

№ Dent-21

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"NORTH OSSETIAN STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Department of Pathological Anatomy and Forensic Medicine

APPROVED
by the protocol of the meeting
of the Central Coordinating
Educational and Methodological
Council
«23» may 2023 г. № 5

EVALUATION MATERIALS

for discipline PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF HEAD AND NECK

the main professional educational program of higher education – specialty programs in the
specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry,
approved 24.05.2023 г.

for students 2 year of education

specialization 31.05.03 Dentistry

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department
on May 22, 2023 (Protocol No. 10)

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Vladikavkaz 2022

Passport of evaluation materials for
Pathological anatomy and pathological anatomy of head and neck

№	Name of the supervised section (topic) of the discipline/module	The code of the competence being formed (stage)	Name of the evaluation tool
1	2	3	4
Control type	Intermediate		
current; intermediate	Metabolism disorder of cells and tissues.	ОПК-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Damage and cell death.	ОПК-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Haemodynamic disorders	ОПК-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Inflammation.	ОПК-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Immune system pathology	ОПК-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Regeneration and adaptation processes	ОПК-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets

current; intermediate	Tumor growth. Epithelial tumors	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Mesenchimal, nerve, melaninforming tissue tumors	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Haemopoetic organs and lymphatic tissue diseases.	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Lung diseases	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Heart and Vessels diseases	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Gastrointestinal tract diseases.	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Liver diseases.	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Kidney diseases	OPIK-9	test control, module questions, situational task

			bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Morphology of infection process. Bacterial infections. Viral infections. Tuberculosis, syphilis, sepsis.	ОПК-9	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	General characteristics and classification of diseases of the dental system. Pathology of the oral mucosa. Diseases of the hard tissues of the tooth. Diseases of the pulp and periapical tissues of the tooth	ПК-1	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Gum and periodontal diseases. Diseases of the salivary glands. Diseases of the jaws	ПК-1	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current; intermediate	Inflammatory lesions of the soft tissues of the head and neck. Tumor diseases of the orofacial region. Pathology of the lymph nodes of the neck. Malformations of the orofacial region	ПК-1	test control, module questions, situational task bank; exam tickets
current	Module	ОПК-9, ПК-1	test control, module questions, situational task bank

Modular questions for students of 2nd year of education the Faculty of Dentistry

Control questions for module No. 1

1. General characteristics of dystrophies (definition, classification, cellular and extracellular mechanisms of development).
2. Morphogenetic mechanisms of development of dystrophic processes.
3. Classification of dystrophies. Morphogenesis of dystrophies
4. The main causes and morphogenetic mechanisms of dystrophies.
5. What is alteration? Cellular and extracellular mechanisms of dystrophy development.
6. Characteristics of hyaline-droplet dystrophy.
7. Keratinization, essence, causes.
8. Characteristics of hyaline-droplet dystrophy in the kidneys and liver, outcome, functional significance
9. Give a description of vacuole dystrophy. What is the underlying morphological mechanism?
10. Explain fatty degeneration in the liver, the appearance of the organ, the mechanism of development, causes, outcome.
11. Parenchymal fatty myocardial dystrophy, types.
12. What is thesaurismosis (accumulation diseases)? What prevails in the mechanism of their development (cellular or extracellular mechanisms)?
13. Characteristics of parenchymal fatty dystrophies. Explain the mechanism of development of fatty liver dystrophy.
14. Characteristics of carbohydrate dystrophies associated with impaired glycogen metabolism?
15. Characteristics of parenchymal carbohydrate dystrophies.
16. Characteristics of stromal-vascular protein dystrophies.
17. Muroid swelling, essence, meaning, outcome.
18. What is the essence of fibrinoid swelling
19. Etiology, pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of fibrinoid swelling.
20. Characteristics of hyalinosi, functional significance
21. What does amyloid consist of? Theory of amyloidosis development.
22. Macro- and microscopic characteristics of amyloidosis.
23. What characterizes secondary amyloidosis, what happens in the outcome?
24. Causes, manifestations and significance of metabolic disorders of neutral fat.
25. Characteristics of metabolic disorders of cholesterol and its esters.
26. Stromal-vascular carbohydrate dystrophy, causes, outcome, functional significance.
27. Violation of the metabolism of proteinogenic pigments.
28. Give a description of lipidogenic pigments.
29. Characteristics of the violation of hemoglobinogenic pigments.
30. General and local hemosiderosis, primary and secondary hemochromatosis, significance.
31. The significance of ferritin metabolism disorders? When does it take place?
32. What are the symptoms of bilirubin metabolism disorders?
33. Bilirubin metabolism in the body. Types of jaundice.
34. What is the violation of melanin metabolism?
35. Violation of the metabolism of proteinogenic pigments. Melanin formation, metabolic disorder, significance.
36. Characteristics of disorders of nucleoprotein metabolism.
37. Local and general factors of stone formation. Types of stones, meaning in the clinic.
38. Regulation of calcium metabolism in the body. The mechanism of development of dystrophic calcification.
39. Types and mechanisms of stone formation.
40. Manifestations and mechanism of copper metabolism disorders.
41. Functions of calcium in the body, absorption into excretion from the body, regulation of metabolism.
42. Metastatic calcification, causes of development, outcome
43. What is the essence of dystrophic calcification.
44. The mechanism of stone formation, causes and consequences of stone formation.
45. Apoptosis. Definition, morphogenesis. Examples.
46. Changes in organs with chronic venous congestion. Issue.
47. Necrosis, apoptosis. Differences.
48. Clinical and anatomical forms of necrosis. Morphological features, examples
49. Infarction, definition, causes, types, macro and microscopic characteristics.

Control questions for module No. 2

1. Arterial hyperemia. Causes, types. Histological and microscopic characteristics, outcomes.
2. Atrophy. Causes and conditions of occurrence, appearance of organs, histological signs.
3. The biological meaning of the processes of alteration, exudation, proliferation.
4. Brown induration of the lung. Causes of development, pathomorphology, outcomes.
5. Venous hyperemia, its causes, morphology. Diseases in which it is observed.
6. Types of blood clots, conditions of occurrence, histological features of the structure, consequences and outcomes.
7. Dropsy (edema) of the brain. Causes, mechanisms of development, types.
8. Hemorrhagic inflammation. Diseases in which it is observed.
9. Hemosiderosis is common, local. Morphological characteristics, causes. Diseases, syndromes in which it is observed.
10. Hyperplasia. The essence of the process, morphological characteristics.
11. Hypertrophy. Definition, types, causes, morphological characteristics.
12. Myocardial hypertrophy. Reasons. Diseases in which it is observed. Morphological characteristics.
13. Purulent inflammation, varieties, pathological characteristics.
14. Granulomatous inflammation, stages of development and outcomes.
15. Changes in organs with chronic venous congestion. Issue.
16. Classification of granulomas by etiology, pathogenesis, morphology.
17. Compensatory restructuring of the muscular hollow organs with the strengthening of their function. Hypertrophy of the heart, stomach, and bladder. Macro- and microscopic characteristics, outcomes.
18. Compensation. Definition, essence, types of compensation.
19. Bleeding. Causes, types, morphology, outcomes, meaning.
20. Anemia, causes, types, morphology, outcomes.
21. Morphological forms of inflammation. Classification, general characteristics.
22. Muscat liver, causes of development, pathomorphology, outcome.
23. Necrosis. Definition, reasons. Varieties, macro- and microscopic characteristics.
24. Definition of inflammation. General characteristics. Inflammation and immunity, inflammation and allergy.
25. The main tissue processes (alteration, exudation, proliferation), their morphological characteristics and significance.
26. Edema and dropsy. Causes and mechanisms of development. Morphological changes in organs and tissues.
27. Pathological anatomy of local anemia, its causes, changes in organs. Effects.
28. Pathological anatomy of shock.
29. Pathological regeneration and metaplasia of the epithelium. Reasons.
29. Pathological regeneration and metaplasia of the epithelium. Reasons.
30. Productive inflammation, types, morphological characteristics, outcomes.
31. Direct, paradoxical and retrograde embolism.
32. Regeneration, species, biological significance, as a process of self-production of living matter.
33. Reparative regeneration, types, examples, macro- and microscopic characteristics.
34. Serous inflammation. Diseases in which it is observed.
35. Stas. Definition. Reasons. Morphological characteristics.
36. Thrombosis. Causes and mechanisms of thrombosis. Types of blood clots, consequences and outcomes.
37. Phases of the course of compensatory-adaptive reactions.
38. Fibrinous inflammation, varieties. In which organs, in which diseases and syndromes it is observed.
39. Forms of regeneration. Organ-specific characteristics.
40. Embolism. Causes, types, morphological characteristics, outcomes, meaning of embolism. Pulmonary embolism.

Control questions for module No. 3

1. Leukemia, definition, brief description.
2. Classification of leukemias
3. Characteristics of acute leukemia
4. Chronic leukemia
5. Histological and histochemical characteristics of tissue and cellular atypism.
6. Histological forms of cancer from the integumentary epithelium
7. Benign and glandular epithelial tumors. Types of adenomas.
8. Benign tumors from smooth muscles.
9. Benign tumors from blood vessels.
10. Malignant bone tumors, brief description.
11. Principles of classification of lymphomas
12. Malignant tumors of muscle tissue.
13. Classification of tumors depending on histogenesis.
14. Hodgkin's lymphoma (lymphogranulomatosis)

15. Characteristics of anemia
16. Posthemorrhagic Anemia
17. Bone-forming and cartilage-forming benign tumors
18. Melanoma. Histogenesis, features of metastasis.
19. Meningovascular tumors. Macro- and microscopic characteristics.
20. Tumors from neuroepithelial tissue (neuroectodermal), classification.
21. Tumors of melanin-forming tissue. Macro- and microscopic characteristics.
22. Tumors of the peripheral nervous system. Macro- and microscopic characteristics.
23. Kidney tumors: classification.
24. CNS tumors, general characteristics, classification,
25. The main properties of the tumor.
26. The difference between benign and malignant tumors.
27. Iron deficiency anemia
28. Gastric cancer, classification, ways of metastasis.
29. Liver cancer: histological forms, ways of metastasis.
30. Anemia caused by impaired synthesis and utilization of porphyrins
31. Anemia that occurs when vitamin B12 and folic acid are deficient.
32. Sarcoma. Brief description of histological forms.
33. Theories of tumor development
34. Teratomas, brief description.
35. Types of tumor growth.
36. Chorionepithelioma, brief description.
37. Epithelial tumors are benign without specific localization. Macro- and microscopic picture.
38. Epithelial tumors. Definition, classification

Control questions for module No. 4

1. Classification of diseases of the cardiovascular system. Macro- and microscopic stages of atherosclerosis.
2. Risk factors that play a role in the development of atherosclerosis.
3. Etiology and pathogenesis of atherosclerosis
4. Clinical and morphological forms of atherosclerosis.
5. Macro- and microscopic changes in blood vessels in atherosclerosis.
6. Dynamics of morphogenesis of atherosclerotic plaque.
7. Changes in the vascular wall in the pre-lipid stage of atherosclerosis.
8. Clinical and morphological characteristics of the lesion of the lower extremities in atherosclerosis.
9. Morphological foundations of the development of brain insufficiency in atherosclerosis.
10. Pathomorphology of the cerebral form of atherosclerosis.
11. Renal form of atherosclerosis.
12. Hypertension, causes of death.
13. Vascular changes in hypertension and the mechanism of their development.
14. Changes in the heart in hypertension.
15. Changes in the kidneys in hypertension.
16. Changes in blood vessels in the 2nd stage of hypertension.
17. What morphological changes develop during a hypertensive crisis.
18. Clinical and morphological forms of hypertension, a brief description.
19. Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone, their participation in the development of essential hypertension.
20. The concept of "bovine heart" in hypertension.
21. Classification of coronary heart disease Types of cardiosclerosis.
22. Forms of acute coronary heart disease. The concept of sudden cardiac death
23. Classification of myocardial infarction by localization and degree of prevalence.
24. Stages of myocardial infarction development
25. Pathomorphology of acute myocardial infarction.
26. Causes of death in myocardial infarction.
27. Complications of myocardial infarction.
28. Brief description of changes in the heart at chronic ischemic heart disease
29. Types of strokes, pathogenesis, outcome.
30. Types of myocardial infarction by time of occurrence.
31. Pathogenesis and pathomorphology of cardiac tamponade.
32. The concept of aneurysm, causes, complications.
33. Pathogenesis of various forms of cardiac aneurysm.
34. The concept of cerebrovascular diseases, pathogenesis, varieties.
35. Classification of cerebrovascular diseases.

36. Stroke. Definition, causes, types.
37. Structural and functional characteristics of ischemic stroke.
38. Pathogenesis and types of intracranial hemorrhages, in which cases they develop.
39. Pathomorphology of existing stroke variants.
40. Features of regenerative processes of brain tissue in various types of strokes.
41. The concept of "dislocation of the brain" and its lower infringement.
42. The concept of edema and swelling of the brain in cerebrovascular diseases.
43. Topography of typical hemorrhages in the brain in hemorrhagic stroke.
44. Pathogenesis of gray softening of the brain.
45. Dynamics of development and pathomorphology of Aschoff-Talalaev granuloma.
46. Classification of acquired heart defects.
47. Clinical and morphological characteristics of chorea of rheumatic etiology. Definition of chorea.
48. General signs of a group of rheumatic diseases and their differences.
49. Pathanatomy of the polyarthritic form of rheumatism.
50. Pathogenesis of possible complications associated with acute warty rheumatic endocarditis.
51. Pathomorphology of the cerebral form of rheumatism.
52. Pathomorphology of the articular form of rheumatism.
53. Characteristics of the nodose form of rheumatism.
54. Pathomorphology of rheumatic myocarditis.
55. Endocarditis, classification, outcomes, complications.
56. Pathomorphology of aortic valve defect.
57. Pathomorphology of the heart and mitral defect with predominance of stenosis.
58. Pathomorphology of internal organs in cardiovascular insufficiency.

Control questions for module No. 5

1. Alcoholic hepatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy.
2. Kidney amyloidosis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
3. Botkin's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy, outcomes
4. Crohn's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy.
5. Bronchopneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy.
6. Types of bronchiectasis, their characteristics
7. Viral hepatitis B: pathogenesis, clinical and morphological forms, outcomes
8. Fatty hepatosis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
9. Classification of glomerulonephritis, brief description of individual species
10. Classification of kidney diseases
11. Classification of liver cirrhosis, brief description of various forms.
12. Clinical and anatomical classification of lung cancer
13. Clinical and anatomical forms of stomach cancer
14. Croup pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy.
15. Pulmonary and extrapulmonary complications of croup pneumonia
16. Interstitial pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
17. Membranous glomerulonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis
18. Morphological characteristics.
19. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis: pathogenesis, pathanatomy
20. Nephrotic syndrome: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
21. Complications of acute appendicitis
22. Complications of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer
23. Acute destructive processes in the lungs (abscess, lung gangrene)
24. Acute bronchitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy.
25. Pathanatomy of viral hepatitis B
26. Pathanatomy of acute hepatitis
27. Pathanatomy of chronic hepatitis
28. Pathanatomy of chronic bronchitis
29. Pathanatomy of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer
30. Pyelonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
31. Polycystic kidney disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
32. The concept of the pulmonary heart.
33. Kidney stone disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
34. Toxic liver dystrophy: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy.
35. Characteristics of morphological forms of acute appendicitis
36. Chronic tubulopathy (myeloma kidney, gouty kidney)

37. Chronic gastritis: pathogenesis, morphological types
38. Esophagitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy.
39. Pulmonary embolism: Pathanatomy, complications
40. Classification of goiter by morphological characteristics, brief description of individual forms
41. Hashimoto's goiter: general characteristics, Pathanatomy
42. Riedel's goiter: general characteristics, Pathanatomy
43. Principles of classification of thyroiditis
44. Diabetes mellitus: classification, characteristics of individual forms
45. Type I diabetes mellitus: pathogenesis, Pathanatomy
46. Type II diabetes mellitus: pathogenesis, Pathanatomy
47. Morphological manifestations in internal organs (liver, kidneys, myocardium, skin, gallbladder) in diabetes mellitus
48. Diabetic angiopathy
49. Complications of diabetes mellitus
50. Principles of classification of diseases of the genital organs and breast, a brief description of individual nosological forms
51. Morphological characteristics of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs
52. Breast cancer: Classification, morphological characteristics
53. Inflammatory and dishormonal diseases of the breast: etiology, pathogenesis, Pathanatomy
54. Morphological characteristics of dishormonal diseases of female genital organs
55. Morphological characteristics of tumor diseases of the female genital organs
56. Ectopic pregnancy: types, Pathanatomy
57. Cystic drift: pathogenesis, Pathanatomy, complications
58. General characteristics of gestosis, pathological anatomy
59. Spontaneous abortion and premature birth: etiology, Pathanatomy

Control questions for module No. 6

1. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of influenza, its complications.
2. Pathological anatomy of diphtheria. Brief macro- and microscopic characteristics of organ pathology (diphtheria toxic myocarditis, true croup, etc.).
3. Give a description of meningococcal infection, name the forms with a brief description.
4. Tuberculosis. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic morphological types of tuberculosis. Primary tuberculosis complex, elements of the primary tuberculosis complex.
5. Sepsis. Classification, brief description of various forms. Explain, taking into account what signs is the classification of sepsis built?
6. Cholera. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
7. Pathological anatomy of scarlet fever. The concept of primary scarlet fever affect and complex. Macro- and microscopic characteristics of changes in organs by disease periods.
8. Meningococcal meningitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, major complications, causes of death.
9. Pathological anatomy of typhoid fever, local and general changes, stages of development, characteristics of each stage separately.
10. Give a description of hematogenic tuberculosis. classification, name its main varieties. Pathological anatomy of generalized hematogenic tuberculosis.
11. Syphilis. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, periods, pathological anatomy of the primary period, macro- and microscopic characteristics, outcomes
12. Characteristics of rickettsioses: definition, historical background, classification
13. Cholera. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications
14. Characteristics of rickettsioses: definition, historical background, classification.
15. Pathomorphology of productive tuberculous granuloma, outcomes of the most important complications of measles, causes of death.
16. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy and the most important complications of bacillary dysentery.
17. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy and causes of death in septicopyemia Pathological anatomy of diphtheria.
18. Morphological characteristics of secondary tuberculosis
19. Describe respiratory syncytial infection: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications and causes of death.
20. Whooping cough. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, the concept of "respiratory tract neurosis", the most important complications.
21. Salmonellosis, Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
22. Name the forms of healing and progression of primary tuberculosis. Features of the course, outcomes.
23. Describe the secondary period of syphilis: type of allergic reaction, time of onset. Definition of syphilis, their varieties.

24. True and false croup. Definition. Name the diseases in which they occur, the causes of death.
25. Give a brief description of the sporadic rash hyphae: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
26. Pathological anatomy of typhoid fever. Local and general changes.
27. Name the forms of secondary tuberculosis, give a brief description of each form.
28. Pathomorphology of syphilitic gum. Definition, most frequent localization, outcomes.
29. Pathomorphological characteristics of the stages of polio.
30. pathological anatomy of scarlet fever, the most important complications.
31. Macro- and microscopic changes in the membranes and substance of the brain in meningococcal meningitis.
32. Pathological anatomy and the most important complications of bacillary dysentery.
33. Neurosyphilis. Pathological anatomy of progressive paralysis and spinal dryness.
34. Congenital syphilis, forms. Late congenital syphilis, pathological anatomy, outcomes.
35. Sepsis. Definition. Classification. Septicopyemia, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, causes of death.
36. Forms of secondary tuberculosis. A brief description of each form.
37. Characteristics of meningococcal nasopharyngitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes.
38. Name the complications and causes of death in diphtheria, name the clinical and anatomical differences between measles and scarlet fever.
39. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of severe influenza, varieties, causes of death.
40. Syphilis. The tertiary period. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes.
41. Septicemia. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
42. Give a brief description of the forms of progression of primary tuberculosis.
43. Give a description of rickettsioses. Brief historical information, epidemiology, classification.
44. Etiology and pathogenesis of typhoid fever, intestinal and extra-intestinal complications, causes of death.
45. Classification of hematogenic tuberculosis. Brief description of GT forms.
46. Diphtheria of the throat. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
47. Organ syphilis. Damage to the heart and blood vessels. Syphilitic mesaortitis. pathological anatomy, complications
48. Characteristics of congenital syphilis, forms. Pathological anatomy of late congenital syphilis.
49. Pagomorphological changes in the membranes and substance of the brain in meningococcal meningitis.
50. Brief pathomorphological characteristics of forms of secondary tuberculosis.
51. Diphtheria of the throat. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, causes of sweeps.
52. Characteristics of intestinal and extra-intestinal complications of typhoid fever, causes of death
53. Classification and brief description of rickettsioses.
54. Determination of true and false croup, pathomorphology, complications, causes of death. Name the diseases in which they occur.
55. Classification of hematogenic tuberculosis with a brief natomorphological characteristic of each form.
56. Ethology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy and outcomes of the primary period of syphilis.
57. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of septicopiemia
58. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of spinal dryness and progressive paralysis.
59. Polio. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, the most important complications.
60. Cholera. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death.
61. To name and characterize the variants of outcomes of primary tuberculosis.
62. Amoebiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, major complications, causes of death.
63. Definition of syphilitic gum, its pathomorphology, the most frequent localization, outcomes.
64. Describe salmonellosis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
65. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of whooping cough. The most important complications.
66. Describe meningococcal meningitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, causes of death.
67. What are the main signs of chronic large-focal or hematogenically disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis?
68. Typhoid fever. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, major complications, causes of death.
69. Name the clinical and anatomical differences between measles and scarlet fever.
70. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of septicemia.
71. Diphtheria of the throat. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, the most important complications
72. Cholera. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications, causes of death.
73. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of colloidal, parenchymal, endemic and sporadic goiter, outcomes.
74. Classification and brief pathomorphological characteristics of forms of secondary tuberculosis.
75. Pathomorphology of syphilitic gum and tuberculous granuloma, differences., outcomes
76. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of cholera.
77. Brief description of AIDS.
78. Give a description of hematogenic tuberculosis.
79. Give a description of prolonged septic endocarditis.
80. Changes in blood vessels in typhus.

81. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of polio.
82. Give a description of meningococcal infection. Pathological anatomy of cerebral meningitis.
83. Characteristics of the first and second periods of scarlet fever.
84. Morphological characteristics of the stages of development of typhoid fever.
85. Manifestation of tertiary (visceral) syphilis.
86. Characteristics of rickettsioses: definition, historical background, classification.
87. The most important complications of measles, causes of death.
88. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy and the most important complications of bacillary dysentery
89. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy and causes of death in septicemia
90. Morphological characteristics of secondary tuberculosis

Control questions for module No. 6

1. Caries. Etiology pathogenesis, pat. Anatomy, the most important complications
2. Classification of periodontal diseases
3. Leukoplakia. Forms, complications, outcomes
4. Stages of caries and their brief characteristics
5. Periodontitis. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, pat. Anatomy. The most frequent outcomes, possible complications
6. Erythroplakia. Forms, complications, outcomes.
7. Variants of caries observed in children. Flow features
8. Periodontitis. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, pat. Anatomy. The most frequent outcomes, possible complications
9. Leukoplakia. Forms, complications, outcomes.
10. Complications and outcomes of caries
11. Epulis. Brief description of the main histological forms
12. Complications and outcomes of pulpitis
13. Non-carious lesions of hard tooth tissues with a brief pathomorphological characteristic of each form
14. Periodontal disease. Frequency, causes, characteristics, complications
15. Periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pat. Anatomy
16. Fluorosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, degree of lesion, pat.anatomy, complications.
17. Allergic reactions in the pathology of the oral mucosa
18. Periodontal disease. Frequency, causes, characteristics, complications
19. Erosion of teeth. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics.
20. Salivary stone disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, pat. anatomy. The most frequent outcomes, possible complications
21. Pulpitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pat. anatomy.
22. Acid necrosis of hard tooth tissues. Etiology, pathogenesis, pat. anatomy. The most frequent outcomes, possible complications
23. Neodontogenic tumors (benign and malignant). Histogenetic characteristics, etiology, pathogenesis, pat.anatomy, outcomes.
24. Pulpitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
25. Classification and characterization of the most important pathological processes developing in the pulp
26. Flux. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
27. Glossit. Definition, clinical and anatomical forms
28. The most important complications of periodontitis, outcomes.
29. Complications and outcomes of pulpitis
30. Characteristics of diseases of the jaw bones by etiopathogenetic signs and groups
31. Periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathanatomy
32. Leukoplakia. Forms, complications, outcomes.
33. Classification of pulpitis depending on localization and course
34. Principles of classification of salivary gland diseases
35. Classification of jaw bone cysts. Pathanatomy of the main types
36. Heilit. Definition, classification
37. Heilit Manganotti. Features of the course, complications, outcomes
38. WHO classification of salivary gland tumors
39. Types of pulpitis. Brief description of each form
40. Sjogren's syndrome
41. Sialodenitis. Etiology pathogenesis, pat. anatomy, major complications, outcomes
42. Ameloblastoma, pathanatomy
43. Brief description of histological forms of benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands
44. General histopathology and structural elements of lesions of the oral mucosa.
45. Osteomyelitis of the jaw bones
46. Analysis of precancerous changes in the outcome of diseases of the lips, tongue, soft tissues of the oral cavity.
47. Brief clinical and anatomical analysis of odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the jaw bones (osteitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis)

48. Odontoma
49. Clinical and anatomical classification of tumor-like diseases of the jaw bones.
50. Sialadenitis. Etiology pathogenesis, pat. anatomy, major complications, outcomes
51. Ameloblastoma, pathanatomy
52. Histogenetic classification of odontogenic tumors. Clinical and anatomical forms, their characteristics.
53. Classification of cysts. Species, pat. Anatomy
54. Odontogenic fibroma
55. Brief description of tumors of the lips, tongue, soft tissues of the oral cavity, their features.
56. Histogenetic classification of odontogenic tumors. Clinical and anatomical forms, their characteristics.
57. Acute purulent osteomyelitis
58. Processes related to tumour and tumour-like periodontal diseases
59. Glossit. Definition, clinical and anatomical forms
60. Leukoplakia. Definition, morphological characteristics, complications
61. Sialoadenitis. Etiology pathogenesis, pat. anatomy, major complications, outcomes
62. Erythroplakia. Definition , morphological characteristics
63. General histopathology and structural elements of lesions of the oral mucosa
64. Odontogenic and non-odontogenic cysts of the jaw bones, classification scheme according to clinical, anatomical and histogenetic signs
65. Malformations of the orofacial region.
66. Cheilitis Manganotti

EXAM QUESTIONS FOR 2ND YEAR STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

1. Ameloblastoma: etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology.
2. Abscess and gangrene of the lung. Morphological characteristics.
3. Heart aneurysm: types, causes, morphological characteristics, consequences.
4. Anomalies (malformations) of the face and neck.
5. Apical periodontitis: etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, prognosis.
6. Appendicitis: classification, pathomorphology, complications.
7. Arterial hyperemia: causes, types, histostructural and macroscopic characteristics, outcomes.
8. Atherosclerosis: morphology of stages (macro- and microscopic) of development.
9. Atrophy: definition, types, causes and conditions of occurrence, appearance of organs, histological signs.
10. Aphthous stomatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
11. Venous fullness: conditions of occurrence, types, changes in organs (skin, liver, lungs, kidneys, spleen) with chronic venous congestion, macro- and microscopic characteristics, outcome.
12. Types of embolisms depending on the direction of movement of the embolus.
13. Types of wound healing: morphological characteristics, meaning.
14. Inflammation as a compensatory and adaptive reaction of the body. The main tissue processes (alteration, exudation, proliferation), their morphological characteristics and significance.
15. Gastritis: etiology, pathogenesis, morphological types of acute and chronic gastritis, significance.
16. Hematogenic tuberculosis: types, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
17. Hypertension: the essence, etiology and pathogenesis, characteristics of morphological changes in blood vessels.
18. Histogenetic classification of tumors.
19. Histogenetic characteristics of odontogenic tumors.
20. Glossitis: clinical and anatomical forms, complications.
21. Granulomatous inflammation: types of granulomas, stages of development, outcome.
22. Granulomatous gingivitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
23. Influenza: etiology, pathogenesis, forms, pathological anatomy, complications.
24. Desquamative gingivitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
25. Dystrophy: classification, morphogenetic mechanisms underlying dystrophy.
26. Benign and malignant tumors from connective tissue: classification, morphological characteristics. Ways of spreading malignant tumors.
27. Benign epithelial tumors: types, morphological characteristics, prognosis.
28. Gallstone disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
29. Malignant tumors from epithelial tissue: histogenetic classification, pathomorphology.
30. Myocardial infarction: etiology, pathogenesis, stages, pathological anatomy, causes of death.
31. The outcome and significance of thrombosis.
32. Ischemic myocardial dystrophy: etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, complications.
33. Acid necrosis of hard tooth tissues: causes, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, complications.
34. Classification of jaw bone cysts, pathomorphology, complications and outcomes.
35. Classification of pulpitis depending on the localization and course of the process.

36. Clinical and morphological characteristics of gas embolism, complications.
37. Clinical and anatomical forms of atherosclerosis.
38. Clinical and morphological forms of cheilitis. Cheilitis Manganotti: features of the course, complications, outcome.
39. Clinical and morphological signs of death. The concept of clinical and biological death.
40. Bleeding and hemorrhage: types, causes, pathomorphology, consequences.
41. Leukoplakia: forms, complications, meaning.
42. Macroscopic (visual) and histological signs of inflammation, their general characteristics.
43. Melanoma (melanoblastoma): histogenesis, features of metastasis.
44. Morphological characteristics of acute glomerulonephritis.
45. Morphological features of measles pneumonia, complications, outcomes.
46. Morphology of the thrombus. The difference between a blood clot and a postmortem blood clot.
47. Non-carious lesions of hard tooth tissues: etiology, pathogenesis, histogenesis, complications.
48. Necrosis and apoptosis, differences. Clinical and morphological forms of necrosis, signs, outcome.
49. Necrosis: definition, causes, clinical and anatomical forms, macro- and microscopic signs.
50. Odontogenic cysts: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
51. Definition of tumor growth, pathomorphology of the tumor, the concept of morphological atypism, its varieties. Features of the tumor cell.
52. Determination of tumor growth. Types of tumor growth, ways of metastasis.
53. Complications and outcomes of pulpitis.
54. Complications of gastric ulcer.
55. Acute toxic liver dystrophy (synonym): causes, histopathology, stages, outcome.
56. Acute form of coronary artery disease (ischemic heart disease): morphological changes in the heart and other organs, causes of death.
57. Acute and chronic hepatitis: causes, types, morphological characteristics, complications and outcomes.
58. Acute purulent sialoadenitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
59. Periodontitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, histopathology, outcome, complications.
60. Periodontal disease: frequency, causes, characteristics, complications.
61. Pathological anatomy of measles.
62. Pathological anatomy of croup pneumonia: stages, pulmonary and extrapulmonary complications.
63. Pathological anatomy of leukemia. Forms and complications.
64. Pathological anatomy of sepsis: causes, types, complications and outcomes.
65. Pathological anatomy of chronic bronchitis.
66. Pathomorphological characteristics of the stages of caries.
67. Pathomorphology of various forms of gingivitis, complications and outcomes.
68. Pathomorphology of exudative inflammation: types of inflammation by the nature of exudate, histological characteristics of changes in organs and tissues.
69. Periodontitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
70. Pyelonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, stages, complications.
71. The concept of atherosclerosis: forms, morphological characteristics, diseases in which it is observed, meaning.
72. Defects of the organs of the oral cavity.
73. Productive inflammation: types, histological features, outcome.
74. Pulpitis: etiology and pathogenesis, morphogenesis, types, pathomorphology, outcome.
75. Radicular cyst: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcomes.
76. The difference of blood clots by color, conditions of formation, histostructural features and the nature of their location in the blood vessel or (and) cavities of the heart (atrium, ventricle).
77. Regeneration: types, intracellular regeneration, the concept of restitution and substitution, the biological significance of regeneration.
78. The role of pathological anatomy (clinical anatomy) in the system of medical education and practical healthcare.
79. Syphilis: stages, morphological characteristics at different stages of the disease development.
80. Salivary stone disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, outcome, complications.
81. AIDS: etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology of various stages, causes of death.
82. Thrombosis: causes and mechanisms of thrombosis, types of thrombi, consequences.
83. Tubulopathies: types, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, complications.
84. Fibrinous inflammation: varieties, target organs, syndromes and diseases in which it is observed.
85. Flux: causes, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy.
86. Cholecystitis: forms, pathomorphology, complications.
87. Chronic coronary heart disease (ischemic heart disease). Morphology of organ pathology in her. Causes of death.
88. Chronic apical periodontitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology.
89. Cirrhosis of the liver: types, pathological anatomy, causes of death.
90. Embolism: definition, types of embolism, causes, consequences. Diagnosis of air embolism at autopsy.
91. Epulis: a brief description of the main histological forms.
92. Tooth erosion: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics, complications.