**Stomatology - Questions for 1st totalization SIMU test (2025 - 2026)**

1. What conditions are considered favorable for the organism?
2. What conditions are considered unfavorable for the organism?
3. What do pathogenetic factors represent?
4. What does a pathological reaction mean?
5. What does a physiological reaction mean?
6. What does clinical pathophysiology study?
7. What does general pathophysiology study?
8. What does injury represent?
9. What are the endogenous causes of diseases?
10. What are the exogenous causes of diseases?
11. What does the pathological process include?
12. What is characteristic for the latent period of the disease?
13. What is characteristic for the period of complete disease manifestation?
14. What is characteristic for the prodromal period of the disease?
15. What is compensatory reaction?
16. What is general etiology?
17. What does the physiological regeneration represent?
18. What does the sclerosis of organ mean?
19. What is adaptive reaction?
20. What structures of cytoplasmic membrane are damaged and lead to disintegration of the cell?
21. What structures of cytoplasmic membrane are damaged and lead to disintegration of the cell?
22. What intracellular dyshomeostasis results from cessation of membrane ionic pump’s function?
23. What are the consequences of annihilation of intra - and extracellular Na+ ions gradient?
24. What are the consequences of annihilation of the transmembrane Ca2+ ions gradient?
25. What are the consequences of activation of the non specific intracellular phospholipases?
26. What are the consequences of the intracellular ATP-ases activation?
27. What are the consequences of the intracellular proteases activation?
28. What are the consequences of the intracellular nucleoproteases activation?
29. What is the significance of the increased intracellular enzymes activity in the blood?
30. What are the general causes of energy depletion that trigger cell dystrophy?
31. What pathological processes are developed in dystrophy of desmodontal structures?
32. What are the organs that most often are prone to develop lipid dystrophy?
33. What are the etiological factors of lipid dystrophy?
34. What are the pathogenic mechanisms of lipid dystrophy?
35. What are the pathogenic mechanisms of lipid dystrophy?
36. What is the pathogenetic factor of fatty liver?
37. What are the consequences of dystrophy?
38. What is the biological significance of apoptosis?
39. What cells are involved in apoptosis?
40. What is characteristic for the first period of apoptosis?
41. What is characteristic for the second period of apoptosis?
42. What is characteristic for the final period of apoptosis?
43. What conditions are necessary for apoptosis?
44. What are the consequences of exaggerated apoptosis?
45. What are the general consequences of necrosis for the organism?
46. What are the general consequences of the cell necrosis for the whole organism?
47. What are the manifestations of cell necrosis?
48. What are the local consequences of necrosis?
49. What factors can cause necrosis of the oral cavity?
50. In what conditions can develop atrophy of the mouth mucosa?
51. What are the trigger factors for development of hypertrophy?
52. What atrophy is considered as physiological?
53. What does the sclerosis of organ mean?
54. What factor induces sclerosis?
55. Which structures from oral cavity have high regenerative potential?
56. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of scleroderma in oral cavity?
57. What are the conditions for formation of parietal thrombus?
58. What are the mechanisms of primary haemostasis?
59. What are the mechanisms of secondary haemostasis?
60. What is the physiological role of fibrinolytic system?
61. What are the main components of fibrinolytic system?
62. What are the effects of fibrinolysis?
63. What are the causes of hypercoagulation?
64. What are the pro-coagulant factors?
65. In what condition can develop insufficiency of anti-coagulant system?
66. When can develop heparin deficiency?
67. In what blood vessels there is more frequently thrombi formation?
68. What are the consequences of thrombosis in the arteries with their obstruction?
69. What can be pathological evolution of thrombus?
70. What pathological processes can lead to development of vascular purpura?
71. What does represent thrombocytopathy?
72. What does represent the haemorrhagic syndrome of plasmatic origin?
73. What does represent the haemorrhagic syndrome of plasmatic origin?
74. What are the causes for thrombus development?
75. What ions have vasoconstrictive effect?
76. What ions have vasodilatory effect?
77. What is characteristic for neurotonic mechanism of arterial hyperemia?
78. What is characteristic for neuroparalytic mechanism of arterial hyperemia?
79. What mechanisms are specific for functional arterial hyperemia?
80. What are the hemodynamic changes of arterial hyperemia?
81. What are the metabolic changes of arterial hyperemia?
82. What are the external changes of arterial hyperemia?
83. What are the consequences of arterial hyperemia?
84. What etiological factors are responsible for developing of vinous hyperemia?
85. What etiological factors are responsible for developing of vinous hyperemia?
86. What is the main link of venous hyperemia?
87. What is the cause of venous hyperemia?
88. What are the hemodynamic changes of venous hyperemia?
89. What are the metabolic changes in venous hyperemia?
90. What are the external manifestations of venous hyperemia?
91. What are the external manifestations of venous hyperemia?
92. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of edema in venous hyperemia?
93. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of external changes in venous hyperemia?
94. What are the consequences of venous hyperemia?
95. What is characteristic for the development of ischemia?
96. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of ischemia?
97. What are the hemodynamic changes of ischemia?
98. What are the metabolic changes in ischemia?
99. What are the external manifestations of ischemia?
100. What are the general consequences of ischemia are:
101. What does the embolism represent?
102. What does the embolism represent?
103. What types of embolisms are considered as endogenous?
104. What types of embolisms are considered as exogenous?
105. How are classified emboli by the direction of their circulation?
106. What are the causes of air embolism?
107. In what conditions can develop gaseous embolism?
108. What are the local consequences of embolism?
109. What are the pathogenetic factors of capillary stasis?
110. What are the pathogenetic factors of capillary stasis?
111. What are the manifestations of stasis?
112. What are the manifestations of stasis?
113. What are the manifestations of stasis?
114. What is normal blood glucose level?
115. How does carbohydrates metabolism change in liver failure?
116. How does lipid metabolism change in liver failure?
117. How does protein metabolism change in liver failure?
118. Lack of what digestive enzymes lead to lipid maldigestion?
119. Lack of what digestive enzymes lead to protein maldigestion?
120. What are the causes of carbohydrates malabsorption?
121. What are the compensatory reactions in hyperglycemia?
122. What are the compensatory reactions in hypoglycemia?
123. What are the metabolic and digestive disorders in maldigestion of proteins?
124. What lipid substances are synthesized in the body?
125. What are the metabolic consequences of excessive consumption of fat?
126. What are the metabolic consequences of lipid maldigestion?
127. What are the possible consequences of hyperglycemia in healthy persons?
128. What are the possible consequences of hypoglycemia in healthy persons?
129. What are the consequences of excessive carbohydrates intake?
130. What are the consequences of lipid deficiency in the diet?
131. What are the factors that may cause hyperlipidemia?
132. In what disorders can be found hyperkalemia?
133. From what value of K+ ions concentration in the blood there is considered hypokalemia?
134. From what value of K+ ions concentration in the blood there is considered hyperkalemia?
135. From what value of the concentration of Ca++ ions in the blood there is considered hypocalcemia?
136. From what value of the concentration of Ca++ ions in the blood there is considered hypercalcemia?
137. From what value of the concentration of Na+ ions in the blood there is considered hyponatremia?
138. From what value of the concentration of Na+ ions in the blood there is considered hypernatremia?
139. What can be the causes of hypokalemia?
140. What are the causes of hypercalcemia?
141. What are the causes of hypercalcemia?
142. What are the causes of hyperphosphatemia?
143. What are the causes of hypocalcemia?
144. What are the clinical manifestations of hypercalcemia?
145. What are the main manifestations of hyperphosphatemia?
146. What are the main manifestations of hypophosphatemia?
147. What is the cause of hypophosphatemia?
148. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hypercalcemia?
149. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hypernatremia?
150. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hyponatremia?
151. What are the main pathophysiological mechanisms of hypocalcemia?
152. What are exogenous infectious pyrogenic factors?
153. What are exogenous non-infectious pyrogenic factors?
154. What are general manifestations of inflammation?
155. What are the cellular sources of proliferation in the inflammatory focus?
156. What are the characteristics of inflammatory stasis?
157. What are the hallmarks of serous exudate?
158. What are the manifestations of cellular alterations in the inflammatory focus?
159. What is the definition of fever?
160. What is the hallmark of purulent exudate?
161. What are the mechanisms of phagocytosis?
162. What is the pathogenesis of inflammatory venous hyperemia?
163. What is the result of proliferation in the inflammatory focus?
164. What are the primary endogenous pyrogenic factors?
165. What is the result of proliferation in the inflammatory focus?
166. What are the primary endogenous pyrogenic factors?
167. What are the secondary endogenous pyrogenic factors?
168. What are the effects of mediators released from neutrophils?
169. What chemotactic factors are released form basophiles?
170. What is the sequence of processes in the synthesis of prostaglandins?
171. What is the pathogenesis of physiological phase in allergic reactions type IV?
172. What are the mediators of pathochemical phase of allergic reactions type IV?
173. What mediators are produced in the mast cells via lipoxygenase pathway?
174. What mediators are produced in the mast cells via cyclooxygenase pathway?
175. What does represent allergic reactions type IV?
176. What structures are frequently involved in allergic reactions type III?
177. What are the pathogenetic factors involved in pathochemical phase of allergic reactions type III?
178. What are the characteristics of type III allergic reaction?
179. What are the effects of mediators involved in the allergic reaction type III?
180. What are the characteristics of type III allergic reaction?
181. What are local manifestations in allergic reaction type III?
182. What is the mechanism of cytolysis in allergic reactions type II (cytotoxic, cytolytic)?
183. What are the characteristics of allergic reactions type II?
184. What disorders underlie on the basis of II allergic reactions?
185. What can be the antigen in type II allergic reaction?
186. What are the final effects in type II allergic reactions?
187. What is the pathogenesis of allergic reaction type II?
188. What are the characteristics of type II allergic reactions?
189. How can be performed the specific hyposensitisation in anaphylactic reaction?
190. What are the cells involved in anaphylactic allergic reactions?
191. What are the end-effectors in anaphylactic allergic reactions?
192. What are the characteristics of type I allergic reactions?
193. What are the characteristics of incomplete antigen?
194. What are the characteristics of complete antigen?
195. What is the feature of immediate hypersensibility?
196. What is the feature of delayed hypersensibility?
197. What are the kinin effects in the inflammatory focus?
198. What are the biological effects of active complement fraction?
199. What inflammatory mediators are released from lymphocytes?
200. What are the manifestations of B12-deficient anemia in the oral cavity?