1. How does the cellular metabolism change in the ischemia?
2. What is characteristic for arterial hyperemia?
3. What is the consequence of venous hyperemia?
4. What is the external manifestation of ischemia?
5. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of neurotonic arterial hyperemia?
6. What are the main mediators involved in type II allergic reactions?
7. What are the mechanisms of tissular injury in type IV allergic reactions?
8. What biological products can be DAMP (damage associated molecular pattern)?
9. What is the biological significance of leucocyte emigration in the inflammatory focus?
10. What mediators determine development of arterial hyperemia into the inflammatory focus?
11. What pathogenetic factors increase vascular permeability into the inflammatory focus?
12. Which factors promote adhesion and rolling of leukocytes at the endothelial level?
13. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of III-rd reaction?
14. In what cases develops gaseous embolism?
15. What does represent allergy?
16. What inflammatory mediators are derived from neutrophils?
17. What is the condition when the antibodies against this hapten can trigger cross-linked allergic reactions to other drugs?
18. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of IVth reaction?
19. How does the carbohydrate metabolism change into the inflammatory focus?
20. What is the correct sequence of phenomena involved in intracellular killing and degradation of microbes?
21. In the regenerative processes the big role has – TGF- β (transforming growth factor beta). What is the main source of it?
22. In what autoimmune disorders the auto-antibodies are not organ-specific?
23. In what cases there is considered that the body is sensitized?
24. Inflammation leads to development of acute-phase response. What are the changes in the body during acute phase-response?
25. One of the systemic effects of inflammation is fever. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of it?
26. What are the features of exudates?
27. What type of allergic reaction underlies on the basis of autoimmune thyrotoxicosis?
28. What are biological characeristics of immediate hypersensibility?
29. What are biological characteristics of active sensitisation?
30. What are biological characteristics of delayed hypersensibility?
31. What are biological characteristics of passive sensitisation? Multiplu
32. What are biological characteristics of passive sensitisation?
33. What are biological effects of anaphylatoxins in inflammatory focus?
34. What are hallmarks of the immunological stage of type II allergic reactions?
35. What mediators are involved in type II allergic reactions?
36. What are pathogenetic links of type II allergic reactions?
37. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of extracellular hyperonchia responsible for exudation?
38. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of exudation in the inflammatory focus?
39. What are pathogenetic mechanisms of increased vascular permeability in the inflammatory focus?
40. What are plasma-derived inflammatory mediators?
41. What are the biologic effects of fragments C3a and C5a into the inflammatory focus?
42. What are the biologic effects of kinin in inflammation?
43. What are the biological characteristics of active sensitisation?
44. What are the biological characteristics of acute inflammation?
45. What are the biological characteristics of antigen presenting cells?
46. What are the biological characteristics of chronic inflammation?
47. What are the biological effects of anti-inflammatory interleukins?
48. What are the biological effects of pro-inflammatory interleukins (IL-1,IL-6)?
49. What are the cellular chemotactic substances that are important in emigration of leukocytes?
50. What are the characteristics of normoergic inflammation?
51. What are the characteristics of pathohemical phase in type II allergic reaction?
52. What are the conditions necessary to transform a hapten in a complete allergen?
53. What are the effector immune cells in delayed hypersensitivity?
54. What are the effects of leukotriens realised by mast cells in allergic reaction type I?
55. What are the effects of PAF (platelet activator factor) realised by mast cells in allergic reaction type I?
56. What are the effects of prostaglandins realised from mast cells in allergic reaction type I?
57. What are the external manifestations of venous hyperemia?
58. What are the features of immunologic stage of immediate type allergic reactions?
59. What are the features of the antigens that lead to immune response and allergic reactions?
60. What are the features of the antigens that lead to immune response and immediate allergic reactions?
61. What are the humoral chemotactic substances that are important in emigration of leukocytes?
62. What are the local pathogenetic mechanisms of ischemia?
63. What are the main mediators involved in type II allergic reactions?
64. What are the manifestations of immediate response (pathophysiological stage) in allergic reaction type I?
65. What are the mechanisms of cytotoxicity in type II allergic reactions?
66. What are the mechanisms of tissular injuries in type III allergic reactions?
67. What are the mechanisms of tissular injury in type IV allergic reactions?
68. What are the mediators of reaginic allergic reactions?
69. What are the most frequently involved organs in which sediment and trigger inflammatory reaction immune complexes in type III allergic reactions?
70. What are the most important opsonins that enhance the recognition processes and phagocytosis of pathogenic agents?
71. What are the oxygen – dependent bactericide mechanisms that destroy the pathogenic agent in phagolysosome?
72. What are the oxygen – dependent bactericide products that destroy pathogenic agents in phagolysosome?
73. What are the oxygen – independent bactericide products that destroy pathogenic agents in phagolysosome?
74. What are the pathogenetic factors of exudation into the inflammatory focus?
75. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of exudation in the inflammatory focus?
76. What are the pathophysiological manifestations of arterial collapse in anaphylactic shock?
77. What are the pathophysiological mechanisms of cardiovasculary events in anaphylactic shock?
78. What are the pathophysiological mechanisms of edema in anaphylactic shock?
79. What are the pathophysiological mechanisms of respiratory events in anaphylactic shock?
80. What are the sources of secondary anaphylaxia mediators?
81. What are the specific immune mechanisms of attachment process during phagocytosis?
82. What biological product can be DAMP (damage associated molecular pattern)?
83. What biological products can be PAMP (pathogen associated molecular pattern)?
84. What changes in the body homeostasis can indicate the presence of inflammatory process?
85. What diseases develop according to the model of allergic reactions type II?
86. What does involve the inflammasome concept?
87. What does represent antibody mediated cellular dysfunction?
88. What does represent endogenous acquired infectious allergen?
89. What does represent endogenous acquired non-infectious allergen?
90. What does represent endogenous native allergens?
91. What does represent paradoxical embolism?
92. What does represent the allergen in antibody mediated cellular dysfunction?
93. What does represent the opsonisation process?
94. What emboli are endogenous?
95. What factor disturbs rheological properties of the blood?
96. What factors contribute to migration of leucocyte in the inflammatory focus?
97. What factors determine secondary alteration in inflammation?
98. What factors determine venous hyperemia into the inflammatory focus?
99. What from these represent acquired antigens?
100. What hemodynamic changes are characteristic for ischemia?
101. What hormones have pro-inflammatory effects?
102. What immune cells are responsible for cytotoxicity in delayed hypersensitivity?
103. What immune cells are responsible for cytotoxicity in type II allergic reactions?
104. What immune cells secrete anti-inflammatory interleukins?
105. What immune cells secrete pro-inflammatory interleukins (IL-1, IL-6)?
106. What inflammatory mediators are derived from eosinophils?
107. What inflammatory mediators are released in the result of activation of Hageman factor?
108. What is characteristic arterial hyperemia?
109. What is characteristic for arterial hyperemia?
110. What is characteristic for pathochemical stage of allergic reaction type I?
111. What is characteristic for the immunological stage of immediate type allergic reactions?
112. What is characteristic for the immunological stage of type I allergic reactions?
113. What is characteristic for type I allergic reactions?
114. What is one biological characteristic of acute inflammation?
115. What is one of biological characteristics of active sensitisation?
116. What is one of biological characteristics of acute inflammation?
117. What is one of biological characteristics of antigen presenting cells?
118. What is one of biological characteristics of chronic inflammation?
119. What is one of biological characteristics of delayed hypersensibility?
120. What is one of biological characteristics of immediate hypersensibility?
121. What is one of biological characteristics of passive sensitisation?
122. What is one of biological effect of anti-inflammatory interleukins?
123. What is one of biological effect of pro-inflammatory interleukins (IL-1, IL-6)?
124. What is one of the manifestations of late phase reaction (pathophysiological stage) in allergic reaction type I?
125. What is one of the manifestations of late phase reaction (pathophysiological stage) in allergic reaction type I?
126. What is one of the oxygen – dependent bactericide mechanisms that destroy the pathogenic agent in phagolysosome?
127. What is pathogenic mechanism of arteriolar vasodilation in the inflammatory focus?
128. What is pathogenic of ischemia into inflammatory focus?
129. What is the biologic significance of blood stasis in inflammation?
130. What is the biologic significance of inflammatory venous hyperemia?
131. What is the cause of increased organ volume in venous hyperemia?
132. What is the cause of venous hyperemia?
133. What is the correct sequence of phenomena which occur in immunological stage of delayed hypersensibility?
134. What is the difference between purulent exudate and transudate?
135. What is the effect of triptase that derived from mast cell in inflammation?
136. What is the external manifestation of ischemia?
137. What is the first vascular reaction to injury?
138. What is the main source of hydrolases in inflammatory focus?
139. What is the mechanism of firm adhesion of leukocytes to the vessel wall?
140. What is the mechanism of leukocytes rolling along vessel wall?
141. What is the mechanism of leukocytes transmigration across the vessel wall?
142. What is the mechanism of pathologic regeneration during chronic inflammation?
143. What is the non-specific natural mechanism of attachment process during phagocytosis?
144. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of neuromyoparalytic arterial hyperemia?
145. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of neuroparalitic arterial hyperemia?
146. What is the pathogenetic role of endothelial cell injury in development of white thrombus (primary thrombus)?
147. What is the pathogenetic role of the complement system activation in type III allergic reactions?
148. What is the pathogenetic role of the Hageman factor activation in allergic reaction with immune complexes?
149. What is the pathogenic chain for cytokines production in acute inflammation triggered by cell necrosis in hypoxia?
150. What is the pathogenic chain for cytokines production in acute inflammation triggered by biological factors (bacteria, fungi)?
151. What is the pathogeny for enhanced synthesis of acute-phase proteins in acute inflammation triggered by cell necrosis in hypoxia?
152. What is the pathogeny of cytotoxicity in delayed hypersensibility?
153. What is the pathogeny of sensitization in atopic dermatitis?
154. What is the pathogeny of sensitization in contact dermatitis?
155. What is the role of C reactive protein in pathogeny of acute inflammation?
156. What is the role of C3b fraction of the complement system in acute inflammation?
157. What is the role of C5a-C9a fraction of the complement system in acute inflammation?
158. What is the role of fibrinogen in pathogeny of acute inflammation?
159. What is the role of Hageman factor in pathogeny of acute inflammation?
160. What is the role of macrophages in the regenerative processes during acute inflammation?
161. What is the role of macrophages in the regenerative processes during chronic inflammation?
162. What is the role of serum amyloid A in pathogeny of acute inflammation?
163. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type I?
164. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type II?
165. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type III?
166. What is the scheme of allergic reaction type IV?
167. What is the sequence of leukocytes emigration to the focus of inflammation?
168. What is the sequence of reaction which are responsible for sensitization in delayed hypersensibility?
169. What is the sequence of reaction which are responsible for sensitization in immediate hypersensibility?
170. What is the sequence of reaction which are responsible for sensitization in allergic reaction mediated by immune complexes?
171. What is the sequence of reaction which are responsible for sensitization in Arthus phenomenon?
172. What is the sequence of reactions which are responsible for sensitization in serum seekness?
173. What is the specific immune mechanism of attachment process during phagocytosis?
174. What mediator is involved in developmet of inflammatory reaction in type III allergic reactions?
175. What mediators are released in the result of mast cell degranulation?
176. What mediators have bronchoconstrictor effect?
177. What mediators with pro-inflammatory effects are produced in the result of activation of Hageman factor in type III allergic reaction?
178. What molecules are responsible for double opsonisation in cytotoxic-cytolytic reactions?
179. What organ develops insufficient absolute functional collaterals?
180. What oxigendependent bactericide factors are generated by neutrophils?
181. What pathogenetic factor contributes to activation and adhesion of thrombocytes in thrombosis?
182. What pathogenetic factor contributes to development of thrombosis?
183. What pathogenetic factors contribute to activation and adhesion of thrombocytes in thrombosis?
184. What pathological processes underlie on the bases of type I allergic reactions?
185. What pathological processes underlie on the bases of type II allergic reactions?
186. What pathological processes underlie on the bases of type III allergic reactions?
187. What pathological processes underlie on the bases of type IV allergic reactions?
188. What pathophysiological phenomena underlie on the basis of autoimmunity?
189. What pathophysiological processes underlie on the basis of allergic reactions?
190. What phenomena characterize the physiopathological stage in type I allergic reactions?
191. What pro-iflammatory mediators are involved in pathogeny of delayed hypersensitivity?
192. What processes does involve the physiological regeneration in the inflammatory focus?
193. What substances represent incomplete allergens (haptens)?
194. Where immune complexes are formed in type III allergic reactions?
195. Which arachidonic acid metabolites have anti-inflammatory effect?
196. Which arachidonic acid metabolites have vasoconstrictive effect?
197. Which arachidonic acid metabolites have vasodilatory effect?
198. Which are the effects of histamine in type I allergic reaction?
199. Which blood cells mainly will migrate to the tissue in acute coccic infection?
200. Which blood cells mainly will migrate to the tissue in parasite invasion?
201. Which factors promote adhesion and rolling of leukocytes at the endothelial level?
202. Which factors promote the firm adhesion of leukocytes to the vessel wall?
203. Which inflammatory mediators induce expression of selectins and integrins that are important for the leukocytes emigration?
204. Which inflammatory mediators provoke vasodilation and arterial collapse in anaphylactic shock?
205. Which inflammatory mediators trigger bronchial hypersecretion and obstruction of superior respiratory tract in anaphylactic shock?
206. Which inflammatory mediators trigger bronchospasm in anaphylactic shock?
207. Which inflammatory mediators trigger vascular hyperpermeability and formation of edema in anaphylactic shock?
208. Which mediators are responsible for arterial hyperemia in the inflammatory focus?
209. Which newly synthesized mediators derived from mast cells and basophils in allergic reaction type I?
210. Which presynthetized mediators are realised from mast cells and basophils during degranulation process in allergic reaction type I?
211. Which types of leukocytes have ability to make phagocytosis?
212. Which vessels damage lead to air embolism?