CONTROL AND MEASURING TOOLS

Questions of the program for midterm control No. 2

Discipline: General pathology

Discipline code: GP 2223

Name and code of the OP:6 B 10115 "Medicine"

Amount of study hours/credits: 60 hours/ 2 credits

Course and semester of study: 2nd year, 4th semester

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Compiled by: Berdalieva G.B.

<question >A positive nitrogen balance in the body develops with hypersecretion.
<question > Hormonal obesity develops when .
<question > Negative nitrogen balance in the body occurs when .
<question >The indicator characterizing changes in the qualitative composition of blood plasma proteins is :
<question >A 4-year-old child has weight loss, frequent colds, and anemia. The examination revealed the followingchanges in protein metabolism:
<question >A 7-year-old child has weight loss, frequent colds, and anemia. The examination revealed the followingchanges in protein metabolism:
<question >For hyper -beta- lipoproteinemia (type II a) the following is characteristic:
<question >In a patient with gallstone disease, the content of neutral fat and fatty acids in the feces exceeds 5 g per day. This indicates the development of the following change :
<question >A patient who abuses alcohol has been found to have fat accumulation in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes . This indicates the development of a typical form of lipid metabolism pathology :
<question >In a patient with liver cirrhosis, the electropherogram shows plasma proteins, a significant increase in the gamma -globulin fraction is noted with a simultaneous decrease in the amount of albumin. This indicates the development of the following change :
<question >Hypoxia, which develops when the partial pressure of oxygen in the inhaled air decreases, is called .
<question > Indicators $pO_2$70 ммHg , and $_{pCO_2}$58 ммHg in arterial blood are characteristic of ... type of hypoxia .
<question >Hypoxia that occurs due to the development of disorders in the blood system is called .
<question > Carbon monoxide poisoning leads to the development of … hypoxia.
<question > Carbon monoxide poisoning results in the formation of .
<question > Nitrite poisoning results in the formation of .
<question > Hypoxia that develops due to pathology of the cardiovascular system is called .
<question >Hypoxia that develops with local and general circulatory disorders is called .
<question > Hypoxia that develops as a result of disturbances in the oxygen utilization system is called .
<question > Deficiency of vitamins B1 , B2 , PP leads to the development of … hypoxia.
<question >Thyroid hormone deficiency leads to the development of … hypoxia.
<question > Cyanide poisoning leads to the development of … hypoxia.
<question > The circulatory- hemic type of hypoxia is characteristic of
<question > The most sensitive to lack of oxygen are .
<question > An urgent compensatory reaction to hypoxia is.
<question > Characteristic changes in the gas composition of the blood during exogenous hypobaric hypoxia are:
<question > Partial pressure of $_{O2}$ in arterial blood of 62 mm Hg , saturation of hemoglobin with oxygen in arterial blood of 68%, partial pressure of $CO2$ $_{in}$ arterial blood of 52 mm Hg are characteristic of:
<question >Compensated acidosis and alkalosis correspond to a pH value equal to … .
<question > The arterial blood pH value of 7.49 corresponds to .
<question > The arterial blood pH value of 7.35 corresponds to .
<question > The basis of gas acidosis is.
<question > Loss of large amounts of gastric juice due to uncontrollable vomiting can lead to .

<question > Long-term use of acids with food leads to the development of .
<question > Gas alkalosis is characterized by .
<question > The most important thing in compensating non-gas acidosis is… a buffer.
<question >The consequences of hyperventilation of the lungs can be:
<question>The patient has pH 7.32, pCO2 $_{56}$ mm Hg, SB 23.0 mmol/l, BB 48.8 mmol/l, BE +2.1 mmol/l. The cause of this typical form of acid-base balance pathology may be:
<question >There is an absolutely sufficient number of collaterals in.
<question > Organs with functionally insufficient collaterals include.
<question > Acetylcholine, bradykinin , histamine contribute to the development of:
<question >A sign of arterial hyperemia is:
<question > With arterial hyperemia, it is observed.
<question >A sign of ischemia is:
<question >A blood clot in an artery can lead to the development of .
<question > A blood clot in a vein can lead to development.
<question >The most common cause of endogenous embolism is:
<question > Venous hyperemia is characterized by .
<question > What arterial and venous hyperemia have in common is .
<question >The cause of obstructive ischemia may be .
<question >The consequence of arterial thrombosis is .
<question > The cause of venous hyperemia is .
<question > Venous hyperemia is characterized by .
<question > Compression ischemia occurs when.
<question > Promotes thrombosis .
<question > The cause of gas embolism is .
<question > Air embolism can develop with injury.
<question > Increased transudation of fluid in the vessels of the microcirculatory bed is associated with
<question >The leading link in the pathogenesis of venous hyperemia is .
<question > Extravascular microcirculation disorders include.
<question > Extravascular microcirculation disorders include.
<question >Thrombus formation is promoted by .
<question >In an experiment, a ligature was placed on a rabbit's vessel. A slowdown in blood flow in arterioles and venules , a pendulum-like blood flow, and a decrease in arteriovenous pressure difference were detected. These signs indicate the development of :
<question >Dense, variable-sized packing of erythrocyte aggregates with rounded outlines is characteristic of sludge :
<question > Manifestations of hypovitaminosis C include .
<question >Vitamin A deficiency leads to the development of .
<question > The most common cause of inflammation are … factors .
<question > The release of red blood cells from a vessel is called .
<question > Humoral inflammation mediators include .
<question > The mediator of inflammation of cellular origin is.
<question > The first stage of inflammation is.
<question > The pathogenetic factor of local acidosis during inflammation is .
<question > The sequence of changes in blood circulation in the site of inflammation is .
<question > The most short-term stage of circulatory disorders during inflammation is .
<question >The longest stage of circulatory disorders during inflammation is .
<question >Exudate formed during inflammation caused by staphylococci and streptococci is called .

<question > The pathogenetic factor of local increase in temperature during inflammation is .
<question > Redness at the site of inflammation is associated with .
<question > The main mechanism of action of inflammatory mediators is .
<question > In purulent acute inflammation, leukocytosis is observed.
<question > The first to emigrate to the site of inflammation are .
<question >A common manifestation of inflammation is .
<question > Increased breakdown of substances in the inflammation site is associated with .
<question > Changes in carbohydrate metabolism in the area of inflammation are characterized by .
<question > In the pathogenesis of venous hyperemia during inflammation, it is important.
<question > In Cohnheim's experiment on the mesentery of the small intestine of a frog, a marked dilation of the arterioles, an increase in the number of functioning capillaries, and an acceleration of blood flow were noted. These changes are characteristic of.
<question > The main source of hydrolytic enzymes in the inflammation site is … .
<question > In inflammation caused by pyogenic microorganisms, the exudate is dominated by … .
<question > Emigration of leukocytes is facilitated by … .
<question > Sequence of leukocyte emigration during acute inflammation:
<question > A strong connection between leukocytes and the endothelium in the site of inflammation is ensured by… .
<question > Secondary alteration during inflammation is caused by … .
<question > The development of inflammation is associated with increased permeability or damage to … .
<question >The latent period of infectious diseases is called the period of … .
<question >The presence of all signs of an infectious disease is characteristic of:
<question >Etiotropic prevention of infectious diseases includes:
<question >Pathogenetic treatment of infectious diseases includes:
<question >Temperature, elevated ... with fever, is called subfebrile .
<question >When body temperature increases by 1 degree Celsius, the heart rate increases by ... beats per minute.
<question >The producers of endogenous pyrogens are … .
<question > The mechanisms of chemical thermoregulation during fever include… .
<question > Leukocyte pyrogens act on … .
<question > A rapid rise in temperature in the first stage of fever is accompanied by … .
<question > In the first stage of fever, … is observed.
<question > Increased heat transfer in the third stage of fever is associated with … .
<question >A "critical" drop in temperature during fever is dangerous... .
<question >The negative meaning of fever is… .
consists of … .
<question > The mechanisms of physical thermoregulation during fever include… .
<question >Increased separation is observed … .
<question >An inflammatory mediator that has pyrogenic activity and is involved in the development of fever during acute inflammation:
<question >For fever in s t adiumfastigii occurs:
<question > The patient has pneumonia. Body temperature is 39.2 degrees Celsius , heart rate is 108 per 1 minute. The change in heart rate in this case is associated with:
<question >Exogenous pyrogens are:
<question >Exogenous pyrogens are:
<question > Primary pyrogens are:

<question > Primary pyrogens are:
<question >Produce secondary endogenouspyrogens :
<question >Produce secondary endogenouspyrogens :
<question >Endogenous secondary pyrogens include:
<question > Endogenous secondary pyrogens include:
<question >Changes in metabolism during fever are characterized by:
<question >Changes in metabolism during fever are characterized by:
<question >The nature of the temperature curve and the degree of temperature increase during fever depends on:
<question >In the pathogenesis of an increase in body temperature during fever, the following is important:
<question >A rapid rise in temperature in the first stage of fever is accompanied by:
<question > The second stage of fever is characterized by:
<question > Pyrotherapy can be used in complex therapy for the treatment of:
<question >In young children, it is more common to see… .
<question >The cause of hay fever is … .
<question > The classification of allergic reactions according to P. Gell and R. Coombs is based on … allergic reactions.
<question > In an allergic reaction, as opposed to an immune reaction, the following is observed... .
<question >Haptens acquire antigenic properties only after … .
<question > The immunological stage of allergic reactions is based on… .
<question >The pathochemical stage of allergic reactions is characterized by … .
<question > Sensitization of the body develops … .
<question > Passive sensitization develops when … .
<question >Immunoglobulins E are fixed on the surface of mast cells in ... type of allergic reactions.
<question >The reaginic type of allergic reactions plays a major role in the pathogenesis of … .
<question > Damage by immune complexes underlies the development of … .
<question > Serum sickness refers mainly to allergic reactions… type .
<question >T-lymphocytes play a major role in the pathogenesis of allergic reactions... type .
<question > Cell-mediated allergic reactions include…
<question > Specific hyposensitization is carried out … .
<question > Specific hyposensitization is effective in the treatment of … .
<question > Pseudoallergic reactions differ from true ones… .
<question > The essence of the second stage of allergy is… .
<question > The release of allergy mediators occurs in the … stage.
<question >Delayed-type allergic reactions include… .
<question > Repeated parenteral administration of an allergen leads to the development of … .
<question > The factor that contributes to the development of allergies is … .
<question >Allergic reactions of the cytotoxic type include… .
<question > An allergic reaction of the immune complex type is … .
<question > Severe bronchospasm in atopic bronchial asthma is caused by… .
<question > Acquired autoantigens include… .
<question > Natural autoantigens include… .
<question > Long-term use of cytostatics leads to … .
<question > Repeated parenteral administration of an allergen leads to the development of … .
<question > Secondary immunodeficiencies can occur when ... .
<question > They identify ... the mechanism for the development of immune tolerance.

<question > Immunodeficiencies may be based on deficiencies of the following factors or processes... .
<question > Diseases in which autoimmune reactions are an obligatory link in the pathogenesis are… .
<question > ... for the first time experimentally proved the role of chemical substances in the etiology of tumors.
<question > ... was the first to experimentally prove the role of viruses in the etiology of tumors.
<question > Infiltrating tissue growth is observed in ... .
<question > Simplification of the structural-chemical organization, reduction of the level of differentiation of tumor tissue is called ... .
<question > An increase in the degree of malignancy of a tumor is called ... .
<question > Specify the correct sequence of stages of carcinogenesis:
<question > Tumor transformation of a cell is caused by:
<question > Activation of the oncogene occurs due to ... .
<question > The second stage of carcinogenesis is called ... .
<question > Tumor transformation of a cell is caused by:
<question > An agent that enhances the action of carcinogens, but does not itself cause the development of tumors:
<question > Infiltrating tissue growth is observed in:
<question >The synthesis of substances in tumor cells that are not typical for healthy cells is an example of … .
<question > Indicate the possible mechanisms of transformation of a normal cell into a tumor cell:
<question >Metastasis of tumor cells occurs at the stage of … .
<question > The main role in antitumor immunity is played by:
<question >Unlimited division and multilayer proliferation of tumor cells is due to the fact that tumor cells:
<question>The development of Burkitt's lymphoma and T-cell leukemia can be explained from the standpoint of the theory:
<question > The reduction and smoothing of mitochondrial cristae in tumor cells is a manifestation of:

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Head of the Department _____ Sadykova A.Sh.