**Faculty of Stomatology, III-rd year**

**Questions for final exam 2021-2022**

1. Absorption of what substances is affected in disorders of large intestine?
2. Absorption of what substances is affected in disorders of small intestine mucosa?
3. Activation of what nervous structures can trigger temporo-mandibular pain?
4. From what value of K+ ions concentration in the blood there is considered hyperkalemia?
5. From what value of K+ ions concentration in the blood there is considered hypokalemia?
6. From what value of the concentration of Ca++ ions in the blood there is considered hypercalcemia?
7. From what value of the concentration of Ca++ ions in the blood there is considered hypocalcemia?
8. From what value of the concentration of Na+ ions in the blood there is considered hypernatremia?
9. From what value of the concentration of Na+ ions in the blood there is considered hyponatremia?
10. How are classified emboli by the direction of their circulation?
11. How blood pressure (BP) and breathing rate (BR) change in painful stimulation?
12. How can be performed the specific hyposensitisation in anaphylactic reaction?
13. How does carbohydrates metabolism change in liver failure?
14. How does lipid metabolism change in liver failure?
15. How does protein metabolism change in liver failure?
16. How does stomach tonus and motility change in hyperchlorhydria?
17. How does stomach tonus and motility change in hypochlorhydria?
18. How does the cellular metabolism change in the ischemia?
19. How evacuation function of the stomach is affected in hypersecretion with hyperacidity?
20. In what conditions can develop atrophy of the mouth mucosa?
21. In what conditions can develop gaseous embolism?
22. In what disorders can be found hyperkalemia?
23. In what pathologic conditions can be attested overload of the heart with resistance?
24. Lack of what digestive enzymes lead to lipid maldigestion?
25. Lack of what digestive enzymes lead to protein maldigestion?
26. Under what conditions can be found oligocythemic hypervolemia?
27. Under what conditions can be found polycythemic hypervolemia?
28. Under what conditions can be found polycythemic hypovolemia?
29. Under what pathological conditions can be found agranulocytosis?
30. Under what pathological conditions can be found monocytosis?
31. Under what pathological conditions can be found neutrophilia?
32. Under what pathological conditions can be found primary absolute lymphocytosis?
33. What are causes of pathologic hyposalivation?
34. What are consequences of HCl absence in gastric juice?
35. What are digestive changes in bile secretion insufficiency?
36. What are digestive disturbances in case of salivary amylase lack?
37. What are excitatory mediators?
38. What are factors involved in stomach ulcerogenesis?
39. What are forms of heart excitability disorders?
40. What are forms of myocardial conductibility disorders?
41. What are general manifestations of inflammation?
42. What are local manifestations in allergic reaction type III?
43. What are manifestations of chronic bleeding in the mouth?
44. What are manifestations of hemolytic anemia in the mouth?
45. What are manifestations of intestinal autointoxication?
46. What are manifestations of iron deficiency anemia in the mouth?
47. What are mediators involved in type II allergic reactions?
48. What are metabolic effects of glucagon?
49. What are parameters of normocythemic normovolemia?
50. What are parameters of oligocythemic hypervolemia?
51. What are parameters of oligocythemic hypovolemia?
52. What are parameters of polycythemic hypervolemia?
53. What are parameters of polycythemic hypovolemia?
54. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of exudation in the inflammatory focus?
55. What are plasma-derived inflammatory mediators?
56. What are plasma-derived inflammatory mediators?
57. What are signs of secondary absolute erythrocytosis?
58. What are the carbohydrate metabolic disorders in starvation?
59. What are the cardiac mechanisms of compensation in circulatory failure?
60. What are the causes for thrombus development?
61. What are the causes of air embolism?
62. What are the causes of carbohydrates malabsorption?
63. What are the causes of eosinophilia?
64. What are the causes of exocrine insufficiency of the pancreas?
65. What are the causes of facial pain?
66. What are the causes of hypercalcemia?
67. What are the causes of hypercoagulation?
68. What are the causes of hyperphosphatemia?
69. What are the causes of hypocalcemia?
70. What are the causes of intestinal auto-intoxication?
71. What are the causes of primary endocrine disorders?
72. What are the causes of pulmonary restrictive disease?
73. What are the causes of resistance overload of the heart?
74. What are the causes of secondary endocrine disorders?
75. What are the causes of sinus bradycardia?
76. What are the causes of tertiary endocrine disorders?
77. What are the causes of volume overload of the heart?
78. What are the changes in respiratory hypoxia?
79. What are the characteristics of allergic reactions type II?
80. What are the characteristics of inflammatory stasis?
81. What the characteristics are of type I allergic reactions?
82. What are the characteristics of type II allergic reactions?
83. What are the characteristics of type III allergic reaction?
84. What are the clinical manifestations of hypercalcemia?
85. What are the compensatory reactions in hyperglycemia?
86. What are the compensatory reactions in hypoglycemia?
87. What are the compensatory reactions in long-lasting hypoxia?
88. What are the consequences of activation of the non specific intracellular phospholipases?
89. What are the consequences of annihilation of the transmembrane Ca2+ ions gradient?
90. What are the consequences of circulatory hypoxia?
91. What are the consequences of dystrophy?
92. What are the consequences of excessive carbohydrates intake?
93. What are the consequences of lipid deficiency in the diet?
94. What are the consequences of the intracellular ATP-ases activation?
95. What are the consequences of the intracellular proteases activation?
96. What are the disorders that could lead to teeth attrition?
97. What are the effects of mediators involved in the allergic reaction type III?
98. What are the endogenous causes of diseases?
99. What are the etiological factors of lipid dystrophy?
100. What are the exogenous causes of diseases?
101. What are the external changes of arterial hyperemia?
102. What are the external manifestations of ischemia?
103. What are the external manifestations of venous hyperemia?
104. What are the factors that may cause hyperlipidemia?
105. What are the final effects in type II allergic reactions?
106. What are the general causes of energy depletion that trigger cell dystrophy?
107. What are the general consequences of apoptosis for the organism?
108. What are the general consequences of necrosis for the organism?
109. What are the general consequences of the cell necrosis for the whole organism?
110. What are the hallmarks of serous exudate?
111. What are the hematologic signs of absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
112. What are the immediate extracardiac mechanisms of compensation in circulatory failure?
113. What are the late extracardiac mechanisms of compensation in circulatory failure?
114. What are the local consequences of necrosis?
115. What are the local manifestations of glosalgia?
116. What are the main manifestations of hyperphosphatemia?
117. What are the main manifestations of hypophosphatemia?
118. What are the main mechanisms which maintain the calcium homeostasis?
119. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hypercalcemia?
120. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hypernatremia?
121. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hyponatremia?
122. What are the main pathophysiological mechanisms of hypocalcemia?
123. What are the manifestations of agranulocytosis in the oral cavity?
124. What are the manifestations of agranulocytosis in the oral cavity?
125. What are the manifestations of B12 deficiency anemia in the oral cavity?
126. What are the manifestations of cell necrosis?
127. What are the manifestations of cellular alterations in the inflammatory focus?
128. What are the manifestations of increased parasympathetic vegetative tonus?
129. What are the manifestations of increased sympathetic vegetative tonus?
130. What are the manifestations of parasympathetic nervous system paralysis?
131. What are the manifestations of stasis?
132. What are the manifestations of sympathetic nervous system paralysis?
133. What are the mechanisms of enhanced thermolysis in the final stage of fever?
134. What are the mechanisms of increased thermogenesis in fever?
135. What are the mechanisms of phagocytosis?
136. What are the mechanisms of reduced thermolysis in the initial period of fever?
137. What are the metabolic and digestive disorders in maldigestion of proteins?
138. What are the metabolic changes in arterial hyperemia?
139. What are the metabolic changes in hypersecretion of thyroid hormones?
140. What are the metabolic changes in hyposecretion of thyroid hormones?
141. What are the metabolic changes in ischemia?
142. What are the metabolic changes in the second stage of fever?
143. What are the metabolic changes in venous hyperemia?
144. What are the metabolic changes in venous hyperemia?
145. What are the metabolic consequences of excessive consumption of fat?
146. What are the metabolic consequences of lipid maldigestion?
147. What are the metabolic effects of insulin?
148. What are the metabolic manifestations of glucocorticoids hypersecretion?
149. What are the metabolic manifestations of somatotropin hypersecretion?
150. What are the organs that most often are prone to develop lipid dystrophy?
151. What are the oxygen – independent bactericide products that destroy pathogenic agents in phagolysosome?
152. What are the pathogenetic factors of capillary stasis?
153. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of edema in venous hyperemia?
154. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of external changes in venous hyperemia?
155. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of ischemia?
156. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of scleroderma in oral cavity?
157. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms that contribute to development of hypokalemia?
158. What are the pathogenic mechanisms of lipid dystrophy?
159. What are the pathophysiological manifestations of arterial collapse in anaphylactic shock?
160. What are the pathophysiological mechanisms of cardiovascular events in anaphylactic shock?
161. What are the possible causes of hypoproteinemia?
162. What are the possible consequences of hyperglycemia in healthy persons?
163. What are the possible consequences of hypoglycemia in healthy persons?
164. What are the possible consequences of hypoproteinemia?
165. What are the pro-coagulant factors?
166. What are the signs of intracellular hemolysis?
167. What are the signs of primary absolute erythrocytosis?
168. What are the signs of relative erythrocytosis?
169. What are the signs of right ventricular failure?
170. What are the signs of vascular insufficiency?
171. What are the somatic effects in hypersecretion of thyroid hormones?
172. What are the somatic manifestations of glucocorticoids hypersecretion?
173. What are the trigger factors for development of hypertrophy?
174. What atrophy is considered as physiological?
175. What can be causes of achlorhydria?
176. What can be causes of intestinal autointoxication?
177. What can be causes of pathologic hypersalivation?
178. What can be causes of steatorrhea?
179. What can be consequences of disaccharides maldigestion?
180. What can be consequences of lipid maldigestion?
181. What can be consequences of protein maldigestion?
182. What can be consequences of vomiting?
183. What can be the antigen in type II allergic reaction?
184. What can be the causes of carbohydrates maldigestion?
185. What can be the causes of hypoglycemia?
186. What can be the causes of hypokalemia?
187. What carbohydrates can be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract?
188. What cells are involved in apoptosis?
189. What changes of hemogramm are characteristic for iron deficiency anemia?
190. What conditions are considered favorable for the organism?
191. What conditions are considered unfavorable for the organism?
192. What conditions are necessary for the disease onset?
193. What digestive changes can be found in exocrine insufficiency of the pancreas?
194. What disorders can lead to ulcerative changes of oral mucosa?
195. What disorders underlie on the basis of II allergic reactions?
196. What disturbances lead to extra-parenchymatous restriction?
197. What do pathogenetic factors represent?
198. What does “left” nuclear shift represent?
199. What does a pathological reaction mean?
200. What does a physiological reaction mean?
201. What does agranulocytosis represent?
202. What does clinical pathophysiology study?
203. What does general pathophysiology study?
204. What does injury represent?
205. What does represent allergic reactions type IV?
206. What does represent allergy?
207. What does represent dyspnea?
208. What does represent hypercapnia?
209. What does represent hypoxemia?
210. What does represent intra-parenchymatous pulmonary restriction?
211. What does represent pulmonary obstruction?
212. What does represent pulmonary restriction?
213. What does represent thrombocytopathy?
214. What does represents fever?
215. What does represent the endogenous antigen?
216. What does the disease represent?
217. What does the pathological process include?
218. What does the physiological regeneration represent?
219. What does the primary hyperthyroidism mean?
220. What does the primary hypothyroidism mean?
221. What does the sclerosis of organ mean?
222. What endocrine factors can contribute to development of hyperglycemia?
223. What endocrine factors can contribute to development of hypoglycemia?
224. What etiological factors are responsible for developing of venous hyperemia?
225. What factor induces sclerosis?
226. What factors can cause hyperglycemia?
227. What factors can cause necrosis of the oral cavity?
228. What factors can lead to inferior airways obstruction?
229. What factors can lead to upper airways obstruction?
230. What hormonal disturbance induces glycogenogenesis?
231. What hormonal disturbance is characteristic for diabetes insipidus?
232. What hormonal disturbance is characteristic for myxedema?
233. What hormonal disturbances induce glycogenolysis?
234. What hormonal disturbances induce hyperglycemia?
235. What hormonal disturbances induce hyperlipidemia?
236. What hormonal disturbances induce hypoglycemia?
237. What hormonal disturbances induce proteolysis?
238. What inflammatory mediators are derived from eosinophils?
239. What inflammatory mediators are derived from neutrophils?
240. What inflammatory mediators are released in the result of activation of Hageman factor?
241. What intracellular dyshomeostasis results from cessation of membrane ionic pumps function?
242. What intracellular enzymes are activated by Ca++ ions?
243. What ions have vasoconstrictive effect?
244. What ions have vasodilatory effect?
245. What is adaptive reaction?
246. What is characteristic for arterial hyperemia?
247. What is characteristic for neuroparalytic mechanism of arterial hyperemia?
248. What is characteristic for neurotonic mechanism of arterial hyperemia?
249. What is characteristic for the latent period of the disease?
250. What is characteristic for the period of complete disease manifestation?
251. What is characteristic for the prodromal period of the disease?
252. What is compensatory reaction?
253. What is general etiology?
254. What is one of the consequences of sclerosis?
255. What is pathogenetic therapy?
256. What is pathological regeneration?
257. What is protective reaction?
258. What is reparative reaction?
259. What is the biologic significance of blood stasis in inflammation?
260. What is the biologic significance of inflammatory venous hyperemia?
261. What is the biological significance of fever?
262. What is the cause of hypophosphatemia?
263. What is the cause of respiratory hypoxia?
264. What is the cause of sinus tachycardia?
265. What is the definition of fever?
266. What is the etiologic factor of lymphocytosis?
267. What is the feature of delayed hypersensibility?
268. What is the feature of immediate hypersensibility?
269. What is the final effect of allergic reactions type IV?
270. What is the hallmark of purulent exudate?
271. What is the main link of pathogenesis?
272. What is the mechanism of hypokalemia in chronic liver disorders?
273. What is the mechanism of leukocyte emigration in the inflammatory focus?
274. What is the non specific prophylaxis of the disease?
275. What is the pathogenesis of allergic reaction type II?
276. What is the pathogenesis of fever?
277. What is the pathogenesis of inflammatory venous hyperemia?
278. What is the pathogenesis of physiological phase in allergic reactions type IV?
279. What is the pathogenesis of polyuria in insulin deficiency?
280. What is the pathogenesis of proliferation in the inflammatory focus?
281. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of decreased volume of the ischemic organ?
282. What is the pathogenetic role of ATP depletion in necrosis?
283. What is the pathogenetic role of free radicals in necrosis?
284. What is the pathogenetic role of hypoxia in necrosis?
285. What is the physiological role of Ca++ ions in the body?
286. What is the physiological role of potassium in the body?
287. What is the possible consequence of direct absorption of protein from the digestive tract?
288. What is the role of conditions in the disease appearance?
289. What is the role of the cause in the disease appearance?
290. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type I?
291. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type II?
292. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type III?
293. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type IV?
294. What is the sequence of leukocyte emigration into the inflammatory site?
295. What is the sequence of vascular reactions in the inflammatory focus?
296. What is the sign of absolute leukocytosis?
297. What is the significance of the increased intracellular enzymes activity in the blood?
298. What is the specific prophylaxis of the disease?
299. What is the stress hormone?
300. What is the symptomatic therapy?
301. What lipid substances are synthesized in the body?
302. What mechanism determines the resistance to the action of stressful factors?
303. What mechanisms are specific for functional arterial hyperemia?
304. What mechanisms determine the resistance to the action of stressful factors?
305. What mechanisms determine the resistance to the action of stressful factors?
306. What mediators are produced in the mast cells via cyclooxygenase pathway?
307. What mediators are produced in the mast cells via lipoxygenase pathway?
308. What mediators determine development of arterial hyperemia into the inflammatory focus?
309. What mediators have bronchoconstrictor effect?
310. What oxigendependent bactericide factors are generated by neutrophils?
311. What pathogenic factors increase heart afterload?
312. What pathogenic factors increase heart preload?
313. What pathogenic factors induce homeometric heart hyperfunction?
314. What pathogenic factors trigger heterometric heart hyperfunction?
315. What pathologic processes disturb digestion in the mouth?
316. What pathological process is associated with hemic hypoxia?
317. What pathological processes are activated during hypoxia?
318. What pathological processes are developed in dystrophy of desmodontal structures?
319. What pathological processes can lead to development of vascular purpura?
320. What pathological states are associated with hyperproteinemia?
321. What pathological states are associated with hypoproteinemia?
322. What process is disturbed in hypoplastic anemia?
323. What process is disturbed in iron deficiency anemia?
324. What processes are disturbed in B12 deficiency anemia?
325. What processes are disturbed in hemolytic anemia?
326. What represent achlorhydria?
327. What represents acholia?
328. What represents hypersalivation?
329. What represents steatorrhea?
330. What stomach digestive changes can be found in hyperchlorhydria?
331. What stomach digestive changes can be found in hypochlorhydria?
332. What structure is the most sensitive to hypoxia?
333. What structures are frequently involved in allergic reactions type III?
334. What structures of cytoplasmic membrane are damaged and lead to disintegration of the cell?
335. What substances are complete antigens?
336. What substances are incomplete antigens?
337. What type of hormone is increased in gigantism?
338. What types of embolisms are considered as endogenous?
339. What value of arterial pressure does represent systemic hypertension?
340. When can develop dental hyperesthesia?
341. When can develop embolism in the systemic circulation?
342. When can develop pulp pain?
343. Which are consequences of insufficient pancreatic secretion?
344. Which are manifestations of infectious hepatitis in organs of the mouth?
345. Which the biochemical manifestations are of sever cholemia?
346. Which are the consequences of choledocus obstruction?
347. Which are the signs of cardiac insufficiency?
348. Which conditions are endogenous?
349. Which conditions are exogenous?
350. Which factors can cause the disease development?
351. Which hormone has anabolic effect?
352. Which hormones have catabolic effect?
353. Which mediators are responsible for arterial hyperemia in the inflammatory focus?
354. Which structures from oral cavity have high regenerative potential?
355. Which type of hypoxia does develop in alpine disease?
356. Which types of leukocytes have ability to make phagocytosis?
357. Which vessels damage lead to air embolism?