**1.** **Which of the following is associated with acute inflammation:**

1. neutophils
2. macrophages
3. lymphocytes
4. tissue fibrosis
5. tissue sclerosis

**2. The pain associated with an inflammatory reaction can best be explained by:**

1. damage to nerve endings in direct contact with the inflammatory agent
2. combined effect of increased tissue pressure and certain chemical mediators (e.g. bradykinin)
3. eliberation of serotonin from mast cell
4. direct action of lysosomal eenzymes
5. direct action of histamine and fragments of complement

**3. The cell type that occurs with the least degree of frequency in a chronic inflammatory reaction are:**

1. fibroblasts
2. angioblasts
3. macrophages
4. lymphocytes
5. neutrophils

**4. The characteristic cell found in granulomatous inflammation is:**

1. myofibroblast
2. epithelioid cell
3. plasma cell
4. giant cell
5. activated mast cell

**5. Epithelioid cells are derived from:**

1. microglial cells
2. blood monocytes
3. T-lymphocytes
4. activated basophiles
5. giant cells

**6. The inflammatory cell type considered to be the "hallmark" of acute inflammation is:**

1. epithelioid cell
2. myofibroblasts
3. neutrophils
4. B-lymphocytes
5. eosinophils  
   **7. The characteristic feature of early hemodynamic changes in acute inflammation is:**
6. decreased flow of blood to the affected tissue
7. increased permeability of capillaries and venules
8. release of histamine into the affected tissue
9. exudation of neutrophils
10. increased blood flow to the affected tissue

**8. At the early stages of acute inflammation, histamine** **is responsible for increased permeability** **in:**

1. veins and capillaries
2. venules and capillaries
3. large arteries and arterioles
4. arterioles and venules
5. veins and large arteries

**9. Each of the following is true for fibrinous exudate, except:**

1. fibrin is the major constituent of fibrinous exudate
2. fibrinous exudate is associated with inflammatory reactions
3. fibrinous exudate is a major constituent of a phlegmon
4. fibrinous exudate occurs primarily on mucous and serous membranes
5. fibrinous exudate serves as a framework for repair processes

**10. An exudate characterized by excessive production of mucin is** **appropriately** **referred to as:**

1. catarrhal exudate
2. serous exudate
3. non-inflammatory exudate
4. hemorrhagic exudate

**e**. purulent exudate

**11. Which of the following has the greatest capacity to regenerate:**

1. renal glomeruli
2. cardiomyocytes
3. skeletal muscle cells
4. neurons of the central nervous system
5. hepatocytes

**12. Which of following are the types of exudative inflammation:**

1. fibrinous inflammation
2. gangrenous inflammation
3. interstitial inflammation
4. granulomatous inflammation
5. purulent inflammation

**13. Inflammation** **is classified in the following types depending on the nature of exudate:**

1. specific inflammation
2. nonspecific inflammation
3. acute inflammation
4. chronic inflammation
5. invasive inflammation

**14. Which of the following are acute inflammation types:**

1. catarrhal inflammation
2. interstitial inflammation
3. hemorrhagic inflammation
4. fibrinous inflammation
5. granulomatous inflammation

**15. Phlegmon is characterized by:**

1. catarrhal inflammation
2. fibrinous inflammation
3. fibrous-connective delimitation
4. pyogenic membrane presence
5. presence of diffuse purulent inflammation

**16. Which of the following is the initial inflammatory stage:**

1. exudation
2. proliferation
3. alteration
4. phagocytosis
5. pinocytosis

**17. Specify the morphological forms of inflammation:**

1. proliferative inflammation
2. mesenchymal inflammation
3. mixed inflammation
4. exudative inflammation
5. post-necrotic inflammation

**18. Phlegmon commonly occurs in:**

1. subcutaneous adipose tissue
2. lax fibrous-connective tissue
3. brain tissue
4. liver
5. myocardium

**19. Identify the etiology of hemorrhagic inflammation**

1. anthrax
2. peptic ulcer
3. flu
4. thyrotoxicosis
5. pest

**20. Specify the types and varieties of purulent inflammation:**

1. abscess
2. soft phlegmon
3. hard phlegmon
4. crupous inflammation
5. diphteric inflammation

**21. The successive phases of inflammation include:**

1. petrification
2. induration
3. agglutination
4. exudation
5. proliferation

**22. In purulent exudate, unlike the serous one prevail:**

1. exfoliated cells of the surface epithelium
2. exfoliated cells of the mesothelium
3. neutrophils
4. mucus
5. bacteria

**23. Specify exudative inflammation type that is typical for upper respiratory tract in diphtheria:**

1. purulent
2. catarrhal
3. crupous
4. diphtheric
5. putrid

**24. Identify etiology of fibrinous inflammation:**

1. uremia
2. diphtheria
3. dysentery
4. anemia
5. erythremia

**25. Crupous inflammation is usually localized at the level of:**

1. oral cavity
2. tonsils
3. pharynx
4. trachea
5. bronchi

**26. Acute purulent inflammation is characterized by the following:**

1. fistulas
2. thrombophlebitis
3. cellulitis
4. ichthyosis
5. amyloidosis

**27. Which processes reflect the migration of blood cells during inflammation:**

1. pinocytosis
2. phagocytosis
3. leukocytes diapedesis
4. endocytosis
5. erythrocytes diapedesis

**28. Identify types of acute inflammation:**

1. crupous inflammation
2. putrid inflammation
3. granulomatous inflammation
4. abscess
5. purulent cellulitis

**29. Depending on evolution, the inflammation is classified into:**

1. acute inflammation
2. fibrinous inflammation
3. chronic inflammation
4. specific inflammation
5. nonspecific inflammation

**30. Identify etiology of serous inflammation:**

1. thyrotoxicosis
2. amyloidosis
3. sclerosis
4. uremia
5. tuberculosis

**31. Which of the following are examples of exudative inflammation:**

1. parenchymatous inflammation
2. purulent inflammation
3. catarrhal inflammation
4. interstitial inflammation
5. granulomatous inflammation

**32. Successive steps of the inflammatory process are:**

1. coagulation
2. alteration
3. exudation
4. infiltration
5. proliferation

**33. Which of the following cells are identified in tuberculous granuloma:**

1. neutrophils
2. lymphocytes
3. epithelioid cells
4. eosinophils
5. mast cells

**34. In which pathological processes develops specific inflammation:**

1. rheumatic fever
2. syphilis
3. tuberculosis
4. typhoid fever
5. dysentery

**35. Which of the following are comprised in tuberculous granuloma:**

1. Virchow cells
2. Langhan’s cells
3. amyloid
4. caseous necrosis
5. fibrinous necrosis

**36. Heart „in cuirass” is characterised by:**

1. fibrinous inflammation
2. organization and calcification of exudate
3. suppuration
4. adherence formation
5. serous inflammation

**37. The most frequent cause of purulent inflammation are:**

1. viruses
2. toxins
3. protozoa
4. chemicals
5. staphylococci
6. **Microscopically purulent exudate is represented by a large number of:**
7. monocytes
8. lymphocytes
9. neutrophils
10. erythrocytes
11. thrombocytes
12. **Causes of purulent inflammation are the following** **pathogens, EXCEPT:**
13. staphylococci
14. viruses
15. escherichia coli
16. streptococci
17. klebsiella
18. **Phlegmonous cellulitis is referred to the following type of inflammation:**
19. catarrhal
20. purulent
21. crupous
22. gangrenous
23. diphtheric
24. **Which of the following are examples of exudative inflammation:**
25. parenchymatous inflammation
26. purulent inflammation
27. catarrhal inflammation
28. interstitial inflammation
29. granulomatous inflammation