Evaluation tools for the credit (questions, macropreparations, micropreparations)

in the discipline
"Pathological Anatomy - Pathological Anatomy of the Head and Neck"
for students in the main professional
educational program of the specialist
specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry,
focus (profile) Dentistry,
Full-time form of education
for 2024-2025 academic year

INTERVIEW CHECKLIST:

1. Pathological anatomy: content, tasks, objects and methods of research. The concept of autopsy and biopsy. Modern methods of morphological research. Communication of pathological anatomy with fundamental and clinical disciplines. Pathological anatomical service and its importance in the health care system.

2. Research methods in pathological anatomy. Autopsy. The value of studying cadaveric material, substrates obtained from patients during life, experimental material. Biopsies: definition, types and their characteristics, the importance of the biopsy research method in the diagnosis of diseases. Histological examination. Cytological study. Conventional and special staining methods. Histochemistry. Immunohistochemistry. Electron microscopy.

3. Damage (alteration): essence, causes, mechanisms and types of damage. Dystrophy: definition, etiology, morphogenetic mechanisms, classifications.

4. Necrosis: definition, causes, mechanisms of development, morphological characteristics. Classification. Clinical and morphological forms (coagulation, colliquation, fibrinoid, caseous, fatty, gangrene, sequestration, infarction). Outcomes and functional significance. Apoptosis: definition and it’s morphological characteristics.

5. Protein parenchymal dystrophies. Hydropic, hyaline-drop, horny dystrophy: causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcome, functional significance. Mucoid and fibrinoid swelling: causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance.

6. Protein stromal-vascular dystrophies. Mucoid and fibrinoid swelling: causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance.

7. Stromal-vascular protein dystrophies. Hyalinosis and amyloidosis: causes, pathogenesis, classification, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance. Morphological diagnosis of amyloidosis. Amyloidosis of the gums, tongue.

8. Parenchymal fatty degeneration. Fatty degeneration of the myocardium, liver, kidneys: causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance. Morphological diagnosis of fatty degeneration.

9. Stromal-vascular fatty degeneration. Obesity: definition, etiology, classification, morphological characteristics, complications. Benign bilateral lipomatosis of the neck.

10. Parenchymal and stromal-vascular carbohydrate dystrophies; dystrophies associated with glycoprotein metabolism: causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance. Morphogenesis of glycogen metabolism disorders in diabetes mellitus. Macroglossia in Pompe disease.

11. Metabolic disorders of pigments (chromoproteins). Exogenous pigments. Endogenous pigments: types, formation mechanism, morphological characteristics and diagnostic methods. Metabolic disorders of lipofuscin and melanin: clinical and morphological characteristics. Hemoglobin metabolism disorders. Hemosiderosis (local, systemic), hemochromatosis.

12. Metabolic disorders of pigments (chromoproteins). Disorders of nucleoprotein metabolism: gout - causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance. Bilirubin metabolism disorders, morphological characteristics. Jaundice: types and their morphological characteristics.

13. Pathological calcification (calcinosis). Definition. Types of calcinosis: dystrophic, metastatic. Causes, patho- and morphogenesis, morphological characteristics, diagnosis, clinical manifestations, outcomes. Rickets. Influence of calcium and phosphorus metabolism disorders on the formation of jaw bones.

14. Stone formation: causes and mechanisms. Types of stones. Stones of the ducts of the salivary glands. Complications of stone formation.

15. Death: types, signs of death. Post-mortem changes and their morphological characteristics. Ethics of autopsy. The concept of thanatogenesis and resuscitation.

16. Circulatory disorders: classification. Hyperemia. Arterial hyperemia: definition.. Causes, types (local and systemic, physiological and pathological), morphology.

17. Venous congestion: definition. Types: general and local, acute and chronic. Venous congestion in the system of small and large blood circulation: patho- and morphogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics, outcomes. Venous congestion in the portal vein system (portal hypertension): pathogenesis and clinical and morphological manifestations. Changes in the oral mucosa in chronic venous congestion. Outcomes, functional significance.

18. Bleeding (hemorrhage): definition, types (external and internal), plasmorrhagia, hemorrhages. Causes, types, mechanisms of development, clinical and morphological characteristics, functional significance.

19. Thrombosis: definition, causes, mechanism of thrombosis, local and general factors of thrombosis. Thrombus: its types, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance. vein thrombosis. thrombosis of the arteries. Thrombosis in the cavities of the heart. Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome: definition, etiopathogenesis, morphological characteristics.

20. Embolism: definition, types, causes, morphological characteristics. Orthograde, retrograde and paradoxical embolism. Thromboembolism: causes of development, clinical significance. Thromboembolism of the pulmonary artery, acute cor pulmonale. Thromboembolic syndrome: clinical and morphological characteristics. Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome: definition, etiopathogenesis, morphological characteristics.

21. Ischemia: definition, causes, types, morphological characteristics, outcomes. Stasis: definition, causes, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance.

22. Insufficiency of lymphatic circulation: causes, types, morphological characteristics, functional significance. Edema: causes, mechanism of development, types, morphological characteristics, outcomes.

23. Inflammation: definition, essence and biological significance. Classification. The problem of local and general in understanding inflammation. Acute inflammation. Etiology and pathogenesis. The reaction of blood vessels in acute inflammation.

24. Inflammation: definition, essence and biological significance. Cellular and molecular processes in inflammation. Mechanisms of increasing vascular permeability. Mechanisms and stages of migration of leukocytes. Chemotaxis. Phagocytosis (stages), completed and incomplete phagocytosis. Mechanisms of macrophage infiltrate formation in chronic inflammation.

25. Exudative inflammation: serous, fibrinous (croupous, diphtheritic), purulent (phlegmon, abscess, empyema), catarrhal, hemorrhagic, mixed. Morphological characteristics, outcomes, functional significance.

26. Chronic inflammation. Productive inflammation: types. Causes and morphological characteristics of interstitial inflammation and inflammation with the formation of polyps and genital warts.

27. Granulomatous inflammation: cellular kinetics of granulomas, pathogenetic types of granulomas, granulomas in various diseases (tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, glanders, rhinoscleroma) and their morphological characteristics. Inflammation around animal parasites (echinococcosis, trichinosis, dirofillariasis) and around foreign bodies: morphological characteristics.

28. Hypersensitivity reactions. I type of hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylactic type): mechanism, phases of development, clinical and morphological characteristics. Systemic and local anaphylaxis. Type II hypersensitivity reactions (cytotoxic type): 1) complement-dependent reactions; 2) antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity; 3) antibody-mediated cell dysfunction: mechanisms of development, clinical and morphological characteristics.

29. Type III hypersensitivity reactions (immunocomplex type): local and systemic immune complex disease. Clinical and morphological characteristics. Type IV hypersensitivity reactions (cell-mediated type): 1) delayed-type hypersensitivity, 2) T-lymphocyte-

mediated cytotoxicity. Mechanisms of development, morphological characteristics, clinical significance.

30. Autoimmune diseases: definition, mechanisms of development, classification. Struma Hashimoto, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjögren's syndrome, periarteritis nodosa: etiology, mechanism of development, morphological characteristics.

31. Immune deficiency syndromes. Immune deficiency: definition, etiology, classification. Primary immunodeficiencies: definition, classification, diagnostic methods. Clinical and morphological characteristics of primary immunodeficiencies. Causes of death. Secondary (acquired) immunodeficiencies: definition, etiology, classification.

32. Adaptation processes. Physiological and pathological adaptation. Types of adaptive changes. Hyperplasia: definition, causes, mechanisms, types, stages, clinical and morphological characteristics. Physiological and pathological hyperplasia. Hypertrophy; definition, causes, mechanisms, types, clinical and morphological characteristics. Morpho-functional features of myocardial hypertrophy.

33. Adaptation processes. Atrophy: definition, causes, mechanisms, types, clinical and morphological characteristics. Brown atrophy of the liver, myocardium, skeletal muscles. Metaplasia: definition, types. Metaplasia in epithelial and mesenchymal tissues: morphological characteristics, clinical significance, role in carcinogenesis, activation of oncogenes.

34. Regeneration: definition, essence, forms (cellular, intracellular, mixed), types (physiological, reparative, pathological) and their morphological characteristics. Regeneration of individual tissues and organs. Granulation tissue, angiogenesis: stages, morphological characteristics. Wound healing.

35. Tumors: definition, morphogenesis and histogenesis, types of tumor growth, precancerous conditions, the concept of tissue and cellular atypism. Modern theories of tumor growth. Carcinogenic agents and their interaction with cells. Chemical carcinogenesis. The most important groups of chemical carcinogens. Radiation carcinogenesis. Viral carcinogenesis. Stages, mechanisms. Importance of biopsy in oncology.

36. Tumors. Definition, role in human pathology. Histogenesis and tumor differentiation. The main properties of the tumor. Features of the structure, parenchyma and stroma of the tumor. Types of tumor growth: expansive, infiltrating and appositional; exophytic and endophytic. Metastasis: definition, types, patterns. The concept of relapse. Secondary changes in tumors.

37. Tumors: definition, morphogenesis and histogenesis, types of tumor growth, precancerous conditions, the concept of tissue and cellular atypia. Benign and malignant tumors: varieties, comparative characteristics. Nomenclature and principles of classification.

38. Tumors: definition, morphogenesis and histogenesis, types of tumor growth, precancerous conditions, the concept of tissue and cellular atypia. Modern classification

of tumors and principles of its construction. Benign and malignant epithelial tumors without specific localization (papilloma, adenoma, carcinoma varieties) and their morphological characteristics.

39. Benign and malignant mesenchymal tumors and their morphological characteristics. Tumors of melanin-forming tissue (pigmental nevus and melanoma).

40. Tumors: definition, morphogenesis and histogenesis, types of tumor growth, precancerous conditions, the concept of tissue and cellular atypia. Tumors of nervous system and brain membranes and their morphological characteristics. Teratomas: types (histioid, organoid and organismoid).

41. Nosological principle of the study of diseases, the concept of the disease, pathomorphosis, classification of diseases. Diagnosis, principles of its construction. The concept of the underlying, concomitant disease, complication, causes of death.

42. Anemia. Definition and classification. Acute and chronic anemia due to blood loss (posthemorrhagic): causes, clinical and morphological characteristics, diagnosis.

43. Anemia. Definition and classification. Anemia due to increased blood destruction (hemolytic): hereditary, acquired, autoimmune, isoimmune, mixed genesis. Classification, pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinical and morphological characteristics, causes of death. Hypersplenism. Changes in the oral mucosa.

44. Anemia. Definition and classification. Anemia with insufficient reproduction of red blood cells (dyserythropoietic). Classification, causes of development. Megaloblastic anemia (B12- and folate deficiency), pernicious, iron deficiency, with iron metabolism disorders, hypoplastic and aplastic. Etiology, patho- and morphogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics and diagnostic methods, complications, causes of death. Diseases and conditions associated with anemia.

45. Tumors of the blood system (hemoblastosis). Modern classification, principles of its construction. Leukemias: etiology, pathogenesis, forms and their morphological characteristics. Damage to the lymph nodes of the neck, oral mucosa, jaw bones and salivary glands in leukemia.

46. Regional diseases of the hematopoietic system (malignant lymphomas): etiology, pathogenesis. Follicular lymphoma. Diffuse small cell lymphomas. Diffuse mixed cell lymphomas. Diffuse large cell lymphomas. Burkitt's lymphoma. Lymphoblastic lymphoma. Fungal mycosis. Plasma cell tumors. Morphological characteristics of various types of lymphomas. The defeat of the lymph nodes of the neck, oral mucosa, jaw bones and salivary glands in malignant lymphomas.

47. Hodgkin's disease (lymphogranulomatosis): definition, clinical stages, histological variants and their morphological characteristics.

48. Atherosclerosis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinical and morphological forms and their characteristics, causes of death.

49. Arterial hypertension: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics of stages, clinical and morphological forms, morphology of hypertensive crisis. Pathological differences in benign and malignant course of hypertension. The relationship between hypertension, atherosclerosis and myocardial infarction.

50. Ischemic heart disease. Etiology and pathogenesis, risk factors. Acute and chronic ischemic heart disease (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, postinfarction cardiosclerosis, chronic heart aneurysm): morphological characteristics, complications, causes of death.

51. The concept of rheumatic diseases. Rheumatic fever: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinical and morphological forms, rheumatic heart disease, complications and causes of death.

52. Acute inflammatory diseases of the lungs: classification, its principles. Croupous (lobar) pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, atypical forms, complications. Bronchopneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, pathological anatomy, complications.

53. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, pulmonary emphysema, bronchial asthma. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death.

54. Lung cancer: distribution, etiology, pathogenesis, precancerous conditions, clinical and morphological classification, pathological anatomy, patterns of metastasis, causes of death.

55. Gastritis: acute and chronic: etiology, pathogenesis, morphological forms and their characteristics, complications.

56. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum: distribution, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.

57. Gastric cancer: precancerous conditions and changes, clinical and morphological classification, pathological anatomy, complications, patterns of metastasis, causes of death.

58. Appendicitis: distribution, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, pathological anatomy of acute and chronic appendicitis, complications. Intestinal diseases: enteritis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.

59. Fatty hepatosis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes. Toxic liver dystrophy (massive progressive liver necrosis): etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes.

60. Viral hepatitis: classification, etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical and morphological forms and their morphological characteristics, complications, outcomes.

61. Cirrhosis of the liver: etiology, patho- and morphogenesis, modern classification, types of cirrhosis and their morphological characteristics, complications, causes of death.

62. Liver cancer: precancerous conditions and changes, clinical and morphological classification, pathological anatomy, complications, patterns of metastasis, causes of death.

63. Glomerulonephritis: definition, modern classification, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes.

64. Primary and secondary nephrotic syndrome: etiology, morphological characteristics, complications, outcomes.

65. Amyloidosis of the kidneys. Causes, pathogenesis, morphology of stages, complications, outcomes.

66. Acute renal failure (necrotic nephrosis): etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes.

67. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes. Obstructive chronic tubulopathies: paraproteinemic nephrosis, gouty kidney. Pathogenesis, morphology, complications, outcomes.

68. Nephrolithiasis (kidney stone disease): etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications, outcomes.

69. Nephrosclerosis: causes, patho- and morphogenesis, types and their morphological characteristics. Chronic renal failure: morphological characteristics, manifestations in the oral mucosa and on the skin of the face.

70. Hypo- and hyperfunction of the pituitary gland: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Acromegaly: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, macroglossia as a manifestation of acromegaly. Addison's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, changes in the oral mucosa, complications, outcomes.

71. Goiter (struma): classification, morphological characteristics. Endemic, sporadic, Graves' goiter, Hashimoto's and Riedel's goiter: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes.

72. Diabetes mellitus: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death. Xerostomia and its consequences in the oral cavity in diabetic patients.

73. General characteristics of the infectious process, local and general changes. Classification of infectious diseases, its principles. Pathomorphosis of infectious diseases. Reactivity of the organism and infection, the importance of the age factor.

74. Viral infections. Features of viral infections, general morphological characteristics. Influenza, influenza, parainfluenza, rhinosincitial and adenovirus infections, new coronavirus infection COVID-19: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death.

75. Measles: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, changes in the oral mucosa and salivary glands, complications, causes of death. New coronavirus infection COVID-19: etiopathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.

76. Bacterial airborne infections: diphtheria, scarlet fever, meningococcal infection: etiopathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.

77. HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, changes in the oral mucosa and salivary glands, complications, causes of death.

78. Intestinal infections. Dysentery: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death. Typhoid fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death. Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death.

79. Tuberculosis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Primary tuberculosis: pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death. Pathomorphosis of tuberculosis.

80. Hematogenous tuberculosis: classification, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death. Damage to the skin of the face, oral mucosa, salivary glands and jaw bones in tuberculosis. Pathomorphosis of tuberculosis.

81. Secondary tuberculosis: forms and their morphological characteristics, complications, causes of death. Pathomorphosis of tuberculosis.

82. Syphilis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death. Damage to the teeth, oral mucosa, salivary glands and jaw bones. Pathomorphosis of syphilis.

83. Odontogenic sepsis as a special form of infection, differences from other infections, clinical and morphological forms and their characteristics. Pathomorphosis of sepsis.

84. Malformations of the orofacial region.

85. Caries: epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes, complications.

86. Non-carious lesions of hard dental tissues: wedge-shaped defect, enamel erosion, fluorosis, pathological abrasion of hard dental tissues, acid necrosis of enamel.

87. Pulpitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes, complications.

88. Apical periodontitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes, complications.

89. Gingivitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes, complications.

90. Periodontitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes, complications.

91. Parodontosis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes, complications.

92. Desmodontosis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes, complications.

93. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications, outcomes.

94. Herpetic gingivostomatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Recurrent herpes: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Herpangina: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.

95. Candidiasis: Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, clinical and anatomical forms of oral mucosal candidiasis, complications, outcomes.

96. Diseases of the mucous membrane and soft tissues of the mouth. Actinomycosis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.

97. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa (leukoplakia, erythroplakia, lichen planus), skin of the face, skin of the head, neck and their morphological characteristics.

98. Epithelial tumors (benign and malignant) of the oral mucosa and their morphological characteristics.

99. Epithelial tumors (benign and malignant) of the skin of the face, skin of the head, neck and their morphological characteristics.

100. Tumor-like formations of the oral mucosa (pyogenic granuloma, peripheral giant cell granuloma), skin of the face, skin of the head, neck.

101. Tumors of the soft tissues of the orofacial region and neck: mesenchymal group (lipoma, fibroma, hemangioma, tumor of the carotid body, lymphangioma (cystic hygroma), congenital teratoma of the neck, liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, angiosarcoma), benign bilateral lipomatosis of the neck, fibromatosis of the neck and their morphological characteristics.

102. Tumors of the soft tissues of the orofacial region and neck from the nervous tissue. Tumors of the skin and soft tissues of the orofacial region and neck from melanin-forming tissue.

103. Traumatic injuries of the jaw bones. Fractures of the bones of the upper and lower jaws: types and their morphological characteristics.

104. Organ-specific (odontogenic) tumors of the jaw bones. Classification. Types of odontogenic tumors and their morphological characteristics.

105. Organ-nonspecific (non-odontogenic) tumors of the jaw bones. Classification. Types of nonodontogenic tumors and their morphological characteristics.

106. Cysts of the jaw bones: classification, types, morphology.

107. Tumor-like diseases of the jaw bones (fibrous dysplasia, eosinophilic granuloma, central reparative giant cell granuloma): morphology. Malformations of dental tissues - hamartomas.

108. Parodontomas (epulis): types and their morphological characteristics. Gingival fibromatosis: etiopathogenesis, pathological anatomy.

109. Odontogenic infection: types, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death.

110. Salivary stone disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications, outcomes.

111. Sialadenitis acute and chronic. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications, outcomes.

112. Epidemic parotitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications, outcomes.

113. Cytomegalovirus infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications, outcomes.

114. Autoimmune diseases of the salivary glands. Sjögren's syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, morphology. Mikulich's syndrome: morphology. Heerford's syndrome: morphology.

115. Dysembryogenetic lesions of the salivary glands. Salivary gland cysts.

116. Tumor-like lesions of the salivary glands (sialoadenosis, oncocytosis, necrotizing sialometaplasia, benign lymphoepithelial lesions): morphology.

117. Benign epithelial tumors of the salivary glands.

118. Malignant epithelial tumors of the salivary glands.

119. Skin cysts of the scalp, face, neck.

120. Reactive hyperplasia of lymph nodes: types, morphology. Disregenerative changes in the lymph nodes (sclerosis of the tissue of the lymph nodes): morphology. Lymphadenitis acute, acute and chronic: causes, morphology.

LIST OF EXAMINATION MACROPREPARATIONS:

1. Anthracosis of the lung.

2. Fatty liver

3. Amyloidosis of the spleen.

4. Hyalinosis of the spleen capsule.

5. Gangrene of the intestine.

6. Scar after infarction in the kidney.

7. Myocardial infarction.

8. Venous congestion of the liver (nutmeg liver).

9. Hemorrhage in the brain.

10. Thromboembolism of the pulmonary artery.

11. Lobar (Croupous) pneumonia.

12. Phlegmonous appendicitis.

13. Fibrinous pericarditis.

14. Diphtheritic esophagitis.

15. Echinococcus of the liver.

16. Brown myocardial atrophy.

17. Myocardial hypertrophy.

18. Cancer of the stomach.

19. Nephrosclerosis.

20. Uterine fibromyoma.

21. Metastases of melanoma in the liver.

22. Atherosclerosis of the aorta.

23. Recurrent warty endocarditis.

24. Bronchiectasis of the lung.

25. Hemorrhagic pneumonia.

26. Acute gastric ulcer.

27. Chronic gastric ulcer.

28. Primary tuberculous complex.

29. Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis.

30. Tuberculous cavernas.

31. Subacute glomerulonephritis.

32. Embolic purulent nephritis.

33. Hydronephrosis.

34. Hemangioendothelioma of the jaw.

35. Caries. Periodontitis.

36. Portal cirrhosis of the liver.

37. Tumor of the brain.

38. Hodgkin's disease.

39. Purulent leptomeningitis.

40. Kidney in leukemia.

LIST OF EXAMINATION MICROPREPARATIONS:

1. Hemorrhage in the tissue of the tongue.

2. Amyloidosis of the spleen.

3. Hyalinosis of the spleen capsule.

4. Calcareous metastases in the heart.

5. Hemorrhagic infarction of the lung.

6. Brown induration of the lung.

7. Mixed thrombus.

8. Bacterial thrombi in the kidney.

9. Myocardial infarction.

10. Purulent inflammation of the salivary gland.

11. Diphtheritic inflammation of the soft palate.

12. Myocardial hypertrophy.

13. Tongue in leukemia.

14. Echinococcus of the liver.

15. Granulation tissue.

16. Papilloma.

17. Odontoma.

18. Squamous keratinizing cancer.

19. Fibroma.

20. Basal cell carcinoma.

21. Cavernous hemangioma.

22. Atherosclerosis of the aorta.

23. Recurrent warty endocarditis.

24. Bronchopneumonia.

25. Melanoma.

26. Portal cirrhosis of the liver.

27. Extracapillary productive glomerulonephritis.

28. Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis.

29. Purulent pulpitis.

30. Simple granuloma.

31. Caries.

32. Neck teratoma.

33. Complex granuloma.

34. Giant cell epulis.

35. Ameloblastoma (Adamantinoma).

36. Cancer of the salivary gland.

37. Syphilitic mesaortitis.

38. Coagulation necrosis of the muscles of the tongue.

39. Fatty degeneration of the liver (Sudan III).

40. Mixed tumor of the salivary gland.