**TEST SIMU (semester VI)**

1. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in aplastic anemia?
2. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in aplastic anemia?
3. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in aplastic anemia?
4. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in aplastic anemia?
5. What are clinical manifestations in aplastic anemia?
6. What types of anemia are considered macrocytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV)> 100 fl?
7. What type of anemia is considered macrocytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV)> 100 fl?
8. What types of anemias are considered microcytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV) ˂ 80 fl?
9. What types of anemias are considered microcytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV) ˂ 80 fl?
10. What types of anemias are considered hyperchromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) > 35 pg?
11. What types of anemias are considered hyperchromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) > 35 pg?
12. What types of anemias are considered hypochromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) ˂ 27 pg?
13. What type of anemia is considered hypochromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) ˂ 27 pg?
14. What type of anemia is considered hypochromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) ˂ 27 pg?
15. What types of anemias are considered hyperregenerative according to reticulocyte count in the peripheral blood > 1,5%?
16. What types of anemia is considered hyperregenerative according to reticulocyte count in the peripheral blood > 1,5%?
17. What types of anemias are considered hyporegenerative according to reticulocyte count in the peripheral blood ˂ 1,5%?
18. What biochemical changes in the blood are found in B12 deficiency anemia?
19. What biochemical changes in the blood are found in folate deficiency anemia?
20. What can be possible causes leading to B12 vitamin deficiency in the patients?
21. What can be possible causes leading to B12 vitamin deficiency in the patients?
22. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in B12 deficiency anemia?
23. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in folate deficiency anemia?
24. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in folate deficiency anemia?
25. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in B12 deficiency anemia?
26. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) change in folate deficiency anemia?
27. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) change in B12 deficiency anemia?
28. What are hematological changes in B12 deficiency anemia?
29. What are hematological changes in folate deficiency anemia?
30. What is a hematological change in B12 deficiency anemia?
31. What are hematological changes in B12 deficiency anemia?
32. What are hematological changes in B12 deficiency anemia?
33. What are gastrointestinal manifestations in B12 deficiency?
34. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of neurologic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
35. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of neurologic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
36. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of anemic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
37. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of gastrointestinal syndrome in B12 deficiency?
38. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of neurologic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
39. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of atipical mitosis in B12 deficiency anemia?
40. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of clinical manifestations in folate deficiency anemia?
41. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of clinical manifestations in folate deficiency anemia?
42. What are pathophysiological mechanisms of clinical manifestations in B12 deficiency anemia?
43. What are pathophysiological mechanisms of clinical manifestations in B12 deficiency anemia?
44. What are etiological factors of folate deficiency anemia?
45. What is a cause of iron deficiency anemia?
46. What are causes of iron deficiency anemia?
47. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of iron deficiency anemia in chronic inflammation?
48. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of iron deficiency anemia in chronic inflammation?
49. What are pathogenetic factors involved in development of iron deficiency anemia?
50. What is a pathogenetic factor involved in development of iron deficiency anemia?
51. What is a pathogenetic factor involved in development of iron deficiency anemia?
52. What are hematological changes in iron deficiency anemia?
53. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
54. How mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
55. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
56. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and seric ferritin are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
57. How hemoglobin (Hb), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and seric ferritin are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
58. How hemoglobin (Hb), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
59. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
60. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
61. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
62. What is a hematological change in the peripheral blood in absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
63. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in relative erythrocytosis?
64. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of absolute primary erythrocytosis?
65. How hematocrit (Ht) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of erythrocytes is changed in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
66. How hematocrit (Ht) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of erythrocytes is changed in absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
67. How hematocrit (Ht) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of erythrocytes is changed in relative erythrocytosis?
68. How hematocrit (Ht) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) is changed in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
69. How hematocrit (Ht) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) is changed in absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
70. How change circulatory blood volume (CBV) and serum iron in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
71. How change circulatory blood volume (CBV) and serum iron in relative erythrocytosis?
72. How change circulatory blood volume (CBV) and serum iron in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
73. How change circulatory blood volume (CBV) and serum iron in absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
74. How change circulatory blood volume (CBV) and serum iron in relative erythrocytosis?
75. On the basis of what cells there is increased hematocrit in patients with absolute primary erythrocytosis?
76. How the erythropoietin level is changed in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
77. How the erythropoietin level is changed in absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
78. How the erythropoietin level is changed in relative erythrocytosis?
79. What clinical manifestations are characteristic in patient with Vaquez disease?
80. What clinical manifestations are characteristic in patient with Vaquez disease?
81. What are pathophysiological mechanisms of autoimmune hemolytic anemia?
82. What are biochemical changes in intracellular hemolysis?
83. What are biochemical changes in intravascular hemolysis?
84. What biochemical change is found in both, intravascular and intracellular hemolysis?
85. What are biochemical changes characteristic for intravascular hemolysis?
86. What is a characteristic pathophysiological mechanism for intravascular hemolysis?
87. What are common biochemical changes which are found in both, intravascular and extravascular hemolysis?
88. What is the pathophysiological mechanisms of absolute leukocytosis?
89. What are the features of relative leukocytosis?
90. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of relative leukocytosis?
91. What conditions are associated with relative leukocytosis?
92. What leukocytosis are considered physiological?
93. What is the cause of neutrophilia?
94. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of neutrophilia?
95. What does represent neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift”?
96. What form of neutrophils is found in the peripheral blood in neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift”?
97. What does represent neutrophilia with “right nuclear shift”?
98. What is the other clinical term to define neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift” hyperregenerative type?
99. What are the signs of neutrophil degeneration?
100. What is the cause of neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift” hyperregenerative type?
101. What are the causes of eosinophilia?
102. In what conditions can be found absolute lymphocytosis?
103. In what conditions can be found absolute lymphocytosis?
104. What hematological disorders are associated with relative lymphocytosis?
105. What is the clinical significance of relative lymphocytosis in the patient?
106. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of absolute lymphocytosis?
107. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of relative lymphocytosis?
108. What does represent agranulocytosis?
109. What does represent agranulocytosis?
110. When can be found primary agranulocytosis?
111. When can be found secondary agranulocytosis?
112. What immunoglobulin are involved in development of secondary agranulocytosis?
113. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of primary agranulocytosis?
114. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of secondary agranulocytosis?
115. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of secondary agranulocytosis?
116. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of secondary agranulocytosis?
117. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of autoimmune neutropenia?
118. How is defined hemoblastosis?
119. What pathological processes at the level of hematopoietic bone marrow are present in acute leucosis?
120. What does mean hyperplasia of hematopoietic bone marrow in pathogenesis of acute leucosis?
121. What does mean metaplasia of hematopoietic bone marrow in pathogenesis of acute leucosis?
122. In what pathologic conditions can be attested overload of the heart with resistance?
123. In what pathologic conditions can be attested overload of the heart with resistance?
124. In what pathologic conditions can be attested overload of the heart with resistance?
125. In what pathologic conditions can be attested overload of the heart with volume?
126. What is a possible cause of right heart failure?
127. What are characteristic manifestations for left heart failure?
128. What are characteristic manifestations for right heart failure?
129. What are characteristic manifestations for right heart failure?
130. What is one of immediate cardiac compensatory reaction in heart failure?
131. What are immediate cardiac compensatory reactions in heart failure?
132. What are immediate cardiac compensatory reactions in heart failure?
133. What is one of late cardiac compensatory reaction in heart failure?
134. What is one of late cardiac compensatory reaction in heart failure?
135. What is one of immediate extracardiac compensatory mechanism in heart failure?
136. What is one of immediate extracardiac compensatory mechanism in heart failure?
137. What is one of immediate extracardiac compensatory mechanism in heart failure?
138. What are immediate extracardiac compensatory mechanism in heart failure?
139. What are late extracardiac compensatory mechanisms in heart failure?
140. What is one of late extracardiac compensatory mechanism in heart failure?
141. How is performed predominant homeometric hyperfunction of the myocardium?
142. How is performed predominant homeometric hyperfunction of the myocardium?
143. How is performed predominant heterometric hyperfunction of the myocardium?
144. How is performed predominant heterometric hyperfunction of the myocardium?
145. How does the structure of hypertrophic myocardium change?
146. How does the structure of hypertrophic myocardium change?
147. How does the systolic volume and cardiac output change in heart failure?
148. What are the causes of hypervolemia in chronic heart failure?
149. What are the causes of hypervolemia in chronic heart failure?
150. What is the cause of hypervolemia in chronic heart failure?
151. What are the causes of hypervolemia in chronic heart failure?
152. What is the cause of hypervolemia in chronic heart failure?
153. What are the consequences of venous stasis in circulatory insufficiency?
154. What are the consequences of venous stasis in circulatory insufficiency?
155. What are the consequences of venous stasis in circulatory insufficiency?
156. What is one of the consequences of portal hypertension in heart failure?
157. What are the consequences of portal hypertension in heart failure?
158. What are the consequences of portal hypertension in heart failure?
159. What are the pathogenic factors of cardiac edemas?
160. What are the pathogenic factors of cardiac edemas?
161. What is one of the pathogenic factors of cardiac edemas?
162. What are the causes of hyperventilation?
163. What are the causes of hyperventilation?
164. What are the causes of hypoventilation?
165. What are the causes of hypoventilation?
166. What does hypercapnia represent?
167. What does hypoxemia represent?
168. What does hyperpnea mean?
169. What does polypnea represent?
170. 170.What does bradypnea represent?
171. What does hyperventilation represent?
172. What ventilatory parameters of the lungs are changed in hyperventilation?
173. What does hypoventilation represent?
174. What does pulmonary restriction mean?
175. What are the causes of extrapulmonary restriction?
176. What does the intraparenchymatouse pulmonary restriction mean?
177. What are the causes of intraparenchymatouse restrictive lung diseases?
178. In what disorders is attested shallow and accelerated breathing?
179. In what disorders is attested shallow and accelerated breathing?
180. What does the pulmonary emphysema mean?
181. What are the sources of proteolytic enzymes which damage pulmonary alveoli?
182. What is characteristic for pulmonary emphysema?
183. What is the main pathogenetic link in pulmonary emphysema?
184. What is the main pathogenetic link in pulmonary emphysema?
185. One of the characteristic signs of pulmonary emphysema is the increasing of thoracic cavity volume (“barrel chest”). What is the explanation of this sign in pulmonary emphysema?
186. What are the causes of transudate accumulation into the pleural cavity?
187. What are the causes of exudate accumulation into the pleural cavity?
188. What does the pneumosclerosis mean?
189. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of pneumosclerosis?
190. What are the manifestations of pneumosclerosis?
191. What are the manifestations of pneumosclerosis?
192. What does pulmonary atelectasis mean?
193. What does pulmonary atelectasis mean?
194. What types of atelectasis are?
195. What does pulmonary obstruction mean?
196. What factors provoke obstruction of respiratory superior airways?
197. What factors provoke obstruction of inferior respiratory airways?
198. What factors provoke obstruction of inferior respiratory airways?
199. What does represent pulmonary edema?
200. What factors can trigger development of pulmonary edema?
201. What factors can trigger development of pulmonary edema?