**Question for final exam pathophysiology MG, semester VI (2024-2025)**

1. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of relative leucocytosis?
2. What is biochemical changes characteristic for intravascular hemolysis?
3. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of autoimmune hemolytic anemia?
4. What are the sources of proteolytic enzymes which damage pulmonary alveoli?
5. What are haematological changes in the peripheral blood in aplastic anemia?
6. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of neurologic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
7. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of aplastic anemia triggered by cytostatic administration?
8. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) change in B12 deficiency anemia?
9. For what heart disorders there is characteristic heterometric hyperfunction?
10. For what heart disorders there is characteristic homeometric hyperfunction?
11. For what type of neutrophilia there is characteristic the presence of signs of neutrophil degeneration?
12. How change arterial blood pressure (BP) in a patient with absolute primary erythrocytosis?
13. How change arterial blood pressure (BP) in a patient with relative erythrocytosis?
14. How change circulatory blood volume (CBV) and serum iron in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
15. How circulatory blood volume is changed in a patient with activation of JAK 2 gene?
16. How circulatory blood volume is changed in a patient with activation of HIF -1α gene?
17. How circulatory blood volume is changed in a patient with chronic respiratory failure?
18. How circulatory blood volume is changed in a patient with hormone-producing tumor at the level of reticular layer of the adrenal cortex?
19. How do the intrathoracic pressure and venous return to the heart change in shallow breathing?
20. How hematocrit (Ht) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of erythrocytes is changed in relative erythrocytosis?
21. How hematocrit (Ht) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of erythrocytes is changed in absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
22. How hemoglobin (Hb), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
23. How hemoglobin (Hb), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and serum ferritin are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
24. How is defined acute leucosis?
25. How is defined hemoblastosis?
26. How mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
27. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
28. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in folate deficiency anemia?
29. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in B12 deficiency anemia?
30. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and serum ferritin are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
31. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
32. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in B12 deficiency anemia?
33. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in folate deficiency anemia?
34. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) are changed in iron deficiency anemia?
35. How reticulocyte count is changed in relative erythrocytosis?
36. How the erythropoietin level is changed in absolute primary erythrocytosis?
37. How the erythropoietin level is changed in absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
38. How the erythropoietin level is changed in relative erythrocytosis?
39. In what condition can be found polycythemic hypovolemia?
40. In what conditions can be found normocythaemic hypovolemia?
41. In what conditions can be found oligocythemic hypervolemia?
42. In what conditions can be found oligocythemic hypovolemia?
43. In what conditions can be found polycythemic hypervolemia?
44. In what pathological cases there can be attested expiratory dyspnea?
45. In what pathological conditions there can develop dysmetabolic heart failure?
46. In what pathological conditions there is attested heart overload with resistance?
47. In what pathological conditions there is attested heart overload with volume?
48. In what pathological processes can be attested sinus bradycardia?
49. Interpret changes in hemoleucogram: leucocyte count – 15,0x109/L, segmented neutrophils - 72 %, non-segmented neutrophils - 2%, metamyelocytes – 0%, myelocytes – 0%, eosinophils – 2%, lymphocyte 25%, basophiles -1%, monocyte - 5%. In blood smear there are giant hypersegmented neutrophils with pyknotic nuclei.
50. Neutropenia in the patient is associated with frequent infections. What is the pathogenesis?
51. What are compensatory mechanisms of diastolic heart failure?
52. What active biological substances have bronchodilator effect?
53. What is Ang II mechanisms in the pathogenesis of essential hypertension?
54. What are compensatory reactions in anaemias?
55. What are immediate cardiac compensatory reactions in heart failure?
56. What are immediate extracardiac compensatory reactions in heart failure?
57. What are mechanisms of peripheral cardiac edema?
58. What are pathogenetic factors involved in development of iron deficiency anemia?
59. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of cardiac edema?
60. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of iron deficiency anemia which develop in chronic inflammatory diseases?
61. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of neurologic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
62. What are pathophysiological mechanisms of autoimmune hemolytic anemia?
63. What are pathophysiological mechanisms of bronchial obstruction?
64. What are pathophysiological mechanisms of clinical manifestations in B12 deficiency anemia?
65. What are possible causes of right heart failure?
66. What are specific manifestations in intravascular hemolysis?
67. What are the causes of extrapulmonary restriction?
68. What are the causes of intraparenchymatouse restrictive lung diseases?
69. What are the causes of rare and deep breathing (stenotic breathing)?
70. What are the characteristics of agranulocytosis in aplastic anemia?
71. What can be possible causes leading to B12 vitamin deficiency in the patients?
72. What cardiac arrhythmias are caused by automatism disorders?
73. What cardiac arrhythmias are caused by excitability disorders?
74. What changes of alveolar air composition are found in condition of hyperventilation?
75. What changes of alveolar air composition is attested under condition of hypoventilation?
76. What changes of arterial blood gas composition are attested in condition of hypoventilation?
77. What changes of arterial blood gas composition are attested in condition of hyperventilation?
78. What changes of pneumogram are characteristic for the restrictive diseases?
79. What changes of pulmonary parenchyma are characteristic for emphysema?
80. What clinical manifestations are characteristic in patient with Vaquez disease?
81. What conditions are associated with relative leucocytosis?
82. What does bradypnea represent?
83. What does hypercapnia represent?
84. What does hyperventilation represent?
85. What does hypoventilation represent?
86. What does hypoxemia represent?
87. What does mean hyperplasia of hematopoietic bone marrow in pathogenesis of acute leucosis?
88. What does polypnea represent?
89. What does pulmonary restriction mean?
90. What does represent agranulocytosis?
91. What does represent asphyxia?
92. What does represent pancytopenia?
93. What does represent “hiatus leukemicus” in development of acute myeloblastic leukemia?
94. What does the intraparenchymatouse pulmonary restriction mean?
95. What does the pneumosclerosis mean?
96. What does the pneumothorax mean?
97. What erythrocytes are subjected to excessive hemolysis?
98. What factor reduces the oxygen capacity of the blood?
99. What factor triggers the development of pulmonary edema?
100. What factors can lead to development of acute respiratory distress syndrome in adults?
101. What factors can trigger the development of pulmonary edema?
102. What factors control the diffusion coefficient of gas in the fluid environment in the body (blood)?
103. What factors increase the peripheral vascular resistance?
104. What factors lead to myocardial concentric hypertrophy?
105. What factors provoke obstruction of respiratory superior airways?
106. What factors reduce the oxygen capacity of the blood?
107. What forms of neutrophils are found in the peripheral blood in neutrophilia with “right nuclear shift”?
108. What forms of young neutrophils are found in the peripheral blood in neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift” hyperregenerative type?
109. What forms of young neutrophils are found in the peripheral blood in neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift” regenerative type?
110. What forms of young neutrophils are found in the peripheral blood in neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift” hyporregenerative type?
111. What forms of young neutrophils are found in the peripheral blood in neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift”?
112. What haematological disorders are associated with relative lymphocytosis?
113. What hemoglobin compounds have low oxygen capacity?
114. What is a characteristic pathophysiological mechanism for intravascular hemolysis?
115. What is a pathogenetic factor involved in development of iron deficiency anemia?
116. What is characteristic for pulmonary emphysema?
117. What is hematologic criterion of subleukemic myeloid leucosis?
118. What is one of late extracardiac compensatory reaction in heart failure?
119. What is one of the immediate cardiac compensatory reactions in heart failure?
120. What is one of the immediate extracardiac compensatory reactions in heart failure?
121. What is one of the late cardiac compensatory reactions in heart failure?
122. What is one of the mechanisms of heterometric hyperfunction of the heart?
123. What is one of the mechanisms of stenotic breathing?
124. What is pathogenesis of cardiac asthma with orthopnoea in pulmonary congestion?
125. What is pathogenesis of pulmonary edema?
126. What is the cause of neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift” hyperregenerative type?
127. What is the cause of neutrophilia with “right nuclear shift”?
128. What is the cause of neutrophilia?
129. What is the cause of relative lymphocytosis?
130. What is the characteristic of agranulocytosis in aplastic anemia?
131. What is the clinical significance of relative lymphocytosis in the patient?
132. What is the hematologic sign for leucocytopenic myeloid leucosis?
133. What is the hematologic sign of leukemic myeloid leucosis?
134. What is the main pathogenetic link in pulmonary emphysema?
135. What is the main pathogenetic link in pulmonary emphysema?
136. What is the main pathogenetic link of pneumothorax?
137. What is the main pathogenetic link of renovascular hypertension?
138. What is the main pathogenetic loop in development of hypoxia and hypercapnia in pulmonary congestion?
139. What is the mechanism of homeometric hyperfunction of the heart?
140. What is the mechanism of hypervolemia in chronic heart failure?
141. What is the mechanism of intravascular hemolysis in hemolytic anaemias?
142. What is the mechanism of shallow and accelerated breathing?
143. What is the other clinical term to define neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift” hyperregenerative type?
144. What is the pathogenesis of gastrointestinal syndrome in folate deficiency anemia?
145. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of absolute primary erythrocytosis?
146. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of atypical mitosis in B12 deficiency anemia?
147. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of gastrointestinal syndrome in B12 deficiency?
148. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of iron deficiency anemia in chronic inflammation?
149. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of neurologic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
150. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of pernicious anemia?
151. What is the pathogeny of hypoxemia and hypercapnia in pulmonary fibrosis?
152. What is the pathogeny of hypoxemia and hypercapnia in pulmonary congestion?
153. What is the pathogeny of neurological manifestations in pernicious anemia triggered by deficiency of B12?
154. What is the pathogeny of secondary hyperaldosteronism in pathogenesis of circulatory insufficiency?
155. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of absolute lymphocytosis?
156. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of autoimmune neutropenia?
157. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of clinical manifestations in folate deficiency anemia?
158. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of clinical manifestations in folate deficiency anemia?
159. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of itching in patients with Vaquez disease?
160. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of neutrophilia?
161. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of primary agranulocytosis?
162. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of relative leucocytosis in physical effort?
163. What is the pathophysiological mechanism of secondary agranulocytosis?
164. What is the pathophysiological mechanisms of absolute leucocytosis?
165. What is the role of angiotensin II (And II) in increasing peripheral vascular resistance?
166. What is the role of endothelin 1 (ET-1) in increasing peripheral vascular resistance?
167. What is the role of NO deficiency in pathogenesis of essential HTA?
168. What is the role of NO deficiency in vascular remodeling associated with arterial hypertension?
169. What is the role of NO deficiency in vascular remodeling associated with hypertension?
170. What is the role of renal ischemia in pathogeny of cardiac edema?
171. What leucocytosis are considered physiological?
172. What metabolic effects of B12 are disturbed in megaloblastic anemia?
173. What pathogenetic mechanisms contribute to development of arterial hypertension in patients with absolute primary erythrocytosis?
174. What pathological processes at the level of hematopoietic bone marrow are present in acute leucosis?
175. What physical parameters of alveolar air delay the gas diffusion across the alveolo-capillary membrane?
176. What physico-chemical parameters delay oxyhemoglobin dissociation in systemic circulation?
177. What physico-chemical parameters enhance oxyhemoglobin dissociation in systemic circulation?
178. What processes impede the diffusion of gases across the alveolo-capillary membrane?
179. What type of anemia is considered hypochromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) ˂ 27 pg?
180. What type of anemia is considered hypochromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) ˂ 27 pg?
181. What type of erythrocytosis develop and how change the erythropoietin level (EPO) in smokers?
182. What type of erythrocytosis is found in patients with chronic respiratory failure?
183. What type of erythrocytosis is found in patients with hormone-producing tumor at the level of reticular layer of the adrenal cortex?
184. What type of erythrocytosis is found in patients with renal ischemia?
185. What type of hemolysis is characteristic for clinical conditions associated with changes in erythrocyte shape and flexibility?
186. What types of anemia are considered macrocytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV)> 100 fl?
187. What types of anaemias are considered hyperchromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) > 35 pg?
188. What types of anaemias are considered hyperregenerative according to reticulocyte count in the peripheral blood > 1,5%?
189. What types of anemias are considered hypochromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) ˂ 27 pg?
190. What types of anemias are considered hyporegenerative according to reticulocyte count in the peripheral blood ˂ 1,5%?
191. What types of anemias are considered microcytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV) ˂ 80 fl?
192. What types of anemias are considered microcytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV) ˂ 80 fl?
193. What types of neutrophils are found in the peripheral blood in neutrophilia with “right nuclear shift”?
194. When can be found primary agranulocytosis?
195. When can be found secondary agranulocytosis?
196. Which are the types of pulmonary emphysema?
197. Which factors disturb heteromeric mechanism?
198. Who develops more frequent the centracinar emphysema?
199. Who develops more frequent the panacinar emphysema?
200. Who develops more frequent the paraseptal emphysema?
201. What are manifestations of humoral syndrome in acute renal failure?
202. What are pathogenetic mechanisms for changes of diuresis in hyperglycemia?
203. How diuresis is changed in obstruction of urinary pathways?
204. What are manifestations of clinical syndrome in chronic renal failure?
205. What are prerenal causes of acute renal failure?
206. What are the consequences of reduced glomerular filtration?
207. What are the consequences of urinary pathway obstruction?
208. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of enhanced blood pressure in glomerulopathy with nephritic syndrome?
209. What is the mechanism of coagulopathy in nephrotic syndrome?
210. How does glomerular filtration rate (GFR) change in hypovolemia?
211. What are pathogenetic mechanism of nephritic renal edema?
212. What are the consequences of disturbances in hormone inactivation in the kidney in patients with chronic kidney disease?
213. What is pathogenesis of tertiary hyperthyroidism?
214. What is the cause of primary hyperaldosteronism?
215. What pathogenetic factors contribute to reduced glomerular filtration rate in nephritic syndrome?
216. A distinctive clinical sign for primary hipocorticism is skin hyperpigmentation. What is pathogenesis?
217. Accumulation of what metabolic products explain metabolic acidosis in liver failure?
218. Accumulation of what metabolic products explain metabolic acidosis in liver failure?
219. How are gastric tone and motility of stomach disturbed in hyperchlorhydria?
220. How are gastric tone and motility of stomach disturbed in hypochlorhydria?
221. How can digestion be disturbed due to pancreatic exocrine deficiency?
222. How carbohydrate metabolism in affected in hepatocyte in liver failure?
223. How change the level of branched aminoacids and aromatic aminoacids in the blood in patients with liver failure?
224. How does acid-base balance change in patients with type I diabetes mellitus?
225. How does blood hormones concentration change in primary hypothyroidism?
226. How does blood hormones concentration change in secondary hypothyroidism?
227. How does blood hormones concentration change in tertiary hyperthyroidism?
228. How does body weight change in diabetes mellitus type I?
229. How does carbohydrate metabolism change in GH hypersecretion in children?
230. How does energy metabolism change in hypothyroidism?
231. How does glomerular filtration rate (GFR) change in hypervolemia?
232. How does lipid metabolism change in hypothyroidism?
233. How does metabolism change in diabetes mellitus type I?
234. How does metabolism change in diabetes mellitus type I?
235. How does protein metabolism change in GH hypersecretion in children?
236. How does protein metabolism change in patients with type I diabetes mellitus?
237. How is explained hemorrhagic syndrome in patients with hepatic and posthepatic jaundice?
238. How is explained hemorrhagic syndrome in patients with hepatic and posthepatic jaundice?
239. How is hyperaldosteronism manifested?
240. How is hypoaldosteronism manifested?
241. How the diuresis is changed in hypoproteinemia?
242. How will change the biliary pigment metabolism in haemolytic jaundice?
243. In what disorders can be attested lipiduria?
244. Level of what biological active substances is enhanced locally in toxic and ischemic kidney injury?
245. One severe medical emergency in absolute insulin deficiency is ketoacidotic coma. What is pathogeny?
246. One severe medical emergency in absolute insulin deficiency is ketoacidotic coma. What is pathogeny?
247. What are the consequences of renin activation?
248. What are causes of galactosemia in liver failure?
249. What are causes of secondary endocrine disorders?
250. What are causes of tertiary endocrine disorders?
251. What are changes of the stool are attested in patients with posthepatic jaundice?
252. What are clinical manifestations related to deficiency of liposolubile vitamin D in liver failure?
253. What are clinical manifestations related to deficiency of liposolubile vitamin A in liver failure?
254. What are clinical manifestations related to deficiency of liposolubile vitamin D in liver failure?
255. What are consequences of disaccharide maldigestion?
256. What are consequences of disaccharide maldigestion?
257. What are electrolytic disturbances triggered by secondary hyperaldosteronism in liver failure?
258. What are electrolytic disturbances triggered by secondary hyperaldosteronism in liver failure?
259. What are endocrine functions of the kidneys?
260. What are features of hepatocyte apoptosis?
261. What are features of hepatocyte apoptosis?
262. What are features of hepatocyte necrosis?
263. What are hematological changes in hypersplenism which can develop in liver failure?
264. What are hematological changes in hypersplenism which can develop in liver failure?
265. What are manifestations of clinical syndrome in chronic renal failure?
266. What are manifestations of urinary syndrome in acute renal failure?
267. What are mechanisms of hepatocyte injury triggered by hemodynamic factor?
268. What are mechanisms of toxic injury of hepatocytes triggered by alcohol?
269. What are metabolic effects of glucocorticoids?
270. What are metabolic effects of glucocorticoids?
271. What are pathogenetic chains that explain pH disbalance in liver failure?
272. What are pathogenetic chains that explain pH disbalance in liver failure?
273. What are pathogenetic factors of enhanced ketone bodies production in liver failure?
274. What are pathogenetic factors of enhanced ketone bodies production in liver failure?
275. What are pathogenetic loops in liver fibrosis?
276. What are pathogenetic mechanisms for development of hypocalcemia in liver failure?
277. What are pathogenetic mechanisms for development of metabolic acidosis in liver failure?
278. What are pathogenetic mechanisms for development of metabolic acidosis in liver failure?
279. What are pathogenetic mechanisms for development of metabolic alkalosis in liver failure?
280. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of inter-meal hypoglycemia in liver failure?
281. What are somatic manifestations GH hypersecretion in children?
282. What are the biochemical changes of the blood are found in patients with cholestatic syndrome?
283. What are the cardiovasculary changes and their mechanisms in patients with cholemic syndrome?
284. What are the causes and pathophysiological mechanisms of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia?
285. What are the causes and pathophysiological mechanisms of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia?
286. What are the causes and pathophysiological mechanisms of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia?
287. What are the causes and pathophysiological mechanisms of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia?
288. What are the causes for activation of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system in patient with portal hypertension?
289. What are the causes for posthepatic portal hypertension?
290. What are the causes for prehepatic portal hypertension?
291. What are the causes of chronic renal failure?
292. What are the causes of GH-releasing hormone hyposecretion?
293. What are the causes of hepatic jaundice?
294. What are the causes of intrinsic acute renal failure?
295. What are the causes of posthepatic jaundice?
296. What are the causes of prehepatic jaundice?
297. What are the causes of secondary hyperaldosteronism?
298. What are the causes of steatorrhea?
299. What are the changes at the level of the brain in hepatic encephalopathy caused by hyperammonemia?
300. What are the changes at the level of the brain in hepatic encephalopathy caused by hyperammonemia?
301. What are the consequences of acholia in patients with mechanical jaundice?
302. What are the consequences of acholia in patients with mechanical jaundice?
303. What are the consequences of acholia in patients with mechanical jaundice?
304. What are the consequences of atrophic gastritis?
305. What are the consequences of atrophic gastritis?
306. What are the consequences of atrophic gastritis?
307. What are the consequences of diabetes mellitus type II?
308. What are the consequences of disaccharide maldigestion?
309. What are the consequences of polyuria in acute renal failure?
310. What are the consequences of proteins maldigestion?
311. What are the effects of gastrin secretion?
312. What are the factors which control glomerular filtration rate?
313. What are the features of hepatic jaundice?
314. What are the features of hepatic jaundice?
315. What are the features of hepatic jaundice?
316. What are the features of posthepatic jaundice?
317. What are the features of posthepatic jaundice?
318. What are the features of prehepatic jaundice?
319. What are the features of prehepatic jaundice?
320. What are the features of unconjugated bilirubin?
321. What are the manifestations in glomerulopathy with nephritic syndrome?
322. What are the manifestations in glomerulopathy with nephritic syndrome?
323. What are the manifestations in glomerulopathy with nephrotic syndrome?
324. What are the manifestations in glomerulopathy with nephrotic syndrome?
325. What are the manifestations of ADH hypersecretion?
326. What are the manifestations of glucocorticoid hypersecretion?
327. What are the manifestations of glucocorticoid hypersecretion?
328. What are the manifestations of glucocorticoids hypersecretion?
329. What are the manifestations of hyperaldosteronism?
330. What are the mechanisms of hemorrhagic syndrome in patients with hepatic and posthepatic jaundice?
331. What are the mechanisms of increased bilirubin level in patients with hepatic jaundice?
332. What are the mechanisms of pancreatic auto aggression?
333. What are the metabolic effects of glucocorticoids?
334. What are the metabolic effects of glucocorticoids?
335. What are the pathogenetic factor of acute erosive gastritis?
336. What are the pathogenetic factor of chronic reactive gastritis?
337. What are the pathogenetical mechanisms of intense color of urine in patients with hepatic jaundice?
338. What are the pathophysiological mechanisms of pruritus in patients with cholestatic syndrome?
339. What are the protective pathogenetic factors of the stomach mucosa?
340. What biochemical changes in the blood are attested in posthepatic jaundice?
341. What biochemical changes in the blood are attested in prehepatic jaundice caused by intravascular hemolytic anemia?
342. What biochemical changes in the blood is attested in hepatic jaundice?
343. What biochemical changes in the blood reflect disturbances in carbohydrate metabolism in liver failure?
344. What biochemical changes in the blood reflect disturbances in carbohydrate metabolism in liver failure?
345. What biochemical test reflects excretory function of the liver?
346. What biochemical test reflects synthetic function of the liver?
347. What biochemical tests reflect excretory function of the liver?
348. What biochemical tests reflect hepatocyte injury?
349. What biochemical tests reflect synthetic function of the liver?
350. What biochemical tests reflect synthetic function of the liver?
351. What can be the cause of gastrointestinal autointoxication?
352. What cells have insulin-dependent hexokinase?
353. What cells in the liver are responsible for release of pro-fibrogenic cytokines and trigger fibrosis in toxic injury of hepatocytes?
354. What cells in the liver can convert to myofibroblasts and trigger fibrosis by overproduction of collagen fibers?
355. What changes in the blood biochemistry reflect disorders in protein metabolism in liver failure?
356. What changes in the blood biochemistry reflect disorders in protein metabolism in liver failure?
357. What circulatory changes are found in cholemic syndrome?
358. What circulatory changes are found in cholemic syndrome?
359. What digestive change can be found in small intestine mucosal dysfunction?
360. What digestive changes can be found in exocrine deficiency of the pancreas?
361. What digestive changes can be found in small intestine mucosal dysfunction?
362. What digestive disorder can be in the bile deficit?
363. What disorders involves nephrotic syndrome?
364. What disorders involves nephrotic syndrome?
365. What does represent acholia?
366. What does represent cholemia?
367. What does represent cholestasis?
368. What does represent hydrostatic mechanism of ascites?
369. What does represent oncotic mechanism of ascites?
370. What does represent osmotic mechanism of ascites?
371. What does represent osmotic mechanism of ascites?
372. What factors cause intestinal maldigestion?
373. What is a cause of increased appetite in diabetes mellitus type I?
374. What is a cause of muscle atrophy in type I diabetes mellitus?
375. What is a pathogenetic loop in liver fibrosis?
376. What is a pathogenetic loop in liver fibrosis?
377. What is mechanisms of hypoxic hepatocyte injury?
378. What is one of the features of posthepatic jaundice?
379. What is one of the features of posthepatic jaundice?
380. What is one of the features of prehepatic jaundice?
381. What is one of the features of unconjugated bilirubin?
382. What is pathogenetic chain of ascites in liver failure?
383. What is pathogenetical chain of discolored feces in posthepatic jaundice?
384. What is physico -chemical characteristic of conjugated bilirubin?
385. What is the cause for hepatic portal hypertension?
386. What is the cause of gastro-intestinal autointoxication?
387. What is the cause of gastro-intestinal autointoxication?
388. What is the cause of steatorrhea?
389. What is the consequence of lipid maldigestion?
390. What is the consequence of proteins maldigestion?
391. What is the consequence of proteins maldigestion?
392. What is the manifestation of glucocorticoid hyposecretion?
393. What is the manifestation of hyperaldosteronism?
394. What is the manifestation of hyperaldosteronism?
395. What is the organotropic effect of glucocorticoids?
396. What is the organotropic effect of glucocorticoids?
397. What is the somatic manifestation of GH hyposecretion in adults?
398. What is the somatic manifestation of GH hyposecretion in children?
399. What pathological phenomena involves nephritic syndrome?
400. What pathological phenomena involves nephritic syndrome?