

Theoretical questions for pathological anatomy 1st concluding (final) lesson.

1. The purpose of the course on pathological anatomy at a medical university. The Tasks of the discipline. Pathologo-anatomical service and its role in the system of public health.
2. Pathological anatomy, its content, tasks, objects, methods and levels of the study.
3. Determination of cell death (irreversible injury). Definition of autolysis, apoptosis. Reasons. Mechanism of the development and morphological characteristic.
4. Necrosis. Definition. Classification of necrosis depending on reasons, causing necrosis (traumatic, toxic, trophoneurotic, allergic, vascular), and mechanism (direct and indirect necrosis). Morphological characteristic.
5. Necrosis. Definition. Classification of necrosis according to morphological and clinical characteristics. Morphological characteristic of coagulative necrosis.
6. Necrosis. Definition. Classification of necrosis according to morphological and clinical characteristics. Morphological characteristic of liquifactive necrosis.
7. Definition of reversible injury. Fatty changes (dystrophy). Intra- and extracellular accumulations of lipid. Fatty changes (dystrophy) of myocardium, liver, kidney. Morphological characteristics, reasons, pathogenesis.
8. Definition of reversible injury. Intra- and extracellular accumulations of carbohydrate. Injury of glycogen metabolism. Morphology, reasons, pathogenesis of glycogen metabolism injury during diabetes mellitus. Glycogen storage disease (glycogenosis), its types: Hers, Pompe's, McArdle's, Forbes, and Andersen's diseases. Morphological characteristics, reasons, pathogenesis.
9. Definition of reversible injury. Intra- and extracellular accumulations of proteins. Cellular swelling. Hydropic changes, hyaline cytoplasmic droplets, hyalinosi. Morphology, reasons, pathogenesis of protein metabolism.
10. Definition of reversible injury. Intra- and extracellular accumulations of pigments. Injury of hemoglobinogenic pigment metabolism. Hemosiderosis, hemochromatosis, hemomelanos, jaundice (hemolytic, obstructive and hepatocellular). Morphology, reasons, pathogenesis.
11. Definition of reversible injury. Intra- and extracellular accumulations of pigments. Injury of proteinogenic pigment metabolism. Melanosis (extensive and local, acquired and innate). Addison-Biermer's disease. Albinism. Injury of lipidogenic pigment metabolism. Lipofuscinosis. Morphology, reasons, pathogenesis.
12. Hyperemia. Arterial hyperemia. Reasons, types, morphology.
13. Hyperemia. Venous hyperemia. Reasons, types, morphology.
14. Shock. Reasons, mechanism of development, morphological characteristics.
15. External and internal bleedings, hemorrhages. Reasons, types, morphology, outcomes, significance.
16. Thrombosis. Definition, local & systemic factors. Structure of thrombi. Significance & results.
17. Embolism. Definition, morphological characteristics & types of emboli. Thromboembolism of pulmonary artery. Clinical significance & results.
18. Ischemia. Definition, mechanism of the development, morphological characteristics. Clinical significance & results. Infarction. Definition, mechanism of the development, morphological characteristics. Clinical significance, complications, results.