Questions for the oral survey for midterm control in the 1-st section on pathological anatomy, clinical pathological anatomy for 3rd year students of the Faculty of Medicine

1. Arterial hyperemia: definition, causes, types, mechanisms of development.
2. Venous hyperemia in the pulmonary circulation system: definition, causes, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics, outcomes.
3. Venous hyperemia in the circulatory system: definition, causes, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics, outcomes.
4. Anemia (ischemia): definition, types, causes, mechanisms of development, outcomes. Acute and chronic ischemia: clinical and morphological characteristics.
5. Stasis: definition, causes, mechanisms of development, consequences of stasis, the phenomenon of blood sludge.
6. External and internal bleeding, definition, causes, mechanisms of development, types.
7. Hemorrhages: definition, causes, types, morphology, outcomes, clinical significance. Hemorrhagic diathesis.
8. Thrombosis: definition. Etiology and pathogenesis of thrombogenesis. Thrombus, its types, morphological characteristics, outcomes. The meaning of thrombosis.
9. Thrombohemorrhagic syndrome: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and morphological manifestations, prognosis, causes of death.
10. Embolism: definition, causes, types, morphological characteristics, outcomes and significance of embolism.
11. Bacterial embolism and tissue embolism: definition, causes, clinical significance.
12. Thromboembolism: definition, causes of development (sources). Types: venous and arterial and their clinical significance. Thanatogenesis in pulmonary embolism.
13. Necrosis. Definition, causes, mechanisms of development, morphological characteristics, outcomes.
14. Principles of classification of necrosis: depending on the cause and mechanism of action of the pathogenic factor. Clinical and morphological forms of necrosis. Infarction – morphological characteristics and clinical significance.
15. Injuries are disorders of protein metabolism. Parenchymal disproteinoses: definition, causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, clinical significance.
16. Injuries are disorders of lipid metabolism. Parenchymal lipidoses: causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, clinical significance. Steatosis. Fatty changes in the myocardium, liver, kidneys.
17. Injuries are disorders of carbohydrate metabolism. Parenchymal carbohydrate dystrophies. Glycogen metabolism disorders: causes, mechanism of development in diabetes mellitus, morphology,
18. Damage – protein metabolism disorders. Stromal vascular disproteinoses: definitions, causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, clinical significance. Mucoid and fibrinoid swelling.
19. Injuries are disorders of protein metabolism. Stromal vascular disproteinosis: definitions, causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, clinical significance. Hyalinosis. Amyloidosis.
20. Injuries are disorders of lipid metabolism. Stromal vascular lipidosis: definition, causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, clinical significance.
    Metabolism disorders of neutral fat, cholesterol and of its ethers.
    General obesity: causes, pathogenesis, morphological manifestations, clinical significance. Hereditary lipidoses: types, causes, morphological characteristics, outcomes.

21. Injuries are disorders of carbohydrate metabolism. Stromal-vascular carbohydrate dystrophies. Disorders of glycoprotein metabolism.
22. Injuries are disorders of carbohydrate metabolism. Stromal-vascular carbohydrate dystrophies. Disorders of glycoprotein metabolism. Injuries are disorders of pigment (chromoprotein) metabolism. Endogenous pigments: types, mechanism of formation. Causes of chromoprotein metabolism disorders, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, clinical significance.
23. Injuries are disorders of the metabolism of hemoglobinogenic pigments. Hemosiderosis (local, general), hemochromatosis, hemomelanosis.
24. Injuries are disorders of the metabolism of hemoglobinogenic pigments. Impaired bilirubin metabolism, morphological characteristics. Jaundice: definition, classification, causes and mechanisms of development, morphology, outcomes and complications.
25. Injuries are disorders of melanin metabolism of an acquired and congenital nature. Addison's disease. Albinism. Lipofuscin metabolism disorders.
26. Injuries are disorders of nucleoprotein metabolism, types. Gout: the role of exo- and endogenous factors (etiology), pathogenesis, morphology.
27. Injuries are disorders of mineral metabolism. Pathological calcification (calcifications). Types of calcifications: dystrophic, metastatic. Causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, clinical manifestations, outcomes.
28. Formation of stones. Causes and mechanism of stone formation. Types of stones. Morphology of the consequences of stone formation.