**Tests questions of Pathophysiology exam**

Pharmacy faculty, universitar year 2017-2018

**I attestation**

1. What does general pathology study?
2. What does special pathology study?
3. What does clinical pathology study?
4. What is general etiology?
5. What are causes of the diseases?
6. What are exogenous causes?
7. What are endogenous causes?
8. How do favorable conditions act?
9. How do unfavorable conditions act?
10. What are exogenous conditions?
11. What are endogenous conditions?
12. What is the role of cause in the disease appearance?
13. What is the role of condition in the disease appearance?
14. What may be the role of cause in the disease evolution?
15. What is the lesion?
16. What are pathogenic factors?
17. What is the cause-effect chain in the disease pathogenesis?
18. What is the main link of pathogenesis?
19. What is the etiotropic therapy?
20. What is the pathogenic therapy?
21. What is the symptomatic therapy?
22. What is specific prophylaxis of the disease?
23. What is non-specific prophylaxis of the disease?
24. What is physiological reaction?
25. What is pathological reaction?
26. What is normoergic reaction?
27. What is hypoergic reaction?
28. What is hyperergic reaction?
29. What is adaptive reaction?
30. What is compensatory reaction?
31. What is reparative reaction?
32. What are reparative reactions?
33. What are periods of the diseases?
34. What are features of latent period of the disease?
35. What are features of prodromal period of the disease?
36. What are features of resolution of the period?
37. What is the disease?
38. What is vicious cycle?
39. What are primary sanogenetic mechanisms?
40. What are secondary sanogenetic mechanisms?
41. What processes cause arterial hyperemia?
42. What are vasculo-tissue manifestations of arterial hyperemia?
43. What are the types of physiological arterial hyperemia?
44. What are mechanisms of arterial hyperemia?
45. What is the main link in development of arterial hyperemia?
46. What is the correlation between the inflow and outflow in arterial hyperemia?
47. What is the mechanism of neurogenic arterial hyperemia?
48. What is the mechanism of neurotonic arterial hyperemia?
49. What is the mechanism of neuroparalitic arterial hyperemia?
50. What are mechanisms of functional arterial hyperemia?
51. What are tissue disorders of arterial hyperemia?
52. What are external manifestations of arterial hyperemia?
53. What are causes of diffuse redness (erythema)?
54. What are outcomes of arterial hyperemia?
55. What are favorable outcomes of arterial hyperemia?
56. What are unfavorable outcomes of arterial hyperemia?
57. What is venous hyperemia?
58. What are causes of venous hyperemia?
59. What is the basic pathogenic mechanism of venous hyperemia?
60. What are manifestations of venous hyperemia?
61. What are lymph dynamic disorders?
62. What are metabolic disorders of venous hyperemia?
63. What are external manifestations of venous hyperemia?
64. What is the mechanism of local tumor in venous hyperemia?
65. What are the mechanisms of low local temperature in venous hyperemia?
66. What are local outcomes of venous hyperemia?
67. What are conditions of local outcomes in venous hyperemia?
68. What are causes of ischemia?
69. What are common effects of etiological factors in ischemia development?
70. What are pathogenic mechanisms of ischemia?
71. What are basic pathogenic mechanisms in ischemia development?
72. What are causes of angiospasm?
73. What are mechanisms of angiospasm?
74. What are mechanisms of organ hypoperfusion in ischemia?
75. What are haemodynamic disorders in ischemia?
76. What are metabolic disorders in ischemia?
77. What are local manifestations of ischemia?
78. What are mechanisms of reduced volume of organ in ischemia?
79. What kind of substances do not have vasospastic effect?
80. What are mechanisms of paresthesia due to ischemia?
81. What are local manifestations of ischemia?
82. What are endogenous causes of ischemia?
83. What are mechanisms of pain due to ischemia?
84. What is embolism?
85. How is classified endogenous ischemia?
86. How is classified exogenous ischemia?
87. What do endogenous emboli represent?
88. What kind of damaged structures cause air embolism?
89. What are causes of gaseous emboli?
90. What are causes of air emboli?
91. What type of vessels are obturating due to embolism with amniotic liquid?
92. When does thrombembolism of systemic circulation develop?
93. What are conditions which influence the embolus penetration in different vessels?
94. What are local outcomes of embolism?
95. What are systemic outcomes of mbolism?
96. What are outcomes of arterial vessel embolism?
97. What are outcomes of venous vessel embolism?
98. What are clinical manifestations of portal vein embolism?
99. What does paradoxical embolism represent?
100. What is the origin of the thrombus that provokes embolism of small circulation?
101. What are manifestations of pulmonary circulation embolism?
102. How is classified blood stasis?
103. What are causes of capillary stasis?
104. What are pathogenic factors of capillary stasis?
105. What are causes of ischemic stasis?
106. What are causes of true stasis?
107. What are pathogenic factors of capillary stasis?
108. What are manifestations of stasis?
109. What are outcomes of stasis?
110. What is the biological importance of allergy?
111. What are features of immediate allergic reactions?
112. What are features of delayed allergic reactions?
113. What represent complete antigens?
114. What are incomplete antigens?
115. What are endoallergens?
116. What are features of type I (anaphylactic) allergic reactions?
117. What are features of type II (cytotoxic) allergic reactions?
118. What are features of type III (Arthus) allergic reaction?
119. What are features of type IV allergic reactions?
120. What antigens provoke anaphylactic allergic reactions?
121. What kind of cells are involved in achieving of anaphylactic allergic reactions?
122. What are mediators synthesized due to cyclooxygenase pathway?
123. What are mediators synthesized due to cyclooxygenase pathway?
124. What are pathogenic mechanisms of type III allergic reactions?
125. What are pathogenic mechanisms of type IV allergic reactions?
126. What kind of events occur in the pathochemical stage of immediate allergic reactions?
127. What kind of events occur in the pathochemical stage of delayed allergic reactions?
128. What are manifestations of the pathophysiological stage in the immediate allergic reactions?
129. What are manifestations of the the pathophysiological stage in the delayed allergic reactions?
130. What are final outcomes of anaphylactic allergic reactions?
131. What types of cells interact with Ig E?
132. What are preformed and deposited mediators inside the mastocytes?
133. How may be achieved the specific hypo sensitization in anaphylactic reactions?
134. How may be achieved the specific hypo sensitization via inhibited synthesis of antibodies in anaphylactic reactions?
135. How is achieved the attenuation of pathochemical processes in anaphylactic reactions?
136. How is achieved the attenuation of pathophysiological processes in anaphylactic reactions?
137. What are the effects triggered by antibodies-cellular receptors complexes on thyroid gland cells?
138. What are manifestations of primary alteration into inflammatory focus?
139. What is the key-enzyme for the synthesis of prostaglandins?
140. What is the key-enzyme for the synthesis of leukotrienes?
141. What are biological effects of prostaglandins PGD2, PGE2, PGF2α?
142. What are biological effects of thromboxanes?
143. What are biological effects of prostacyclin?
144. What are inflammatory mediators originated from neutrophils?
145. What is the succession of vascular reactions into inflammatory focus?
146. What factors provoke inflammatory arterial hyperemia?
147. What are features of inflammatory arterial hyperemia?
148. What is pathogenesis of hyperpermeability of arterial hyperemia?
149. What is pathogenesis of inflammatory venous hyperemia?
150. What is biological importance of inflammatory venous hyperemia?
151. What are features of inflammatory stasis?
152. What is the distinctive sign of serous exudates composition?
153. What is the distinctive sign of fibrinous exudates composition?
154. What is the distinctive sign of purulent exudates composition?
155. What is the distinctive sign of hemorrhagic exudates composition?
156. What is the mechanism of leucocytes emigration into inflammatory focus?
157. What is the biological importance of leucocytes emigration into inflammatory focus?
158. What is the succession of leucocytes emigration into inflammatory focus?
159. What does regeneration represent?
160. What is the feature of normoergic inflammation?
161. What is the feature of hypergic inflammation?
162. What is the feature of hypoergic inflammation?
163. What are systemic disorders of the inflammation?
164. What hormones are pro-inflammatory?
165. What is the succession of the inflammation into inflammatory focus?
166. What are infectious exogenous pyrogens?
167. What are non-infectious exogenous pyrogens?
168. What are primary endogenous pyrogens?
169. What are secondary endogenous pyrogens?
170. What are mechanisms of thermogenesis activation in fever?
171. What are mechanisms of thermolysis reduce in fever?
172. Which body temperature is set in the subfebrile reactions?
173. Which body temperature is set in the hyperpiretic reactions?
174. What kind of cardiovascular disorders occur in the second period of the fiver?
175. What kind of cardiovascular disorders occur in the third period of the fiver?
176. What kind of digestive disorders occur in the fiver?
177. What is the positive biological significance of the fiver?
178. What cases pyrotherapy is justified in?
179. What cases anti-pyrotherapy is justified in?
180. What are manifestations of inflammatory alteration in stromal structures?
181. What are the effects of mediators derived from basophils?
182. What are chemotactic factors derived from basophils?
183. What is the succession of processes in the synthesis of prostaglandins?
184. What are the biological effects of prostaglandins PGG2?
185. What are the biological effects of interleukins 1 and 2?
186. What are oxygen-dependent bactericidal factors of neutrophils?
187. What are oxygen-independent bactericidal factors of neutrophils?
188. What are inflammatory mediators derived from eosinophils?
189. What are inflammatory mediators derived from platelets?
190. What are inflammatory mediators derived from lymphocytes?
191. What are active biological factors of activated compliment?
192. What is the biological effect of activated compliment factors?
193. What are the effects of activated Hageman factor?
194. What are the effects of kinins of inflammation?
195. What are the stages of phagocytosis?
196. What are bactericidal and bacteriostatic mechanisms of phagocytes?
197. What are sources of cellular proliferation into inflammatory focus?
198. What is pathogenesis of the fiver?
199. What is the report between thermogenesis and thermolysis is attested in second period of the fiver?
200. What is the pathogenic correction of hyperergic inflammation?
201. What is the pathogenic correction of hypoergic inflammation?
202. What kind of physic-chemical disorders occur into inflammatory focus?
203. What kind of temperature characterizes the hipoergic inflammatory process?
204. What kind of temperature characterizes the hyperergic inflammatory process and presents a danger for the organism?
205. What kind of temperature characterizes the normoergic inflammatory process?
206. Through which continuous fever is characterized?
207. Through which hectic fever is characterized?
208. What do primary cellular injuries represent?
209. What do secondary cellular injuries represent?
210. What is the result of the direct action of the mechanical factors on cytoplasmic membrane?
211. How are classified cellular lesions according to sequence of lesions appearance?
212. How are classified cellular lesions according to localization?
213. Which of the cellular lesions are defined according to the specificity of the etiological factor?
214. What are outcomes of cellular membranes lesions?
215. What are manifestations of cellular membranes lesions?
216. What is apoptosis?
217. What is necrosis?
218. What are local outcomes of necrosis?
219. What is atrophy?
220. What does physiological atrophy represent?
221. What is sclerosis?
222. What does healing represent?
223. What are outcomes of sclerosis?