

Questions for the oral survey for midterm control in the 4th section on pathological anatomy, clinical pathological anatomy IHBP for 3rd year students of the specialist program in the specialty "General Medicine" IWM

1. Hepatitis: definition, classification. Acute viral hepatitis: classifications; etiology, epidemiology.
2. Clinical and morphological characteristics (pathogenesis) of acute viral hepatitis A; In; C. Complications, outcomes, causes of death.
3. Chronic hepatitis: etiology, classifications, clinical and morphological characteristics (pathogenesis), outcomes.
4. Massive necrosis of the liver: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, outcomes, causes of death.
5. Cirrhosis of the liver: definition, classification, etiology. Clinical and morphological characteristics of various types of cirrhosis of the liver; complications and causes of death.
6. Characteristics of portal hypertension: pathogenesis, complications.
7. Hepatocellular insufficiency: clinical and morphological characteristics, clinical significance for the patient.
8. Cholelithiasis: definition, etiology, outcomes. Cholecystitis: definition, etiology, classification, morphological characteristics, complications, causes of death.
9. Gastritis: definition, classification, etiology. Morphological characteristics of acute gastritis.
10. Morphological characteristics of various forms of chronic gastritis; complications, outcomes.
11. Peptic ulcer disease: definition, etiology. Morphological characteristics of chronic gastric ulcer during exacerbation and remission. Complications, outcomes, causes of death.
12. Acute gastric ulcers: etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications and outcomes.
13. Appendicitis: definition, classification, etiology. Clinical and morphological characteristics of acute appendicitis, complications, causes of death.
14. Acute inflammatory lung diseases: classifications. Lobar (croupous) pneumonia: definition, etiology, clinical and morphological characteristics of the stages of development, complications, outcomes, causes of death.
15. Focal pneumonia (bronchopneumonia): definition, classification. Clinical and morphological characteristics depending on the causative agent, complications, outcomes, causes of death. The concept of nosocomial pneumonia (etiology, pathogens, morphological changes in the lungs).
16. Interstitial (interstitial) pneumonia: definition, etiology, classifications, clinical and morphological characteristics, outcomes.
17. Acute respiratory viral infections: influenza: etiology, epidemiology, clinical and morphological characteristics of upper respiratory tract and lung lesions in influenza; complications, causes of death.
18. Chronic obstructive and restrictive lung diseases: classifications, mechanisms of development.
19. Chronic obstructive pulmonary emphysema: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical significance for the patient.
20. Chronic bronchitis: definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics, complications, outcomes, causes of death.
21. Bronchial asthma: definition, classification, clinical and morphological characteristics, outcomes, causes of death.

22. Bronchiectasis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, complications, causes of death.
23. Hypertension of the pulmonary circulation (pulmonary hypertension) primary and secondary: etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics of changes in the lungs and heart ("cor pulmonale").
24. Sepsis: definition. Sepsis as a special form of development of infectious diseases, etiology, classification of sepsis. The concept of the entrance gate and the primary septic hearth. General changes in sepsis (morphological: inflammatory, dystrophic, hyperplastic, etc.).
25. Clinical and anatomical forms of sepsis, their morphological characteristics, clinical significance, outcomes.
26. Bacterial endocarditis: definition, etiology, classification, clinical and morphological characteristics, complications and causes of death.
27. Diphtheria: definition, etiology, epidemiology. Clinical and morphological characteristics of pharyngeal diphtheria and respiratory tract diphtheria, complications, outcomes, causes of death.
28. Meningococcal disease: definition, etiology, epidemiology, classification. Clinical and morphological characteristics of forms of meningococcal infection, complications, outcomes, causes of death.
29. Dysentery: definition, etiology, epidemiology, morphological characteristics of developmental stages, clinical manifestations, complications, outcomes, causes of death.
30. Typhoid fever: Definition, etiology, epidemiology, morphological characteristics Of developmental stages, clinical manifestations, complications, outcomes, causes of death.
31. Salmonellosis: definition, etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, outcomes, causes of death.
32. Tuberculosis: definition, etiology, epidemiology, morphological features of development, classification.
33. Primary tuberculosis: definition, etiology, morphological characteristics. Progression of primary tuberculosis; causes of death.
34. Hematogenous tuberculosis: definition; classification. Morphological characteristics of forms of hematogenous tuberculosis, complications, clinical manifestations, causes of death.
35. Secondary tuberculosis: definition, classification. Morphological characteristics of forms of secondary tuberculosis, complications, causes of death, clinical significance for the patient.
36. HIV infection: definition, etiology, epidemiology, stages of development.
37. HIV-associated diseases, complications, causes of death.