

VOLGOGRAD STATE
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Department of Pathological Anatomy

Pathological anatomy: content, tasks, objects and research methods. Morphology of reversible and irreversible damage to cells and tissues: morphology of lipid metabolism disorders (lipid dystrophies).

Volgograd, 2020

QUESTIONS

Choose one correct answer

1. Biopsy material for histological examination is sent to the pathologist

- a) in formalin,
- b) in alcohol,
- c) in isotonic solution,
- d) frozen,
- e) in glutaraldehyde.

2. Staining with picrofuchsin according to van Gieson selectively reveals:

- a) mucus-secreting epithelium,
- b) nerve fibers,
- c) macrophages of connective tissue,
- d) smooth muscle cells,
- e) collagen fibers of connective tissue.

3. The popularity of the immunohistochemical method is determined by:

- a) simplicity and availability,
- b) high sensitivity,
- c) the use of fluorochrome,
- d) non-specific luminescence,
- e) the use of dewaxed funds.

4. Electron microscopy is required to identify:

- a) viruses in tissues,
- b) lymphomas of B- and T-cell types,
- c) bacteria in tissues,
- d) immune complexes with pemphigoid,
- e) immune complexes with glomerulonephritis.

5. Flow cytometry for DNA analysis determines:

- a) the number of dividing cells,
- b) the number of resting (stable) cells,
- c) aneuploidy,
- d) diploid,
- e) the presence of pathogens.

6. The hybridization technique is applied

- a) identification of viral DNA,
- b) identification of cellular lymph
- c) differentiation of breast cancer and ovarian cancer,
- d) studying the genome in case of its congenital disorders.

7. The accumulation of metabolites in the cell leads to:

- a) accelerated formation of substances,
- b) insufficient excretion of substances,
- c) genetic defect,
- d) violation of innervation,
- e) circulatory disorders.

Choose one correct answer

8. The accumulation of lipids in parenchymal cells is called:

- a) apoptosis,
- b) steatosis,
- c) hyalinosis,
- d) sclerosis,
- e) melanosis.

Select all correct answers

9. Liver steatosis is observed when:

- a) alcoholic illness,
- b) obesity,
- c) diabetes mellitus,
- d) anemia,
- e) atherosclerosis.

Choose one correct answer

10. It will help to reliably determine lipids in a micropreparation:

- a) Congo red,
- b) hematoxylin and eosin,
- c) Sudan III,
- d) toluidine blue,
- e) picrofuchsin.

11. With protein starvation, steatosis develops in:

- a) liver,
- b) kidneys,
- c) in the heart,
- d) adrenal glands,
- e) spleen.

12. The figurative name of the liver when

- a) "goose"
- b) "glaze",
- c) "brindle",
- d) "sago".

13 The main reason for the development of fatty degeneration of the myocardium:

- a) hypoproteinemia,
- b) hypocalcemia,
- c) hypoglycemia,
- d) hypercholesterolemia,
- e) hypoxia.

14. The figurative name of the heart with fatty degeneration:

- a) "hairy"
- b) "drip",
- c) "bullish"
- d) "goose",
- e) "playing".

15. Cells containing cholesterol are called:

- a) cricoid,
- b) foamy,
- c) lipocytes,
- d) lipofibroblasts,
- e) conioophages.

16. A plasma cell with an excessive accumulation of protein is called a body:

- a) Kaunsilmen,
- b) Mallory,
- in Roussel,
- d) Heinz,
- e) Pappenheim.

List of recommended literature:

Basic literature:

1. "Basic pathology" Vinay Kumar, Ramzi S. Cotran, Stanley L. Robbins, 1997.

Additional literature:

1. "Pathology. Quick Review and MCQs" Harsh Mohan, 2004.
2. "Textbook of Pathology" Harsh Mohan, 2002.
3. "General and Systemic Pathology" Joseph Hunter, 2002.
4. "General and Systematic Pathology" Ed. J.C.E. Underwood – Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1996 (2th).
5. "Histology for Pathologist" Ed. S.S.Sternberg – Philadelphia: Lippincott Raven Publ, 1997 (2th).
6. "Histopathology. A Color Atlas and Textbook" Damjanov I., McCue P.A. – Baltimore, Philadelphia, London, Paris etc.: Williams and Wilkins, A Waverly Co., 1996.
7. "Muir's Textbook of Pathology" Eds. R.N.M. MacSween, K. Whaley London: ELBS, 1994 (14th).
8. "Pathology" Eds. Rubin, J.L. Farber – Philadelphia: Lippincott Raven Publ, 1998 (3th).
9. "Pathology Illustrated" Govan A.D.T., Macfarlane P.S., Callander R. – Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1995 (4th).
10. "Robbins Pathologic Basic of Disease" Eds. R.S.Cotran, V.Kumar, T.Collins – Philadelphia, London, Toronto, Montreal, Sydney, Tokyo: W.B.Saunders Co., 1998 (6th).
11. "Wheater's Basic Histopathology. A Color Atlas and Text" Burkitt H.G., Stevens A.J.S.L., Young B. – Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1996 (3th).
12. "Color Atlas of Anatomical Pathology" Cooke R.A., Steward B. – Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1995 (10th).
13. "General Pathology" Walter J.B., Talbot I.C. – Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1996 (7th).
14. "Concise Pathology" Parakrama Chandrasoma, Glive R. Taylor.
15. "Pathology" Virginia A. LiVolsi, Maria J. Merino, John S. J. Brooks, Scott H. Saul, John E. Tomaszewski, 1994.
16. "Short lectures on pathology" Zagoroulko A., 2002
17. "Robbins pathologic basis of diseases" Cotran R., Kumar V., Collins T.
18. "General pathology" Dr. Fatma Hafez, 1979.
19. "Anderson's Pathology" Damjanov I., Linder J. – St. Louis: Mosby Inc., 1995 (10th).

<https://www.volgmed.ru/ru/depts/list/69/>

<https://volgmu-pat-anat.3dn.ru/>

<https://webpath.med.utah.edu/>