**1. Which immune reaction is morphologically manifested by the widening of the germinal centers and increased number of plasmoblasts and plasmocytes:**

a. immune reaction of cellular type

b. mixed immune reaction

c. autoimmune reaction

d. immunodeficiency reaction

e. humoral immune reaction

**2. All of the listed signs characterize immediate type allergic reactions, EXCEPT:**

a. develops in a few minutes

b. predominance of lymphocytes and macrophages

c. sero-hemorrhagic inflammation

d. fibrinoid necrosis of the vascular walls

e. vessels thrombosis

**3. The most severe complication of Quincke's edema is:**

a. spastic abdominal pain

b. pneumothorax

c. laryngeal edema

d. mucus hypersecretion

e. heart failure

**4. Which hypersensitivity reaction develops after intradermal tuberculin injection (Mantoux test):**

a. Arthus reaction

b. serum sickness

c. type III hypersensitivity reaction

d. type IV hypersensitivity reaction

e. anaphylactic shock

**5. In which of the listed conditions immediate hypersensitivity reaction occurs:**

a. atopic bronchial asthma

b. anaphylactic shock

c. tuberculinic type reaction

d. contact dermatitis

e. newborn hemolytic disease

**6. Which of the listed signs characterizes humoral immune deficiency syndrome:**

a. thymus hypoplasia

b. absence of immunoglobulins in blood

c. absence of germinal centers in lymph nodes

d. number of plasma is normal

e. high frequency of severe infections and sepsis

**7. Which of the listed malignant tumors occur more common in AIDS:**

a. skin cancer

b. Kaposi sarcoma

c. nephroblastoma

d. non-Hodgkin's lymphomas

e. multiple myeloma

**8. Which of the listed signs characterizes humoral immune reactions:**

a. antigen is destroyed by the immune cytolysis mechanism

b. participation of B lymphocytes

c. participation of T lymphocytes

d. antigen is destroyed by the phagocytic immune mechanism

e. effector cell is plasmocyte

**9. Which of the listed signs characterizes cellular immune reactions:**

a. the antigen is destroyed by the immune cytolysis mechanism

b. participation of B lymphocytes

c. antigen is destroyed by the immune phagocytosis mechanism

d. effector cell is plasmocyte

e. effector cells are T-killer lymphocytes and macrophage

**10. Which of the listed diseases are part of organospecific autoimmune diseases:**

a. systemic lupus erythematosus

b. rheumatoid arthritis

c. Hashimoto's thyroiditis

d. autoimmune orchitis

e. scleroderma

**11. For which listed autoimmune diseases are characteristic anti-nuclear autoantibodies:**

a. polymyositis

b. scleroderma

c. Hashimoto's thyroiditis

d. systemic lupus erythematosus

e. autoimmune hemolytic anemia

**12. What changes are seen in the third stage of rheumatoid arthritis:**

a. arthrosis

b. calcinosis

c. granulation tissue proliferation

d. fibro-osseous ankylosis

e. fibrinoid intumescence of synovial villi

**13. Frequent complication of rheumatoid arthritis is:**

a. endomyocarditis

b. amyloidosis

c. cardiac valvulopathy

d. mucoid intumescence

e. cerebral abscess

**14. What are skin lesions in systemic lupus erythematosus:**

a. allergic dermatitis

b. nodal erythema

c. butterfly erythema

d. hyperkeratosis

e. atrophy of sweat and sebaceous glands

**15. The characteristic lesion of the spleen in systemic lupus erythematosus is:**

a. hyalinosis of the central arteries of the follicles

b. perivascular "onion-skin" sclerosis

c. "fatty" spleen

d. "sago" spleen

e. "lardaceous" spleen

**16. The characteristic lesions in polyarteritis nodosa are:**

a. arteriosclerosis

b. atherosclerosis

c. fibrinoid necrosis

d. proliferative vasculitis

e. amyloidosis

e. atheromatosis

**17. Skin lesions in systemic scleroderma are:**

a. sclerosis and hyalinosis

b. calcinosis

c. dermatitis

d. purulent inflammation

e. lipoidosis

**18. What etiological factors can cause systemic lupus erythematosus:**

a. viral infection

b. smoking

c. exposure to ultraviolet light

d. drug intolerance

e. hereditary predisposition

**19. Complications of rheumatoid arthritis are:**

a. subluxations and luxations of small joints

b. subluxations and luxations of large joints

c. fibrous osteodysplasia

d. fibrous and osseous ankylosis

e. renal amyloidosis

**20. Which variant of valvular endocarditis is observed in systemic lupus erythematosus:**

a. acute verrucous

b. diffuse

c. chronic verrucous

d. nonbacterial verrucous

e. ulcerative polypous

**21. Characteristic signs of systemic scleroderma are:**

a. nodular erythema

b. drawn mask face

c. hemorrhagic rash on the skin

d. low mobility of the skin

e. increased skin density

**22. Which characteristic elements can be found in synovial fluid in the first stage of rheumatoid arthritis:**

a. catarrhal exudate

b. rice bodies

c. Babes-Negri corpuscles

d. ragocytes

e. hemorrhagic fluid

**23. In which condition is observed "wire loop" phenomenon:**

a. atherosclerosis

b. rheumatoid arthritis

c. rheumatic fever

d. systemic lupus erythematosus

e. scleroderma

**24. The possible causes of death in systemic lupus erythematosus are:**

a. lung infarction

b. purulent meningitis

c. arthrosis

d. sepsis

e. uremia

**25. In which of the listed pathological conditions AA amyloidosis can develops:**

a. acute appendicitis

b. chronic abscesses

c. tonsillitis

d. bronchiectasis

e. chronic cholecystitis

**26. What macroscopic changes of organs are observed in amyloidosis:**

a. diminished dimensions

b. increased dimensions

c. dense consistency

d. soft consistency

e. waxy appearance

**27. Which of the listed signs are characteristic of AA amyloidosis:**

a. absence of a previous pathological condition

b. lesions of generalized character

c. predominant injury to the brain, pancreas, arteries, heart

d. the presence of a previous pathological condition

e. predominant injury to the spleen, kidneys, liver, adrenal glands, intestine

**28. In which of the listed pathological conditions can AL amyloidosis develops:**

a. syphilis

b. plasma cell dyscrasia

c. hypertension

d. ischemic heart disease

e. multiple myeloma

**29. In which of the listed pathological conditions amyloidosis AA can develops:**

a. tuberculosis

b. plasma cell dyscrasia

c. lobar pneumonia

d. multiple myeloma

e. chronic osteomyelitis

**30. Which organs are most commonly affected in secondary (reactive) amyloidosis:**

a. spleen, liver, kidneys

b. brain

c. adrenal glands, thymus

d. heart, lungs

e. pancreas, prostate, pituitary gland

**31. The most common cause of death in secondary (reactive) amyloidosis amyloidosis is:**

a. cerebral infarction

b. anemia

c. uremia

d. suppurative appendicitis

e. myocardial infarction

**32. In which of the following renal structures amyloid is predominantly deposited:**

 a.vascular wall

 b. capillary loops and mesangium of glomeruli

 c. cytoplasm of nephrocytes

 d. vascular lumen

 e. basement membrane of the renal tubules.

**33. Amyloid is a protein that deposits in:**

1. cells
2. foci of necrosis
3. nuclei of cells
4. foci of calcification
5. interstitial tissue

**34. Which of the following is amyloid specific stain:**

1. hematoxylin-eosin
2. picrofuchsin
3. kongo-red
4. toluidine
5. sudan-3

**35. Amyloidosis is a complication of:**

a.pneumonia

 b. hypertensive disease

 c. dysentery

 d. atherosclerosis

 e. bronchiectasis

**36. Which of the following is referred to the macroscopic diagnosis of amyloidosis:**

1. 10% sulfuric acid
2. lugol solution
3. 10% hydrochloric acid
4. 10% osmic acid
5. toluidine blue