

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович

Должность: ректор

Дата подписания: 27.05.2026 11:10:17

Уникальный программный ключ:

e3a689eada1c61674b34719980905d6bfdcf836

Test task for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Clinical Pathological Anatomy, Semester 11

Code:	31.05.01
Field of Study:	General Medicine
Form of Study:	Full-time
Development Department	Department of Pathophysiology and General Pathology
Graduate Department:	Internal Medicine

Проверяемая компетенция	Exercise	Answer options	degree of difficulty of the question	Number of points for the correct answer
GPC-4.1	Select one correct answer. 1. General histological staining: a) mucicarmine; b) picrofuchsin; c) hematoxylin and eosin; d) alcian blue. Low 2.0	a) mucicarmine; b) picrofuchsin; c) hematoxylin and eosin; d) alcian blue.	Low	2.0.
GPC-4.1 GPC-4.2 GPC-4.3 GPC-5.7	Please indicate one correct answer. 2. Selective staining for amyloid:	a) Sudan III; b) hematoxylin and eosin; c) Congo red; d) eosin.	Low	2.0.
GPC - 4.1 GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC -5.7	Select one correct answer. 3. Selective staining for collagen fibers:	a) hematoxylin and eosin; b) sudan III; c) mucicarmine; d) picrofuchsin.	Low	2.0.
GPC- 4.1 GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7	Select one correct answer. 4. A 62-year-old woman suffered from atherosclerosis and developed an abdominal aortic aneurysm. Rupture of the aneurysm resulted in massive acute blood loss. Cause of death:	a) myocardial infarction; b) hypovolemic shock; c) iron deficiency anemia; d) cerebral edema.	Low	2.0.
GPC - 4.1 GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7	Select one correct answer. 5. Cellular atypia in tumors is characterized by:	a) polymorphism of cells in shape and size; b) hyperchromia of nuclei; c) increased nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio; d) all of the above are correct; e) B and C are correct.	Low	2.0.

<p>GPC - 4.1 GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7</p>	<p>Select all correct answers.</p> <p>6. A 23-year-old man with a burn involving more than 20% of the skin surface developed hypovolemic shock and died. Mechanisms of hypovolemia in burns:</p>	<p>a) plasma leakage from damaged vessels; b) cytokine storm; c) severe pain; d) disseminated intravascular coagulation; e) blood thickening.</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 4.1 GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7</p>	<p>Select all correct answers.</p> <p>7. List the stages of tumor growth morphogenesis:</p>	<p>a) focal hyperplasia; b) focal atrophy; c) focal dysplasia; d) cancer in situ; e) invasive cancer.</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 4.1 GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7 GPC - 8.2 PC-9.1</p>	<p>Please select all correct answers.</p> <p>8. A malignant tumor is characterized by:</p>	<p>1) severe cellular atypia and tissue structural abnormalities; 2) infiltrative growth; 3) formation of metastases and recurrences after tumor removal; 4) expansive growth.</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 5.7 GPC - 8.2 PC-9.1</p>	<p>Complete the sentence.</p> <p>9. The underlying disease is not etiologically related to the primary disease, but it contributes to its development and progression and is related to the primary disease....</p>	<p>1) pathogenetically and thanatogenetically; 2) chronologically; 3) causally; 4) by chance.</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7 GPC - 8.2 PC-9.1</p>	<p>Establish a match:</p> <p>10. Infarction location: 1) Myocardium 2) Lung 3) Brain 4) Small intestine</p>	<p>A - A cyst forms as a result; B - Triangular shape; C - White with a red rim; D - Complicated by bleeding; E - Complicated by ulceration; F - Complicated by ulceration.</p>	medium	
<p>GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7 GPC - 8.2 PC-9.1 PC-9.2</p>	<p>Select all correct answers.</p> <p>11. List diagnostic imaging techniques:</p>	<p>1) plain radiography; 2) mammography; 3) ultrasound; 4) computed tomography; 5) Contrast-enhanced radiography; 6) radioisotope imaging.</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7 GPC - 8.2 PC -9.1 PC-9.2</p>	<p>Select all correct answers for A and B.</p> <p>12. Modern cardiovascular imaging techniques: A) coronary artery assessment; B) myocardial assessment: 1. Coronary angiography.</p>	<p>A -; B -.</p>	medium	5,0

	<p>2. Intravascular ultrasound.</p> <p>3. Multislice computed tomography (MSCT) with coronary artery contrast.</p> <p>4. MSCT assessment of coronary calcium.</p> <p>5. Stress echocardiography.</p> <p>6. Stress MRI.</p>			
<p>GPC - 4.3</p> <p>GPC - 5.7</p> <p>GPC - 8.2</p> <p>PC-9.1</p> <p>PC-9.2</p>	<p>Select all correct answers.</p> <p>13. List precancerous diseases of the stomach:</p>	<p>1) gastric adenoma;</p> <p>2) chronic atrophic gastritis;</p> <p>3) chronic ulcer;</p> <p>4) gastric stump;</p> <p>5) menetrier's disease;</p> <p>6) type C gastritis.</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 4.3</p> <p>GPC - 5.7</p> <p>GPC - 8.2</p> <p>PC -9.1</p> <p>PC -9.2</p>	<p>Select all correct answers.</p> <p>14. List all that apply to the definition of the underlying disease.</p> <p>The underlying disease is determined by:</p>	<p>1) severity of the patient's condition;</p> <p>2) disability;</p> <p>3) need for hospitalization;</p> <p>4) patient's main complaints;</p> <p>5) requires treatment;</p> <p>6) life-threatening</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 5.7</p> <p>PC - 9.1</p> <p>PC - 9.1</p> <p>PC - 9.2</p>	<p>Please select all correct answers.</p> <p>15. Possible pathogenetic mechanisms for the development of comorbidity:</p>	<p>1) systemic inflammation;</p> <p>2) oxidative stress;</p> <p>3) mesenchymal dysplasia;</p> <p>4) molecular genetic mechanisms;</p> <p>5) blood and lymph circulation disorders;</p> <p>6) constitutional-nutritional factors (constitution and characteristics of enzymatic-metabolic status).</p>	medium	5,0
<p>GPC - 4.1</p> <p>GPC - 4.2</p> <p>GPC - 4.3</p> <p>GPC - 5.7</p> <p>PC - 9.1</p> <p>PC - 9.2</p>	<p>Select all correct answers:</p> <p>16. Iatrogenic events include those pathological processes that arise:</p> <p>A. as a result of correct, timely, and appropriate medical procedures (diagnostic, therapeutic, etc.);</p> <p>B. as a result of statements by medical personnel with direct managerial and executive functions during and at the place of performing their professional and official duties;</p> <p>C. as a result of erroneous or defective medical procedures (diagnostic, therapeutic, etc.);</p> <p>D. as a result of an insufficiently tested or excessively radical treatment method.</p>		high	8,0

<p>GPC - 4.1 GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7 PC - 9.1 PC - 9.2</p>	<p>Select all correct answers.</p> <p>17. List the possible structural changes in blood vessels associated with arterial hypertension.</p>	<p>1) hyalinosis, sclerosis 2) mucoid swelling 3) fibrinoid swelling 4) fibrinoid necrosis 5) hypertrophy of the muscularis</p>	high	8,0
<p>GPC - 5.7 PC - 9.1 PC - 9.2</p>	<p>Please select all correct answers.</p> <p>18. The most common combinations of diseases in comorbidity:</p>	<p>1) Combined lung and gastrointestinal diseases; 2) Combined stomach and urinary tract diseases; 3) Hyperestrogenemia and breast and stomach diseases; 4) Cancer and obesity.</p>	high	8,0
<p>GPC - 8.2 PC - 9.1 PC - 9.2</p>	<p>Select the correct combination of answers.</p> <p>19. Indicate the factors that play an important role in the pathogenesis of cervical cancer: A) human papillomavirus; B) CIN II-III; C) microRNA dysfunction; D) cervical ectopia.</p>		high	8,0
<p>GPC - 4.2 GPC - 4.3 GPC - 5.7 PC - 9.1</p>	<p>Complete the sentence – provide the pathological conclusion.</p> <p>20. A 58-year-old woman with uterine bleeding underwent curettage (D&C). Histological examination of the scrapings revealed atypical glandular complexes of varying size and shape, lined by columnar cells with polymorphic, hyperchromatic nuclei. The cells are arranged in one or more rows, and their polarity is disrupted. The basement membrane of the glandular complexes is absent in places. Mitoses, including pathological ones, are detected.</p>		high	8,0