**II Totalisation questions**

1. What is the definition of hypoxia?
2. Which type of hypoxia develops in alpine disease?
3. Which type of hypoxia develops in the result of disorders of the intracellular use of oxygen?
4. Which are the forms of circulatory hypoxia?
5. Which are the forms of respiratory hypoxia?
6. In which pathological conditions the hemic hypoxia develops?
7. What processes do not lead to the development of histotoxic hypoxia?
8. In which types of hypoxia does not develop cyanosis?
9. What kind of processes refer to external respiration?
10. What kind of structures are the most sensitive to hypoxia action?
11. In which pathological states is attested histotoxic hypoxia?
12. In the result of which processes develops respiratory hypoxia?
13. In what pathological states develops acute hypoxia?
14. In what pathological states develops chronic hypoxia?
15. In what pathological states develops local hypoxia?
16. What are emergent compensatory reactions of acute hypoxia?
17. What kind of mechanism are not included for compensation of acute hypoxia?
18. In which pathological states are not included prolonged term time compensatory mechanisms?
19. What kind of compensatory reactions are not prolonged term time mechanisms?
20. What processes trigger hypoxia of the brain?
21. What clinical manifestations trigger hypoxia?
22. What type of coma occurs when low partial pressure of O2 in arterial blood reaches 40-20 mm Hg?
23. What is the definition of hyperoxia?
24. What type of hyperoxia develops when increases the partial pressure of O2 in the inspired air?
25. What are pressure values of O2 which are used for therapeutic purposes?
26. What are harmful effects provoked by hyperoxia?
27. What changes in blood composition develop in exogenous hypoxia?
28. What changes in blood composition develop in respiratory hypoxia?
29. What changes in blood composition develop in hemic hypoxia?
30. What are parameters of normovolemia?
31. What are parameters of hypovolemia?
32. What are parameters of hypervolemia?
33. What are the signs in peripheral blood smear of absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
34. What are the signs in peripheral blood smear of seconary erythrocytosis?
35. What are the signs in peripheral blood smear of absolute primary erythrocytosis?
36. What processes are disturbed in hypo-and aplastic anemia?
37. What processes are disturbed in hemolytic anemia?
38. What processes are disturbed in iron-deficiency anemia?
39. What processes are disturbed in B12 deficiency anemia?
40. What are causes of neutrophilia?
41. What are causes of eosinophilia?
42. What are causes of lymphocytosis?
43. What are the treatment principles of B12 deficiency anemia?
44. What are the treatment principles of iron deficiency anemia?
45. What are the treatment principles of autoimmune hemolytic anemia?
46. What blood cells are characteristic for iron deficiency anemia?
47. What processes are disturbed in iron deficiency anemia?
48. What are the signs of leukocytosis?
49. Which blood pressure values indicate hypertension into systemic circulation?
50. What are the signs of heart failure?
51. What are causes of the heart overload with volume?
52. What are causes of the heart overload with resistance?
53. What is the main pathogenic factor that triggers the myocardium hypertrophy?
54. What are the emergent cardiac compensatory mechanisms of heart failure?
55. What are the delayed cardiac compensatory mechanisms of heart failure?
56. What are the emergent extracardiac compensatory mechanisms of heart failure?
57. What are the delayed extracardiac compensatory mechanisms of heart failure?
58. How do arterial and venous pressures disturb in the chronic heart failure?
59. What are the pathogenic principles of the treatment in the patients with heart failure?
60. Where does venous stasis occur in case of left heart failure?
61. Where does venous stasis occur in case of right heart failure?
62. Which type of heart's chamber undergoes to hyperfunction and hypertrophy in hypertonic disease?
63. What are the factors that determine the development of absolute coronary insufficiency?
64. What are the factors that determine the development of relative coronary insufficiency?
65. What are the signs of right ventricular failure?
66. What are manifestations of automatism disorders?
67. What are features of sinus tachycardia?
68. What are features of sinus bradycardia?
69. What are causes of sinus tachycardia?
70. What are causes of sinus bradycardia?
71. What is extrasystole?
72. What are manifestations of heart excitability disorders?
73. What are manifestations of heart conductibility disorders?
74. What is hyperpnoea?
75. What is polypnoea?
76. What is bradypnoea?
77. What is hyperventilation?
78. What is hypoventilation?
79. What acid-basic imbalances occur in hyperventilation?
80. What acid-basic imbalances occur in hypoventilation?
81. What is dyspnoea?
82. What is inspirational dyspnoea?
83. What is expirational dyspnoea?
84. Which physical parameters of the alveolar air deregulate the gas diffusion through the alveolar-capillary barrier?
85. What pathological processes of the alveolar-capillary barrier disturb the gaseous diffusion in the lungs?
86. What factors decrease the oxygen capacity of the blood?
87. Which hemoglobin compounds decrease the oxygen capacity of the blood?
88. Which physico-chemical parameters avoid the association of oxygen to hemoglobin in the small circulation?
89. Which physico-chemical parameters avoid the association of oxygen to hemoglobin in the systemic circulation?
90. What pathological processes deregulate gas diffusion through the interstitial capillary barrier?
91. On which principles is based the treatment of respiratory diseases?
92. What is the haemogram of the patient with tuberculosis?
93. What is the haemogram of the patient with parasitic invasion?
94. What is the haemogram of the patient with allergic reaction?
95. What is the haemogram of the patient with suppurative acute inflammation?
96. What is the haemogram of the patient with neutrophil leukocytosis with nucleus shift to the left?
97. What is the haemogram of the patient with lymphocytosis?
98. What is the haemogram of the patient with agranulocytosis?
99. What is the haemogram of the patient with hemolytic anemia?
100. What is the haemogram of the patient with iron deficiency anemia?
101. What is the haemogram of the patient with B12 deficiency anemia?
102. What is the haemogram of the patient with thrombocytopenia?
103. What is the haemogram of the patient with acute myeloid leukemia?
104. What is the haemogram of the patient with aplastic anemia?
105. What is the haemogram of the patient with relative erythrocytosis?
106. What is the haemogram of the patient with anemic syndrome?
107. By what methods the sinus bradycardia was modeled in the frog?
108. By what method was the sinus bradycardia modeled in the frog?
109. By what method was the sinus tachycardia modeled in the frog?
110. What are manifestations on ECG of sinus tachycardia in the frog?
111. By what method was the ventricular extrasystole modeled in the frog?
112. What are manifestations on ECG of ventricular extrasystole in the frog?
113. By what method was the cardiac infarction modeled in the frog?
114. How was the heart function disturb in experimental infarction?
115. What are manifestations on ECG of heart infarction in the frog?
116. How was the heart function disturb to KCl solution administration in the frog?
117. By what method was the deep and accelerated breathing modeled in the frog?
118. What is Hering-Breuer reflex?
119. What is the pathogenic mechanism of Hering-Breuer reflex?
120. What ate the pathogenic mechanisms of deep and accelerated breathing?
121. What are causes of deep and slow breathing (stenotic)?
122. By what method was the stenotic breathing modeled in the rabbit?
123. What ate the pathogenic mechanisms of stenotic breathing?
124. What is the Kratschmer respiratory reflex?
125. What stimuli provoke the Kratschmer respiratory reflex?
126. What is the significance of Kratschmer respiratory reflex?
127. How was Kratschmer respiratory reflex modeled?
128. What are the pathogenic mechanisms of Kratschmer respiratory reflex?
129. What is asphyxia?
130. By what method was asphyxia modeled in the rabbit?
131. What are the stages of asphyxia?
132. How does pneumogram change in the first period of experimental asphyxia?
133. How does pneumogram change in the second period of experimental asphyxia?
134. How does pneumogram change in the third period of experimental asphyxia?