

Assessment Tools for Final examination in the discipline "Pathology" for Pharmacy students

Intermediate certification is conducted in the form of an exam and includes interview on control questions, assessment of practical skills and abilities.

Interview checklist:

1. The purpose of the course on pathology at a medical university. Tasks of the discipline. Pathologo-anatomical service and its role in the system of public health.
2. Pathology, 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. Intra- and extracellular accumulations of proteins. Cellular swelling. Hydropic changes, hyaline cytoplasmic droplets, hyalinosis. Morphology, reasons, pathogenesis of protein metabolism.
10. Pigments. Intra- and extracellular accumulations of hemoglobinogenic pigment. Hemosiderosis, hemochromatosis, hemomelanosis. Jaundice (hemolytic, obstructive and hepatocellular). Morphology, reasons, pathogenesis.
11. 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. Arterial hyperemia. Reasons, types, morphology.
13. 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.
19. Inflammation. Definition. Biological significance of inflammation. The problem of local and general characteristics in understanding the inflammation.
20. Inflammation. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis of inflammation. Mediators of inflammation. Classification of the inflammation. Acute inflammation. Exudative inflammation: serous, fibrinous (croupous, diphtheritic), suppurative, hemorrhagic, catarrhal, mixed.
21. Inflammation. Definition. Chronic inflammation. Classification. Productive inflammation, its types: interstitial, granulomatous, inflammation with the formation of a polyp. Reasons, mechanism of development, morphological characteristics, outcomes. Granulomatosis. Kinetics of granulomatosis.
22. Regeneration. Definition. Biological significance of regeneration. General and local conditions, defining the nature of the current regenerative process. Morphogenesis of the regenerative process, phases of proliferation and differentiation, their characteristics.
23. Hypersensitivity reactions, I, II types. Morphogenesis, morphological and immunohistochemical characteristics, interconnection with inflammation. Clinical significance.
24. Hypersensitivity reactions, III, IV type. Morphogenesis, morphological and immunohistochemical characteristics, interconnection with inflammation. Clinical significance.
25. Autoimmunization and autoimmune disease. Autoimmune disease. Etiology, mechanism of development, morphological characteristics. Classification of autoimmune diseases and diseases with autoimmune damages.
26. Primary and secondary immunodeficiency syndromes. Clinical and morphological characteristics. HIV-infection.
27. Amyloidosis. Definition. Classification. Clinical and morphological characteristics. Physical & chemical features of amyloid.
28. Adaptation. Definition, biological and medical significance of adaptation. Phases, nature of adaptation. Physiological and pathological adaptation. Hypertrophy and hyperplasia. Clinical and morphological characteristics.
29. Atrophy. Definition, biological and medical significance. Classification. Clinical and morphological characteristics.
30. Stress-syndrome. Definition, stages, biological and medical significance. Clinical and morphological characteristics.

31. Regeneration. Definition, biological and medical significance. Classification. Clinical and morphological characteristics of regeneration. Metaplasia and dysplasia.
32. Neoplasia (tumors). Definition, essence of tumor growing, spreading of tumors. Etiology and pathogenesis of tumors. Modern theories of tumor growing. Morphogenesis and histogenesis of tumors. Classification.
33. Neoplasia (tumors). Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis of tumors. Pretumorous (precancer) conditions and changes, their essence, morphology. Dysplasia and cancer. Cancerogenesis. The notion of tumor progression. Immune reaction of the organism to tumors. The role of biopsy in oncology.
34. Neoplasia (tumors). Definition. Classification. Benign and malignant tumors. Types of growth. Immune reaction of the organism to tumors.
35. Neoplasia (tumors). Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis of tumors. Morphogenesis and histogenesis of tumors. Classification. Benign and malignant epithelial in origin neoplasm. Organo-specific and organo-non-specific epithelial neoplasia.
36. Neoplasia (tumors). Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis of tumors. Morphogenesis and histogenesis of tumors. Classification. Benign and malignant mesenchymal in origin neoplasm. Vascular tumors.
37. Death, signs of death, postmortem change. Reasons of death. Natural, violent death and death from diseases. Apparent and biological death. Mechanisms of death and signs of death. Postmortem change, their morphological characteristics. Particular features of the postmortem change in case of antenatal (intrauterine) death of a fetus and children. Ethics of the autopsy.
38. Anemia. Definition. Reasons, pathogenesis, types, classification. Anemia is a result of hemorrhage (posthemorrhagic). Morphological characteristics.
39. Anemia. Definition. Reasons, pathogenesis, types, classification. Anemias as a result of damages of blood circulation and elevated blood destruction (hemolytic). Classification of hemolytic anemias. Morphological characteristics.
40. Anemia. Definition. Reasons, pathogenesis, types, classification. Fe deficiency anemias. Megaloblastic. Morphological characteristics of B12 and folic acid deficiency anemias.
41. Tumors of the myeloid tissue or hemoblastosis. Classification. Age particularities. Leukemia is a systemic disease of the blood-forming tissues. Reasons, pathogenesis, its forms, morphological characteristics. Acute leukemia, its types. Chronic leukemia of myelocyte, lymphocyte and monocyte origin.

42. Lymphoma. Definition. Classification. Reasons, pathogenesis, its kinds, morphological characteristics. Hodgkin lymphoma. Classification. Clinical and morphological characteristics.
43. Atherosclerosis, definition, epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy. Stages of atherosclerosis. Clinical and morphological types and their characteristics, reasons of death.
44. Atherosclerosis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy. Stages of atherosclerosis. Clinicomorphological types and their characteristics, reasons of death. Atherosclerosis and myocardial infarct, their interconnection.
45. Arterial hypertension. Definition. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Risk factors. Pathological anatomy. Stages of essential arterial hypertension. Clinical and morphological forms and their characteristics, reasons of death.
46. Essential arterial hypertension. Definition. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Risk factors. Pathological anatomy. Stages of essential arterial hypertension. Clinical and morphological forms and their characteristics, reasons of death.
47. Ischemic heart disease (IHD, coronary disease). Interconnection of ischemic heart disease with atherosclerosis and hypertensive disease. Etiology and pathogenesis, risk factors of IHD. Sudden cardiac death and angina pectoris. Morphology. Complications, reasons of death.
48. Ischemic heart disease (IHD, coronary disease). Interconnection of ischemic heart disease with atherosclerosis and hypertensive disease. Etiology and pathogenesis, risk factors of IHD. Myocardial infarction. Classification. Morphology of acute, recurrent, and repeated myocardial infarction. Complications, reasons of death.
49. Ischemic heart disease (IHD, coronary disease). Interconnection of ischemic heart disease with atherosclerosis and hypertensive disease. Etiology and pathogenesis, risk factors of IHD. Chronic ischemic heart disease. Classification. Morphological characteristics, complications, reasons of death. Chronic cardiac failure (insufficiency).
50. Endocarditis. Bacterial (septic) endocarditis. Reasons, mechanism of the development, morphology, outcomes.
51. Myocarditis. Idiopathic myocarditis. Reasons, mechanism of development, morphology, outcomes.
52. Vasculitis. Reasons, mechanism of development, morphology, outcomes. Non-specific aortoarteritis (Takayasu's disease), temporal arteritis (Horton's disease), periarteritis nodosa, Wegener's granulomatosis. Primary and secondary vasculitis.
53. Rheumatism. Aetiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Immunomorphological characteristics; the dynamics of change: mucoid and fibrinoid swelling, granulomatosis, sclerosis. Clinical-anatomical types. Changes of heart (endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis, pancarditis) and

vessels. Complications, reasons of death. Particularities of rheumatism development in childhood.

54. Rheumatism. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Immunomorphological characteristics; the dynamics of change: mucoid and fibrinoid swelling, granulomatosis, sclerosis. Clinical-anatomical forms. Changes of heart (endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis, pancarditis) and vessels. Rheumatic heart failures. Complications, reasons of death.
55. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Immunomorphological characteristics. Change of vessels, kidneys, heart. Complications, reasons of death.
56. Cerebrovascular disease. The concept of cerebrovascular disease. Its interconnection with atherosclerosis and hypertensive disease. Etiology, pathogenesis. Cerebral infarction. Morphological characteristics. Complications, reasons of death.
57. Degenerative diseases of CNS. Alzheimer's disease. Pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
58. Tumors of the central nervous system. Classification. Benign and malignant tumors, differences. Clinical and morphological features of gliomas and meningiomas.
59. Tumors of the peripheral nervous system. Classification. Benign and malignant tumors, differences. Clinical and morphological features: neurolemmoma (shwanoma), neurofibromatosis, ganglioneuroma.
60. Acute lobar pneumonia. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications.
61. Acute bronchopneumonia. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications.
62. Acute inflammatory diseases of lungs (acute pneumonia). Classification, its principles. Acute lobar pneumonia. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications.
63. Bronchial asthma. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications.
64. Restrictive (interstitial) diseases of lungs. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy of idiopathic fibrosing alveolitis. Pneumosclerosis. Chronic pulmonary heart. Reasons of death. Pneumoconiosis.
65. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Classification. Chronic obstructive bronchitis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy, complications. Reasons of death.
66. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Classification. Bronchiectasis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy, complications. Reasons of death.
67. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Classification. Chronic obstructive emphysema. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy, complications. Reasons of death.
68. Cancer of lung. Frequency of occurrence, etiology, pathogenesis. Precancerous conditions. Clinico-morphological characteristics. The morphology of

central and peripheral cancer of lungs, the nature of growing, complications. Histological types. Routes of metastasis.

69. Acute and chronic gastritis. Classification. Causes, mechanism of development. Morphological types distinguished on the basis of gastrobiptic studies, their characteristics. Chronic gastritis as precancer condition of the stomach.
70. Acute and chronic ulcer of stomach. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications.
71. Cancer of the stomach. Causes, mechanism of the development, classification. Frequency of occurrence, etiology, pathogenesis. Precancerous conditions and changes. Clinical & morphological characteristics. Morphology of the cancer of the stomach. Histological types. Complications. Routs of metastasis.
72. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology of the forms. Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. Reasons, mechanism of development, pathological anatomy, complications.
73. Cancer of large intestine. Frequency of occurrence, ethiology, pathogenesis. Forms, morphological characteristics, regularities of metastasis, complications.
74. Appendicitis. Definition. Classification. Frequency of occurrence, etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Pathological anatomy of acute and chronic appendicitis. Complications.
75. Hepatitis. Definition. Chronic hepatitis. Viral hepatitis. Classification, etiology, routs of transmission. Viral hepatitis A, E. Morphological characteristics. Complications, outcomes.
76. Hepatitis. Definition. Acute hepatitis. Viral hepatitis. Classification, etiology, routs of transmission. Viral hepatitis B, C. Congenital hepatitis. Morphological characteristics. Complications, outcomes.
77. Alcoholic hepatitis. Acute and chronic. Mechanisms of the development, morphological characteristics, complications, outcomes. Alcoholic hepatitis and hepatic cirrhosis.
78. Hepatic cirrhosis. Definition. Classification. The role of the biopsy of the liver. Morphological characteristics. Complications, outcomes.
79. Hepatic cirrhosis after viral hepatitis. Morphological characteristics. Complications, outcomes.
80. Biliary cirrhosis, types, pathogenesis. Morphological characteristics. Complications, outcomes.
81. Cancer of the liver. Reasons, the role of the cirrhosis of the liver as a precancer condition. Macro- and microscopic forms of the cancer. Complications. Mechanisms of metastasis development.
82. Cholelithiasis. Cholecystitis. Definition. Risk factors. Classification. Morphological characteristics. Complications, outcomes.
83. Diseases pituitary gland. Classification. Tumors. Adenomas. Morphological characteristics. Acromegalia. Etiology, pathogenesis. Morphology.
84. Thyroiditis. Etiology. Classification. Hashimoto's thyroiditis. Riedel's goiter (fibrous goiter). Causes, mechanism of the development. Pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death.

85. Grave's disease (Basedow's disease). Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death.
86. Goiter (struma). Classification. Diffuse and nodal, colloidal and parenchymal. Endemic, sporadic, goiter. Grave's disease. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death.
87. Tumors of the thyroid gland. Classification. Morphology, complications.
88. Adrenal glands diseases. Classification. Hypo-, hyperfunction. Addison's disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology.
89. Diabetes mellitus. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of diabetes mellitus type I. Macro- and microangiopathy as a manifestation of the diabetes. Types of the diabetic microangiopathy, morphology; diabetic glomerulosclerosis. Complications. Causes of death. Particularities of diabetes mellitus development in childhood.
90. Diabetes mellitus. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of diabetes mellitus type II. Macro- and microangiopathy as a manifestation of the diabetes. Types of the diabetic microangiopathy, morphology; diabetic glomerulosclerosis. Complications. Causes of death.
91. Glomerulonephritis. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis. Immunomorphological characteristics of different types of glomerulonephritis. Chronic glomerulonephritis. Pathological anatomy. Complications, outcomes.
92. Nephrotic syndrome. Clinical and morphological characteristics. Lipoid nephrosis, membranous nephropathy (membranous glomerulonephritis). Reasons, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications, outcomes.
93. Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis. Reasons, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications, outcomes.
94. Amyloidosis of kidneys. Reasons, pathogenesis, morphological characteristic of stages, complications, outcomes. Chronic renal failure. Reasons, pathogenesis, morphological characteristics, complications, outcomes.
95. Tubulo-interstitial nephritis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes.
96. Pyelonephritis acute and chronic. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes. Particularities of its development in children.
97. Nephrolithiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, outcomes.
98. Endometritis acute and chronic. Causes, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
99. Hyperplasia of prostate gland. Types, morphological characteristics. Complications.
100. Cancer of uterine cervix. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Morphological characteristics, particularities of the uterine neck cancer development. Precancer conditions. Histological forms. Peculiarities of the metastasis development. Complications. Morphological characteristics.
101. Hyperplasia of endometrium. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Morphological characteristics, complications.

102. Leiomyoma. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Morphological characteristics. Histological forms. Leiomyosarcoma. Peculiarities of the metastasis development. Complications. Morphological characteristics.
103. Uterine cancer (cancer of uterine body). Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Morphological characteristics. Frequency of occurrence.
104. Ovarian tumors. Frequency. Causes. Precancer conditions. Classification. Morphological characteristics. Histological forms. Metastasis. Complications.
105. Extrauterine pregnancy. Reasons. Types. Morphological characteristics. Complications. Spontaneous abortion, premature labor. Reasons, morphological characteristics. Trophoblastic disease. Hydatidiform mole. Morphological characteristics. Complications.
106. Infections. Definition. Classification. Biological and social factors in the development of infectious diseases. Reactivity of organism, age and infection. General morphology of the infectious process, local and general changes. Immunomorphology of infections. Routes of transmission. Pathogenesis of infections. Cyclic and acyclic infections. Complications, reasons of death. Pathomorphosis of infectious diseases.
107. Tuberculosis. Etiology, routes of transmission, pathogenesis. Classification. Pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death. Pathomorphosis of tuberculosis.
108. Tuberculosis. Etiology, routes of transmission, pathogenesis. Classification. Pathological anatomy of primary and secondary tuberculosis, complications, reasons of death.
109. Syphilis. Etiology, routes of transmission, pathogenesis. Classification. Pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death. Pathomorphosis of syphilis.
110. Meningitis. Definition. Classifications. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
111. Intestinal bacterial infections: cholera. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death. Cholera as quarantine (conventional) disease.
112. Intestinal bacterial infections: dysentery. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death.
113. Intestinal bacterial infections: typhoid fever. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death.
114. Acute respiratory-infections: influenza, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial viral infection, adenoviral infection. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, reasons of death.
115. HIV-infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications. AIDS, reasons of death.
116. Echinococcosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications.
117. Encephalitis. Definition. Classifications. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, complications. Viral encephalitis. Classifications. Poliomyelitis. Epidemiology. Pathological anatomy, complications.

118. Fungal infections (mycosis). Candidosis. Aspergillosis. Pathogenesis. Morphological characteristics. Complications, reasons of death.
119. Sepsis. Definition. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Bacteriemia, septic shock. Morphological characteristics.
120. Coma. Types and stages of coma.
121. Crush syndrome. Definition. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
122. Fever. Causes, types, biological significance.
123. Collapse. Types of collapse and its differences from shock.
124. Principles of pharmacological correction of acute and chronic inflammation.
125. Principles of pharmacological correction of the respiratory system pathology.
126. Principles of pharmacological correction of the digestive system pathology.
127. Principles of pharmacological correction of fever.
128. Basic principles of pharmacological correction in endocrine pathology.
129. Pharmacological correction in the pathology of the liver and pancreas.
130. Principles of pharmacological correction of the infectious process.
131. Ways of pharmacological correction of immunopathological conditions.
132. Basic principles of pharmacological correction of anemia.
133. Drug-induced gastrointestinal tract pathology.
134. Drug-induced liver pathology.
135. Drug-induced injury of the fetus.
136. Drug-induced kidney and urinary tract pathology.
137. Drug-induced respiratory system pathology.
138. Drug-induced cardiovascular pathology

LIST OF EXAMINATION MACROPREPARATION S

1. Amyloidosis of the spleen
2. Hyalinosis capsules of the spleen
3. Fatty liver
4. Gangrene of the foot
5. Ischemic heart attack with a hemorrhagic corolla
6. Myocardial infarction
7. Venous congestion in the liver
8. A scar at the site of a heart attack in the kidney
9. Hemorrhage in the brain tissue
10. Pulmonary thromboembolism
11. Croupous pneumonia
12. Phlegmonous appendicitis
13. Fibrinous pericarditis
14. Echinococcosis of the liver
15. Diphtheria esophagitis / laringitis
16. Brown myocardial atrophy
17. Myocardial hypertrophy
18. Cancer of the stomach
19. Shriveled kidney
20. Uterine fibroids
21. Liver metastases of melanoma
22. Aortic atherosclerosis
23. Recurrent - verrucous endocarditis
24. Lung bronchiectasis
25. Hemorrhagic pneumonia
26. Primary tuberculosis complex in the lung
27. Miliary tuberculosis of the lung
28. Tuberculous caverna in the lung
29. Subacute glomerulonephritis
30. Embolic purulent nephritis
31. Kidney hydronephrosis
32. Hypertrophy of prostate
33. Portal cirrhosis of the liver
34. Ectopic pregnancy
35. Typhoid ulcers of the small intestine (stage of pure ulcers)
36. Purulent meningitis
37. Lung anthracosis
38. Kidney with leukemia
39. Acute gastric ulcer
40. Chronic gastric ulcer

LIST OF EXAMINATION MICROPREPARATIONS

- 1 Granular dystrophy of epitelium of kidney tubes
- 2 Amyloidosis of the spleen
- 3 Hyalinosis of capsule of the spleen
- 4 Brown atrophy of liver
- 5 Fatty dystrophy of liver
- 6 Brown induration of lung
- 7 Karyolysis of epitelium of kidney tubules
- 8 Necrosis of tongue
- 9 Myocardial infarction with organization
- 10 Calcification in the liver
- 11 Bacterial emboli in the kidney
- 12 Organization of the clot
- 13 Hemorrhage in the brain
- 14 Croupous pneumonia
- 15 Flegmonous appendicitis
- 16 Serous hemorrhagic pneumonia
- 17 Syphilitic aortitis
- 18 Granulation tissue
- 19 Papilloma
- 20 Adenocarcinoma
- 21 Chronic ulcer of the stomach
- 22 Fibroadenoma of the mammary gland
- 23 Cavernous hemangioma
- 24 Polymorphic cell sarcoma
- 25 Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin lymphoma)
- 26 Atheromatosis of aorta
- 27 Recurrent ulcerative endocarditis
- 28 Atherosclerosis of the coronary artery
- 29 Emphysema of lung
- 30 Portal liver cirrhosis
- 31 Exudative extracapillary glomerulonephritis
- 32 Colloid goiter
- 33 Extracapillary productive glomerulonephritis
- 34 Fatty atrophy of the pancreas
- 35 Hyperplasia of endometrium
- 36 False erosion of the uterine cervix
- 37 Choriocarcinoma
- 38 Diphtheritic colitis in dysentery
- 39 Productive tuberculosis granuloma in lungs
- 40 Diphtheritic inflammation of the soft palate

An example of an assessment of practical skills and abilities:

1. Describe the morphological changes in the heart using macro-preparation "Myocardial infarction".
2. Describe the morphological changes in the uterus using microscopic slide "Leiomyoma of the uterus".

Discussed at a meeting of the pathological anatomy,
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