1. What is reparative reaction?
2. What does a pathological reaction mean?
3. What are features of body’s pathologic reaction?
4. By what is manifested latent period of the disease?
5. By what is manifested period of complete disease manifestations?
6. By what is manifested prodromal period of the disease?
7. How is performed the nonspecific prophylaxis of disease?
8. How is performed the specific prophylaxis of disease?
9. What are the exogenous causes of diseases?
10. What are the endogenous causes of diseases?
11. What can be the cause of cellular acidosis?
12. On what does the localization of general injuries depend?
13. What are the correlations between local and general injuries in pathogenesis of different disease?
14. What does determine the character of the disease?
15. What does determine the specificity of the disease?
16. What is adaptive regeneration?
17. What is characteristic for the final period of apoptosis?
18. What is characteristic for the latent period of the disease?
19. What is the characteristic for body’s pathologic reaction?
20. What is the characteristic for body’s physiologic reaction?
21. What is characteristic for the period of complete disease manifestation?
22. What is characteristic for the prodromal period of the disease?
23. What is compensatory reaction?
24. What is general etiology?
25. What is homeostatic regeneration?
26. What is normoergic reaction?
27. What is adaptive reaction?
28. What is pathogenetic therapy?
29. What is protective reaction?
30. What is reparative reaction?
31. What is symptomatic therapy?
32. What is the aim of etiotropic therapy of the disease?
33. What is the consequence of lysosomal membrane destabilization?
34. What intracellular dyshomeostasis results from cessation of membrane ionic pumps function?
35. What intracellular electrolytic dyshomeostasis is found in cells which started necrosis?
36. What intracellular enzymes are activated at disintegration of endoplasmic reticulum membrane?
37. What intracellular enzymes are activated by increased calcium in the cytoplasm?
38. What is a biochemical compensatory reaction in hypoxia?
39. What do pathogenetic factors represent?
40. What does etiology study?
41. What does injury represent?
42. What does necrosis represent?
43. What does represent specific manifestation of cell dystrophy?
44. What does represent “point of no return“in the course of cell injury?
45. What does the vicious cycle in pathogenesis represent?
46. What does “vicious circle” in pathogenesis represent?
47. What effect does exert unfavorable conditions for the body?
48. What effects exert favorable conditions for the body?
49. What effects exert unfavorable conditions for the body?
50. What electrolytic dyshomeostasis of internal environment leads to cell injury?
51. What endogenous conditions could influence the action of harmful agents?
52. What exogenous conditions could influence the action of harmful agents?
53. What exogenous conditions could lead to the disease appearance?
54. What factors increase the probability of the disease appearance to the cause action?
55. What conditions disturb the metabolism and lead to the disease appearance?
56. What does special pathophysiology study?
57. What does study general pathology?
58. What does the chain of cause-effect in pathogenesis represent?
59. What does the disease represent?
60. What is the consequence of cell ATP depletion?
61. How does the ratio of electrolytes in intra- and extracellular space change in disintegration of cytoplasmic membrane?
62. What primary injury is caused by hypoxia?
63. What is the pathogenetic chain of the cellular death to the action of lipolytic enzymes?
64. What primary injury is caused by phospholipids?
65. What is the definition of cell injury?
66. What is the definition of cellular pathologic process?
67. What is the pathogeny of hypoxic cell injury?
68. What is the pathological process?
69. What is the role of conditions in the disease appearance?
70. What is the role of main link in disease pathogenesis?
71. What is the role of the cause in disease appearance?
72. What is the second period of the disease?
73. What is the specific prophylaxis of the disease?
74. What is the symptomatic therapy?
75. What is the third period of disease?
76. What is the non specific prophylaxis of the disease?
77. What primary injury is caused by low temperature?
78. What primary injury is caused by high temperature?
79. What is the effect of action of continue electrical current on the cell?
80. What is the effect of direct action of high temperature on the cell?
81. What is the effect of direct action of low temperature on the cell?
82. What is the first period of disease?
83. What is the fourth period of the disease?
84. What is the main link of necrosis pathogenesis during free radicals action?
85. What is the main link of necrosis pathogenesis in the cell membrane lesion?
86. What is the main link of necrosis pathogenesis in the mitochondrial lesion?
87. What is the main link of pathogenesis?
88. What is the main pathogenetic link of cell dystrophy under the action of catecholamine’s excess?
89. What is the feature of apoptosis?
90. What is the mechanism of apoptosis initiated by DNA damage?
91. What is the pathogenesis of enhanced blood level of acute-phase proteins in necrosis?
92. What is the pathogenetic chain in pathological processes?
93. What is the pathogenetic factor of fatty liver?
94. What is the pathogenetic factor that inhibits extrinsic pathway of apoptosis?
95. What is the pathogenetic mechanism characteristic for cell dystrophy under action of ROS (reactive oxygen species)?
96. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of cell dystrophy in condition of intracellular acidosis?
97. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of cell dystrophy in condition of acidosis?
98. What is the pathogenetic role of calcium in necrosis?
99. What is the pathogenetic role of free radicals in necrosis?
100. What is the pathogenetic role of hypoxia in necrosis?
101. What is the pathogenetic role of intracellular calcium dyshomeostasis in development of cell necrosis?
102. What is the pathogenetic role of intracellular sodium dyshomeostasis in development of cell necrosis?
103. What is the pathogenetic role of mitochondrial damage in development of cellular pathological processes?
104. What is the pathogenetic chain of the cellular death at action of high temperature?
105. What is a consequence of energy depletion for cells?
106. What is a consequence of decompensated intracellular acidosis?
107. What are negative effects of ROS?
108. What is the pathogenetic chain of the cellular death to the action of free radicals?
109. What substance represents reactive oxygen species?
110. What pathological process leads to generation of reactive oxygen species?
111. What substance represents endogenous antioxidant system?
112. What enzymatic changes are characteristic for cardiomyocytes injury?
113. What enzymatic changes are characteristic for bile duct epithelial injury?
114. What is the pathogenetic chain of cell death in hypoxia?
115. What is the pathogenetic chain of the cellular death to the action of low temperature?
116. What kind of primary injury does the interstitial hypoosmolarity cause in the cells
117. What can be the causes of multiple cell metabolic disorders?
118. What is the consequence of lysosomal membrane destabilization?
119. What factors can destabilize lysosomal membrane?
120. What factor works as endogenous stabilization factor for lysosomal membrane?
121. What are the relations between local and general injuries in pathogenesis of different disease?
122. What is the pathogenetic role of intracellular potassium dyshomeostasis in development of cell necrosis?
123. What cell injuries could be considered as secondary?
124. What cell injury can be considered primary?
125. What conditions are considered favorable for the organism?
126. What conditions are considered unfavorable for the organism?
127. What are the sources of cellular enzymes circulating in the blood?
128. What cells can release harmful enzymes for other cells?
129. What clinical manifestations can be considered as resolution of the disease?
130. What are the effects of decoupling of oxidation and phosphorylation?
131. What is the effect of equilibration of intra-extracellular levels of K+?
132. What is the effect of increased level of K+ in the interstitium?
133. What are the consequences of annihilation of intra - and extracellular K+ ions gradient?
134. What are the consequences of annihilation of intra - and extracellular Na+ ions gradient?
135. What are the effects of increased sodium level in the cell hyaloplasm?
136. What are the consequences of annihilation of the transmembrane Ca2+ ions gradient?
137. What intracellular enzymes are activated by increased calcium in the cytoplasm?
138. What are the consequences of the intracellular nucleoproteases activation?
139. What are the consequences of the intracellular proteases activation?
140. What are effects of increased sodium level in the cell hyaloplasm?
141. What are effects of reduced sodium ions concentration in the interstitium?
142. What are pathogenetic factors of hypoxic cell injuries?
143. How does the ratio of electrolytes in intra- and extracellular space change?
144. Cell dystrophies can affect one or several organs. What can be the causes of it?
145. What are the causes of liver steatosis?
146. What can be the consequences of cell dystrophy?
147. What pathological cellular processes can trigger cell dystrophy?
148. What are the specific manifestations of cell dystrophy?
149. What are the main pathogenetical mechanisms of fatty liver?
150. What are the etiological factors of lipid dystrophy?
151. What is the pathogenetic chain of hepatic steatosis in persistent hyperglycemia?
152. What is the pathogenetic chain for lipid dystrophy in the liver in persistent hypoglycemia?
153. What is the pathogenetic chain involved in development of liver steatosis in long-lasting starvation?
154. What are the main pathogenetical mechanisms of fatty liver in malnutrition?
155. What are the general causes of energy depletion that trigger cell dystrophy?
156. What are the pathogenic factors of cell dystrophy in condition of catecholamine excess?
157. What are the general factors of acquired dystrophies?
158. What are the general factors of congenital dystrophies?
159. What are the conditions for pathological apoptosis?
160. What are the characteristics of apoptosis?
161. What are the characteristics of necrosis?
162. How the apoptosis is manifested in the initial period?
163. How the apoptosis is manifested in the mild-period?
164. What are the consequences of exaggerated apoptosis?
165. What are pathophysiologic factors of reduced apoptosis?
166. What are the features of apoptosis?
167. What are the general consequences of apoptosis for the organism?
168. What are the important pathogenetic factors for the initiation of intrinsic pathway of apoptosis?
169. What are the important pathogenetic factors for the initiation of extrinsic pathway of apoptosis?
170. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of intrinsic pathway of apoptosis?
171. What are the pathogenetic factors responsible for initiation of apoptosis?
172. What are the pathogenic factors of reduced apoptosis?
173. What cell is exposed to apoptosis in a mature organism?
174. What cells are involved in apoptosis?
175. What condition is necessary for complete apoptosis evolution?
176. What conditions are necessary for apoptosis?
177. What disorders are related with increased apoptosis?
178. What disorders are related with reduced apoptosis?
179. What are the pathophysiologic mechanisms of defective apoptosis?
180. What are the manifestations of cell necrosis?
181. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of necrosis due to cytoplasmic membrane damage?
182. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of necrosis due to mitochondrial injury?
183. What are the necrosis consequences?
184. What are the general consequences of necrosis for the organism?
185. What are the local consequences of necrosis?
186. What does the sclerosis of organ mean?
187. What is characteristic of pathological regeneration?
188. What factors induce sclerosis?
189. What are the consequences of sclerosis?
190. What is the mechanism of collagen excess reducing in the organ?
191. What is the pathogenetic chain of cell injury that induces sclerosis?
192. In which organ the irreparable cell lesions obligatory provoke sclerosis?
193. What are causes of skin warts?
194. Define the correct notion of metaplasia.
195. What are the mechanisms of hyperplasia?
196. What are pathogenetic factors which induce linked actions of mechanical sensors during hypertrophy?
197. How is explained the mechanisms of atrophy?
198. What are pathogenic mechanisms which explain autophagy in atrophy?
199. What are the trigger factors for development of hypertrophy?
200. What does the hyperplasia mean?
201. What does the hypertrophy mean?
202. What does the metaplasia mean?
203. What does the neurotrophic hypertrophy mean?
204. What does the pathological tumoral hypertrophy mean?
205. What does atrophy mean?
206. What atrophy can be estimated due to pressure?
207. What atrophy is considered as atrophy of disuse?
208. What atrophy is considered as denervation atrophy?
209. What atrophy is considered as hypofunctional?
210. What atrophy is considered as involutiv?
211. What atrophy is considered as pathological?
212. What atrophy is considered as physiological?
213. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of sclerosis?
214. What are the principles of the pathogenetic correction of sclerosis?
215. What does the sclerosis mean?
216. What factor induces sclerosis?
217. What general dyshomeostasis leads to cell dystrophy?
218. What interstitial dyshomeostasis changes the function of excitable cells?
219. What intracellular dyshomeostasis is found in ischemic cells?
220. What is one of the general consequences of necrosis?
221. What is one of the necrosis consequences?
222. What is one of the consequences of sclerosis?
223. What is one of the pathogenetical mechanisms in development of fatty liver in case of starvation?
224. What is pathogenetic factor in pathological processes?
225. What is the biological significance of apoptosis?
226. What is the cause of cell dystrophy?
227. What is the cause of parenchymatous lipid dystrophy?
228. What kind of stimuli activates ubiquitine ligases leading to atrophy?
229. What is the source of connective tissue in the sclerosis pathogenesis?
230. What is the principle of the pathogenetic correction of sclerosis?
231. What is the pathogenetic role of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in development of cell apoptosis?
232. What is the programmed cell death?
233. What is the terminal phenomenon of apoptosis?
234. What pathological cellular process can trigger cell dystrophy?
235. What pathological process can reduce electrical resistance of cytoplasmatic membrane?
236. What physiologic reaction could be considered as adaptive?
237. What physiologic reaction could be considered as compensatory?
238. What proteins are elevated in the blood in acute phase-response?
239. What represents a specific manifestation of cell dystrophy?
240. What types of the atrophy are considered as pathological?
241. What types of the atrophy are considered as physiological?
242. What types of the physiological regeneration are considered as qualitatively inadequate?
243. What types of the physiological regeneration are considered as quantitative inadequate?
244. Which are primary sanogenetic mechanisms?
245. Which are secondary sanogenetic mechanisms?
246. Which endogenous enzymes could lead to cell injuries?
247. Which endogenous enzymes could lead to cytoplasm membrane injuries?
248. Which is one of the variants of disease’s resolution?
249. Which pathological process leads to progressive sclerosis?
250. Which physiological hypertrophy is considered as functional?
251. Which regeneration is considered as homeostatic?