**Vascular pathology. Pathology of the heart.**

**1. The primary anatomic site of pressure regulation in the vascular system is:**

1. aorta
2. arteries
3. arterioles
4. capillaries
5. heart

**2. Complications of chronic hypertension include the following, EXCEPT:**

1. left ventricular hypertrophy
2. congestive heart failure
3. renal failure
4. diabetes mellitus
5. brain hemorrhage

**3. The most common cause of abdominal aortic aneurysms is:**

1. trauma
2. atherosclerosis
3. syphilis
4. hypertension
5. cystic medial necrosis

**4. Aneurysms of the aortic arch are mostly caused by:**

1. atherosclerosis
2. tuberculosis
3. syphilis
4. congenital defects
5. fungi

**5. The major cause of pulmonary thromboemboli is:**

1. hypertension
2. heart failure
3. atherosclerosis
4. thrombophlebitis
5. varicose veins

**6. Severe (malignant) hypertension is characterized by:**

1. hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis
2. aortic insufficiency
3. Marfan’s syndrome
4. calcific aortic stenosis
5. thromboangitis obliterans

**7. Acute coronary occlusion is followed by:**

1. myocardial gangrene
2. myocardial infarction
3. brown atrophy
4. myocardial hypertrophy
5. heart lipomatosis

**8. Which of the following factors are important in the development of atherosclerosis:**

1. hypoglycemia
2. hypercholesterolemia
3. hypertension
4. hypercalcemia
5. hyperlipidemia

**9. Chronic cerebral ischemia due to cerebral artery atherosclerosis is accompanied by:**

1. cerebral cortex cells degeneration
2. extensive bleeding in the brain
3. atrophy of the cerebral cortex
4. hypertrophy of cortical cells
5. the development of dementia

**10. Which of the following organs are mostly affected by atherosclerosis:**

1. kidney
2. liver
3. brain
4. intestine
5. lung

**Pulmonary pathology.**

**1. Which of the following is true regarding asthma:**

1. it produces dysplastic changes in the respiratory epithelium
2. it is a frequent cause of bronchiectasis
3. it may be triggered by infection
4. it causes centrilobular emphysema
5. all of the listed

**2. Which of the following is true regarding viral pneumonia:**

1. characterized histologically by interstitial inflammation
2. much more common than bacterial pneumonia
3. characterized by intraalveolar accumulation of lymphocytes
4. characterized by necrotizing granulomas
5. none of the listed

**3. Lung abscess may occur:**

1. as a complication of focal pneumonia
2. as a result of aspiration of infected material from carious teeth
3. as a result of viral pneumonia
4. as a result of acute bronchitis
5. as a complication of lobar pneumonia

**4. The etiologic agent common to both chronic bronchitis and emphysema is:**

1. hypersensitivity to inhaled antigens
2. persistent viral infection
3. asbestos
4. smoking
5. carbon dust

**5. Which of the following is commonly associated with lobar pneumonia:**

1. acute infectious-allergic disease which involves one or more pulmonary lobe
2. acute inflammation of pulmonary parenchyma
3. bronchial acute inflammation
4. chronic interstitial inflammation
5. chronic inflammation which involves one pulmonary lobe

**6.Which of the following is likely to the second stage of the lobar pneumonia:**

1. low elasticity, gray color
2. red colored, flaccid firmness
3. big variegated lung
4. red colored, increased firmness
5. gray colored, increased firmness

**7. Characteristic microscopic changes of lung emphysema are:**

1. microcirculatory flow reduction
2. alveolar septa thickness
3. alveolar septa thinness
4. capillary sclerosis
5. hemosiderosis

**8. All of the following factors commonly predispose to bacterial pneumonia, EXCEPT:**

1. viral respiratory tract infections
2. smoking
3. congestive heart failure
4. bacterial urinary tract infection
5. general anesthesia

**9. The central cancer of the lung can arise from:**

1. epithelium of the bronchioli
2. alveoli
3. epithelium of the central bronchi
4. blood vessels
5. lymphatic vessels

**10. Lung adenocarcinomas typically:**

1. metastasize rarely
2. tend to grow more slowly than squamous cell carcinomas
3. have a propensity to invade the pleura
4. are unrelated to cigarette smoking
5. have decreased in frequency over the last 20 years

**Pathology of kidneys.**

1. **The following statements are true about poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis, EXCEPT:**
2. it is an autoimmune complex disease
3. acute renal failure is the common complication
4. the glomeruli appear microscopically hypercellular
5. it mostly affects children and young adult
6. oliguria and hematuria are features of the disease
7. **All of the following are features of renal failure, EXCEPT:**
8. alkalosis
9. high blood urea
10. anemia
11. inflammation of serous membrane
12. erythremia
13. **Choose the right statements about glomerulonephritis:**
14. glomerular injury
15. renal capsule injury
16. affects both kidneys
17. stones in renal calices
18. presence of blood and protein in urine
19. **Which of the following refers to the primary glomerulonephritis:**
20. diabetes mellitus
21. amyloidosis
22. lipoid nephrosis
23. IgA nephropathy
24. membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
25. **The nephrotic syndrome is characterized by the following:**
26. hematuria
27. massive proteinuria
28. hypertension
29. generalized edema
30. hyperlipidemia and lipiduria
31. **The nephritic syndrome is characterized by the following:**
32. hematuria
33. massive proteinuria
34. hypertension
35. generalized edema
36. hyperlipidemia and lipiduria
37. **The microscopic changes of the kidney in chronic glomerulonephritis:**
38. glomerular amyloidosis
39. glomerular sclerosis
40. hypertrophy of the renal tube
41. atrophy of the renal tube
42. hyalinization of the vessels
43. **Choose the most common complication in glomerulonephritis:**
44. pneumonia
45. renal failure
46. pyelonephritis
47. adrenal failure
48. liver failure
49. **The most common causes of necrotic nephrosis is the following, EXCEPT:**
50. poisons
51. xerophthalmia
52. severe infections
53. massive hemolysis
54. traumatic lesions
55. **Which of the following about pyelonephritis is right:**
56. infectious pathology with glomeruli involvement
57. immune mesangial disease
58. pathology of the renal pelvis, calices and interstitial tissue
59. pathology of the convolute tube
60. lesions of the renal pelvis mucosal layer

**Tuberculosis.**

**1. The following are tuberculosis complications, EXCEPT:**

a. pulmonary hemorrhage

b. hematogenous spread

c. amyloidosis

d. fibrous obliterate pleuritis

e. hepatopulmonary syndrome

**2. All features listed below are typical for primary tuberculosis, EXCEPT:**

a. lymphogenous spread

b. hematogenous spread

c. may develop more than once in profoundly immunosuppressed patients

d. it develops regional caseous lymphadenitis

e. it is mostly localized, in lung apexes

**3. Secondary tuberculosis is mostly localized in:**

a. brain

b. lungs

c. kidneys

d. bones

e. digestive system

**4. Which of the listed below features describe the healing of primary tuberculous process:**

 a. dehydration of necrotic focus

b. petrification of necrotic focus

c. the total necrosis of granuloma

d. incapsulation of necrotic focus

 e. perifocal exudation

**5. Which of the following are morphological features of tuberculous granuloma:**

a. predominance of epithelioid cells

b. absence of vessels in centre of granuloma

c. presence of inflamed vessels in centre of granuloma (endovasculitis.

d. presence of neutrophils

e. central caseous necrosis

**6. Which are the contamination routes in tuberculosis:**

 a. air

b. by contact

c. parenteral

d. by insects bites

e. alimentary

**7. Which are the tuberculosis types:**

a. endogenous

b. primary

c. recurent

d. polietiologic

e. secondary

**8. Where the primary tuberculous complex locations are:**

a. liver

b. lungs

c. brain

d. intestine

e. spinal cord

**9. The primary tubercular complex components are:**

a. primary affect

b. tromboflebitis

c. lymphadenitis

d. cavities

e. lymphangitis

**Male genital organs diseases.**

**1. The failure of testicular descent into the scrotum is called:**

1. testicular atrophy
2. cryptorchidism
3. verrucous carcinoma
4. orchiopexy
5. phimosis

 **2. The main cause of benign prostatic hyperplasia is:**

1. chronic prostatitis
2. bacille Calmette-Guérin
3. increased level of androgens
4. chronic pelvic pain syndrome
5. increased level of estrogens

 **3. Most prostatic carcinomas arise from the:**

1. peripheral zone of the prostate
2. central zone of the prostate
3. proximal urethral zone of the prostate
4. periuretheral zone of the prostate
5. transitional zone of the prostate

 **4. Nodular hyperplasia of prostate arises from:**

1. central zone of the prostate
2. periurethral zone of the prostate
3. periuretheral zone of the prostate
4. transitional zone of the prostate
5. peripheral zone of the prostate

 **5. The main substrate of prostatic carcinomas is:**

* 1. chronic prostatitis
	2. bacille Calmette-Guérin
	3. excessive estrogen-dependent growth of stromal and glandular elements
	4. chronic pelvic pain syndrome
	5. excessive androgen-dependent growth of stromal and glandular elements

 **6. The consequences of cryptorchidism are:**

1. testicular carcinoma
2. phimosis
3. tubular atrophy
4. infertility

e. prostatitis

 **7. Morphological changes of testicles in cryptorchidism:**

1. normal size in early age
2. microscopic evidence of tubular atrophy
3. hyalinization of basal membranes of seminiferous tubes
4. normal size on puberty
5. increased size on puberty
6. **Testicular germ cell tumors are subclassified into:**
7. seminomas
8. neuroendocrine tumors
9. nonseminomatous germ cell tumors

d. leydigomas

e. sertoliomas

1. **Identify gross appearance of seminomas:**
2. may contain foci of coagulation necrosis
3. soft consistency
4. well-demarcated
5. gray-white tumors that bulge from the cut surface
6. contain foci of hemorrhage and necrosis

**Female genital organs diseases.**

1. **Carcinoma of the cervix usually begins at the junction of the:**
2. ectocervix and endocervix
3. endocervix and endometrium
4. deep and superficial endocervical glands
5. vagina and cervix
6. cervix and paracervical tissue
7. **Prognostic factors in invasive breast carcinoma include all of the following, EXCEPT:**
8. tumor size
9. type of carcinoma (ductal, inflammatory, etc.)
10. location of primary tumor within breast
11. lymph node involvement by tumor
12. grade of tumor
13. **Which of the following neoplasms is derived from all three germ layers:**
14. carcinoma
15. teratoma
16. sarcoma
17. apudoma
18. gonadoblastoma
19. **All of the following are true of endometrial carcinoma, EXCEPT:**
20. most cases occur in postmenopausal women
21. it is caused by prolonged stimulation of the endometrium by progesterone
22. it is preceded by endometrial hyperplasia in most cases
23. it can metastasize via lymphatic and/or hematogenous routes
24. the most important prognostic factor is the stage of the tumor
25. **All of the following are true of cervical squamous cell carcinoma, EXCEPT:**
26. it is preceded by squamous cell dysplasia in most cases
27. It is caused by human papillomavirus (HPV)
28. early age at first intercourse is a risk factor
29. most cases occur in women over 65 years old
30. the Pap smear is an important screening test
31. **Which of the following is true regarding ovarian neoplasms:**
32. most are malignant
33. they are symptomatic if even still small (<1 cm)
34. they may interfere with fertility
35. they are very rare
36. most arise from germ cells
37. **Which of the following endometrial lesions is associated with the highest risk of developing of endometrial carcinoma:**
38. chronic endometritis
39. complex hyperplasia with atypia
40. complex hyperplasia without atypia
41. simple hyperplasia
42. squamous metaplasia
43. **What is a dermoid cyst:**
44. teratoma
45. disgerminoma
46. yolk sac tumor
47. mullerian tube tumor
48. myometrial tumor
49. **What does adenomyosis mean:**
50. endometrial tissue in the myometrium
51. endometrial tissue in the cervical mucosa
52. endometrial tissue in fallopian tubes
53. endocervical tissue in the myometrium
54. exocervical tissue in the myometrium