

Sample questions for preparing to exams

1. Pathological anatomy – definition, objects and methods. Role of pathological anatomy in medical practice.
2. Etiology, pathogenesis and morphogenesis of diseases.
3. Dystrophies: definition, classification, outcomes, mechanisms of a morphogenesis of dystrophies.
4. Parenchymatous dystrophies: definition, classification. Proteinous parenchymatous dystrophies, classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes. Congenital parenchymatous dystrophies.
5. Parenchymatous dystrophies: definition, classification. Fatty and carbohydrate parenchymatous dystrophies, classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes.
6. Mesenchymal (stromal-vascular) dystrophies: definition, classification. Mesenchymal (stromal-vascular) proteinaceous dystrophies, classification. Classification of amyloidosis, characteristics of its forms.
7. Mesenchymal (stromal-vascular) proteinaceous dystrophies, classification. Classification of hyalynosis, its morphological characteristics.
8. Mesenchymal (stromal-vascular) fatty dystrophies, causes; characteristics of stromal-vascular fatty dystrophies associated with metabolism disturbance of neutral fats and cholesterol. Obesity.
9. Mesenchymal (stromal-vascular) fatty dystrophies, causes; characteristics of stromal-vascular fatty dystrophies associated with metabolism disturbance of neutral fats. Cachexia.
10. Mixed dystrophies: definition, classification. Metabolism disturbance of hematogenous pigments.
11. Kinds of the chromoproteins. Metabolism disturbance of the proteinogenous and lipidogenous pigments.
12. Metabolism disturbance of the nucleoproteins: causes and morphology. Gout.
13. Mineral dystrophies. Calcification: definition, classification, morphology.
14. Formation of stones, causes and kinds of stones. Effects of stone formation.
15. Necrosis: definition and stages. Causes, mechanism of necrosis. Classifications.
16. Necrosis: definition. Clinical and anatomical forms of a necrosis its morphological characteristics and implication.
17. General death. Mechanism of the general death, corpse changes.
18. Circulatory disturbances, classifications. Arterial hyperemia and venous hyperemia (acute and chronic). Morphological changes in different organs.
19. Shock. Classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes. Local anemia. Classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes.
20. Thrombosis. Causes, pathogenesis, mechanism, morphology, outcomes. Morphology and kinds of thrombi. Implication of thrombosis.
21. Bleeding: classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes.
22. Embolism: causes, pathogenesis, mechanism, morphology, outcomes.
23. Edemas: causes, pathogenesis, kinds, morphology, outcomes. Dehydration (exicosis).
24. Inflammation: definition: classification, causes, pathogenesis. Components of inflammation.
25. Inflammation: definition: classification, causes, pathogenesis. Exudative inflammation. Suppurative inflammation.
26. Inflammation: definition, classification, causes, pathogenesis. Exudative inflammation. Fibrinous inflammation.
27. Inflammation: definition, classification, causes, pathogenesis. Productive and specific inflammation, classifications and morphological characteristics.
28. Inflammation: definition, classification, causes, pathogenesis. Kinds of productive inflammation. Inflammation around the parasites.

29. Immunopathology. Delayed-type hypersensitivity and immediate hypersensitivity; morphology. Autoimmune diseases. Immunodeficiency syndromes.
30. Compensatory-adaptive processes: definition. Stages of compensatory-adaptive processes. Regeneration: classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes. Reparative regeneration.
31. Regeneration classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology. Pathological regeneration.
32. Compensatory-adaptive processes-definition. Hypertrophy and hyperplasia.
33. Atrophy: classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes.
34. Wound healing. Metaplasia. Organisation (fibrosis).
35. Neoplasia (tumors), definition. Theories of tumors. Pretumor conditions. Immunity response against tumor.
36. Neoplasia (tumors), structure, kinds of atypia and tumors growth.
37. Benign and malignant tumors. Kinds of tumors spread (metastases). Local and general influence of tumor on organism.
38. Classifications of tumors. Epithelial organ-nonspecific tumors. Cancer, its types.
39. Classifications of tumors. Epithelial organ-specific tumors of the skin, breast, thyroid gland.
40. Classifications of tumors. Epithelial organ-specific tumors of the uterus, kidneys, pancreas.
41. Epithelial organ-specific tumors of ovaries, testicles, gastrointestinal tract.
42. Mesenchymal tumors, benign and malignant.
43. Kinds of tumors spread (metastases) and tumors growth. Tumors of melanotic tissue.
44. Tumors of the nervous system. Neuroectodermal tumors.
45. Classifications of tumors. Meningovascular tumors and tumors of the peripheral nervous system.
46. Anemias : classification, causes. Anemia of blood loss.
47. Anemias due to impaired red cells formations: classification, causes, morphology.
48. Anemias : classification, causes. Hemolytic anemias.
49. Tumors of the blood system. Classification, causes, pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes.
50. Acute leucosis: classification, morphology.
51. Chronic myeloid leucosis: classification, morphology.
52. Chronic lymphoid leucosis: classification, morphology.
53. Lymphomas: classification, morphology. Lymphogranulomatosis.
54. Valvular heart diseases: classification, morphology.
55. Atherosclerosis, definition, classification, causes. Macro- and microscopical stages of atherosclerosis.
56. Clinical and anatomical forms of atherosclerosis.
57. Idiopathic hypertension: definition, classification, pathogenesis, morphology.
58. Stages of idiopathic hypertension, morphology. Causes of death.
59. Ischemic heart disease : definition, classification, causes, pathogenesis, risk factors. Morphology.
60. The myocardial infarction: morphology, stages, complications, causes of death.
61. Ischemic heart disease, definition, classification, causes, pathogenesis, risk factors. Chronic ischemic heart disease.
62. Rheumatic diseases. Acute rheumatic disease: etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis.
63. Rheumatic heart disease: etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical-anatomical forms of rheumatic disease. Morphology in the heart. Complications and causes of the death.
64. Systemic lupus erythematosus: etiology, pathogenesis. Morphological changes in the kidneys, skin, vessels. Complications and causes of death.

65. Acute pneumonias: classification. Bronchopneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology.
66. Acute pneumonias, classification. Interstitial pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology.
67. Lobar pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis. Stages.
68. Lobar pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis. Complications.
69. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis.
70. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Emphysema.
71. Lung cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, classification. Ways of spread (metastases).
72. Lung cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, classification. Hilar and peripheral type. Complications.
73. Gastric ulcers: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors. Macro- and microscopical features of gastric ulcers.
74. Gastric ulcers: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors. Complications.
75. Carcinoma of the stomach: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors. Classification.
76. Carcinoma of the stomach: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors. Macroscopic types.
77. Carcinoma of the stomach: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, microscopical types.
78. Carcinoma of the stomach: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors. Ways of spread (metastasis). Complications.
79. Acute and chronic appendicitis: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
80. Colon cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, morphology. Ways of spread (metastasis). Complications.
81. Diseases of the liver. Classification. Hepatosis: etiology, pathogenesis. Morphology. Toxic dystrophy of the liver.
82. Fatty dystrophy of the liver.
83. Hepatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, classification.
84. Virus hepatitis: etiology, pathogenesis. Clinicopathologic forms of virus hepatitis. Acute cyclic icteric virus hepatitis. Extrahepatic manifestations of virus hepatitis.
85. The natural history of chronic hepatitis B virus infection. Stages of chronic hepatitis B.
86. Alcoholic hepatitis. Pathogenesis, morphology.
87. Cirrhosis of the liver: classification, morphology, complications, causes of the death.
88. Cancer of the liver: classification, morphology.
89. Diseases of kidneys: glomerulonephritis, etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Renal and extrarenal symptoms.
90. Acute, subacute and chronic glomerulonephritis.
91. Amyloidosis of the kidneys. Etiology, pathogenesis. Morphology, stages, outcomes.
92. Acute renal failure: etiology, morphology, outcomes.
93. Pyelonephritis: etiology and pathogenesis, morphology, outcomes.
94. Renal stone: etiology, complications.
95. Nephrosclerosis, etiology, morphology, outcomes. Chronic renal failure.
96. Dyshormonal diseases of the female genital organs. Pseudoerosion. Endometrial hyperplasia.
97. Acute and chronic endometritis.
98. Ectopic pregnancy: morphology, complications, outcomes.
99. Diseases of pregnancy and puerperal period: abortion, spontaneous abortion, premature birth, hydatidiform mole, placental polyp.
100. Toxemia of pregnancy (gestosis): etiology, pathogenesis and complications.
101. Diseases of the pituitary gland.

102. Addison's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
103. Goiter: etiology, pathogenesis, morphological forms of goiter.
104. Graves' disease (diffuse goiter, Basedow's disease): etiology, pathogenesis, morphology.
105. Diabetes mellitus: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications, causes of the death.
106. General characteristics of the infectious diseases.
107. AIDS: etiology, pathogenesis, stages, morphology, complications, causes of death.
108. Influenza: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
109. Typhoid/enteric fever (typhoid): etiology, pathogenesis, morphology.
110. Amebiasis: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
111. Shigellosis. Dysentery: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
112. Cholera: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
113. Anthrax: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
114. Tuberculosis: etiology, pathogenesis. Primary tuberculosis.
115. Tuberculosis: etiology, pathogenesis. Fate of primary tuberculosis.
116. Hematogenous tuberculosis generalized form.
117. Hematogenous tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis.
118. Hematogenous tuberculosis. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis.
119. Secondary tuberculosis: morphology.
120. Syphilis (lues): etiology, pathogenesis, stages, morphology.
121. Sepsis: etiology, pathogenesis, difference from other infections.
122. Clinicopathological forms of sepsis.
123. Bacterial (septic) endocarditis: etiology, pathogenesis, classifications, morphology, complications.
124. Diphtheria: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
125. Measles: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
126. Scarlet fever: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
127. Meningococcal infections: etiology, pathogenesis, forms of disease, morphology, complications.
128. Prenatal pathology. Gametopathy, blastopathy, embryopathy. Main congenital malformations.
129. Perinatal pathology. Birth injury, asphyxia, neonatal pneumopathies, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia in a newborn infant.
130. Perinatal pathology. Infection. Cytomegalic fetopathy, toxoplasmosis, listeriosis, congenital (prenatal) syphilis.