

VOLGOGRAD STATE
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Department of Pathological Anatomy

Blood circulation disorders. Stasis. Thrombosis. Embolism. Shock. Ischemia.

Volgograd, 2020

Test QUESTIONS

Select all correct answers

1. The formation of blood clots in small vessels during stasis causes:
- a) deformation of the walls of blood vessels,
 - b) violations of the axial layer of blood flow,
 - c) accumulation of activated coagulation factors,
 - d) changes in blood composition,
 - e) blood hypercoagulability

Choose one correct answer

2. A young man who died suddenly, an autopsy revealed a rupture of the wall of the middle cerebral artery in the area of the aneurysm (protrusion) and a rounded lesion containing blood in the frontal lobe of the brain. This type of hemorrhage is called.
- a) bruising,
 - b) hematoma,
 - c) petechiae,
 - d) purple.

Select all correct answers

3. Imbalance between stimulants and inhibitors of platelet aggregation can lead to:
- a) hyperemia,
 - b) bleeding,
 - c) stasis,
 - d) thrombosis.

Choose one correct answer

4. White blood clots are described as.
- a) dense grayish-red masses,
 - b) elastic grayish-white masses,
 - c) elastic grayish-red masses,
 - d) dense grayish-white masses.

Select all correct answers

5. The most common causes of fatty embolism:
- a) excessive accumulation of neutral fat,
 - b) fractures of tubular bones,
 - c) fractures of cancellous bones,
 - d) injury with crushing of fatty tissue.

Select all correct answers

- b. Pulmonary embolism can result in.
- a) sudden death,
 - b) fatty degeneration of the myocardium,

- c) rupture of the vessel wall,
- d) lung infarction.

Select all correct answers

7. The death of a 23-year-old woman occurred during childbirth from amniotic fluid embolism. Histological examination revealed:
- a) pulmonary vasospasm,
 - b) DIC syndrome,
 - c) hemosiderosis of the lungs,
 - d) lung infarctions,
 - e) vein thrombosis of the pelvic tissue.

Select all correct answers

8. Participate in coagulation and fibrinolysis.
- a) macrophages,
 - b) endothelium,
 - c) platelets,
 - d) erythrocytes,
 - e) mesothelium.

Establish compliance

9. Type of blood clot: Localization:
- 1) white, a) capillaries,
 - 2) red, b) arteries,
 - H) hyaline, c) aneurysm cavity,
 - 4) mixed, d) lymphatic vessels,
 - e) veins.

Select all correct answers

10. A 27-year-old man with polycythemia developed small-vessel thrombosis in the brain, leading to cerebral heart attacks and death. The main causes of thrombus formation in this case.
- a) increased blood viscosity and stasis,
 - b) decreased adhesion and aggregation of platelets
 - c) accumulation of activated coagulation factors,

Choose one correct answer

11. "Thrombus of stagnant blood flow":
- a) white,
 - b) red,
 - c) mixed,
 - d) hyaline.

Establish compliance

12. Education 1-2: Sign a-e:

- 1) a blood clot,
- 2) postmortem blood clotting
- a) dull surface,
- b) smooth surface, c) attached to the vessel wall, d) lies in the vessel lumen, e) dense, fragile.

Select all correct answers

13. The formation of a red heart attack corresponds to:

- a) occlusion of the venous bed,
- b) arterial thrombosis
- , c) double type of organ blood supply,
- d) venous stasis,
- e) arterial hyperemia

Select all correct answers

14. When the lumen of the renal artery narrows by an atherosclerotic plaque in the kidney tissue:

- a) ischemic infarction,
- b) cyst,
- c) atrophy,
- d) sclerosis,
- e) hemorrhagic infarction.

Choose one correct answer

15. Outcome of spleen infarction:

- a) organization,
- b) sewerage,
- c) vascularization,
- d) cyst formation,
- e) formation of a glial scar.

Select all correct answers

16. A 54-year-old man on the 3rd day after the onset of myocardial infarction died of heart rupture in the affected area. The reason for the rupture of the muscle wall:

- a) autolysis,
- b) proteolysis,
- c) organization,
- d) hyperemia, edema,
- e) secondary colliquation.

Select all correct answers

17. Outcomes of a heart attack:

- a) scar,
- b) cyst,
- c) resorption,

d) softening,

e) tutelage.

Select all correct answers

18. Fatal complication of myocardial infarction:

- a) organization,
- b) acute aneurysm,
- c) heart rupture,
- d) chronic aneurysm,
- e) cardiogenic shock.

Select all correct answers

19. To identify changes in tissues caused by acute ischemia, use:

- a) the Perls reaction,
- b) picrofuchsin,
- c) tetrazolium salts,
- d) SHGK (RA) -reaction.

Select all correct answers

20. Low resistance to ischemia of the brain and heart is due.

- a) features of the structure of blood vessels,
- b) high metabolic rate,
- c) limited reserves of blood supply,
- d) the aerobic nature of metabolism,
- e) the anaerobic nature of metabolism.

Choose one correct answer

21. The reason for the development of a lung infarction is:

- a) pulmonary vasospasm,
- b) arterial hypertension,
- c) chronic venous plethora,
- d) pulmonary hypertension,
- f) thrombosis of small branches of the pulmonary artery.

Select all correct answers

22. The main mechanisms of hemorrhagic complications in disseminated intravascular coagulation:

- a) alteration of the organ parenchyma,
- b) massive flow of procoagulants into the bloodstream,
- c) activation of platelets,
- d) increased fibrinolysis,
- e) consumption coagulopathy.

Select all correct answers

23. The development of DIC syndrome is determined by:

- a) increased production of thromboplastins,
- b) soluble tissue factors in the bloodstream,
- c) insufficiency of coagulation factors,
- d) damage to the endothelium,
- e) hemorrhagic diathesis.

Select all correct answers

24. DIC syndrome most often occurs when:

- a) embolism by amniotic fluid,
- b) placental abruption,
- c) sepsis,
- d) shock,
- e) venous congestion of internal organs.

Select all correct answers

25. A 54-year-old man with disintegrating pancreatic cancer developed a massive cerebral hemorrhage, which was the cause of death. The autopsy revealed signs of disseminated intravascular coagulation and hemorrhagic diathesis. The mechanism of development of disseminated intravascular coagulation and bleeding.

- a) the presence of vitamin K antagonists,
- b) thromboplastin production,
- c) production of tissue factors,
- d) decreased platelet adhesion,
- e) consumption coagulopathy.

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).
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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).

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