarditis
B. Diffuse endocarditis
C. Acute warty endocarditis
D. Fibroplastic endocarditis
E. Polyps-ulcerated endocarditis

15. A 62-year-old woman presents to her physician with considerable deformation of metacarpal phalangeal and feet joints. Histological examination of the soft
tissues adjacent to the joints revealed a mucoid swelling of the connective tissue, areas of a fibrinoid necrosis surrounded by palisading epithelioid macrophages and sclerosis. Few ‘rice bodies’ were found within a synovial cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Rheumatic arthritis
B. Rheumatism
C. Behterev’s Disease
D. Hematogenic tuberculosis
E. Gout

16. A 44-year-old woman presents to her physician ulnar deviation of the hands and flexion-hypertension (‘swan neck” or “walrus flipper”) deformities of the fingers. Her metacarpal phalangeal joints are easily exposed to a dislocation and a subluxation. Microscopical examination revealed nodular proliferations of synovium, cartilage destruction and “pannus” formation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Rheumatic arthritis
C. Osteoarthritis.
D. Lupus erythematosus.
E. -

17. An autopsy of a child, who died of a heart failure, revealed the dilated heart chambers. Microscopic investigations showed the hyperemia of the myocardial stroma, edema, and diffuse interstitial infiltrates consists of histiocytes, lymphocytes, some scattered neutrophils and eosinophils. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Diffuse interstitial exudative myocarditis
B. Focal interstitial exudative myocarditis
C. Nodular productive myocarditis
D. Interstitial productive myocarditis
E. Alternative myocarditis

18. A 35-year-old female presented her physician intermittent episodes of ischemia of her fingers, marked by pallor, paresthesias and pain, accompanied by tightening and thickening of the skin and poliarthralgia. Histological investigation of the skin biopsy from affected areas revealed mild epidermal atrophy, hyalinosis of collagen fibers within derma, scattered perivascular lymphocytes’ infiltrates. Underlying skeletal muscles expressed interstitial edema, loss of cross-section striation, nodal necroses followed with petrification. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Dermatomyositis
B. Systemic scleroderma
C. Lupus erythematosus
D. Nodular periarteritis
E. Rheumatism
19. A post-mortem of a 19-year old female revealed multiple furuncles on her skin, a warty endocarditis of the heart valves (Libman-Sacks endocarditis), a focal hemorrhage under the endocardium, ulcerative stomatitis, esophagus ulcers, pneumonia, nephritis, and a spleen hyperplasia with a perivascular sclerosis. Morphological investigation of her brain showed areas of necrosis and signs of vasculitis within thalamus. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Lupus erythematosus
B. Rheumatism.
C. Septic endocarditis.
D. Ischemic heart disease.
E. Hypertensive disease.

20. The woman of 45 years within several years has difficulties at swallowing. She also notes the limitation of fingers movements at printing on the computer keyboard, though joints are not painful. Physical investigation revealed her “stony face” (no wrinkles) owing to tightening of the facial skin and restricted motion of the mouth. The skin biopsy showed a widespread fibrosis of a derma without inflammatory infiltration. Diagnose disease on the listed clinical and morphological data.
A. *Scleroderma
B. Lupus erythematousus
C. Dermatomyositis
D. Amyloidosis
E. Rheumatic arthritis

21. A 43-year-old woman presents to her physician with pain and immobility of the bones in metacarpal phalangeal and feet joints. Similar complains in symmetric pattern were about ulnar and knee joints, though not so severe. Physical examination revealed pastous skin over the joints, a partial ankylosis of metacarpal phalangeal and feet joints, and also ulnar deviation of the hands and flexion-hypertension (‘swan neck”or“walrus flipper”) deformities of the fingers. In addition, movable firm, rubbery and tender 1cm hypodermic nodules were found in the phalangeal joints area. An aspirate of joint fluid showed increased turbidity and presence of white “grains” (“rice bodies”). Immunofluorescence also revealed the rheumatoid factor. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Rheumatic polyartritis
B. Systemic disease of connective tissue
C. Gout
D. Osteoartrosis
E.  

22. A post-mortem of the patient who died from uremia revealed deformation of a spine column with severe restriction of its mobility. Articular cartilages of spine joints were destructed with persistent chronic inflammation in tissues of joints. The joints cavities filled with connective tissue, in some places leading to ossification and ankylosis formation. In an aorta, heart, lungs a chronic inflammation and a
focal sclerosis were discovered. In kidneys an amyloidosis was recognized. What diagnosis in this case is most probable?
A. *Ankiloid spondiloarthritis (the Bektenev’s disease)
B. The Pedget’s disease (deforming ostosis)
C. Rheumatoid arthritis.
D. Parathyroid osteodystrophy.
E. Osteopetrosis (marble disease).

23. At the patient with suspicion on a systemic disease a biopsy from a site of the skin tightening and restricted motility was taken. A histology investigation revealed all kinds of disorganization of connective tissue fibers with mild cellular reaction and also transition in excessive sclerosis and a hyalinosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Scleroderma
B. Nodular periarteritis
C. Lupus erythematosus
D. Psoriasis
E. Dermatomyositis

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISEASES
1. An autopsy of the miner, who had worked in coal mine more of 10 years, revealed in a lung whitish fibrous fibers and nodules 0,2-0,3 cm in diameter. Histological investigation of nodules showed bundles of interacting concentric pink collagen with apparent hyalinosis. There was a minimal inflammatory reaction and also noticeable amount of a brownish dust. What is the most likely type of pneumoconiosis in this case?
A. *Silicosis
B. Talcosis
C. Asbestosis
D. Siderosis
E. Berylliosis

2. Histological investigations of the bronchus wall biopsy material, from the patient with a history of chronic bronchitis, revealed granulation tissue and diffuse inflammatory infiltrate. What kind of a bronchitis was diagnosed?
A. *Chronic polypous bronchitis
B. Chronic mucopurulent bronchitis
C. Chronic mucous bronchitis
D. Chronic purulent bronchitis
E. Chronic deforming bronchitis

3. A 72-year old female died of severe grippe. A post-mortem revealed “the big motley lungs”. Histological investigation showed acute hyperemia, hemorrhages, an edema of a pulmonary tissue, erythrocyte-rich exudate that filled the bronchi and alveoli. What is the most likely kind of pneumonia?
A. *Hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia
B. Catarrhal bronchopneumonia  
C. Purulent bronchopneumonia  
D. Desquamative bronchopneumonia  
E. Fibrinous bronchopneumonia  

4. A 52-year old female, with a history of the chronic glomerulonephritis and chronic renal failure, presented to the hospital with coughing spells accompanied by thick phlegm and breathlessness. Bronchoscopy revealed congested, edematous, bronchial mucus membrane with small hemorrhages. A bronchial lumen was narrowed by thick mucus. Name the process in bronchi?  
A. *Secondary acute catarrhal bronchitis  
B. Primary acute catarrhal bronchitis  
C. Chronic catarrhal bronchitis  
D. Destructive – ulcerous bronchitis  
E. Catarrhal – purulent bronchitis

5. A 68-year old patient, with a history of the chronic inflammatory disease of lungs since his childhood, presented to the hospital with coughing accompanied by scanty sputum (expectoration). The complications of pulmonary and a heart failure resulted in his death. What changes in heart have been found at post-mortem?  
A. *Right ventricular hypertrophy and dilatation  
B. Left ventricular hypertrophy and dilatation  
C. Ventricular hypertrophy  
D. Ventricular dilatation  
E. Heart without gross change

6. A female patient, with 10 years history of cough with a purulent sputum and dyspnea, died from respiratory and heart failure. A post-mortem gross investigation of a dead body revealed her fingers reminded drum sticks. A dissection of lungs showed a bronchial alteration with a saccular deformity and purulent inflammation. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. *Bronchiectatic disease  
B. Tuberculosis  
C. Chronic bronchitis  
D. Abscess  
E. Acute bronchitis

7. A patient died in 3 weeks of the pneumonia onset. Macroscopic investigation of lungs revealed the whole of a left inferior lobe became enlarged, consolidated and airless. Grossly lungs got the appearance of a grayish brown, dry surface with fibrin fibers on the pleura. Histological investigation showed the collapsed and bloodless alveolar capillaries, the exudate within alveoli consisted mainly of neutrophil polymorphs. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. *Croupous pneumonia  
B. Focal bronchopneumonia  
C. Influenzal pneumonia  
D. Fibrinous pleuritis

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E. Intestinal pneumonia
8. The biopsy is taken from a suspicious site at the mucous the right bronchus of a 58-year old male, with a history of the chronic bronchitis, pneumosclerosis and cardiopulmonary insufficiency. Histological investigation revealed cellular and tissue atypia, presence of a "cancer pearls" structures. What pathological process associated with histological changes listed below?
A. *Squamous cell keratinous carcinoma
B. Chronic polypous bronchitis
C. Bronchiecstasis
D. Acute bronchitis
E. Squamous metaplasia of the bronchial epithelium
9. Histological investigation of a biopsy of a bronchus revealed a tumor which is constructed from clusters of atypical cells of a laminated (stratified) squamous epithelium, some areas with typical "pearls". What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Squamous cell keratinous carcinoma
B. Squamous cell nonkeratinous carcinoma
C. Solid carcinoma
D. Mucinous carcinoma
E. Scirrhous carcinoma
10. A 42-year old male, with a history of the amyloidosis, died of chronic renal failure. A post-mortem revealed in the lower lung lobe multiple dilated bronchi filled with abundant foul sputum. A gross investigation of a cut surface showed a honey-comb pattern of a lungs tissue. A microscopic study demonstrated the chronic inflammation within bronchial wall and also a replacement of elastic and muscular fibers by a connecting tissue. These changes in a lung are regarded as:
A. *Bronchiectasis
B. Bronchopneumonia
C. Chronic bronchitis
D. Chronic pneumonia
E. Abscesses of lungs
11. A 53-year old male, with a history of the chronic diffusive bronchitis, presented to the hospital symptoms of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, then resulted in the lethal outcome of the disease. An autopsy revealed increased volume and hyperinflation of lungs, which covered a mediastinum with their edges and keep their form when removed from the body and put at autopsy table. Gross investigation showed a pale grey colour of lungs and a crunch sound while making an incision of a pulmonal tissue. A pressing a finger on a lungs tissue creates a fossa. A mucopurulent exudate was determined within bronchi’s lumen. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema
B. Chronic focal emphysema
C. Intestinal emphysema
D. Primary idiopathic. emphysema
E. Vicarious compensatory emphysema

12. An autopsy of the 56-year-old man revealed increased pulmonary volume, pale grey color, soft texture lungs that kept their form when removed from the body and put at autopsy table. Gross investigation disclosed a crunch sound while making an incision of a pulmonary tissue. Histological investigation showed dilated alveolar ducts and alveoli, thinned interalveolar septas and capillary walls sclerosis. For what disease of lungs such morphological picture is characteristic?
   A. *Emphysema
   B. Pneumosclerosis
   C. Pneumothorax
   D. Atelectasis
   E. Pneumonia

13. A patient presents to his physician a middle lobar bronchial obstruction with a node of intraluminal soft masses, resulted in the atelectasis of middle lobe of the right lung. A bronchoscopy revealed in the obturation zone a new growth of glandular type atypical epithelium with pathological mitoses which penetrated the wall of the bronchus and infiltrated along the peribronchial tissue and a cartilage. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. *Bronchogenic carcinoma of lung
   B. Deforming bronchitis
   C. Inflammatory polyp
   D. Dysplasia of bronchial epithelium
   E. Bronchus sarcoma

14. Histological investigation of a lung’s biopsy revealed atypical cells which formed multiple acinar structures and produced mucus. What is the most likely histological diagnosis?
   A. *High differentiated adenocarcinoma
   B. Differentiated adenocarcinoma
   C. Undifferentiated cancer
   D. Differentiated squamous cell carcinoma
   E. Glandular-squamous cell carcinoma?

15. A 56-year old male presented to hospital with symptoms of an acute staphylococcal pneumonia of the inferior lobe of the right lung resulted in cardiopulmonary insufficiency and lethal outcome of the disease. A post-mortem revealed within the inferior lobe of the right lung a roundish cavity, 5 cm in diameter containing pus and connected with bronchus. What complication of an acute pneumonia takes place in that case?
   A. *Abscesses of lungs
   B. Gangrene of lungs
   C. Pulmonary thromboembolism
   D. Bronchiectatic disease
   E. Acute bronchitis
16. A 46-year old female died of croupous pneumonia. A post-mortem revealed turbid pleural effusions and visceral pleura membranous exudate formed by grey strands. What is the most likely kind of inflammation on pleura?
A. *Fibrinous
B. Catarrhal
C. Purulent
D. Granulomatous
E. Hemorrhagic

17. A 48-year-old male with a long history of chronic bronchitis presents his physician a cough with a mucopurulent sputum (especially in the morning), dyspnea, and fingers deformity in a shape of the drum sticks. A pulmonal and heart insufficiency was also diagnosed. Make the preliminary diagnosis.
A. *Bronchiectatic disease
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Chronic bronchitis
D. Bronchopneumonia
E. Emphysema of lungs

18. A 48-year old male, with a history of common cold after acute cooling, presented to his physician with symptoms of lung a heart insufficiency. He died soon at the hospital. A post-mortem revealed the right lung enlarged, firm, hypoventilated, with a liver-like consistency and fibrin fibers on the pleura. On a cut section pulmonary tissue had a gray coloring and looked granular. A turbid liquid flowed down the surface. Histological investigation showed an acute inflammation with the exudate within alveoli consisted mainly of neutrophil polymorphs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Focal pneumonia
C. Intestinal interalveolar pneumonia
D. Staphylococcal pneumonia
E. Idiopathic fibrosing alveolitis

19. A 52-year old male presented to hospital with symptoms of acute pneumonia, complicated on the 6th day by pulmonary edema. The latter one resulted in the patient’s death. A post-mortem revealed the upper part of the right lung enlarged, firm, with fibrin fibers on the pleura. On a cut section pulmonary tissue had a gray coloring and looked granular. A turbid liquid flowed down the surface. Histological investigation showed the exudate within alveoli consisted of fibrin, neutrophil polymorphs, macrophages, and disintegrated red cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Staphylococcal bronchopneumonia
C. Virus pneumonia
D. Hypostatic pneumonia
E. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
20. An autopsy of the middle age man with a long history of bronchiectasis revealed markedly enlarged adrenals volume at the expense of a cortical layer. Adrenals were pale, dense, and sebaceous. Microscopic investigation showed the unstructured, amorphous, eosinophilic, Congo red positive deposits by reticular stroma and within vessels walls. These changes indicate a development of:
A. *Amyloidosis
B. Mucoid swelling
C. Fibrinoid swelling
D. Lipidosis
E. Hyalinosis

21. A post-mortem revealed the left lung enlarged, firm, with fibrin fibers on the pleura. On a cut section pulmonary tissue had a gray coloring. A turbid liquid flowed down the surface. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Focal pneumonia
C. Intestinal pneumonia
D. Cancer of lungs
E. Bronchiecatic disease

22. A 42-year old woman, with a history of common cold after acute cooling, presented to his physician with symptoms of cough, chest pain, fever, and difficulty in breathing. She died on the 5th day staying at the hospital. A post-mortem revealed the inferior lobe the right lung enlarged, firm, with membranous fibrin fibers on the pleura. On a cut section pulmonary tissue had a gray coloring and looked granular. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Influenzal pneumonia
C. Bronchopneumonia
D. Caseous pneumonia
E. Measles pneumonia

23. Histological investigation of pulmonary segment, removed from a coal worker’s lung, revealed multiple roundish, nodules composed of concentric whorls of dense, hyaline fibers of collagen. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Silicosis
B. Tuberculosis
C. Bronchitis
D. Fibrosing alveolitis
E. Cancer of lungs

24. A 46-year old male, with a history of the chronic bronchiectasis, died from uremia. An autopsy revealed enlarged, firm kidneys, with sebaceous (waxy) cut surface. To what disease there correspond such changes?
A. *Amyloidosis of kidney
B. Glomerulonephritis
C. Acute tubular necrosis
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D. Pyelonephritis
E. Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
25. A 54-year old male, with a history of destructive purulent bronchitis died of multiple organ failure. An autopsy revealed cardiomegaly, a sebaceous (waxy) kidney and a sago spleen. What process has complicated bronchitis?
A. *Secondary amyloidosis
B. Senile amyloidosis
C. Tumor-like amyloidosis
D. Primary amyloidosis
E. Generalized hyalinosis
26. An autopsy revealed the right lung enlarged, firm, with fibrin fibers on the pleura. On a cut section pulmonary tissue had a gray coloring. A turbid liquid flowed down the surface. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Focal pneumonia
C. Intestinal pneumonia
D. Gangrene of lungs
E. Progressive diffuse interstitial lungs fibrosis
27. A 49-year-old patient had been working as a coal miner many years and died of a chronic pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed hypoinflated, firm, sclerotic, lungs with emphysematous apexes. Pleura had a grayish-black coloring. Gross investigation of the lungs sectional view also showed deep black coloring of the pulmonary tissue. What is the most likely disease resulted in patient’s death?
A. *Anthracosis
B. Silicosis
C. Talcosis
D. Asbestosis
E. Aluminosis
28. An autopsy of the 47-year-old man revealed within lungs areas of increased pulmonary volume, with some bullas, that bulged out from beneath the pleura. Histological investigation showed thinning and rupture of interalveolar septas resulted in large multiform cavities formation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Emphysema of lungs
B. Bronchiectatic disease
C. Cavernous tuberculosis
D. Chronic bronchitis
E. Fibrosing alveolitis
29. An autopsy of a 54-year-old male, who died of a chronic pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency, revealed enlarged, slightly firm and hypoinflated lungs. At the gross investigation of the lungs sectional view multiple, whitish, 2-3 mm in diameter nodules were discovered. Histological study showed nodules composed
of concentric whorls of dense, sparsely cellular collagen. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Nodular form of silicosis
B. Miliary tuberculosis of lung
C. Fibrosing alveolitis
D. Microfocal pneumonia
E. Metastasis tumor of lungs

30. An autopsy of a patient who died from pneumonia revealed the inferior lobe of the right lung firm, hypoventilated, with the fibrin fibers on the pleura. What is the most likely etiology of the disease?
A. *Pneumococcal
B. Staphylococcal
C. Streptococcal
D. Mycoplasmal
E. Virus

31. An autopsy of a male, who had been working within 9 years the stone polisher, revealed multiple, roundish, dense, diffuse nodules. Histological investigation of nodules showed concentric whorls of dense collagen fibers. At the periphery there were aggregated of mononuclear cells, mostly lymphocytes, and fibroblasts. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Silicosis
B. Acute pneumonia
C. Bronchiectatic disease
D. Chronic bronchitis
E. Bronchial asthma

32. A male patient with a medical history of the malignant neoplasm died from the cancer intoxication. A post-mortem revealed the posterior segments of the inferior pulmonary lobes firm clusters of solid, slightly elevated nodules, poorly delimited at their margins, which had dark red and grey appearance. Histological investigation showed the exudate within alveoli and small bronchi rich with neutrophil polymorphs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Acute purulent bronchopneumonia
B. Acute bronchitis
C. Croupous pneumonia
D. Intestinal pneumonia
E. Acute serous bronchopneumonia

33. An autopsy of 55-year-old male with a 3 years history of a dry cough, a dyspnea, pulmonary insufficiency and quick weight loss, revealed a pulmonary heart and lungs fibrosis with a honey-comb pattern of the lungs tissue. Histological investigation demonstrated an interstitial fibrosis with the apparent infiltration of a stroma with lymphocytes, histiocytes and some neutrophils. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Bronchiectatic disease
B. Postinflammatory pneumosclerosis
C. Chronic bullous emphysema
D. Fibrosing alveolitis
E. Dusty pneumosclerosis

34. An autopsy of a patient, who had a long history of exposure to free dioxide of silica in the inhaled air, revealed enlarged, firm lungs with multiple miliary and larger roundish areas of a sclerosis. Gross study showed grey and grey-black colour of his lungs’ tissue. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Nodular form of silicosis
B. Diffusive – sclerotic form of silicosis
C. Anthracosilicosis
D. Silicoanthracosis
E. Asbestosis

35. An autopsy of a patient, who had been working within 20 years the coal worker, revealed grayish-black dense, sclerotic lungs. The vast areas of collagen tissue new growth and multiple macrophages, carrying black pigment within cytoplasm, were recognized under microscope. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Anthracosis
B. Anthracosilicosis
C. Silicoanthracosis
D. Talcosis
E. Siderosis

36. An autopsy of the 60-year-old man with a long history of over consumption of alcohol revealed the right lung enlarged, firm, with fibrin fibers on the pleura. On a cut section pulmonary tissue had a gray coloring. Histological investigation showed the exudate within alveoli consisted of fibrin and disintegrated erythrocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Focal pneumonia
C. Intestinal pneumonia
D. Primary tuberculosis of lung
E. Caseous pneumonia

37. An autopsy of the 47-year-old man revealed the right lung firm with dry hypoinflated granular pulmonary tissue. Visceral pleura presented with membranous gray-brown fibrin fibers on the pleura. What is the most likely diagnosis? What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Tuberculosis
C. Bronchopneumonia
D. Intestinal pneumonia
E. Pneumofibrosis

38. A 42-year old man presented to the hospital with symptoms of malaise, complicated with a collapse one hour later. He died soon, not coming to
consciousness. A post-mortem revealed the lungs enlarged, congested, cut with a sound of crunch. Whole of a right inferior lobe had a liver-like texture with some fibrin fibers superposed on the pleura. On a cut section pulmonary tissue exhibited a gray-brown coloring. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Bronchopneumonia
C. Acute venous hyperemia in lungs
D. Toxic shock syndrome
E. Acute myocardial infarction

39. An autopsy of the 69-year-old man with a long history of chronic bronchitis revealed increased pulmonary volume and hyperinflation, pale grey color, soft texture lungs that kept their form when removed from the body and put at autopsy table. Histological investigation showed markedly dilated proximal acini, thinned and somewhere ruptured interalveolar septas. For what disease of lungs such morphological picture is characteristic?
A. *Emphysema of lungs
B. Chronic intestinal pneumonia
C. Atelectasis of lungs
D. Bronchiectatic disease
E. Pleural empyema

40. An autopsy of a patient, who had been working within 20 years the coal worker, revealed enlarged, slightly firm and hypoinflated lungs. At the gross investigation of the lungs sectional view multiple, round, grayish-black, diffuse nodules were discovered. Histological study showed nodules composed of concentric whorls of dense collagen fibers, some of them- with hyaline degeneration. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Nodular form of silicosis
B. Miliary tuberculosis of lung
C. Bronchiectatic disease
D. Croupous pneumonia
E. Diffusive – sclerotic form of silicosis

41. Autopsy of a man who had been working as a miner for many years and died from cardiopulmonary decompensation revealed that his lungs were airless, sclerosed, their apexex had emphysematous changes, the lung surface was greyish-black; the incised lung tissue was coal-black. What disease caused death?
A. *Anthracosis
B. Talcosis
C. Silicosis
D. Aluminosis
E. Asbestosis

42. A patient died from cardiopulmonary decompensation. Histological examination revealed diffused pulmonary lesion together with interstitial edema, infiltration of tissue by lymphocytes, macrophages, plasmocytes; pulmonary
fibrosis, panacinar emphysema. What disease corresponds with the described picture?
A. *Fibrosing alveolitis
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Pulmonary atelectasis
D. Chronic bronchitis
E. Bronchopneumonia

43. The upper lobe of the right lung is enlarged, grey and airless, the incision surface is dripping with turbid liquid, the pleura has many fibrinogenous films; microscopical examination of alveoles revealed exudate containing neutrophils, desquamated alveolocytes and fibrin fibers. The bronchus wall is intact. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. *Croupous pneumonia
B. Pulmonary abscess
C. Influenzal pneumonia
D. Focal pneumonia
E. Interstitial pneumonia

**DISEASES OF ALIMENTARY SYSTEM**

1. An operation of a male with a medical history of a hematemesis revealed a stomach ulcer penetrated into the muscular layer. Ulcer edges were dense. A bleeding vessel was detected at the ulcer’s bottom. What is the type of an ulcer?
A. *Chronic ulcer with hemorrhage
B. Chronic ulcer with penetration
C. Ecute ulcer with bleeding
D. Chronic ulcer with perforation
E. Chronic ulcer with malignisation

2. A removed appendix delivered to pathology department. Macroscopic investigation revealed its thickening, enlargement, dull and hyperemic serous membrane. A yellowish-green liquid lumen was visible on a cut section within its lumen. What is the most likely type of the appendicitis?
A. *Suppurative appendicitis.
B. Catarrhal appendicitis.
C. Superficial appendicitis.
D. Gangrenous appendicitis.
E. Apostematous appendicitis

3. A microscopic investigation of a colon biopsy revealed a superficial defect of a mucosa, decrease of goblet cells number with lack of mucus in them. In addition, considerable lympho- plasmocyte infiltration with presence of segmented leucocytes and eosinocytes was defined. Choose the most probable and exact diagnosis.
A. *Nonspecific ulcerative colitis in exacerbation
B. Crohn’s disease
C. Chronic ischemic colitis
D. Dysentery in the third stage
E. Amebiasis of intestine with forming of ulcers

4. Microscopic study of appendix determined intensive leukocyte infiltration hyperemia, stases throughout all its layers. What is the most likely type of appendicitis?
   A. Suppurative appendicitis
   B. Gangrenous appendicitis
   C. Superficial appendicitis
   D. Simple appendicitis
   E. Chronic appendicitis

5. Macroscopic investigation of a removed appendix revealed its thickening, enlargement, dull and hyperemic serous membrane with whitish membranaceous incrustation. A whitish-yellow, opaque, viscous liquid detected on a cut section within its lumen. What is the most likely type of the appendicitis?
   A. Suppurative appendicitis.
   B. Gangrenous appendicitis
   C. Simple appendicitis
   D. Superficial appendicitis
   E. Chronic appendicitis.

6. The removed appendix thickened and covered by fibrinopurulent incrustation. A purulent exudate infiltrated all appendix layers; the destruction of mucosa membrane was evident. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Flegmonous-ulcerative appendicitis
   B. Simple appendicitis
   C. Suppurative appendicitis
   D. Gangrenous appendicitis
   E. Superficial appendicitis

7. An autopsy of a 48-year-old woman with a history of the stomach neoplasm revealed the markedly enlarged, firm, white color ovary. Microscopic investigation showed markedly atypical epithelial cells placed among the layers and fibers of a connecting tissue. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Krukenberg tumor of ovary.
   B. Serous cystadenocarcinoma
   C. Pseudomucinous cystadenocarcinoma.
   D. Malignant thecoma.
   E. Malignant granulosa cell tumor.

8. A post-mortem of a male with a history of anemia accompanied by vomiting by dark gastric contents revealed in a stomach about 1 liter of liquid blood and bloody clots. A gross investigation showed an on small curvature of a stomach an oval solitary ulcer with the elevated firm edges and a smooth floor. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Chronic gastric ulcer
B. Chronic atrophic gastritis
C. Acute gastritis
D. Acute gastric ulcer
E. Chronic hypertrophic gastritis

9. A 48-year old female presents to her physician enlarged supraclavicular lymph nodes. Microscopic investigation of a biopsy from a lymph node revealed the metastasis of the signet-ring cancer. Choose the most probable localization of a primary tumor.
A. *Cancer of stomach.
B. Cancer of oesophagus.
C. Cancer of thyroid.
D. Cancer of lung.
E. Cancer of cervix uteri.

10. A histological investigation of a gastric biopsy revealed a thinning of a stomach mucosa with reduction of glands quantity. This was accompanied with a considerable growth of a connecting tissue, dilation of a glands lumen, lymphocytes and plasmocytes infiltration of the mucosa. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic atrophic gastritis
B. Chronic superficial gastritis
C. Chronic atrophic gastritis with an intestinal metaplasia
D. Phlegmon of stomach
E. 

11. Microscopic study of appendix determined intensive leukocyte infiltration throughout all its layers. What is the most likely type of inflammation?
A. *Suppurative appendicitis
B. Apostematous appendicitis
C. Gangrenous appendicitis.
D. Superficial appendicitis.
E. Flegmonous-ulcerative appendicitis

12. A histological investigation of the removed stomach ulcer revealed in its floor the fibrinopurulent exudate, a zone of the fibrinoid necrosis, a granulation tissue with a fibrous tissue underneath. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic ulcer
B. Acute ulcer
C. Acute erosion
D. Phlegmon of stomach
E. 

13. A macroscopic investigation of the appendix, 9 cm in length and 0.9 cm in thickness, revealed dull and hyperemic serous membrane. Microscopic study determined edema, stases in capillaries and venules, fine hemorrhages throughout the mucosa. Besides these, the necrotic foci with leukocyte infiltration around them were also verified. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. * Superficial appendicitis.
B. Simple appendicitis.
C. Suppurative appendicitis
D. Flegmonous-ulcerative appendicitis
E. Gangrenous appendicitis.

14. A gastroscopy of a 44-year old patient, with a history of a pain in epigastrium after meal, revealed a hyperemia of the stomach mucosa with the stomach folds reduction. Histological study showed a thinning of the mucosa, a reduction of the glands quantity accompanied with the growth of a connecting tissue, lymphocytes and plasmocytes infiltration. Specify, what of the listed diagnoses is the most probable?
A. *Chronic atrophic gastritis.
B. Acute catarrhal gastritis.
C. Acute suppurative gastritis.
D. Chronic superficial gastritis.
E. Giant hypertrophic gastritis.

15. A physical examination of a fauces of a 12-year-old child with tonsillitis revealed the reddening and slight edema of mucosa, with reactive enlargement of tonsils, dotted by pinpoints of exudates emanating from the tonsillar crypts. What clinical-morphological variant of tonsillitis is the most probable in this case?
A. *Lacunar tonsillitis
B. Catarrhal tonsillitis
C. Purulant tonsillitis
D. Fibrinous tonsillitis
E. Necrotic tonsillitis

16. A 44-year old patient, with a history of the chronic duodenum peptic ulcer, died of peritonitis. An autopsy revealed multiple steatonecroses of a retroperitoneal tissue and a pancreas. A gross investigation of a duodenum demonstrated an ulcerative defect, which was 5 mm in diameter and 10 mm deep. The edges presented necrotic masses. Diagnose the complication of a duodenal peptic ulcer?
A. *Penetration
B. Hemorrhage
C. Stenosis
D. Perforation
E. 

17. A histological investigation of a gastric biopsy of a 50-year old woman revealed a thinning of a stomach mucosa with reduction of a glands quantity, foci of an intestinal metaplasia; a plethora, an edema and a stromal sclerosis. These were accompanied with a diffuse leucocytes, lymphocytes and plasmocytes infiltration of the mucosa. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic atrophic gastritis in an active phase
B. Chronic atrophic gastritis in a nonactive phase
C. Chronic superficial gastritis
D. Acute catarrhal gastritis
E. Acute fibrinouse gastritis
18. A gross investigation of a stomach revealed a deep defect of a gastric wall with a lesion of a muscular layer. The proximal edge was undermined and distal one was flat. A histological study of the removed stomach showed in its floor the zone of the fibrinoid necrosis, a granulation tissue and massive fibrosis, which replaced the muscular layer. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic ulcer in exacerbation
B. Chronic ulcer in remission
C. Acute ulcer
D. Erosion
E. Cancer-Ulcer
19. Microscopic study determined edema, diffusive leukocyte infiltration of appendix wall and also a mucosal lesion with alteration of its muscular layer. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Flegmonous-ulcerative appendicitis
B. Suppurative appendicitis
C. Gangrenous appendicitis
D. Superficial appendicitis
E. Apostematous appendicitis
20. A gastroscopy of a 55-year old patient revealed a diffusive swelling, hyperemia and solitary small hemorrhage of the stomach mucosa. These were accompanied with considerable quantity of a muddy, viscous grey exudate on a gastric surface. What gastritis has developed at the patient?
A. *Catarrhal gastritis
B. Hemorrhagic gastritis
C. Flegmonous gastritis
D. Fibrinous gastritis
E. Corrosive gastritis

DISEASES OF THE LIVER
1. A microscopical investigation of a liver biopsy revealed a dystrophy, necroses of hepatocytes, a sclerosis, accompanied with destruction of a hepatic beam and a lobular structure, a formation of false lobes and regenerative nodes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Cirrhosis of liver
B. Chronic hepatoses
C. Chronic hepatitis
D. Massive diffuse necrosis of liver
E. Acute hepatitis
2. An autopsy of a 53-year old patient, with a history of a chronic alcoholism and repeated attacks of an alcoholic hepatitis, revealed a firm, yellow color liver with pointed edge. A liver surface was coarsely scarred with multiple fine knots on a cut
surface. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Cirrhosis of liver.
B. Cancer of liver.
C. Fatty dystrophy of liver.
D. Chronic hepatitis.
E. Acute hepatitis.
3. A 62-year old patient, with a history of a cholelithiasis accompanied with cholangitis and cholangiolitis, presented to the hospital liver cirrhosis. What is the most likely type of cirrhosis presented?
A. *Biliary
B. Infection
C. Toxins
D. Nutritional deficiency
E. Circulatory
4. A patient presented to the hospital an ascites, twice enlarged spleen, a varicose esophagogastric veins and veins around and within the rectum. A histological investigation of liver biopsy revealed micronodular cirrhosis. What process has complicated cirrhosis?
A. * Portal hypertension
B. Cardiac insufficiency
C. Hepatorenal syndrome
D. Hepatic-cellular insufficiency
E.
5. A 62-year old patient, with a history of chronic virus hepatitis, died of an acute posthemorrhagic anaemia resulted from an esophageal varicose veins bleeding. An autopsy revealed the reduced, dense liver with coarsely scarred surface. A microscopical investigation showed regenerative false nodules separated by fibrous tissue, contained the remnants of portal tracts. What morphogenetic type of cirrhosis took place in this case?
A. * Portal cirrhosis.
B. Postnecrotic cirrhosis.
C. Mixed cirrhosis.
D. Viral cirrhosis.
E. Biliary cirrhosis.
6. A 42-year-old male, with a history of rheumatic stenosis of the left atrioventricular orifice resulted in chronic heart insufficiency, presented at the hospital with dyspnea at small physical exercises, tachycardia, a cyanosis of his lips, bubbling rales in the inferior segments of lungs, leg’s edema. What histological changes will be characteristic for a liver?
A. *Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, fatty dystrophy on periphery
B. Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, hyalin dystrophy on periphery
C. Necrosis of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, hydropic dystrophy on periphery
D. Fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, necrosis on periphery
E. Hydropic dystrophy of hepatocytes in the center of lobule, necrosis on periphery
7. A 52-year-old patient presented with fatigue, loss of appetite, muscle and joint aches, an increase in body temperature to 38°C. On the 7th day a patient exhibited a yellow color in the skin, urine and around the whites of the eyes and also an acute pain in right hypochondrium. A histological investigation of his liver biopsy revealed a destruction of the liver’s beam architecture, vacuolar and ballooning dystrophies of hepatocytes, some cells were necrotic. The Councilman’s bodies were also determined. On the periphery of lobes were registered the enlarged quantity of multinuclear hepatocytes. What form of virus hepatitis is most likely?
A. *Icteric hepatitis
B. Malignant hepatitis
C. Chronic hepatitis
D. Cholestatic hepatitis
E. Anicteric hepatitis
8. An autopsy of a male, with a history of a drug abuse, revealed vacuolar dystrophy of hepatocytes, a Councilman’s bodies, periportal inflammation consisted mainly of chronic inflammatory cells, lymphocytes, plasma cells and histiocytes. What is the most likely etiology of the disease?
A. *Viral
B. Bacterial
C. Toxic
D. Parasite
E. Fungus
9. The liver biopsy is taken from the patient with symptoms of a parenchymatous icterus and a portal hypertension. Histological investigation revealed a fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes, a destruction of a hepatic beam and a lobular structure, a formation of false lobes and regenerative nodes. These were accompanied with a portal-portal fibrous septae formation and periportal lympho-macrophageal infiltrates. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Cirrhosis of liver
B. Alcoholic hepatitis
C. Chronic hepatitis
D. Viral hepatitis
E. Toxic dystrophy
10. An autopsy of a male, with a history of a chronic alcohol abuse, revealed a small, firm, micronodular liver. Histological investigation showed a fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes, a formation of small regenerative (false) nodes separated by fibrous septae with lympho-macrophageal infiltration. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Alcoholic cirrhosis.
B. Chronic active alcoholic hepatitis.
C. Chronic persistent alcoholic hepatitis.
D. Toxic dystrophy of liver.
E. Fatty hepatosis.
11. A patient presented with vomiting, loss of appetite and jaundice. A histological investigation of his liver biopsy revealed vacuolar and ballooning dystrophies of hepatocytes and necrosis of some cells. The Councilman’s bodies were also determined. Besides, a destruction of the liver’s beam architecture within lobes and inflammation consisted mainly of chronic inflammatory cells, lymphocytes, plasma cells and histiocytes were registered. What form of virus hepatitis is most likely?
A. Viral hepatitis
B. Purulent hepatitis
C. Cirrhosis of the liver
D. Toxic dystrophy of the liver
E. Malaria

12. A 35-year-old man exhibits clinical symptoms of the virus hepatitis B. A puncture liver biopsy revealed: a destruction of the liver’s beam architecture with polymorphism of hepatocytes and plural mitosis figures. Hepatocytes were enlarged, filled by vacuoles which contained a transparent liquid. What kind of a dystrophy is characteristic for the described case?
A. * Hydropic dystrophy
B. Fatty dystrophy
C. Hyalin dystrophy
D. Carbohydrate dystrophy
E. 

13. An autopsy of a female, with a history of a rheumatic disease with a mitral stenosis, resulted in decompensation stage, revealed a general venous plethora, small, firm and micronodular liver. Gross investigation of a cut surface showed a lobular structure and yellowish-brown color of hepatic tissue. Define the most probable pathology diagnosed in a liver.
A. *Portal cirrhosis
B. Fatty dystrophy
C. Billiary cirrhosis
D. Postnecrotic cirrhosis
E. Atrophy

14. A 38 year old patient with full-blown jaundice, small cutaneous hemorrhages, general weakness and loss of appetite underwent puncture biopsy of liver. Histological examination revealed disseminated dystrophy, hepatocyte necrosis, Councilman's bodies. Lobule periphery has signs of significant infiltration by lymphocytes, there are also individual multi-nuclear hepatocytes. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. *Acute viral hepatitis
B. Toxic degeneration of liver
C. Acute alcoholic hepatitis
D. Chronic hepatitis
E. Miliary hepatic cirrhosis
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM

1. The young man with a history of bronchiectasis disease since the early childhood died of renal insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed in lungs plural dilated bronchi and bronchial tubes, filled with a purulent exudate. Besides, the enlarged kidneys had a dense texture, their cortical layer was thickened, white color and dense. Kidney pyramids were anemic and accurate. Name process which has developed in kidneys?
   A. *Secondary amyloidosis
   B. Glomerulonephritis
   C. Chronic pyelonephritis
   D. Congenital kidney cysts
   E. Secondary nephrosclerosis

2. A postmortem of a 65-year-old patient with a history of the adenoma of a prostate revealed big kidneys with markedly dilated pelvis and calyces filled with a transparent liquid. Name the kidneys pathology.
   A. *Hydrohephrosis
   B. Glomerulonephritis
   C. Amyloidosis
   D. Tuberculosis
   E. Pyelonephritis

3. A 54-year-old patient with a history of a diabetes mellitus died of chronic renal insufficiency. A postmortem revealed all uremia symptoms and kidneys alterations. What are most probable microscopical renal changes in that case?
   A. *Hyalinosis and sclerosis of capillaries of glomerulus.
   B. Spasm of afferent glomerular arteriole.
   C. Hyaline cast in the lumen of renal tubules.
   D. Necrosis of renal tubular epithelium.
   E. Necrosis of renal cortex.

4. Nephrobiopsy is performed to 30-year-old women. Histological investigation revealed a proliferation of mesangial cells, a swelling and proliferation of capillary endothelial cells, enlargement mesangial matrix, is diffusive a thickening of the glomerular basal membrane, mild tubular-interstitial component. Electron-microscopic research showed interposition of mesangium, a diffusive and irregular thickening of a glomerular basal membrane. What form of a glomerulonephritis has developed in that case?
   A. *Mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis.
   B. Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
   C. Membranous glomerulonephritis.
   D. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.
   E. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis.

5. Histological investigation of the kidneys biopsy revealed epithelial crescents more than in 50% glomerular tufts, necrotic capillary loops with fibrinous thrombi within their lumens. In addition, expressed tubular interstitial component was also
registered. What is the most likely kidneys disease?
A. *Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.
B. Lipoid nephrosis.
C. Chronic glomerulonephritis
D. Amyloidosis
E. Necrotic nephrosis

6. A 49-year-old patient died of a massive bleeding from an operating wound. A post-mortem revealed enlarged kidneys with strained fibrous capsule. A gross investigation of a cut surface determined wide, pale grey color cortical layer accurately delimited from cyanotic, dark red pyramids. Histological study showed a necrosis and a marked dystrophy of an epithelium convoluted tubules, tubulorrhesis. What condition has developed in kidneys?
A. *Acute necrotic nephrosis.
B. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
C. Lipoid nephrosis.
D. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.
E. Secondary amyloidosis of kidneys.

7. An autopsy of a 59-year-old man revealed the coral-like stone filled all renal pelvis of a right kidney. The kidney was enlarged, hyperemic with the capsule, taken out hardly. The pelvis and calyxes cavities were dilated, filled by a turbid, greenish-yellowish viscous liquid. The mucosal layer was dim with some hemorrhages. A cut surface investigation showed motley pattern of the kidney’s tissue, with yellow spots in up to 1cm in diameter. What complication to nephrolithiasis has developed?
A. *Chronic pyelonephritis with exacerbation
B. Tumour of kidney
C. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
D. Primary amyloidosis
E. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.

8. Histological study of a renal biopsy revealed a necrosis and a marked dystrophy of the convoluted tubules epithelium, tubulorrhesis, stromal edema and hyperemic medulla. Name the pathological process?
A. *Necrotic nephrosis
B. Glomerulonephritis
C. Pyelonephritis
D. Cystic disease
E. Kidney stone disease

9. A 59-year-old man with a long history of bronchiectasis disease, a pneumorrhagia, presented with facial and back edema, and proteinuria of 33mg/l. A pulmonary bleeding soon resulted in his death. A post-mortem revealed the enlarged firm kidneys with a sebaceous (waxy) cut surface. Histological investigation showed the accumulation at glomeruli and under tubular epithelium homogeneous eosinophilic, Congo-Red positive masses, which gave a
metachromasia reaction with the methyl violet. Name process which has developed in kidneys?
A. *Amyloidosis
B. Hyalinosis
C. Fatty dystrophy
D. Mucoid swelling
E. Fibrinoid swelling

10. An autopsy revealed substantial enlargement of a right kidney. A gross investigation of a renal cut section showed a stone in it with marked dilation of the pelvis and calyces by urine and thinning of the renal parenchyma. What of diagnoses is the most likely?
A. *Hydronephrosis.
B. Pylectasia
C. Pyelonephritis.
D. Cyst of kidney
E.

11. An autopsy of a 44-year-old female revealed a substantial enlargement of a right kidney reminding grape clusters. The cut surface showed cavities varying in size from 0, 5 to 3 cm in diameter, which were filled by serous liquid and colloid masses. Kidney parenchyma between cavities was thinned to 0, 1 cm. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Renal cystic disease
B. Chronic pyelonephritis
C. Acute pyelonephritis
D. Nephrolithiasis
E. Dysphasia of kidneys

12. A post-mortem of a patient with a long history of cystitis and a dyskinesia of ureters revealed morphological signs of uremia. Kidneys were contracted, with irregularly scarred surface. In the renal pelvis fine urate stones and sand were registered. Histological investigation showed ‘the thyroid kidney’ and areas of an interstitial inflammation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic pyelonephritis
B. Acute pyelonephritis
C. Atherosclerotic-contracted kidney
D. Primary-contracted kidney
E. Amyloidal-contracted kidney

13. An autopsy of the 58-year-old patient revealed an enlarged kidneys, which had a well defined yellow-grey with red specs cortical layer. Kidney’s medulla colored in a dark red. Histological investigation revealed proliferation of capsular epithelial cells and podocytes with crescents formation, sclerosis and hyalinosis of the glomerular tufts, stromal fibrosis. What is the most likely kidneys disease?
A. *Extracapillary productive glomerulonephritis
B. Intracapillary productive glomerulonephritis

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C. Extracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
D. Intracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
E. Interstitial nephrite
14. A 58-year-old patient with a history of purulent osteomyelitis died of chronic renal insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed the enlarged firm kidneys of white-yellow color with a sebaceous (waxy) cut surface. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Amyloidosis of kidneys
B. Chronic glomerulonephritis
C. Subacute glomerulonephritis
D. Septic nephrite
E. Acute necrotic nephrosis
15. A post-mortem revealed the enlarged kidneys with a lobulated surface due to plural cavities with the smooth wall, filled with a transparent liquid. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Renal cystic disease
B. Necrotic nephrosis
C. Pyelonephritis
D. Glomerulonephritis
E. Infarct
16. A physical examination of a young woman revealed marked edemas and high proteinuria. A histological investigation of kidneys biopsy determined a disappearance of podocytes, a declining of heparansulfate in a basal membrane of glomerular capillaries. What is the most likely disease?
A. * Idiopathic nephrotic syndrome
B. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
C. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
E. Acute necrotic nephrosis
17. A post-mortem of a 52-year-old man, with a long history of chronic glomerulonephritis, resulted in his death, revealed markedly reduced, firm, fine-grained kidneys. Microscopical investigation showed fibrinous inflammation of serous and mucosas, dystrophic changes of parenchymatous organs and a brain edema. What complication has led to the serous and mucosas lesions?
A. *Uremia
B. Anaemia
C. Sepsis
D. DIC-syndrome
E. Thrombocytopenia
18. A young man died of a burn disease. A post-mortem revealed the brain edema, liver and kidneys enlargement. Gross investigation showed the thickened pale-grey cortical layer and hyperemic medulla. Histological study demonstrated focal tubular necrosis at different points along the nephron with a disruption of tubular
basement membrane interstitial edema with leukocytic infiltration and a hemorrhage. What of the listed diagnoses the most authentic?
A. * Necrotic nephrosis.
B. Tubulointerstitial nephritis.
C. Pyelonephritis.
D. Gouty kidney.
E. Myeloma kidney.
19. Histological investigation of a kidney biopsy showed sclerosis, lymphocyte-plasmocyte infiltration of the renal pelvis walls and calyces; tubules dystrophy and atrophy. The intact tubules were dilated, stretched by colloid-like masses. The epithelium was flattened. In whole, the microscopic picture of tissue sample had ‘a thyroid kidney’ pattern. What diagnosis is most probable?
A. * Chronic pyelonephritis
B. Sharp pyelonephritis
C. Glomerulonephritis
D. Nephrosclerosis
E. Tubulointerstitial nephritis
20. The patient treated for a cold by the big doses of paracetamol, presented symptoms of an oliguria and azotemia. In 5 days he died of an acute renal insufficiency. Histological investigation of kidneys revealed the diffusive edema of an interstitial tissue of a kidneys cortex, its infiltration by lymphocytes, the eosinophils, some neutrophils. Almost intact glomerules were found along with a destruction of a tubular epithelium. Name the most probable type of a kidneys lesion?
A. * Tubulointerstitial nephritis
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Nephrotic syndrome
D. Pyelonephritis
E. Necronephrosis
21. A macroscopic investigation of the removed kidney reveled renal swallowing, congestion and a capsule easily taken out. Renal pelvis and calyxes were dilated, filled by turbid urine. Their mucosa was dim, with the areas of hemorrhages. The cut surface of a kidney had a motley pattern; yellow-grey zones were surrounded by plethora and hemorrhages areas. To what disease there corresponds such macroscopic picture of kidneys?
A. *Acute pyelonephritis
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Amyloidosis of kidneys
D. Nephrolitiasis
E. Renal cystic disease
22. Histological investigation revealed proliferation of Bowman's capsule epithelial cells, podocytes and macrophages, resulted in crescents formation, which compressed glomeruli. Necrotic capillary loops had fibrinous thrombi within their
lumens. A sclerosis and hyalinosis of some glomeruli were detected. In addition, the expressed nephrocytes dystrophy, an edema and stromal infiltration of kidneys was observed. What is the most likely kidneys pathology?
A. * Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
B. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
C. Chronic glomerulonephritis
D. Chronic pyelonephritis
E. Amyloidosis of kidneys

23. A 53-year-old patient with a history of a chronic glomerulonephritis died of chronic renal insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed smaller than normal, firm kidneys. Their capsule was taken out hardly, baring a granular renal surface. On a cut section a cortical and cerebral layers were thin with dry, anemic, grey color kidneys tissue. How is called such kidneys?
A. * Secondary-scarring kidneys
B. Primary-scarring kidneys
C. Atherosclerotic-scarring kidneys
D. Amyloidal-scarring kidneys
E. Pyelonephrotic-scarring kidneys

24. A 5-year-old girl with a history of an acute respiratory virus infection presented with widespread swelling, a massive proteinuria, a hypoalbuminemia, a lipidemia. A microscopic investigation of the renal biopsy revealed an absence of small podocytes processes within vascular glomerulus. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. * Lipoid nephrosis
B. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
C. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
D. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
E. Membranous glomerulonephritis

25. An autopsy of a patient, who died from poisoning of ethylene glycol, revealed enlarged edematous kidneys. Their capsule was taken out very easily. Gross investigation showed the wide pale-grey cortical layer and dark red medulla. What disease has developed at the patient?
A. * Necrotic nephrosis
B. Acute pyelonephritis
C. Acute glomerulonephritis
D. Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
E. Lipoid nephrosis

26. A 12-year-old boy with a history of acute tonsillitis two weeks ago presented with edematous face in the mornings, increasing of arterial pressure, urine in a kind of "meat slops" (‘coca-cola’ colour). Immunohistochemistry of kidneys biopsy revealed immune complexes on basal membranes of capillaries and within glomerular mesangium. What disease has developed at the patient?
A. *Acute glomerulonephritis
B. Acute interstitial nephrite
C. Lipoid nephrosis
D. Acute pyelonephritis
E. Necrotic nephrosis

27. The young man presented in hospital with a headache and giddiness. Within last year he often had high arterial pressure. Medical drugs almost did not help. Kidneys biopsy investigation revealed the extra capillary epithelial proliferation with a crescent formation. For what disease described pathology is characteristic?
A. *Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Lupus glomerulonephritis
D. Wegener’s granulomatosis
E. Chronic glomerulonephritis

28. A 48-year-old woman died of renal insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed enlarged flaccid kidneys with wide, swallowed, dim cortical layer. A yellow-grey with red specks cortex was delimited from dark red cerebral substance. Microscopic investigation showed a proliferation of Bowman's capsule epithelial cells, podocytes and macrophages, resulted in crescents formation. For what disease described changes are characteristic?
A. *Subacute glomerulonephritis.
B. Acute glomerulonephritis.
C. Chronic glomerulonephritis.
D. Acute pyelonephritis.
E. Amyloidosis of kidneys.

29. A macroscopical investigation of a removed kidney revealed in proximal area of an ureter the concrement which obturated its lumen. The kidney was markedly enlarged; a parenchyma was atrophic with considerably dilated pelvis and calyces. Microscopical study of kidney’s sample showed the diffusive sclerosis, an atrophy of glomeruli and tubules. Survived tubules were cystically dilated. What complication of a nephrolithiasis developed at the patient?
A. *Hydronephrosis.
B. Pyonephrosis.
C. Pyelonephritis.
D. Glomerulonephritis.
E. Chronic paranephritis.

30. An autopsy of the 68-year-old man revealed a sallow-grey colour of his skin with petechial hemorrhages. His face and tongue had a powdery ‘uremic frost’. Fibrinous hemorrhagic laryngitis, a tracheitis, a shaggy pericardium and a catarrhal gastroenterocolitis were also diagnosed. For what syndrome the given complex of morphological changes is characteristic?
A. *Chronic renal insufficiency
B. Acute hepatic insufficiency
C. Acute renal insufficiency
D. Chronic heart insufficiency
E.
31. A man died of renal insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed enlarged flaccid kidneys with wide, yellow-grey with red specks cortex. Microscopic investigation showed a proliferation of Bowman's capsule epithelial cells, resulted in crescents formation. Capillary loops exhibited necrotic alterations and fibrin thrombi within their lumens. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Subacute glomerulonephritis
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Lipoid nephrosis
D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
E. Amyloidosis of kidneys
32. A post-mortem of a patient with a history of chronic renal insufficiency revealed the enlarged, firm, sebaceous (waxy) kidneys with multiple retractions on their surface. Histological investigation showed many glomeruli were replaced by the Congo-Red positive masses. The same substance was found on the basal membranes of capillaries, in mesangium and also within arterial walls and kidneys stroma. What of the listed diagnoses the most likely?
A. *Amyloidosis of kidneys
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Chronic glomerulonephritis
D. Subacute glomerulonephritis
E. Lipoid nephrosis
33. A 60-year-old woman died of a chronic renal failure. An autopsy revealed the irregularly contracted and markedly lobulated kidneys with a fibrous tissue alternated with an intact parenchyma. Renal pelvises were dilated, their walls thickened. Histological investigation showed sclerosis, lymphocyte - plasmocyte infiltration of the renal pelvis walls, and interstitium. What diagnosis is most probable?
A. *Chronic pyelonephritis
B. Acute pyelonephritis
C. Acute glomerulonephritis
D. Tubulointerstitial nephritis
E. Chronic glomerulonephritis
34. The kidney biopsy is taken from the man who is in clinic with symptoms of a mercury poisoning. Histological investigation revealed focal tubular necrosis, an edema, hyperemia, hemorrhages and leukocytic infiltration in a stroma. What condition has developed at the patient?
A. *Acute necrotic nephrosis
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Chronic renal insufficiency
D. Acute pyelonephritis
E. Chronic pyelonephritis
36. A 42-year-old man died of renal insufficiency. Microscopic investigation revealed a proliferation of Bowman's capsule epithelial cells, podocytes and macrophages, resulted in crescents formation, necrosis of capillary loops and fibrin thrombi within their lumens. In addition, the histological study showed sclerosis and hyalinosis of glomeruli, tubular atrophy and stromal fibrosis of kidneys. What of the listed diagnoses the most likely?
A. *Subacute glomerulonephritis
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Chronic glomerulonephritis
D. Focal segmental sclerosis
E. Membranous nephropathy

37. A patient died from uremia. A post-mortem revealed enlarged flaccid kidneys with wide, swallowed with red specks cortex. Medulla had a dark red coloring. Microscopic investigation showed epithelial crescents which compressed capillaries. Nephrocytes exhibited a dystrophy; a stromal edema and infiltration were also recognized. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Glomerulonephritis
B. Pyelonephritis
C. Nephrolithiasis
D. Nephrotic syndrome
E. Amyloidosis of kidneys

38. The elderly man, with 15 years history of a membranous-proliferative glomerulonephritis, constantly received hemodialysis therapy. The last half a year he did not receive a treatment. He presented to the hospital with extremely severe condition, without consciousness, with a smell of urea from his body and edemas. A marked pleuritis, pericarditis and peritonitis were also diagnosed. In a whole, all symptoms were regarded as a uremia. What kind of an inflammation is the most probable?
A. *Fibrinous inflammation
B. Purulent inflammation
C. Catarrhal inflammation
D. Hemorrhagic inflammation
E. Serous inflammation

39. A postmortem of a 58-year-old male revealed in kidneys asymmetrical, coarse, corticomedullary scars. Histological investigation of a kidney showed atrophy of cyst-like dilated tubules, filled with colloid eosinophilic masses. Interstitium was characterized by pronounced periglomerular sclerosis. What diagnosis is most probable?
A. *Chronic pyelonephritis with scarring
B. Chronic glomerulonephritis with scarring of kidneys
C. Amyloidosis of kidneys
D. Tuberculosis of kidneys
E. Kidneys at hypertension
40. At the patient operated concerning a widespread tumour of an abdominal cavity, the considerable bleeding and declining of arterial pressure took place. After operation the acute renal insufficiency, resulted in the patient’s death, developed. An autopsy revealed the wide light pink cortical layer, which was clearly delimited from dark red pyramids. Histological investigation showed the absence of nuclei in epithelium of convoluted tubules, tubulorhexis, venous hyperemia. Nuclei of the cells of vascular glomeruli and straight tubules were unchanged. What pathology of kidneys has developed at the patient?
   A. * Necronephrosis
   B. Infarct
   C. Glomerulonephritis
   D. Pyelonephritis
   E. Nephrosis

41. A 49-years-old patient with a 10 days history of dysentery presented with raised body temperature, a pain in lumbar area, a fever and a considerable quantity of leucocytes in urine. Histological investigation of a puncture renal biopsy revealed hyperemia, interstitial leukocytic infiltration and numerous inflammatory cells (mainly neutrophiles) with a desquamated epithelium, filling renal tubules. What complication has developed at the patient?
   A. * Acute pyelonephritis
   B. Chronic pyelonephritis
   C. Pyelitis
   D. Glomerulonephritis
   E. Necrotic nephrosis

42. A 28 year old patient had high arterial pressure, hematuria and facial edemata. In spite of treatment renal insufficiency was progressing. 6 months later the patient died from uremia. Microscopic examination of his kidneys and their glomerules revealed proliferation of capsule nephrothelium and of podocytes with "demilune" formation, sclerosis and hyalinosis of glomerules. What disease corresponds with the described picture?
   A. *Subacute glomerulonephritis
   B. Acute glomerulonephritis
   C. Nephrotic syndrome
   D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
   E. Acute pyelonephritis

**ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISORDERS**

1. A 23-years-old male presented to his physician with excess of the somatotropic hormone, the enlarged nose, lips, ears, a mandible, hands and feet. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. *Acromegaly
   B. Pituitary nanism
   C. Itsenko-Cushing disease
D. Addison’s disease  
E. Adiposogenital dystrophy  
2. A histological investigation of the removed enlarged thyroid gland revealed irregular form and sizes follicles. The follicular epithelium proliferated both into follicles lumen and outside. Layers of the connective tissue separated various sites of the thyroid. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. *Macro-microfollicular goiter  
B. Diffuse goiter  
C. Autoimmune thyroiditis  
D. Follicular carcinoma  
E. Riedel’s thyreoiditis  
3. A 42-year-old man presented with a thyroid gland enlargement in two times. A physical investigation revealed firm, irregular lobulated gland. Histological investigation showed a diffusive infiltration of thyroid gland by lymphocytes, plasmocytes with follicles formation and the enhanced growth of a connective tissue. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. *Hashimoto’s goiter.  
B. Endemic goiter.  
C. Sporadic goiter.  
D. Diffuse toxic goiter.  
E. Riedel’s thyreoiditis  
4. A 52-year-old man with a history of hematogenic tuberculosis presented to the hospital with hyperpigmentation skins (melanosis) and mucosas, a cachexia, cardiovascular insufficiency. What disease caused such changes?  
A. *Addison’s disease  
B. Pheochromocytoma  
C. Simmonds’ disease  
D. Itsenko-Cushing disease  
E. Graves’ disease  
5. A 48-years-old woman presented with insomnia (inability to get enough sleep, a bad dream), a fatigue, irritability, exophthalmos (protuberance of eyes) and tachycardia. The thyroid gland was enlarged. She died soon due to cardiovascular insufficiency. Histological investigation of the thyroid tissue revealed a proliferation of an epithelium with formation of papillas, a colloid colliquation, lymphocyte and plasmocyte infiltration and formation of lymphatic follicles with the germinal centres. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. *Diffuse toxic goiter. (Basedow’s disease)  
B. Endemic goiter  
C. Sporadic goiter  
D. Hashimoto’s thyreoiditis  
E. Benign tumor of thyroid gland  
6. A 48-year-old male, with a long history of living in the mountain district of Central Asia, presented with a thyroid gland enlargement, resulted in complicated
swallowing. A physical investigation revealed an increasing of a body mass, slowness, drowsiness, and puffy face. A microscopic study of a thyroid gland showed irregular follicles with a hypochromic colloid. What of diagnoses is the most probable?
A. *Endemic goiter.
B. Basedow’s goiter.
C. Hashimoto’s thyreoiditis.
D. Sporadic goiter.
E. Riedel’s thyreoiditis.

6. A 56-year-old woman with a long history of parathyroid glands disease, died from increased renal insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed a bones deformation of extremities, a vertebral column, and ribs. Bones were fragile, soft and easily deformed or cat. They had some motley tumorous formations. Kidneys were contracted. Histological investigation revealed lacunar bone resorption. In addition, a microscopic study demonstrated giant cell granulomas within the centres of tumorous formations, accumulations of erythrocytes and a hemosiderin. Name the described disease.
A. *Parathyroid osteodystrophy.
B. Metastases of cancer in a bone
C. Chronic renal insufficiency
D. Paget’s disease
E. Myeloma

7. A 42-year-old woman presented with the obesity, chiefly of the trunk and face, steroid diabetes, an arterial hypertension and secondary dysfunction of ovaries. An autopsy revealed a hypertrichosis, a hirsutism, strias on a skin of hips and a abdomen. In the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland a tumour was found. Histological investigation showed the basophilic adenoma of the pituitary and hyperplasia of a fascicular layer in adrenals. What of the listed diagnoses is the most likely?
A. *Itsenko-Cushing disease
B. Itsenko-Cushing syndrome
C. Simmonds’ disease
D. Adiposogenital dystrophy
E. Pituitary nanism

8. A histological investigation of a thyroid gland, presented to pathology, revealed a mild atrophy of a parenchyma, sclerosis, diffusive infiltration of a stroma by lymphocytes and plasmocytes with formation of lymphoid follicles. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Autoimmune thyroiditis
B. Parenchymatous goiter
C. Toxic goiter
D. Thyroiditis
E. Riedel’s thyreoiditis
9. A 55-year-old woman died from uraemia. A post-mortem revealed a parathyroid gland adenoma, bones deformation of extremities, a vertebral column, and ribs. Bones were soft, with slight porousness. On a cut they had a motley pattern with multiple cysts. Histological investigation revealed marked bone remodelling and lacunar resorption of osteoid and fibrous tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Parathyroid osteodystrophy.
B. Chronic osteomyelitis
C. Osteoporosis
D. Fibrous dysplasia
E. Paget’s disease

10. A 62-year-old man with a 14 years medical history of a diabetes mellitus presented with significantly worsened eye vision for the last two years. What characteristic processes resulted in worsening of the eye vision?
A. Microangiopathy
B. Macroangiopathy
C. Calcinosis of hyaloid body
D. Dimness of cornea
E.  

11. A 45-years-old male presented to the hospital with enlarged nose, ears, a mandible and feet. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Acromegaly
B. Nanism
C. Cerebro-hypophyseal cachexia
D. Adiposogenital dystrophy
E.  

12. A male patient presented with obesity of the trunk and face. He also had a long medical history of an arterial hypertension. The death resulted from a hemorrhage in a brain. A morphological investigation revealed a basophilic adenoma of a pituitary body and hyperplasia of adrenals cortex. What is the most likely preliminary diagnosis?
A. Itsenko-Cushing disease
B. Diabetes mellitus
A. Acromegaly
D. Pituitary nanism
E. Adiposogenital dystrophy

13. A thyroid gland of a 48-year-old male was removed at surgery department. Histological investigation revealed various size follicles which were lined by tall columnar epithelium. The latter one was pilled up at places forming papillary infoldings. Colloid appeared lightly staining, watery and finely vacuolated. The stroma showed increased accumulation of lymphoid cells.
A. Basedow’s goiter.
B Hashimoto’s thyreoiditis
C. Riedel’s thyreoiditis

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D. De Quervain’s thyroiditis
E. Nodular goiter

14. A 45-years-old male presented to the hospital with gradual enlargement of feet, right hand, nose and lips. The adenoma of a pituitary body was diagnosed. What is the most likely disease?
A. * Acromegaly
B. Nanism
C. Basedow’s disease.
D. Addison’s disease
E. Diabetes mellitus

15. A histological investigation of a thyroid revealed a considerable infiltration of a gland by lymphocytes with formation of lymphoid follicles, a destruction of parenchyma, growth of connective tissue fibers. What is the most likely disease presented in that case?
A. * Hashimoto’s goiter
B. Colloid goiter
C. Endemic goiter
D. Diffuse toxic goiter
E. Parenchymatous goiter

16. A 64-year-old patient died of a cachexia. A post-mortem revealed an adenoma of parathyroid glands, bones deformation of extremities, a vertebral column, and ribs. Bones were soft, with slight porousness and easily deformed or cat. What of the listed diagnoses is the most likely?
A. * Parathyroid osteodystrophy.
B. Osteopetrosis
C. Chondrodysplasia
D. Osteomyelitis
E. Fibrous dysplasia

17. A histological investigation of a thyroid gland biopsy, presented to pathology, revealed lymphoid structures with the germinal (growth) centers among the follicles filled with a colloid. What is the most likely disease presented in that case?
A. * Hashimoto’s goiter.
B. Endemic goiter
C. Sporadic goiter
D. Basedow’s goiter
E. Riedel’s thyreoiditis

18. An autopsy of the man revealed a bronze coloring of a skin and mucosa of an oral cavity. In addition, caseous masses were defined in adrenals. What is the most likely disease in that case?
A. * Addison’s disease
B. Itsenko-Cushing syndrome
C. Basedow’s disease.
D. Acromegaly
E. Pheochromocytoma

19. A 64-year-old man died with symptoms of a hypoglycemic coma. A post-mortem revealed reduced, dense pancreas. Histological investigation of pancreas showed the growth of a connecting tissue, an atrophy of Langerhans islets. What disease caused such changes in a pancreas?
A. *Diabetes mellitus.
B. Mucoviscidosis.
C. Acute pancreatitis.
D. Cancer of pancreas.
E. Hypoplasia of pancreas.

20. A 64-year-old man, with a medical history of a diabetes mellitus, presented augmented symptoms of renal failure. What disease caused such changes in a pancreas?
A. *Glomerulosclerosis.
B. Necrosis of renal tubular epithelium.
C. Amyloidosis.
D. Proliferative glomerulonephritis
E. Membranous nephropathy.

21. A morphological investigation of a thyroid removed due to thyrotoxicosis struma revealed a diffuse infiltration of a gland by lymphocytes with a destruction of parenchyma and an area of connective tissue. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Hashimoto’s thyreoiditis
B. Anaphylactic reaction
C. Thyrotoxicosis
D. Cancer of thyroid
E. Adenoma

22. A patient presented to surgery with symptoms of hypothyrosis. Macroscopic investigation of the removed thyroid gland revealed its considerable enlargement, dense-elastic texture and lobulated surface. Histological investigation showed the diffuse infiltration of lymphocytes and plasmocytes of gland’s parenchyma with formation of lymphoid follicles. The latter ones had hyperplastic germinal centers with atypia and a metaplasia of a follicular epithelium. In addition, the sclerotic alterations of a parenchyma were also determined. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Autoimmune thyroiditis
B. Diffuse toxic goiter
C. Colloid goiter
D. Nodular goiter
E. De Quervain’s thyroiditis

23. At operation of excision of a diffusive thyroid gland struma a patient died from acute adrenals insufficiency. An autopsy, besides the atrophy of adrenals, revealed a left ventricle hypertrophy in a heart, a hypertrophy and an intracellular edema of
cardiomyocytes, a serous edema and lymphoid infiltration of a myocardial stroma. What is the figurative name of a heart pathology presented at post-mortem?

A. *Thyrotoxic heart  
B. Tabby cat heart  
C. Cor bovinum  
D. Cor pulmonary  
E. Brown atrophy of heart

24. An autopsy of a 40-year-old woman revealed the obesity, chiefly of the trunk and face ("moonface" and "buffalo hump"), striae on a skin of hips and abdomen. She had in her medical records an osteoporosis with spontaneous fractures of bones, an amenorrhea, an arterial hypertension, a hyperglycemia. What of the listed diagnoses is the most likely?

A. *Itsenko-Cushing syndrome  
B. Addison’s disease  
C. Friderichsen-Waterhouse syndrome  
D. Conn’s syndrome  
E. Sipple’s syndrome

25. A renal puncture biopsy was taken from a patient with elevated blood sugar levels and high amounts of glucose in his urine. Histological investigation revealed extension of mesangium with focal accumulation of membranous substances and periglomerular sclerosis of some glomerules. In addition, there were found a hyalinosis and plasmatic infiltration of arterioles; lymphocytes, histiocytes and some leucocytes infiltration of a stroma; glycogen deposits within nephrocytes of narrow segment. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. *Diabetic glomerulonephritis  
B. Arteriolosclerotic nephrocirrosis  
C. Pyelonephritis  
D. Acute glomerulonephritis  
E. Subacute glomerulonephritis

**PATHOLOGY OF PREGNANCY**

1. A 29-year-old woman presented to maternity department with termination of pregnancy at 20 weeks of gestation. The fetus and fetal membranes were delivered with some blood clots. Histological investigation revealed fetal membranes, chorion villi and decidual tissue. Name the described pathology of pregnancy.

A. *Spontaneous complete abortion  
B. Premature birth  
C. Hydatidiform mole  
D. Invasive hydatidiform mole  
E. Artificial abortion

2. A young woman presented to the hospital with an acute pain. Her uterine tube was removed at gynecology department. Macroscopic investigation of a tube revealed its local dilation at the middle third and blood clots accumulations within...
the lumen. A histological research showed chorion villi, surrounded by areas of erythrocytes with some leucocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Tubal pregnancy  
B. Acute purulent salpingitis  
C. Hemorrhage in tube of the uteri  
D. Hemorrhagic salpingitis  
E. Tuberculous salpingitis  

3. A 35-year-old woman had an operation of uterine tube removal at gynecology department. A histological research of a tube’s wall reveled chorion villi and decidual cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Tubal pregnancy  
B. Placental polyp  
C. Choriocarcinoma  
D. Paper-doll fetus  
E. Lithopedion  

4. A post-mortem of a pregnant woman revealed a brain edema, hemorrhagic pneumonia, motley liver with a hemorrhage. Microscopic study showed disseminated blood clotting of vessels, plural fine necroses and hemorrhages in internal organs. In addition, in kidneys there were found cortical necroses and a fibrinoid necrosis of a tubules epithelium within a nephron. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Eclampsia  
B. Pre-eclampsia  
C. Septicopyemia  
D. Septicemia  
E. Acute renal insufficiency  

5. A 25-year-old woman with a medical history of recent childbirth presented to gynecology department with metrorrhagia. The histological investigation of a curettage material revealed a pathologic growth, consisted of fibrin clots, chorion villi and decidual tissue, undergoing organization. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Placental polyp  
B. Glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium  
C. Hydatidiform mole  
D. Choriocarcinoma  
E. Endometritis  

**DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM**

1. A 45-year-old woman with a medical history of a menstrual cycle disturbance had curettage of the uterine cavity to obtain endometrial tissue for histopathologic analysis. Microscopic investigation revealed the increased quantity of the endometrial glands, their form irregularity. Some of glands were dilated or had a saw-like pattern. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Cystic glandular hyperplasia of endometrium
B. Placental polyp
C. Atypical hyperplasia of endometrium
D. Glandular polyp of endometrium
E. Endometrial adenocarcinoma

2. An autopsy of an elderly man revealed enlarged, soft, elastic, slightly nodular prostate. A gross investigation of a cut section showed separate nodes parted by layers of a connective tissue. The compressed surrounding prostatic tissue created a plane of cleavage about them. A microscopic study found the increase of glands quantity. There were variable number of prostatic nodes and glands in them.
A. * Glandular nodular hyperplasia
B. Fibromuscular (stromal) hyperplasia
C. Mixed nodular hyperplasia
D. Adenocarcinoma
E. Undifferentiated carcinoma

3. A 30-year-old woman, with a history of a chronic endocervicitis, passed routine inspection at the gynecologist with no complaints. A histological investigation of a biopsy, taken from the pars vaginalis neck of the uteri, revealed the high cylindrical epithelium, secreting mucus and branched out glands underneath. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. * Endocervicosis
B. Squamous metaplasia
C. Glandular metaplasia
D. Leukoplakia
E. Erythroplakia

4. A 68-year-old man presented with difficulty of a miction. The prostate was operatively removed. A microscopical investigation revealed an increase of glandular and muscular elements numbers. A lobular structure of prostate was also altered. What process in a prostate is the most probable?
A. * Mixed nodular hyperplasia
B. Glandular hyperplasia
C. Fibromuscular hyperplasia
D. Prostatitis
E. Adenocarcinoma

5. A 42-year-old woman presented with acyclic, plentiful, uterine bleedings. A histological investigation of a curettage material revealed increased quantity of glands and their cystic dilation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Hyperplasia of endometrium
B. Atrophy of endometrium
C. Hypertrophy of endometrium
D. Metaplasia
E. Organization

6. A 42-year-old woman presented with dysfunctional uterine bleeding. A
histological investigation of a curettage material revealed increased quantity of coiled glands and their cystic dilation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Cystic glandular hyperplasia
B. Atrophy
C. Metaplasia
D. Displasia
E. Hypertrophic vegetations

7. A microscopic investigation of an endometrium revealed coiled extended glands with ‘saw’- and a ‘spin-like’ pattern. A stromal proliferation with hyperplasia of its cells was also determined. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Glandular hyperplasia of endometrium
B. Acute endometritis
C. Leiomyoma
D. Hydatidiform mole
E. Placental polyp

8. A histological investigation of curettage of the cervical canal of the uteri revealed a prismatic epithelium and a significant amount of gland-like structures. They developed from the prismatic epithelium cambial elements, originated from the neck of a uterus. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Proliferative endocervicosis
B. Simple endocervicosis
C. Endocervicosis, stage of healing
D. Cervical adenomatosis
E. Cervical polyps

9. A 52-year-old woman, with a medical history of the menstrual cycle disturbances and hemorrhages, had curettage of the uterine cavity. Histological investigation revealed the increased quantity of the endometrial glands. Many glands had a morphological pattern of a proliferation phase, clumped together and had intraglandular papillary protrusions. Some glandular cells exhibited the signs of nuclear and cytoplasm polymorphism. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Atypical hyperplasia of endometrium
B. Cystic glandular hyperplasia of endometrium
C. Glandular hyperplasia of endometrium
D. Glandular polyp of endometrium
E. Adenocarcinoma of endometrium

10. A physical examination of a 68-year-old man, with complains to an acute ischuria (retention or suppression of the urine), revealed the nodular enlargement of a prostate. A microscopical investigation showed that the majority of knots were constructed of polymorphic glandular structures, with some retention cysts. The latter ones had thick secreta. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Glandular hyperplasia of prostate
B. Fibromuscular hyperplasia of prostate
C. Hyperplasia of prostate mixed form
11. A 24-year-old woman, on a 3rd day after childbirth, presented with a diffusive edema and painful palpation of the right breast. Physical examination revealed hyperemia of the breast and a fervescence. Histological research of a gland’s tissue showed diffusive leucocytes infiltration of stroma, an interstitial edema and hyperemia of vessels. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Acute phlegmonous mastitis
B. Acute apostematous mastitis
C. Acute serous mastitis
D. Chronic purulent mastitis
E

12. A 48-year-old woman with a grease bloody flux from her genital tracts had a diagnostic curettage of her uterus cavity. Microscopical research of the uterus curettage material revealed a thinning of a mucosal layer, reduction of the endometrial glands number, a fibrosis of a stroma and some lymphoid cells infiltration. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic atrophic endometritis
B. Acute purulent endometritis
D. Chronic cystic endometritis
E. Chronic hypertrophic endometritis

13. A gynecologic investigation of the 36-year-old woman revealed bright red brilliant maculae on a uterus neck. They bleed easily at a touch. Biopsy investigation showed that a tissue sample was covered by a cylindrical epithelium with papillary growths. There was also a growth of glands within the thickness of a uterus neck tissue. What pathology of a uterus neck was diagnosed?
A. *Pseudoerosion
B. Cervical erosion
C. Endocervicitis
D. Glandular hyperplasia
E. Leukoplakia

14. A 23-year-old woman presents with her menstrual cycle disorder went through a transvaginal puncture of Douglas' cul-de-sac resulted in aspiration of blood and some other material. A microscopic investigation of the puncture fluid revealed blood, some decidual cells and chorion villi. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Ectopic tubal pregnancy
B. Salpingitis
C. Rupture of Fallopian tube
D. Hydatidiform mole
E. Carcinoma uteri
PERINATAL PATHOLOGY
1. A 33-year-old woman gave birth to a dead fetus with gestational age more than 43 weeks. The fetal skin was dry and chap. An autopsy revealed a general hypotrophy and nuclei of ossification (Beclard’s nuclei) in a proximal epiphysis of tibial and humeral bones. Amniotic fluid, an umbilical cord and placental membranes were dyed by meconium. Name the period of the described perinatal pathology?
A. *The antenatal period
B. The prenatal period
C. The intranatal period
D. The postnatal period
E. The progenesis period

GAMETOPATHY
1. A 3-month-old child died of pneumonia. A macroscopical investigation revealed upward slant of palpebral fissures of the eyes, a sinking down dorsum of nose, dolichouranic, a low locating of small auricles. An autopsy revealed a defect of a heart and the main vessels’ development. A genetic study showed a chromosome 21 trisomy. What of the listed diagnoses is the most likely?
A. *Down's syndrome
B. Patau's syndrome
C. Shereshevsky-Turner's syndrome (gonadal dysgenesis)
D. Edwards' syndrome
E.

AVITAMINOSIS.
1. A 3-year-old child, with history of alimentary dyspepsia, presented with progressing gingival hemorrhage, petechial hemorrhages on a skin and a mouth mucosa. There was also a peridental infection. The described changes characteristic for:
A. *Avitaminosis C
B. Avitaminosis D
C. Avitaminosis B1
D. Avitaminosis B6
E. Avitaminosis A
2. A 9-month-old child presented with retarded dentition, the teething order disturbance, a reconfiguration of the upper jaw in a horizontal direction (dolichouranic). Microscopical investigation of his teeth revealed the irregular mineralization of the enamel and crumpled enamel prisms. Some of them were rich with vacuoles. There were also expansion of a predentin zone and a presence of solitary denticles. What is the most likely disease in that case?
A. *Rachitis, early stage
B. Rachitis, late stage
C. Osteomalacia
D. A gout
E. Hypervitaminosis D
3. A 1, 5-year-old child presented with focal thickenings of ribs, wrists, and a curvature of legs. A stomatologist pointed to retarded dentition, the teething order disturbance, the irregular mineralization of the enamel and dentine, a reconfiguration of the upper jaw in a horizontal direction (dolichouranic). What is the most likely disease presented in that case?
A * Rachitis
B. A dystrophic calcification
C. A metabolic calcification
D. A metastatic calcification
E. Osteomalacia

INFECTION DISEASES
1. A post-mortem of a patient, with a history of a drug abuse, revealed red-purple papular nodules and blotches on the skin of his lower extremities (Kaposi's sarcoma). In addition, acute pneumocystosis carinii pneumonia was also determined. For what disease the given symptoms are characteristic?
A. * AIDS
B. Influenza
C. Measles
D. Diphtheria
E. Anthrax
2. A 48-year-old woman died of pulmonary insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed the enlarged lung with the dark red and pinkish-yellow colour areas ("the big motley lung") and necrotic tracheobronchitis. What is the preliminary diagnosis in that case?
A. * Influenzal pneumonia
B. Croupous pneumonia
C. Caseous pneumonia
D. Fibrosing alveolitis
E. Measles virus pneumonia
3. A 44-year-old man died of pulmonary insufficiency and severe intoxication. A post-mortem investigation of a lungs cut surface revealed a motley pattern with plural focal hemorrhages and the zones of emphysema. Histological study showed a hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia with abscesses formation. A cytoplasm of bronchial epithelium cells had eosinophilic and basophilic inclusions. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Influenza
B. Parainfluenza
C. Adenoviral infection
D. Respiratory syncytial infection
E. Staphylococcal bronchopneumonia
4. A young man presented with rash in the form of roseolas and small hemorrhages (petechias) on a skin of a stomach, thorax and petechial rash on eyes conjunctiva. Lesion of his brain soon resulted in his death. A microscopical investigation revealed in destructive-proliferative endo-trombovasculitis in medullar oblongata and pons of a brain, also in a skin, kidneys and myocardium. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Epidemic typhus
B. Sepsis
C. Periarteritis nodosa
D. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
E. Brucellosis

5. A 67-year-old man died of pulmonary insufficiency. A post-mortem investigation of a lungs cut surface revealed multiple, bright, red, deaerated 2,5 cm foci with irregular form and inaccurate borders. A microscopic study showed erythrocytes and some lymphocytes within alveoli. The described changes are characteristic for:
A. *Influenzal pneumonia
B. Croupous pneumonia
C. Hemorrhagic infarction of the lung
D. Measles virus pneumonia
E. Aspiration pneumonia

6. A 42-year-old man, with a history of an acute respiratory disease, died of pulmonary insufficiency. A post-mortem investigation revealed fibrinous – hemorrhagic inflammation in a larynx and trachea mucosa, destructive panbronchitis and enlarged lungs. Multiple abscesses, hemorrhages and necroses created a motley appearance of a pulmonal tissue. What of the listed diagnoses the most likely?
A. *Influenza
B. Parainfluenza
C. Respiratory syncytial infection
D. Measles
E. Adenoviral infection

7. A post-mortem of a 40-year-old patient revealed a pneumocystosis carinii pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma and B-cell lymphoma. Medical records suggested that he actively practiced unsafe sexual intercourse with multiple partners at his life. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *A human immunodeficiency virus infection, AIDS stage
B. A human immunodeficiency virus infection, pre- AIDS stage
C. A secondary immunodeficiency as a result of primary B-cell lymphoma
D. A secondary immunodeficiency as a result of Kaposi’s sarcoma
E.

8. A 38-year-old man presented with an acute fever, elevated temperature to 40°C, a headache, a cough and dyspnea. He died on the 5th day of a disease. An autopsy
revealed enlarged lungs with a motley pattern of a pulmonary tissue – “the big motley lung”. For what disease the described signs are characteristic?
A. * Influenza
B. Adenoviral infection
C. Croupous pneumonia
D. Respiratory syncytial infection
E. Bronchiectasis

9. A 35-year-old narcomaniac (drug abuser) with a history of HIV-infection died at the hospital. A post-mortem revealed that both lungs were dense, dark-red-grey color, with little air. Histological study showed that interalveolar septs were infiltrated by lymphocytes. Some alveolocytes were transformed to the big cells, with a centrally located round nucleus with a light rim of cytoplasm (“an owl's eye”). What opportunistic infection caused pneumonia in that case?
A. *Cytomegalovirus
B. Pneumocystis carinii
C. Atypical mycobacterium
D. Herpes-virus
E. Toxoplasma

10. A 48-year-old male presented with a sustained high fever, severe headache, a dyspnea, palpitation. A physical investigation revealed a pediculosis, a rash in the form of roseolas and small hemorrhages (petechias) on his thorax skin. In addition, decubituses of legs and foot gangrene were also determined. He died of a heart failure. A histological study showed in the medullar oblongata a hyperemia, stasis, perivascular plasmocytes infiltrates and a proliferation of a microglia (Popov’s granuloma). What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Epidemic typhus
B. Antrax meningocephalitis
C. Meningococcal meningitis
D. Typhoid fever
E. Rubella

11. A patient died as a result of a heart failure. Macroscopically traces of a pre-existed rash in the form of maculae and spots were recognized. A gross investigation revealed decubituses at the areas of breeches and spinous processes of vertebra. Microscopical study showed a destructive-proliferative endotrombovasculitis and Popov’s granulomas in the central nervous system, in a skin, and adrenals. An interstitial myocarditis was diagnosed in his heart. What is the most likely disease?
A. * Epidemic typhus
B. Q fever
C. Typhoid fever
D. Periarteritis nodosa
E. HIV-infection
12. A post-mortem of a woman revealed a septicopyemia with metastatic abscesses of lungs and kidneys; pyosalpinx, a purulent peritonitis, a cachexia and lymphadenopathy. Medical records indicated HIV- positive blood test results within last 5 years. What clinical period of AIDS corresponds with the given pathomorphologic signs?
A. *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
B. Incubation period
C. Persisten generalised lymphadenopathy
D. Pre-AIDS (AIDS -related complex)
E. Reactive lymphadenopathy

13. A gross investigation of a brain at a post-mortem revealed the edema, a plethora, and fine hemorrhage in medulla oblongata. A microscopical investigation showed a chromatolysis, hydropy and a necrosis of nervous cells. In addition, the eosinophilic intracytoplasmic formations (little bodies the Babesh- Negri bodies) were defined in pyramidal neurons of the hippocampus. What diagnosis answers the described morphological implications?
A. *Rabies
B. Meningococcal meningitis
C. Encephalitis
D. Encephalomyelitis
E. Brucellosis

14. A post-mortem investigation of a 42-year-old man revealed serous – hemorrhagic inflammation in a larynx and trachea mucosa, a focal pneumonia, areas of atelectases and acute lungs emphysema. Histological research showed a vacuolar dystrophy and loss of cilia within the epithelium layer, an exfoliating of cells with oxyphile inclusions. Such changes in lungs are caused:
A. *Influenza viruses
B. Parainfluenza viruses
C. Measles virus
D. Adenoviruses
E. RS-viruses

15. A 66-year-old man presented with acute tracheitis and bronchitis, soon resulted in bronchopneumonia. He died on the 12th day at the hospital from the pulmonal-heart failure. An autopsy revealed fibrinous –hemorrhagic inflammation in a larynx and trachea mucosa, enlarged lungs. On a cut section lungs had a motley pattern due to areas of pneumonia, hemorrhages in lung parenchyma, acute abscesses and atelectases. In addition, circulatative disturbances and dystrophies were determined in internal organs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Influenza, severe form
B. Influenza, moderately severe form
C. Parainfluenza
D. Respiratory syncytial infection
E. Adenoviral infection
16. A post-mortem of a patient, who died of a HIV-infection, revealed alterations of his brain. A histological investigation determined in subcortical white matter, midbrain and a brain stem fine, perivascular necroses, microglial nodules with multinuclear giant cells, focal gliosis and fibrosis. Name the most likely lesion of the central nervous system?
A. Subacute meningoencephalitis
B. Metabolic encephalopathy
C. Cytomegaloviral encephalitis
D. Primary lymphoma of CNS
E. Vacuolar myelopathy

17. A patient presented to his physician with expressed immunodeficiency, lymphopenia with change of parity T-helpers to T-suppressors, the lesion of a skin of the lower extremities. The cutaneous pathology was characterized by plural tumorous nodules, dome-shaped purple plaques, involved in skin breakdown with resulting fungating lesions. A histological investigation of the skin’s biopsy showed the neoplasm of blood vessels, a dilatation of capillaries, slit-like blood-filled vascular spaces. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Kaposi’s sarcoma
B. Basalioma
C. Dermatomycosis
D. Phoma of skin
E. Inflammatory dermatitis

18. A man, with a history of frequent drinking non-boiled water from the river, has developed vomiting and explosive ‘rice-water’ diarrhea. The abdominal pains were absent; the body temperature did not rise. The intestine biopsy revealed a plethora, a marked swallowing, an edema of enterocytes, and some infiltration of villi by lymphocytes, plasmocytes, and few leucocytes. What is the most likely disease?
A. Cholera
B. Salmonellosis
C. Typhoid fever
D. Dysentery
E. Lambliaisis

CHILDHOOD INFECTION
1. An autopsy of 3-year-old child revealed hyperemic, turbid arachnoids, which had a form of yellowish-greenish ‘cap’. At microscopic investigation a characteristic findings of arachnoids thickening, hyperemia, purulent with fibrin exudate infiltration was present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Meningococcal infection
B. Tuberculosis
C. Anthrax
D. Influenza
E. Measles
2. A child presented with catarrhal conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, a laryngotracheobronchitis. A gross investigation of the oral cavity revealed white spot on the buccal mucosa opposite the first molar. In addition, a blotchy and papular rash appeared on the patient’s face, trunk and extremities later. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Measles  
B. Scarlet fever  
C. Meningococcal infection  
D. Epidemic typhus  
E. Influenza

3. A 4-year-old child presented to the hospital with a fever and a sore throat. An oral cavity examination revealed an edema of a soft palate and grey membranes on tonsils. These membranes left a raw hemorrhagic surface when forcibly removed. What is the most likely diagnosis among listed below?
A. *Diphtheria fauces  
B. Simonovsky-Vensans’ angina  
C. Lacunar angina  
D. Infectious mononucleosis  
E. Necrotic angina

4. An autopsy of 11-year-old child revealed plural hemorrhages, mainly in skin of breeches and lower extremities, serous and mucosas, and also in a brain. Gross investigation determined a focal necrosis and massive hemorrhages in adrenals, a necrotic nephrosis in kidneys, a purulent arthritis, an iridocyclitis and vasculitis. Choose the correct diagnosis.
A. *Meningococcemia  
B. Epidemic typhus  
C. Periartheritis nodosa  
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus  
E. Radiation syndrome

5. A 7-year-old child presented with raised body temperature up to 38,5°, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, and cough. A physical investigation revealed blotchy and papular skin rash and whitish bran-like rashes in a buccal mucosa. On the fourth day appeared a dyspnea and wet pulmonary rhonchuses. Soon, difficulty of breath resulted in patient death from asphyxia. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Measles  
B. Meningococcemia  
C. Influenza  
D. The pulmonary form of a mucoviscidosis  
E. Pneumonia

6. A 7-year-old boy presented to the hospital with an acute catarrh in pharynx and tonsils which had extended on a mouth mucosa, tongue and fauces. A tongue was fiery red (crimson red) with prominent papillae (‘raspberry’ or ‘strawberry’ tongue). A gross investigation of tonsils showed superficial necroses. A casting-off
necrotic tissue resulted in ulcers formation. Cervical lymphatic nodules were enlarged. A punctuate erythematous rash was determined over the trunk, arms and legs. Face was also involved but a small area about the mouth remained unaffected to produce circumoral pallor. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Scarlet fever
B. Diphtheria
C. Angina
D. Measles
E. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
7. An autopsy of 4-year-old child revealed hyperemic, yellowish-greenish arachnoids, infiltrated by purulent and fibrinous exudate resembled a ‘cap’. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Meningococcal meningitis
B. Tubercular meningitis
C. Influenzal meningitis
D. Anthrax meningitis
E. Epidemic typhus meningitis
8. An autopsy of a child revealed a necrotic tonsillitis, neck phlegmon, purulent otitis and purulent meningitis. These alterations are the most typical for:
A. * Septic scarlet fever
B. Meningococcal infection
C. Toxic scarlet fever
D. Fauces diphtherias
E. Otogenic sepsis
9. A child presented with acute a catarrhal nasopharyngitis. In 2 days he died. An autopsy revealed arachnoids were markedly hyperemic, edematous, infiltrated with turbid, thick, yellowish-greenish liquid. A brain was swelled, cerebellum tonsils were enlarged in volume, and sulcus of the cerebrum impaction was well defined. The described changes are the most typical for:
A. * Meningococcal infection
B. Influenza
C. Whooping cough
D. Diphtheria
E. Measles
10. A 5-year-old child presented with raised body temperature, punctulated rash, and conjunctivitis. He died of the superimposed pneumonia. A histological research of lungs revealed endo - mezo - panbronchitis and giant-cell pneumonia. For what disease the presented changes are characteristic?
A. *Measles
B. Scarlet fever
C. Croupous pneumonia
D. Diphtheria
E. Smallpox
11. A 43-year-old male, with a history of kidney transplantation, followed by immunosuppressive therapy, died of intoxication. A histological investigation of his lungs, kidneys and pancreas revealed strikingly enlarged (giant) cells with basophilic cytoplasm and large nucleus. The violet intranuclear inclusions surround by a small clear halo, reminded an eye of an owl. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. *Cytomegaly
   B. Tuberculosis
   C. Syphilis
   D. Lepra
   E. Plague

13. 11-year-old child presented with a body temperature up to 40°C, an acute headache, vomiting, anxiety and a fever. In four days appeared a hemorrhagic skin rash, an oliguria and adrenal insufficiency, resulted in patient’s death. A bacteriological study of smear preparation from a pharynx revealed a meningococcus. What form of disease is found out?
   A. Meningococcemia
   B. Meningococcal meningitis
   C. Meningocephalitis
   D. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
   E. *

12. A young 19-year-old man, with an acute onset of disease, died of an infectious-toxic shock. An autopsy revealed the enlarged tonsils, covered with grey-white membranes, which extended on the palatine arch. In addition, an edema of the neck soft tissues determined. Histological investigation showed the necrosis of an epithelium of tonsils and the palatine arch. Tissues underneath were infiltrated by a fibrinous exudate, which formed massive stratifications on a surface. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. *Diphtheria
   B. Scarlet fever
   C. Adenoviral infection
   D. Infectious mononucleosis
   E. Staphylococcal infection

14. An oral cavity examination of a 4-year-old child, revealed a hyperemia of the fauces and tonsils mucus membranes. Gross investigation showed enlarged tonsils, covered by dense, whitish-yellowish membranes. They left a raw surface, with deep defect, when forcibly removed. Soft tissues of a neck were edematous, regional lymph nodes were enlarged and painful. What the most likely diagnosis is among listed below?
   A. *Diphtheria
   B. Scarlet fever
   C. Measles
   D. Parotitis
E. Adenoviral infection
15. An autopsy of 2-year-old child revealed hemorrhagic enanthesis (skin rash), mild hyperemia and edema of nasopharynx mucous, fine hemorrhages in mucosas and internal organs, severe dystrophy in a liver and myocardium, an acute necrotic nephrosis, massive hemorrhages in adrenals. What disease is the most likely to present such symptoms?
A. *Meningococcal infection
B. Scarlet fever
C. Diphtheria
D. Measles
E. Epidemic typhus
16. A child presented to a hospital with an acute fever, sore throat and swelling of submaxillary (submandibular) lymph nodes. A gross investigation of fauces revealed the edematous and slightly hyperemic mucous membrane, enlarged tonsils, covered by the grayish-whitish membranes. They left a raw surface, when forcibly removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Diphtheria
B. Catarrhal angina
C. Scarlet fever
D. Meningococcal infection
E. Measles
17. A 7-year-old girl developed an acute disease. She presented to the hospital with a sore throat, and a fever, accompanied with a widespread rash. A physical examination revealed severe hyperemia of a pharynx, a ‘raspberry’ tongue, and enlarged bright red tonsils with some grayish and yellowish dim areas. These zones also extended on peritonsillar tissues. Submandibular lymph nodes were enlarged. For what disease the given changes are characteristic?
A. *Scarlet fever
B. Measles
C. Fauces diphtheria
D. Larynx diphtheria
E. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
18. A 9-year-old child developed a sharp pain at swallowing and a neck edema. His body temperature had risen to 39°C. A motley-red, punctulated , widespread rash appeared. A physical examination revealed severe hyperemia of a pharynx (‘fiery pharynx’) and a ‘raspberry’ tongue. The enlarged bright red tonsils presented with some grayish necrotic zones. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Scarlet fever
B. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
C. Diphtheria
D. Influenza
E. Measles
19. A 6-year-old boy developed pain at swallowing and raised body temperature.
On a second day of the disease, a physical investigation revealed the appearance of the fine, densely set, widespread skin rash with a small unaffected circumoral area. An oral cavity examination showed the bright reddening of a pharynx, enlarged tonsils and raspberry-red tongue. What is the most likely diagnose?
A. *Scarlet fever.
B. Adenoviral infection.
C. Fauces diphtheria.
D. Measles.
E. Streptococcal angina.

20. An 8-year-old child presented with raised body temperature up to 39° C, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, and cough. A physical investigation revealed blotchy skin rash and whitish rashes on a buccal mucosa. Suddenly appeared pant resulted in asphyxia, followed by patient death. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Measles
B. Scarlet fever
C. Diphtheria
D. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
E. Influenza

21. A 3-year-old girl presented with a sharp pain at the swallowing, a marked neck edema, and the body temperature raised to 40° C. A gross investigation of tonsils revealed the grayish-yellowish membranes, which left a raw surface with bleeding ulceration, when forcibly removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Diphtheria
B. Scarlet fever
C. Measles
D. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
E. Influenza

22. A child died of a spontaneous pneumothorax. A post-mortem revealed a collapse and interstitial emphysema of the right lung, focal atelectases of lungs, a punctual hemorrhage in a brain and a conjunctiva of eyes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Whooping cough
B. Bronchopneumonia
C. Measles
D. Diphtheria of respiratory tracts
E. Scarlet fever

23. A child presented to the clinic with paralysis of a phrenic nerve and dysphagia, resulted in his death soon. An autopsy revealed ulcers of tonsils with a cuticularization, a hemorrhage in adrenals, and flaccidity of a myocardium. Specify disease for which the described changes and complications are characteristic.
A. *Diphtheria
B. Scarlet fever
C. Agranulocytosis
D. Measles
E. Poliomyelitis
24. A child complains of the general weakness, a pharyngalgia at swallowing and nausea. Objectively, a bright reddening revealed in fauces; tonsils were enlarged. Later, the fine, densely located maculae, size about papaverous grain, appeared on a neck, in the top of a back and a breast. Microscopical investigation showed in a mucosa and tonsils tissue an acute plethora and grayish, dim areas of necroses. On the periphery of the necrotic zones, within the edema and fibrinous inflammation areas, the chains of streptococcuses were defined. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Scarlet fever
B. Diphtheria
C. Measles
D. Influenza
E. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
25. A 7-year-old child presented to the hospital with a punctuated bright-pink rash on hyperemic skin of a forehead, a neck, in the bottom of abdomen and popliteal fossa. A nasolabial triangle remained pale. Physical investigation of a stomato-pharynx revealed circumscribed bright red hyperemia of mucosa, ‘raspberry’ tongue. His tonsils were friable and edematous; lacunas filled with pus. Lymph nodes of a neck were enlarged, dense and painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Scarlet fever
B. Rubella
C. Whooping cough
D. Diphtheria
E. Infectious mononucleosis
26. A child with a history of an acute catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, conjunctivas and blotchy, papular skin rash, died of pulmonary insufficiency. A histological investigation revealed an interstitial pneumonia with focal serous macrophageal inflammation and set of giant cells within alveoli walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Measles
B. Influenza
C. Parainfluenza
D. Adenoviral infection
E. Cytomegaly
27. A 4-year-old child died of respiratory insufficiency as a result of a respiratory musculature paralysis. Histological investigation revealed a hyperemia of the thoracal part of a spinal cord, the unclear pattern of the grey substance, punctual hemorrhages and fine sinking down sites of an encephalomalacia. In addition, there was an inflammation with a neuroglia proliferation around and by the necrotic neurons. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Poliomyelitis  
B. Meningococcal infection  
C. Cytomegaly  
D. Toxoplasmosis  
E. Adenoviral infection

**BACTERIAL INFECTIONS**

1. An autopsy of a 54-year-old man revealed a fibrinous inflammation at colon. What is your diagnosis?
   A. *Dysentery  
   B. Amebiasis  
   C. Typhoid fever  
   D. Cholera  
   E. Balantidiasis

2. A patient, the inhabitant of a seaside city in the south of the country, presented to the hospital with severe diarrheas and vomiting, resulted in his death from dehydration. An autopsy revealed an acute gastroenteritis with serous-desquamative inflammation in a small bowel. Choose the most likely diagnosis.
   A. *Cholera  
   B. Bacterial dysentery  
   C. Typhoid  
   D. Amebiasis  
   E. Salmonellosis

3. A 52-year-old woman died in surgery department of a diffuse purulent peritonitis. A post-mortem revealed in a distal part of a small intestine enlarged Peyer's patches, which projected into the intestine’s lumen. There surface was covered by brownish-greenish scab. In the centre of some patches were found deep defects, extended to a serous layer. For what disease described intestinal changes are characteristic?
   A. *Typhoid  
   B. Dysentery  
   C. An intestine tuberculosis  
   D. Crohn’s disease  
   E. Staphylococcal enteritis

4. A 38-year-old man died of diffuse fibrinopurulent peritonitis. A post-mortem revealed an ulcer in a small bowel, which replicated a form of a Peyer’s patch and perforated the intestine’s wall. Microscopical investigation showed an alteration of lymphoid tissue pattern with replacement of lymphocytes by proliferating monocytes, followed by granulomas formation. The complication of what disease resulted in patient’s death?
   A. *Typhoid  
   B. Dysenteries.  
   C. Cholera.
D. Brucellosis
E. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis.
5. An autopsy of a 48-year-old man, with a history of typhoid fever, revealed groups of enlarged lymphoid follicles in small bowel. The follicles protruded above the mucosal surface; they had a grey-red coloring, juicy appearance and a surface, which reminded gyri and sulci. Microscopical investigation showed granulomas formation. Specify, what of the listed stages of typhoid is the most likely?
A *Medullar swelling.
B. Necrotic.
C. Formation of ulcers.
D. Pure ulcers.
E. Healing.
6. An autopsy of a child, with a history of diarrhea, revealed an exicosis and a widespread fibrinous colitis. A mucosal smear imprint study showed gram-negative rod bacteria. What is your diagnosis?
A *Dysentery
B. Cholera
C. Staphylococcal intestinal infection
D. Typhoid
E. Salmonellosis
7. A patient presented with a sustained fever, enlarged and painful spleen. On the 10th day of a disease a rash of flat, rose-colored spots appeared. On the 21st hospital day he died after developing peritonitis. An autopsy revealed in the ileum deep ulcers within the area of necrotized group of lymphoid follicles (Peyer’s patches). One of ulcers was perforated; there was a fibrinopurulent diffuse peritonitis. What is the most likely disease?
A *Typhoid
B. Dysentery
C. Intestine amebiasis
D. Cholera
E. Salmonellosis
8A post-mortem of a 57-year-old male, with a history of typhoid, revealed a dense, fragile whitish-yellowish color of the rectus abdominis and a hip muscles. They reminded a stearin candle. The described changes are the result of:
A *Zenker’s necrosis
B. Fibrinoid necrosis
C. Caseous necrosis
D. Colliquative necrosis
E. Apoptosis
9. Histological investigation of a rectum revealed large areas of necrosis in mucosa. Necrotic masses were impregnated by fibrin, resulting in membrane formation. Mucous and submucous on periphery of necrotic zones were hyperemic, edematous, with hemorrhages and leukocytic infiltration. What is the most likely
10. A patient died of a diffuse peritonitis. An autopsy revealed in the distal part of a small bowel multiple oval ulcers with rounded edges, which were parallel to the longitudinal axis of the intestine. A bottom of ulcers was clean, smooth and glitter. Base of the ulcers presented either by muscular layer of ileum or its serosa. Two ulcers had perforation apertures 0.5cm in diameter each. What disease resulted on a death of a patient?
A. *Typhoid
B. Dysentery
C. Cholera
D. Typhoid
E. Salmonellosis

11. A 44-year-old man presented to a surgery department with diffuse fibrinopurulent peritonitis. An operation revealed an ulcer of ileum with a perforation. An ulcer closure, followed by abdomen cavity drainage was performed. Four days later patient died. At post-mortem iliac ulcers of Peyer’s patches, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the intestine, were found. A base of the ulcers was presented by serosa. For what disease such changes are characteristic?
A. *Typhoid
B. An intestine tuberculosis
C. Dysentery
D. Intestinal tumours
E. An intestine amebiosis

12. A man, with 4 weeks history of the typhoid, presented with symptoms of ‘acute abdomen’. He died soon of intoxication. At post-mortem a pathologist found a perforation of iliac wall and diffuse purulent peritonitis. For what stage of disease the described complication is characteristic?
A. *Stage of pure ulcers
B. Stage of a medullar swelling
C. Necrotic stage
D. Stage of healing of ulcers
E. Bacteraemia

13. A 42-year-old patient, with a history of dysentery, presented with symptoms of paraproctitis. What is the most probable stage of local changes presented in that case?
A. *Formation of ulcers
B. Fibrinous colitis
C. Follicular colitis
D. Catarrhal colitis
E. Stage of healing
14. A child presented with diphtheria and died on the 2nd week of the disease from an acute heart failure. A post-mortem revealed numerous fine centres of a myolysis, accompanied with some perifocal lymphoid infiltration. What became a cause of death?
A * Myocarditis, caused by bacterial ectotoxin
B. Bacterial myocarditis
C. Septic myocarditis
D. Myocardial infarction
E. Metabolic myocardial necrosis
15 A 39-year-old patient died on the 4th day after operation concerning perforation of a colon wall, resulted in diffuse purulent peritonitis. An autopsy revealed the mucosa of a colon wall thickened, covered by fibrinous membrane. Some single ulcers got on different depth. Histological study of a colon wall showed a necrosis of mucous, a fibrinous inflammation, infiltration by leucocytes with focuses of hemorrhages. What complication of disease became a cause of patient’s death?
A *Dysentery.
B. Typhoid.
C. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis.
D. Crohn’s disease
E. Amebiasis.
16 A 45-year-old man presented in the infectious diseases hospital with a profuse diarrhea, exicosis, acute decline of his body temperature. He died soon of an uremia. An autopsy revealed in his small bowel lumen a colorless liquid in the form of rice broth and edematous mucosa. Microscopical investigation of a small bowel showed a hyperemia of vessels, a focal hemorrhage, a desquamation of enterocytes, a hypersecretion of a beaker (goblet) cells and lympho-leucocytes infiltration of a mucosal stroma. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A *Cholera
B. Salmonellosis
C. Dysentery
D. Typhoid
E. Crohn’s disease
17. An autopsy of 47-year-old man revealed in sigmoid and rectum plural red ulcers with irregular form. A mucous between ulcers was covered by dirty grey membrane. What is the most likely etiology of the disease?
A *Shigella
B. Ameba
C. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
D. Salmonella
E. Staphilococcus
18. The worker of a cattle-breeding farm died in 4, 5 months of the disease beginning. A post-mortem revealed in his internal organs the granulomas consisted of epithelioid, giant Pirogov- Langhans cells, plasmocytes and eosinophyles. There were many vessels within a granuloma. A histological investigation showed a productive-destructive vasculitis in the vessels of internal organs. What is the most likely disease?
A * Brucellosis  
B. Anthrax  
C. Tuberculosis  
D. Epidemic typhus  
E. Lepra

19. The worker of a stockbreeding farm presented to the hospital with acute disease and died soon of intoxication. An autopsy revealed the enlarged, flaccid spleen, which had a dark-cherry colouring of its cut surface. The scrape of the spleen’s pulp was plentiful. Arachnoids of the brain’s fornix and base were edematous, impregnated by blood, had a dark red colouring (“cardinal's hat”). Microscopical investigation found the serous-hemorrhagic inflammation of brain’s membranes and tissues with destruction of fine vessels walls. Diagnose a disease.
A * Anthrax  
B. Tularemia  
C. Brucellosis  
D. Plague  
E. Cholera

20. An autopsy of a 53-year-old man revealed few 4-5cm ulcers. The margins were elevated above the mucosa. The walls of ulcers were covered by the yellowish-grayish crumble masses. The Widal test was positive. Diagnose a disease?
A *Typhoid  
B. Paratyphoid  
C. Recurrent typhus  
D. Dysentery  
E. Crohn’s disease

21. A histological investigation of a myocardium revealed fatty dystrophy and plural necroses of cardiomyocytes, few focal cellular interstitial infiltrates. A medical record showed that a child had diphtheria, resulted in the heart failure. What kind of myocarditis is the most likely?
A *Alterative myocarditis  
B. Diffusive exudative myocarditis  
C. Focal exudative myocarditis  
D. Interstitial myocarditis  
E. Granulomatous myocarditis

22. An autopsy of a 45-year-old man, who died on the 5th day of typhoid fever, revealed groups of enlarged, hyperemic lymphoid follicles in small bowel. The follicles protruded above the mucosal surface; their surface reminded brain’s gyri
and sulci. Microscopical investigation showed hyperemia, edema and granulomas formation. Specify, what period of local changes of typhoid is the most likely?
A * Stage of medullar swelling
B. Necrotic stage
C. Stage of healing
D. Stage of pure ulcers
E. Stage of ulcers’ formation

23. An autopsy 54-year-old man revealed markedly dilated lumen of a small bowel filled with a liquid, which reminded “rice broth”. The intestine wall was edematous with multiple petechial hemorrhages. For what infectious disease the described enteritis is characteristic?
A *Cholera
B. Dysentery
C. Salmonellosis
D. Amebiasis
E. Typhoid

24. A histological investigation of a skin biopsy showed serous-hemorrhagic inflammation and a focus of necrosis. His medical records revealed the beginning of the disease from a small red maculae formation with the bubble in the centre, filled by serous-hemorrhagic liquid. Subsequently the central part became black. What disease is the most probable?
A *Carbuncle at a malignant anthrax
B. Actinomycosis of skin
C. Allergic dermatitis
D. Streptococcal carbuncle
E. Chemical dermatitis

25. A 48-year-old patient with severe typhoid developed an acute renal failure, resulted in a lethal outcome of a disease. An autopsy revealed enlarged and swollen kidneys. On a cut section, the cortex was pale grey, while pyramids were dark red. A histological investigation showed that in the majority of tubules the lumen was narrowed, epithelial cells were enlarged and lost their nuclei; glomeruli were collapsed. A renal stroma was edematous with a small leukocytic infiltration and fine hemorrhage. What pathology of kidneys presented in that case?
A *Necronephrosis
B. Acute pyelonephritis
C. Acute glomerulonephritis
D. Pyonephrosis
E. Hydronephrosis

26. An autopsy revealed groups of enlarged, hyperemic lymphoid follicles in small bowel. The follicles protruded above the mucosal surface; their surface reminded brain’s gyri and sulci. The cut surface of follicles was succulent; with gray-red coloring. Microscopical investigation showed monocytes and histiocytes proliferation. Macrophages formed aggregates (typhoid granulomas). Name a
morphological stage of typhoid.
A *Medullar swelling
B. Necrotic
C. Formation of ulcers
D. Pure ulcers
E. Healing

27. A 48-year-old butcher died of a sepsis. A gross investigation of his right cheek revealed a dense, dark red, 6 cm in diameter, corn-shape infiltrate with a black crust in its centre. The right half of his face and neck were edematous and solid. A microscopical investigation of a lesion showed the peracute serous-hemorrhagic inflammation with epidermal and adjacent tissue necrosis within the central zone of an infiltrate. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A *Anthrax
B. Plague
C. Tularemia
D. Phlegmon of a neck
E. Furuncle

28. An autopsy of a 45-year-old man revealed in his small bowel the enlarged, hyperemic groups of lymphoid follicles. The follicles protruded above the mucosal surface; their surface reminded child’s brain gyri and sulci. Microscopical investigation showed monocytes, histiocytes and reticular cells proliferation. Macrophages formed aggregates (typhoid granulomas), which replaced lymphocytes. For what disease the described changes are characteristic?
A *Typhoid
B. Cholera
C. Dysentery
D. Salmonellosis
E. Amebiasis

29. A 38-year-old patient was on mountain pastures and then presented to the hospital in severe condition, with high body temperature. A physical investigation revealed the lymph nodes were markedly enlarged, soldered to surrounding tissue, motionless, a skin over them was red and very painful. A microscopical study of a lymph node showed the peracute serous-hemorrhagic inflammation. For what disease it is characteristic?
A *Plague
B. Tularemia
C. Syphilis
D. Brucellosis
E. Anthrax

30. A 39-year-old milkmaid died of cardiovascular insufficiency. A post-mortem revealed in the aortal valve a polypous-ulcerative endocarditis. A microscopical study of the valve showed the polymorph cellular inflammatory infiltration, zones of destruction and thrombuses with the organization. In addition, a sclerosis with
granulomas, consisted of randomly located epithelioid, giant, plasmatic, eosinophyle cells were diagnosed within a stroma of a myocardium. A vasculitis was also determined in the heart vessels. For what disease the described changes in heart are characteristic?
A. *Brucellosis
B. Chronic sepsis
C. Rheumatic disease
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
E. Systemic scleroderma
31. A 42-year-old woman, who worked at a fur atelier, suddenly died. An autopsy revealed dark red, impregnated by blood arachnoids of the brain’s fornix and base, which reminded a red cap. Microscopical investigation found the serous-hemorrhagic inflammation of brain’s membranes and tissues with necrosis of fine vessels walls and numerous hemorrhages. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Anthrax
B. Cerebral hemorrhage in case of hypertension disease
C. Cerebral hemorrhage due to trauma
D. Meningococcal infection
E. Tubercular leptomeningitis
32. An autopsy of an 8-year-old child revealed in his colon multiple irregular form and various depth defects with uneven edges. In addition, there were grey-white membranes intimately connected with tissues underneath. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Dysentery
B. Salmonellosis
C. Cholera
D. Typhoid
E. Amebiasis
33. An autopsy of a 65-year-old man, who died in week from the beginning of a profuse diarrhea, revealed severe exicosis, dry all tissues and thick, concentrated blood. A bacteriological study of contents of a small bowel, which reminded the rice broth, determined vibrioes. What disease resulted in the patient’s death?
A. *Cholera
B. Dysentery
C. Typhoid
D. Salmonellosis
E. Alimentary toxic infection
34. A male patient, with 5 days history of diarrhea, had a colonoscopy. The investigation revealed a colon mucosa inflammation with grey-green membranes, intimately connected with tissue underneath. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Dysentery
B. Typhoid
C. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
35. An autopsy of the patient who died of a plague revealed a hemorrhagic syndrome, accompanied with the hemorrhagic necrosis of a hip skin, a lymphangitis and an inguinal hemorrhagic lymphadenitis. Name the plague form.
   A. *Dermo-bubonic
   B. Bubonic
   C. Primary septic
   D. Primary pulmonic
   E. Hemorrhagic

36. A 38-year-old man died of intoxication. A post-mortem revealed in a small bowel an edema of lymphoid follicles groups. The follicles protruded above the mucosal surface like a soft plaques with irregular surface pattern, which reminded brain’s gyri and sulci. What diagnosis is most probable?
   A. *Typhoid
   B. Dysentery
   C. Salmonellosis
   D. Acute enteritis
   E. Cholera

37. A young man died of intoxication on 4th day after eating the crude eggs. An autopsy revealed the stomach and small bowel mucosa inflamed, covered by a mucous exudate. In addition, abscesses were found in lungs, brain and liver. What diagnosis is the most likely?
   A. *Salmonellosis (septic form)
   B. Dysentery
   C. Salmonellosis (typhoid form)
   D. Salmonellosis (intestinal form)
   E. Typhoid

38. An autopsy of a 52-year-old man revealed in sigmoid and rectum plural brown-green membranes, hemorrhages, some blood in the lumen of intestine. Histological study showed a fibrinous colitis. Bacteriological investigation found S. Sonne. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. *Dysentery
   B. Cholera
   C. Salmonellosis
   D. Yersiniosis
   E. Crohn’s disease

39. A histological research of an autopsy material revealed in a brain tissue a wide zone of proliferating microglia cells round small vessels. In addition, the marked proliferation of an endothelium, an adventitia and pericytes were determined in the skin vessels. Perivascular moderate lymphocytes infiltration with single neutrophiles added was also found. The vessels walls underwent various signs of destruction. Name the causative organism of described infection disease?
A. * Rickettsia
B. Spirochete
C. Meningococcus
D. Streptococcus
E. Human immunodeficiency virus

40. A 7-year-old child, on the 3rd week of disease, presented with hectic fever, skin and sclera icterus. He died soon of the hepatorenal failure. An autopsy revealed in a rectum many irregular form defects with uneven edges. These defects were covered by grey-white membranes, intimately soldered to a tissue underneath. In addition, there was a purulent thrombophlebitis of the intestinal vessels. Plural pylephlebitic abscesses and fatty dystrophy of hepatocytes were diagnosed in a liver. An acute necrotic nephrosis was found in kidneys. What disease caused a lethal outcome?
A. *Dysentery
B. Salmonellosis
C. Cholera
D. Typhoid
E. Amebiasis

41. A worker of the agricultural enterprise presented with an acute disease and died soon of intoxication. An autopsy revealed the enlarged and flaccid spleen with a dark-cherry coloring of a cut surface. There were a superfluous pulp’s scrape from the lien cut surface. Arachnoids of the brain’s fornix and base were edematous, impregnated by blood (‘red cap’ or ‘cardinal's hat’). Microscopical investigation found the serous- hemorrhagic inflammation of brain’s membranes and cerebral tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Anthrax
B. Tularemia
C. Plague
D. Cholera
E. Brucellosis

42. An autopsy at the Forensic Pathology Department of an unknown man, with a history of alcohol intoxication, revealed in his small bowel the enlarged Peyer’s patches, which protruded above the mucosal surface. They were soft, with irregular surface, which reminded brain’s gyri and sulci. The cut surface had a gray-red coloring. For what disease the described changes are characteristic?
A. *Typhoid
B. Dysentery
C. Lambliasis
D. Amebiasis
E. Enteritis due to Campylobacter

43. A post-mortem of a patient, who died of diffuse fibropurulent peritonitis, revealed in the wall of a small bowel multiple oval ulcers with rounded edges, which were parallel to the longitudinal axis of the intestine. A base of the ulcers
presented either by muscular layer of ileum or its serosa. Two ulcers had perforation apertures 0.3cm in diameter each. Define a typhoid stage.
A. * Stage of pure ulcers
B. Stage of "dirty ulcers" formation
C. Necrotic stage
D. Stage of a medullar swelling
E. Stage of healing

44. A 65 –year-old patient addressed to a doctor his complains to frequent urge and painful passage of stool, with mucous and some blood in feces. Proctosigmoidoscopy revealed marked narrowing of a colon’s lumen, especially in its distal part. A mucosa was edematous, hyperemic, with areas of necrosis and hemorrhages. A bacteriological study of feces determined the Shigella flexneri. Define the disease?
A. *Dysentery
B. Typhoid
C. Anthrax
D. Crohn’s disease
E. Paratyphoid

**TUBERCULOSIS**

1. A histological investigation of the cervical lymph node revealed the aggregation of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes and giant Pirogov – Langhans cells. In the centre of a lesion a caseous necrosis was present. Specify the most likely pathology.
A. *Tuberculosis
B. Rhinoscleroma.
C. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's disease)
D. Glanders
E. Syphilis

2. An autopsy of a 42-year-old man revealed in the second segment of the right lung the focus of consolidation, 5 cm in diameter, surrounded with a thin capsule. The centre was presented by a dense dry crumbling tissue with a dim surface. Morphological changes in a lung are characteristic for:
A. Tuberculoma
B. Carcinoma of lung
C. Chondromas
D. The tumorous formof a silicosis
E. Postinflammation pneumosclerosis

3. An autopsy of a 63-year-old man revealed in the second segment of the right lung a tubercular panbronchitis, with the focus of a caseous bronchopneumonia. The focus was surrounded by a wall of epithelioid cells with some lymphocytes and few giant Pirogov –Langhans cells. What form of a pulmonary tuberculosis presented in this case?
A. *Acute pulmonary tuberculosis
B. Primary tuberculous complex  
C. Growth of primary affect  
D. Acute miliary tuberculosis  
E. Infiltration tuberculosis  

4. A 26-year-old patient arrived in a hospital with complaints to a fever and weakness. One of the enlarged cervical lymph nodes was taken for histological study. Microscopical investigation showed in lymphoid tissue the centers of necrosis, surrounded with epithelioid cells, giant multinuclear Pirogov-Langhans cells and lymphocytes. What is the most likely disease?  
A. * Tuberculosis  
B. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease)  
C. Lymphatic leukemia  
D. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's disease)  
E. Syphilis  

5. An autopsy of a 44-year-old man revealed tuberculosis. A macroscopical investigation showed in the apex of the right lung the foci of caseous pneumonia. There were caseous lymphadenitis of enlarged lymph nodes of mediastinum and plural milium nodules in many organs. Name the described form of tuberculosis?  
A. * Primary with mixed form of progressing  
B. Primary with gematogenic spreading  
C. Primary with lymphogenic spreading  
D. Primary with growth of a primary affect  
E. Gematogenic  

6. A 7-year-old boy with a history of tonsillitis presented with markedly enlarged paratracheal, bifurcate and cervical lymph nodes. A microscopical investigation of the removed cervical lymph node revealed the centers of a necrosis surrounded with lymphocytes, epithelioid cells and Pirogov-Langhans cells. Specify the most likely pathology.  
A. * Tuberculosis  
B. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's disease)  
C. Rhinoscleroma.  
D. Glanders  
E. Syphilis  

7. A 40-year-old man died of a pulmonary bleeding. An autopsy revealed in the upper lobe of the right lung a cavity, 4cm in diameter, with dense walls and a rough internal surface, filled with blood clots. A microscopical study of the wall showed the inner layer, presented with fell to pieces leucocytes; the middle layer formed by epithelioid, lymphoid and giant multinuclear cells with nuclei located like a horseshoe. The changes found out in a lung are characteristic for:  
A. Tuberculous cavern (cavity)  
B. Bronchiectatic cavern (cavity)  
C. Abscess of lungs  
D. Congenital cyst
8. A post-mortem of a 43-year-old man revealed in the 3 segment of the right lung under the pleura an area of consolidation, 1.5 cm in diameter, with the accurate borders, surrounded with a whitish fibrous tissue. A gross investigation of a cut section showed the white-yellow crumbling foci. Presence of the described focus is characteristic for:
A. Encapsulation of primary affect
B. Peripheral carcinoma
C. Chondroma
D. Fibroma
E. Infarct of lung with organization

9. A 48-year-old man died of a pulmonary – heart failure. An autopsy revealed pneumosclerosis, emphysema of lungs, and hypertrophy of a right ventricle of heart. In both lungs, mainly under pleura, there were plural foci, 1 cm in diameter. Histological investigation of the foci showed a necrosis zone in the centre and a wall of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes with some macrophages and plasmocytes on periphery. Giant Pirogov -Langhans cells were also defined. The small numbers of vascular capillaries were present on a periphery of the foci. What is the most likely disease?
A. Gematogenic tuberculosis.
B. Actinomycosis of lungs.
C. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's disease)
D. Syphilis.
E. Silicosis.

10. A 56-year-old man with a long history of fibrous – cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis died of a chronic pulmonary and heart failure. Within last months the expressed proteinuria was observed. A post-mortem revealed enlarged, firm kidneys, with a waxy surface. What changes developed in kidneys at this form of tuberculosis?
A. Amyloidosis of kidney
B. Tuberculosis of kidney
C. Glomerulonephritis
D. Nephrolithiasis
E. Necrotic nephrosis

11. A child died of a diffuse peritonitis. An autopsy revealed the primary intestinal tubercular complex with primary affect, a lymphangitis and regional caseous lymphadenitis. In addition, an ulcer of an empty intestine with perforation was found within the primary affect focus. What is the most likely way of tuberculosis infection in presented case?
A. Alimentary (nutritional)
B. Transplacental
C. Aerogenic
D. Mixed
12. A 24-year-old man presented with enlarged cervical lymphatic node. A histological investigation revealed the growth of epithelioid, lymphoid cells and macrophages with nuclei in the form of a horseshoe. In some centers the aggregates of unstructured light pink color masses with nuclei fragments were determined. For what disease the described changes are characteristic?
A. Tuberculosis
B. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease)
C. Actinomycosis
D. Metastasis of tumor
E. Syphilis

13. A patient with a history of fibrous – cavernous tuberculosis died of a renal failure. A post-mortem revealed a urine smell, left ventricle hypertrophy, fibrinous pericarditis, and fibrinous – hemorrhagic enterocolitis. Kidneys were small, reduced in sizes, dense, with plural foci of shrinkage. Histological investigation of the slides with Congo-Red staining showed pink masses within glomuleruli and vessels walls. In addition, destruction and an atrophy of the majority of nephrons, accompanied with a nephrosclerosis were determined. What is the most likely pathology of kidneys?
A. Amyloid- contracted kidneys
B. Contracted kidney
C. Arteriolosclerotic kidney
D. Atherosclerotic contracted kidneys
E. Pielonephritic contracted kidneys

14. An autopsy of a 7-year-old child revealed in the apex of the right lung, under the pleura, a focus of caseous necrosis, 15 mm in diameter. There were also enlarged bifurcational lymph nodes with small necrotic foci. A microscopical investigation of the pulmonal focus and the lymph node’s lesion showed necrotic masses surrounded by epithelioid cells, lymphocytes and solitary giant multinuclear Pirogov- Langhans’ cells. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Primary tuberculosis
B. Gematogenic tuberculosis with the lesions of lungs
C. Gematogenic generalized tuberculosis
D. Secondary inflammatory tuberculosis
E. Secondary fibro-inflammatory tuberculosis

15. A post-mortem of a 58-year-old patient revealed plural pathological cavities in both lungs. Microscopical study showed the inner layer of one cavity presented with necrotic masses and diffuse neutrophil infiltration; the middle one contained an infiltrate of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes and multinuclear giant cells. The external layer consisted of a mature connective tissue. Diagnose the form of secondary tuberculosis.
A. *Fibrocavernous tuberculosis
B. Acute inflammatory
C. Fibro-inflammatory
D. Acute cavernous
E. Cirrhotic tuberculosis

16. An autopsy of a 74-year-old man revealed the enlargement and deformation of the right knee joint. A histological investigation determined the massive foci of a caseous necrosis, surrounded by peripheral mantle of epithelioid, lymphoid cells and some multinucleated giant cells. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Tuberculous arthritis
B. Syphilitic arthritis
C. Rheumatic arthritis
D. Gonorrheal arthritis
E. Deforming osteoarthrosis

17. A 52-year-old man with a long history of tuberculosis died of a bleeding from lungs. An autopsy revealed in lungs some oval and round cavities. The walls of cavities were presented with necrotic masses and a pulmonal tissue. What is the most likely form of tuberculosis presented in that case?
A. *Acute cavernous
B. Fibrocavernous
C. Tuberculoma
D. Caseous pneumonia
E. Acute inflammatory

18. A post-mortem of a 58-year-old patient, with a history of tuberculosis, revealed in the upper lobe of the right lung a cavity, 3×2cm in sizes, which connected with a bronchus. A cavity had dense walls and three layers. The internal layer was pyogenic; the middle one was presented with tubercular granulation tissue and the external coating of connective tissue. What of the listed diagnoses the most likely?
A. *Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.
B. Fibrous focal tuberculosis
C. Tuberculoma.
D. Acute focal tuberculosis.
E. Acute cavernous tuberculosis

19. A 42-year-old patient complained of a voice timbre change. The larynx biopsy was taken. A histological investigation revealed the aggregates of large, oblong form cells with light nuclei, rich with a cytoplasm. The nuclei were located on periphery in the form of a horseshoe. The described histological changes are characteristic for:
A. *Tuberculosis
B. Leprosy
C. Syphilis
D. Rhinoscleroma
E. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease)
20. A histological investigation of the enlarged cervical lymph nodes revealed the nodules consisted mainly of flat, slightly extended cells with pale nucleus. There were also giant cells with spherical-oval form, light pink cytoplasm and with nuclei located on a cell periphery. The centre of some nodules was presented with the unstructured, light pink colored masses. The described changes are characteristic for:
A. *Tuberculosis
B. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease)
C. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's disease)
D. Brucellosis
E. Nonspecific hyperplasic lymphadenitis

21. A histological investigation of the enlarged supraclavicular lymph nodes, removed from a 40-year-old woman, revealed an alteration of their structure with aggregates of slightly extended cells with a light nucleus. The multinuclear, large, oval-round form cells were also determined. These cells were rich with a cytoplasm and their nuclei were located on periphery in the form of a paling. The lymphoid cells created the next layer. The unstructured pinkish masses were seen within the centers of lesions. What the described changes are characteristic for?
A. *Tuberculous lymphadenitis
B. Metastasis of tumor
C. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease)
D. Hyperplasic lymphadenitis
E. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's disease)

22. A lung lobe was removed at Surgery Department due to preliminary diagnosed purulent inflammation of a cyst. A gross investigation of the operative material revealed within the 8 segment a dense focus with irregular roundish form, 1.8 cm in diameter. On a cut, it had white-yellow coloring with a dim surface and fine sites of osteal density. The described macroscopical picture characteristic for:
A. *Tuberculous affect with healing
B. Peripheral carcinoma of lung
C. Chondromas
D. Carnification
E. Chronic pneumonia

23. A 52-year-old man with a long history of a tubercular prostatitis died of a meningocephalitis. An autopsy revealed in arachnoids of the basis and lateral surfaces of a brain, in a spleen, kidneys and liver a considerable quantity of dense grey color nodules 0, 5-1mm in diameter. Histological investigation of nodules showed epithelioid, lymphoid and some giant cells with nuclei located on a cell periphery in the form of a horseshoe. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Acute milliary tuberculosis
B. Acute tuberculous sepsis
C. Chronic milliary tuberculosis
D. Disseminated tuberculosis
E. Septicopyemia

24. A post-mortem of a 40-year-old patient, with a 10 years history of tuberculosis, revealed a cavity in the I and II segments of his right lung. It had dense walls. The inner layer was rough, with beams formed by the obliterated bronchi and the thrombosed vessels. The middle and lower lobes were firm, with the yellow foci on a cut surface. What form of tuberculosis is the most likely in that case?
A. *Fibro cavernous
B. Acute cavernous
C. Fibrous inflammatory
D. Tuberculoma
E. Cirrhotic

25. A 40-year-old prisoner died in penitentiary of tuberculosis. An autopsy revealed a deformation and reduction of the both lungs apexes, plural cavities with dense, 2-3 mm thick walls in the upper lobes of both lungs. In addition, disseminated foci of a caseous necrosis, 5mm-2 cm in diameter, were found in the lower lobes of lungs. Diagnose the tuberculosis form.
A. *Secondary fibro cavernous
B. Secondary fibro-inflammatory
C. Gematogenic inflammatory with lesion of lungs
D. Primary, growth of primary affect
E. Secondary cirrhotic

26. A 10-year-old girl arrived in traumatological unit with symptoms of pathological fracture of the right femur. A histological investigation of an operational material revealed in a bone marrow of a femur fragment, a plural foci of a caseous necrosis with peripheral mantle of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes and solitary Pirogov-Langhans’ giant cells. Zones of a caseous necrosis extended on adjoining sites of a bone tissue, resulting in osseous destruction. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Tuberculous osteomyelitis
B. Tuberculous spondylitis
C. Tuberculous koxitis
D. General (common) macrofocal tuberculosis
E. Secondary acute focal tuberculosis

27. An autopsy of a 48-year-old man revealed in the first segment of the right lung the round formation, 5 cm in diameter, surrounded with a thin connective tissue layer. The centre was presented by write, brittle masses. Diagnose the form of secondary tuberculosis.
A. *Tuberculoma.
B. Caseous pneumonia
C. Acute cavernous tuberculosis
D. Acute inflammatory tuberculosis
E. Fibro cavernous tuberculosis
28. A post-mortem of the 17-year-old girl, who died of a pulmonary insufficiency, revealed confluent zones of a caseous necrosis in the lower lobe of the right lung. The caseous necrosis was also determined in broncho- pulmonal, bronchial and bifurcational lymph nodes. What of the listed diagnoses the most likely?
A. *Growth primary affect at primary tuberculosis
B. Gematogenic form of progress of primary tuberculosis
C. Gematogenic tuberculosis with lesion of lungs
D. Tuberculoma
E. Caseous pneumonia at the secondary tuberculosis

29. A 50-year-old man with a history of tuberculosis died of a chronic pulmonary and heart failure. A post-mortem revealed a lobar lesion of the right lung. The upper lobe of the right lung was enlarged, dense, with fibrinous membranes on pleura. A gross investigation of a cut surface showed the yellow brittle tissue. What is the most likely form of secondary tuberculosis described in that case?
A. *Caseous pneumonia
B. Fibrous-focal tuberculosis
C. Infiltrative tuberculosis.
D. Tuberculoma
E. Acute focal tuberculosis

30. An autopsy of a man with a history of tuberculosis revealed in the second segment of the right lung the white-grey focus, 3 cm in diameter, surrounded with a capsule. Microscopic study showed a focus of necrosis with a capsule and lack of a perifocal inflammation. Name the tuberculosis form.
A. *Tuberculoma
B. Acute cavernous tuberculosis
C. Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.
D. Cirrhotic tuberculosis
E. Caseous pneumonia

31. A died woman had a chronic pulmonal abscess in her medical records. An autopsy revealed in 2nd segment of the right lung a roundish cavity, 5cm in the size. The internal surface of a cavity was created by caseous masses; the external one - by a dense pulmonal tissue. A pyogenic membrane was absent. What is the most likely pathology?
A. *Acute cavernous tuberculosis
B. Fibrocavernous tuberculosis.
C. Acute abscess.
D. Chronic abscess.
E. Primary pulmonary cavity (cavern).

32. A lungs roentgenogram investigation revealed a dark patch. During a diagnostic express biopsy of a lymph node of a bronchus was removed. A histological study showed a caseous tissue necrosis, round which lied epithelioid and lymphoid layers with few multinuclear large cells (Langhans' cells). Specify the cause of the lymphadenitis.
A. *Tuberculosis
B. Pneumonia
C. Syphilis
D. Metastases of cancer
E. Adenoviral infection

33. A 68-year-old woman, with a 20 years history of fibrous – cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis, presented to the Department of Nephrology with symptoms of uremia. Intravital test on amyloid in kidneys appeared positive. What is the most likely form of an amyloidosis presented in this case?
A. *Secondary systemic
B. Primary systemic
C. Limited (local)
D. Familial congenital
E. Senile (gerontal)

34. An 8-year-old child, with no disease in his medical history, presented to the hospital with a dyspnea. An x-ray inspection showed the air and a liquid in a pleural cavity. During operation in the right lung the subpleural cavity, 2,4 cm in diameter was found. It had an irregular form with the residual caseous masses inside. The lesion was connected with the pleural cavity. The similar caseous masses were found at a cut of the enlarged radical lymph nodes. A histological research of a cavity’s wall determined lymphocytes, epithelioid cells and multinuclear giant cells. How correctly to name a cavity?
A. *Primary pulmonary cavity (cavern) at tuberculosis
B. Abscess of lungs
C. Empyema of pleura
D. Cavity (cavern) at acute cavernous tuberculosis
E. Cavity at fibrocavernous tuberculosis.

35. The girl within last 3 months ate the crude cow milk. She arrived in the hospital with the "acute abdomen" symptoms. An operation revealed in a caecum a circular ulcer with perforation. A histological study of the ulcer edges determined necrotic masses, lymphocytes, epithelioid cells, and few multinucleated giant cells. What is your diagnosis?
A. *Primary intestinal affect at tuberculosis
B. Nonspecific ulcerous colitis
C. Amebiasis
D. Carcinoma of blind gut (cecum)
E. Dysentery

36. A histological study of the enlarged cervical lymph nodes revealed nodules with giant, spherical-oval form cells. These cells had a light pink cytoplasm and nuclei located on a periphery. The found out changes are characteristic for:
A. *Tuberculosis
B. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease)
C. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's disease)
37. A 63-year-old man with a long history of a tubercular prostatitis died of a meningoencephalitis. An autopsy revealed in arachnoids of the basis and lateral surfaces of a brain, in a spleen, kidneys and liver a considerable quantity of dense grey color nodules 0, 5-1mm in diameter. Histological investigation of nodules showed epithelioid, lymphoid and some giant cells with nuclei located on a cell periphery in the form of a horseshoe. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. *Acute milliary tuberculosis
   B. Chronic milliary tuberculosis
   C. Acute tubercular sepsis
   D. Macofocal disseminated tuberculosis
   E. Septicopyemia

38. A man died of liver cirrhosis. An autopsy revealed in the 1-2 segment of the right lung three grey-yellow, dense foci, 1-1,5cm in diameter with a dim surface. A histological research showed the tubercular endobronchitis, foci of a caseous bronchopneumonia, surrounded with a wall of epithelioid, lymphoid and giant Pirogov-Langhans cells. For what form of a tuberculosis the described changes are characteristic?
   A. *Acute focal tuberculosis
   B. Infiltrative tuberculosis
   C. Fibrous-focal tuberculosis
   D. Caseous pneumonia
   E. Primary pulmonary tuberculous complex

39. An autopsy of a 40-year-old man with a history of AIDS revealed both lung lobes enlarged, dense, air free, with fibrinous membranes on pleura. A gross investigation of a cut surface showed the yellow dim pulmonal tissue. A histological investigation determined in alveoli the serofibrinous and fibrinous exudate with large foci of a pulmonal tissue necrosis. For what disease the described changes in lungs are characteristic?
   A. *Caseous pneumonia
   B. Infiltrative tuberculosis
   C. Croupous pneumonia
   D. Lymphogranulomatosis of lungs (Hodgkin's disease)
   E. Carcinoma of lung

40. A 47-year-old man died of an acute anemia, resulted from the pulmonary bleeding. An autopsy revealed in the 2 segment of the right lung the cavity, 5-6 cm in the size, which had connection with the bronchus lumen. The cavity had irregular roundish form and filled with blood. The internal surface of a cavity was rough and covered by a flabby unstructured yellowish tissue. A wall was thin, presented by the condensed, inflammatorily changed pulmonary tissue. A histological investigation showed that the cavity inside layer consisted of the fused
caseous masses with a considerable quantity of segmented leucocytes. What is the most likely pathology presented in that case?
A. * Acute cavernous tuberculosis
B. Abscess of lung
C. Disintegrating carcinoma of lung
D. Infarction of lung with septic disintegration
E. Bronchiectatic cavity (cavern)

41. A 56-year-old man died of a progressing heart failure. A post-mortem revealed small, dense lungs; the upper lobes were deformed, penetrated by a cicatrical tissue, with the encapsulated foci of a caseous necrosis, 0.2-0.5 cm in diameter. In the upper and middle lobes there were cavities, 3-4 and 4-5 cm in size, with dense walls and fiber internal surface, filled with the opaque yellow-green liquid. The surrounding pulmonary tissue was sclerotic. The heart was enlarged at the expense of the hypertrophied right ventricle. Define the form of secondary pulmonary tuberculosis
A. *Cirrhotic tuberculosis
B. Fibrous-focal tuberculosis.
C. Infiltrative tuberculosis
D. Acute cavernous tuberculosis
E. Fibrocavernous tuberculosis

42. A post-mortem of a 72-year-old vagabond, with marked kypho-scoliosis, revealed the partially destructed thoracal vertebral bodies due to formation of cavities (sequesters), filled with white-yellow brittle masses. A histological investigation determined within altered vertebras big foci of a caseous necrosis, surrounded with solitary giant multinucleated Pirogov-Langhans’ cells, epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. Similar changes were diagnosed at mediastinum lymph nodes and disseminated in lungs and kidneys. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Tuberculous osteomyelitis
B. Purulent osteomyelitis
C. Syphilitic osteomyelitis
D. Osteoporosis
E. Osteoarthritis

43. An ultrasound investigation of the young 17-year-old man’s right kidney revealed pyeloectasis, accompanied with disturbance of outflow of urine by urethra. Microscopical investigation of the renal biopsy showed a diffusive infiltration of the interstitium by lymphocytes and hystiocytes. In the cortical and medullar zones there were the foci of a destruction with formation of the cavities, surrounded by peripheral mantle of epithelioid, lymphoid cells and some multinucleated Pirogov-Langhans’ giant cells. What disease is the most probable?
A. * Tuberculosis of kidney
B. Suppurative (apostematous) nephritis
C. Nonspecific tubular-interstitial nephritis
D. Polycystic kidney
E. Chronic pyelonephritis
44. An autopsy of a child, who died of meningocephalitis revealed under pleura and in pulmonal tissue plural, punctual, yellow-white lesions which reminded millet grains. Histological investigation showed granulomas with a necrosis zone in the centre and a wall of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes, macrophages and some giant Pirogov -Langhans cells. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Primary milliary tuberculosis
B. Secondary tuberculosis
C. Focal pneumonia
D. Croupous pneumonia
45. A medical record of a dead child reveled meningeal symptoms in his medical history. His X-ray showed a dark patch in the III segment of the right lung and enlarged radical lymph nodes. At autopsy, in cerebral arachnoids, the millet grains-like nodules were found. Microscopical study of a nodule determined a focus of a caseous necrosis with wall of epithelioid, lymphoid cells with giant cells between them. These giant cells had big nuclei, situated on periphery in the form of a half moon. What is the most likely kind of meningitis?
A. *Tuberculous
B. Syphilitic
C. Brucellous
D. Influenzal
E. Meningococcal
46. A patient ill with tuberculosis died from progressing cardiopulmonary decompensation. Autopsy in the area of the right lung apex revealed a cavity 5 cm in diameter communicating with lumen of a segmental bronchus. On the inside cavity walls are covered with caseous masses with epithelioid and Langhans cells beneath them. What morphological form of tuberculosis is it?
A. *Acute cavernous tuberculosis
B. Infiltrative tuberculosis
C. Caseous pneumonia
D. Acute focal tuberculosis
E. Tuberculoma

SYPHILIS
1. A 10-year-old boy presented with Hutchinson’s triad: parenchymatous keratitis, sensorineural deafness and deformed Hutchinson’s teeth (the barrel form), along with saddle-nose deformity.
For what illness the presented changes are characteristic?
A. * Syphilis.
B. Toxoplasmosis
C. Leprosy.
D. Tuberculosis.
E. Opisthorchiasis.
2. An autopsy of a 36-year-old man revealed in his liver's roundish formation, 0.5 cm in diameter. Microscopical investigation showed in the centre of lesion necrotic masses, surrounded by the granulation tissue with some plasmatic and lymphoid cells. There were also signs of the vasculitis in the blood vessels. What is the most likely diagnosis in that case?
A. *Solitary gumma of liver
B. Solitary adenoma of liver.
C. Solitary leproma of liver.
D. Chronic abscess of liver.
E. Carcinoma of liver.

3. An autopsy of a 54-year-old man revealed above valvular rupture of an aorta with resulted in a cardiac tamponade. Histological investigation of ascending part of an aorta showed in its external and middle layers inflammatory infiltrates. They consisted of lymphoid, plasmatic and epithelioid cells. There were also recognized the necrosis centers and proliferation of a vessels’ wall. Changes in an aorta are characteristic for:
A. *Syphilitic aortitis
B. Septic aortitis
C. Rheumatic aortitis
D. Atherosclerosis
E. Hypertension diseases

4. A 20-year-old woman presented with enlarged, not painful, condensed inguinal lymph nodes. In her genital mucosa there was a small ulcer with firm edges and the "varnished" grayish color floor. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Syphilis
B. Tuberculosis.
C. Leprosy.
D. Trophic ulcer.
E. Gonorrhea.

5. A biopsy of cervix uteri was taken from the 34-year-old woman. Histological investigation revealed the inflammatory infiltration with involving of fine arteries and veins walls. The infiltrate composed of plasmocytes, lymphocytes, and epithelioid cells. There were also zones of sclerosis and a tissue hyalinosis. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Syphilis
B. Tuberculosis.
C. Leukoplakia
D. Cervical erosion
E. Condyloma

6. The prepuce was removed from a young man. A microscopical investigation revealed the polymorphic infiltrate consisting from randomly located plasmatic, lymphoid and epithelioid cells. There was marked vessels’ vasculitis. For what disease the described changes are characteristic?
A. *Syphilis
B. Tuberculosis
C. Actinomycosis
D. Periarteritis nodosa
E. Leprosy

7. A man’s oral cavity investigation revealed an oval, cartilaginous density, slightly elevated ulcer at his buccal mucosa. A meaty, reddened floor was covered with grayish sebaceous deposits. A microscopical investigation showed lymphocyte infiltration, situated mainly round fine vessels. There was also an endothelium proliferation within the vessel’s walls. What disease has developed in that case?
A. * Syphilis
B. Traumatic ulcer
C. Erosive-ulcerated leukoplakia
D. Ulcer-Carcinoma
E. Ulcero-necrotic Vensan's stomatitis

8. A histological study of a biopsy from an oral cavity ulcer revealed the foci of caseous necrosis surrounded with plasmocytes, epithelioid, lymphoid cells and solitary giant multinucleated Pirogov-Langhans’ cells. There were also signs of endo - and a perivasculitis in fine vessels. Specify the disease.
A. *Syphilis
B. Tuberculosis
C. Leprosy
D. Rhinoscleroma
E. Glanders

SEPSIS

1. A 48-year-old patient with a history of croupous pneumonia died of the pulmonary and heart failure. A post-mortem revealed a hyperplasia of a spleen, a thickening and defects of the aortal valve leaflet with large, up to 2 cm in diameter, thrombuses attached to tissues underneath. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Polypous-ulcerative endocarditis
B. Acute warty endocarditis
C. Recurrent warty endocarditis
D. Diffuse endocarditis
E. Fibroplastic endocarditis

2. An autopsy of a 48-year-old man revealed the infarct of the left hemisphere of a brain. A macroscopic study also showed a big septic spleen, immunocomplex glomerulonephritis, ulcers in aortal valve leaflets, covered with polypous thrombi. The latter ones had colonies of staphilococcuses, determined by microscopic study. What disease resulted in cerebral thromboembolism?
A. * Septic bacterial endocarditis
B. Septicemia
C. Acute rheumatic valvulitis
D. Septicopyemia
E. Rheumatic thromboendocarditis

3. A 46-year-old man died of an odontogenic sepsis. An autopsy revealed the marked thickening of semilunar aortic valves. They were whitish, opaque and stiff, with thrombotic masses, 1x1.5 cm in the size on the external surface. What is the most likely form of an endocarditis?
   A. * Polypous-ulcerative endocarditis
   B. Diffuse endocarditis
   C. Acute warty endocarditis
   D. Fibroplastic endocarditis
   E. Recurrent warty endocarditis

4. A 32-year-old man with a long history of a drug abuse, presented with a fever, the intoxication and a pyuria. An echocardiography revealed massive superimpositions (vegetations) on the heart valves. Microbiological blood test showed a presence of a staphylococcus. The patient died of a thromboembolism of a pulmonary artery. Specify the changes of heart, revealed at post-mortem?
   A. * Polypous-ulcerative endocarditis
   B. Libman-Sacks endocarditis
   C. Diffuse valvulitis
   D. Acute warty endocarditis
   E. Recurrent warty endocarditis

5. A young woman with a history of the out-of-hospital abortion presented with advanced purulent endomyometritis resulted in a lethal outcome. A post-mortem revealed numerous abscesses of lungs, pustules under kidneys’ capsule and spleen hyperplasia. What form of a sepsis has developed?
   A. * Septicopyemia
   B. Septicemia
   C. Chroniosepsis
   D. Lung sepsis
   E. Urosepsis

6. A 30-year-old woman with a history of abortion presented with purulent endometritis resulted in a death from sepsis. A post-mortem revealed a purulent lymphadenitis, abscesses in lungs, kidneys, a myocardium, a spleen hyperplasia, and dystrophy of parenchymatous organs. Define the clinico-anatomic form of a sepsis.
   A. * Septicopyemia
   B. Septicemia
   C. Septic endocarditis
   D. Granulomatous sepsis
   E. Chroniosepsis

7. A 28-year-old woman died in the postnatal period. A post-mortem revealed a purulent endometritis and thrombophlebitis of a uterus veins, plural abscesses of
lungs, kidneys and a spleen. In addition, there were an apostematous myocarditis and purulent meningitis. What is the most likely kind of a sepsis?
A. * Septicopyemia
B. Septicemia
C. Chroniosepsis
D. The prolonged septic endocarditis
E.

8. A man with a history of a lower extremity wound, presented with persistent pyesis of a lesion, resulted in death of intoxication. An autopsy revealed a cachexia, dehydration; a brown atrophy of a liver, a myocardium, a spleen and cross-striated muscles. In addition, there was amyloidosis of kidneys. What of the listed diagnoses is most probable?
A. * Chroniosepsis
B. Septicopyemia
C. Septicemia.
D. Chernogubov's disease.
E. Brucellosis

9. A post-mortem revealed on the external surface of the aortal valve the large, 1-2 cm, brownish-red, easily crumbling superimpositions (vegetations). They covered ulcerative defects in the valves. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. * Polypous-ulcerative endocarditis
B. Recurrent warty endocarditis
C. Acute warty endocarditis
D. Fibroplastic endocarditis
E. Diffuse endocarditis

10. A man with a wound of his limb that had been suppurating for a long time died from intoxication. Autopsy revealed extreme emaciation, dehydration, brown atrophy of liver, myocardium, spleen and cross-striated muscles as well as renal amyloidosis. What diagnosis corresponds with the described picture?
A. * Chroniosepsis
B. Brucellosis
C. Chernogubov's syndrome
D. Septicopyemia
E. Septicemia

11. A 20 year old patient died from intoxication 8 days after artificial illegal abortion performed in her 14-15th week of pregnancy. Autopsy of the corpse revealed yellowish colour of eye sclera and of skin, necrotic suppurative endometritis, multiple pulmonary abscesses, spleen hyperplasia with a big number of neutrophils in its sinuses. What complication after abortion was developed?
A. * Septicopyemia
B. Hemorrhagic shock
C. Chroniosepsis
D. Septicemia
E. Viral hepatitis type A

DISEASE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

1. An autopsy of the elderly woman revealed a massive purulent bronchopneumonia. A brain was slightly atrophic, gyri were thinned and sulci were deep. A microscopical study of a brain showed perivascular deposits of amyloid, Hirano bodies and neurofibrillary “tangles”. What is the most likely main disease?
A. *Alzheimer's disease
B. Pick's disease
C. Parkinson’s disease
D. Disseminated sclerosis
E. Lateral amyotrophic sclerosis

2. An autopsy of the 78-year-old woman revealed a massive purulent bronchopneumonia. There were numerous grey color plaques, up to 15 mm in diameter, found in the brain and spinal cord. A microscopical study of brain and spinal cord tissue showed plural perivenular sites of a demyelization with limphoplazmocytes infiltration and the plural foci of gliosis. Diagnose a basic disease.
A. *Disseminated sclerosis
B. Pick's disease
C. Parkinson’s disease
D. Alzheimer's disease
E. Lateral amyotrophic sclerosis

3. A 42-year-old forester, a week later after long stay in spring wood, presented to the hospital with a fever, a headache, consciousness disturbance and epileptoid attacks. He died in 4 days. An autopsy revealed a brain edema, plural petechial hemorrhages. A microscopical study showed perivascular and pericellular edema, plural perivascular, mainly lymphocytic, infiltrates. Diagnose the basic disease.
A. *Tick-borne encephalitis
B. Meningococcal infection
C. Poliomyelitis
D. Purulent encephalitis
E. Cerebro-vascula disease

4. An autopsy of the 68-year-old man revealed the atrophy of brain’s tissue. The cerebral atrophy mainly involved the frontal, temporal, and occipital regions. A hydrocephaly was also found. A microscopical study showed atrophic zones in the cerebral cortex, the senile (neuritic) plaques in hippocampus, neurofibrillary “tangles”, damage of neurons and Hirano bodies. What is the most likely main disease?
A. *Alzheimer's disease
B. Lateral amyotrophic sclerosis
C. Disseminated sclerosis
D. Encephalitis

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5. A 75-year-old man, with a history of Alzheimer's disease, died of a bronchopneumonia. A microscopical study of the cerebral cortex revealed the senile (neuritic) plaques, neurofibrillary “tangles” and damaged neurons. What formations characterize cytoskeleton pathology of proximal dendrites at the Alzheimer's disease?
A. *Hirano bodies
B. Councilman's bodies
C. Negri bodies
D. Mallory's bodies
E. Russell bodies

6. An elderly man presented to the hospital with progressive dementia (aphrenia), with marked emotional lability; thus the focal neurologic symptoms were absent. After his death, a post-mortem revealed the cortex thinning in frontal, occipital and temporal lobes of the brain. A histological study of a brain’s tissue showed the considerable quantity of senile plaques (especially in a cortex), reduction of neurones’ sizes with cytoplasm vacuolation. In addition, the little Hirano bodies were determined in dendrites. What is the most likely pathology in the central nervous system?
A. * Alzheimer's disease
B. Lateral amyotrophic sclerosis
C. Disseminated sclerosis
D. Tick-borne encephalitis
E. Viral meningoencephalitis

**DISEASE OF AN OSTEOMUSCULAR SYSTEM**

1. A morphological research of a femur revealed the chronic purulent inflammation of compact substance and a bone marrow with sequesters formation. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Osteomyelitis
B. Retikulosarcoma
C. Multiple (plasma cell) myeloma (Kahler's disease)
D. Osteoblastoclastoma
E. Periostitis

2. A 6-year-old girl presented to the hospital with suddenly raised temperature and catarrh of respiratory tracts. For 5th day of illness there was a paralysis of her lower extremities muscles, accompanied with respiratory disorders. In the anterior horns of a spinal cord there was a proliferation of a glia round necrotic neurons. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Poliomyelitis
B. Measles
C. Diphtheria
D. Meningococcemia
3. A 48-year-old man presented with advanced staphylococcal purulent periodontitis, resulted in a purulent inflammation of alveolar process’ bone marrow and then a mandible’s body. Microscopical investigation showed thinned osteal beams, the necrosis centers and the osteal sequesters, surrounded with a connective tissue’s capsule. What is the most likely disease?
A. *Chronic osteomyelitis
B. Acute osteomyelitis
C. Parodontome
D. Chronic fibrous periostitis
E. Purulent periostitis

4. A 52-year-old man with a 10 years history of chronic osteomyelitis and 3 years a nephrotic syndrome, died of uremia. An autopsy revealed dense, white kidneys, with some cicatrices in their cortical layer. They had sebaceous glitter on a cut surface. Specify a pathology of kidneys which has developed.
A. *Secondary amyloidosis
B. Primary amyloidosis
C. Idiopathic amyloidosis
D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
E. Chronic pyelonephritis

5. A 53-year-old man died of intoxication. An autopsy revealed the enlargement of his hip with some fistulas on a skin. There was yellow – green thick liquid discharge from the fistulas. The gross investigation showed the thickened femur with sequesters formation. A microscopical study determined sequestral cavities, surrounded by granulation and connective tissue with neutrophil infiltration. The bone-marrow channels were obliterated; the compact layer was thickened. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Chronic purulent osteomyelitis
B. Acute gematogenic osteomyelitis
C. Tuberculous osteomyelitis
D. Parathyroid osteodystrophy
E. Osteopetrosis

6. A 20-year-old woman presented with a several years history of muscular weakness, resulted in the motion, talking, chewing and swallowing problems. A physical examination revealed the ptosis of both eyelids. The thorax roentgenography found a tumorous conglomerate in anterior mediastinum. Histological investigation of the tumor biopsy determined a thymoma. There were also some dystrophic alterations in skeletal muscles. Diagnose the disease.
A. *Myasthenia
B. Progressive mussels dystrophy
C. Mussels Erb's dystrophy
D. Dermatomyositis
E. Poliomyelitis
7. A 20-year-old woman with a history of pathological cross-striated muscular weakness and ptosis died of asphyxia. An autopsy revealed the follicular hyperplasia of a thymus, atrophy and a necrosis of skeletal muscles with focal lymphocytic infiltrates among the cells. Specify the form of a muscles lesion.
A. *Myasthenia
B. Atrophy myositis
C. Progressive myopathy
D. Mussels Leyden's dystrophy
E. Mussels Erb's dystrophy

8. An autopsy of a patient, with a lifetime history of numerous pathological fractures, revealed changes of his long tubular bones. The femurs and tibia bones were curved or spiral with uneven surface and the obliterated bone-marrow channels on a cut. There was also a remodeling of a compact cortical layer into the spongy type. Microscopical investigation showed mosaicity of osteal structures. There were numerous cavities of the resorptions combined with osteoblastic lying down of new bone. These were accompanied with chaotic fine-fibered or lamellar structures of osteal fragments. The arteries were twisted and dilated. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Deforming osteodystrophy
B. Osteopetrosis
C. Parathyroid osteodystrophy
D. Fibrous dysplasia
E. Chronic osteomyelitis

9. A 20-year-old woman presented with weakness of the eye, chewing, speech and swallowing groups of muscles. Thus, the normal muscles contraction were completely ceased after the vigorous activity and restored again after the rest. Later, the muscles of extremities and intercostals were also involved in pathological process. Inadequate ventilation of the lungs resulted in secondary focal pneumonia, followed by patient’s death. An autopsy showed the atrophy of cross-striated muscles, their dystrophy with focal aggregates of lymphocytes in interstitium. In the enlarged thymic gland the follicular hyperplasia was found out. Specify the most probable diagnosis:
A. *Myasthenia
B. Verdniga-Goffman's spinal amyotrophy
C. Dyushen's mussels dystrophy
D. Lateral amyotrophic sclerosis.
E. Erb's mussels dystrophy

10. Autopsy of a man who died from the sepsis in his femoral bone revealed phlegmonous inflammation that affected the marrow, haversian canals and periosteum. Under the periosteum there are multiple abscesses, adjoining soft tissues of thigh also have signs of phlegmonous inflammation. What pathological process was described?
A. *Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
B. Osteoporosis
D. Chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis
E. Osteopetrosis

MYCOSISES.

1. A 48-year-old patient presented to the hospital with deep cerebral coma. It was known, that during lifetime he experienced periodic attacks of a fever. An autopsy revealed grey-flaky colour of a bone marrow, lymph nodes; enlarged a liver and a spleen. Histological investigation showed the haemomelanosis and a hemosiderosis in mentioned organs. What of diagnoses is most probable?
   A. *Malaria
   B. Hemolytic anemia
   C. Addison disease
   D. Septicemia
   E. Black pox

2. A 54-year-old man presented to the hospital with reddening and edema of the neck’s skin, and then resulted in a small abscess formation. On a cut, a tissue was dense with yellow-green coloring. In purulent masses there were visible white grains. Histological study showed fungus’ druses, plasmatic, xanthome cells, and macrophages. Specify the most probable kind of a mycosis.
   A. *Actinomycosis
   B. Aspergillosis
   C. Candidosis
   D. Sporotrichosis
   E. Coccidioidomycosis

3. An autopsy of 48-year-old woman, resident of Middle Asia, with long history of exhausting fever, revealed enlarged liver and a spleen. They were grey-flaky color. The same color had hyperplastic bone marrow. A cerebral cortex also had grey-smoky coloring. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. *Malaria
   B. AIDS
   C. Epidemic typhus
   D. Sepsis
   E. Hepatitis

4. A 38-year-old man died of cerebral coma. It was known, that after foreign business trip in one of the African countries, the icteruses periodically developed. An autopsy revealed the enlarged, dense spleen, with a black pulp. A liver was also enlarged, hyperemic, and grey-black. A gross investigation of the brain determined brown-grey coloring of a grey matter and plural fime hemorrhages in white matter. What infectious disease should be suspected?
   A. *Malaria
   B. Meningococcemia
   C. Prion infection
D. Generalized herpes infection
E. Generalized cryptococcosis

5. A 69-year-old man presented to the hospital with edema and a painfulness of skin and soft tissues of his neck. The phlegmon of a neck and a mediastinitis were diagnosed. The patient died. An autopsy revealed enlarged, dense left tonsil. On a cut, the tonsil was yellow-green, with set of fine cavities similar to porous structures. Microscopical investigation determined fine abscesses with basophilic formations in their centers. These formations consisted of short rhabdoid elements. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. *Actinomycosis
B. Brucellosis
C. Amebiasis
D. Lambliaisis
E. Leishmaniasis