CONTROL AND MEASURING TOOLS

Technical specification and test tasks for midterm exam 2.

Discipline name: General pathology

Discipline code: GP 3214 (pathological anatomy)

Name and code of the EP: 6B10117 «Dentistry»

Amount of study hours/credits: 90 hours/ 3 credits

Course and semester of study: III year, V semester

Shymkent 20

Technical specification and test tasks for midterm exam 2.

	Percentage ratio, %	Absolute number of questions
Knowledge	30	54
Understanding	20	90
Application	50	36
Total:		180

<question>A tumor-like formation with a diameter of 1.5 cm on the leg was found in the patient during gastroscopic examination in the area of small curvature of the stomach. The removed tumor has clear borders on a gray-pink incision. Determine the group according to the international classification to which the tumor belongs
<variant>epithelial organ-specific
<variant>epithelial forming
<variant>mesenchymal
<variant>melanin-forming
<variant>meningovascular
<question>A young woman had hemoptysis after an abortion, multiple foci of darkening were found in her lungs. Histological examination of scraping from the uterine cavity revealed the proliferation of atypical cyto- and syncytiotrophoblast cells. Determine the group according to the international classification to which this tumor belongs
<variant>epithelial organ-specific tumor
<variant>epithelial forming tumor
<variant>mesenchymal tumor
<variant>melanin-forming tumors
<variant>meningovascular tumors
<question>In the thickness of the uterine fundus, a tumor was found with clear in the form of a clearly delimited node (encapsulated), dense consistency, with a diameter of 4 cm. Mycoscopically, the tumor consists of spindle-shaped muscle cells that assemble into bundles going in different directions. The cores on the cross sections lie in the center of the fibers. Collogen fibers are presented in small quantities. Your conclusion
<variant>leiomyoma
<variant>rhabdomyoma
<variant>fibromyoma
<variant>desmoid
<variant>of the hibernome
<question>At the autopsy, a tumor was found in the thigh area, having the appearance of "fish meat" on the incision. The tumor grows on the femur, sprouting surrounding tissue. Draw a conclusion from the macroscopic picture
<variant>osteosarcoma
<variant>osteoma
<variant>chondroma
<variant>fibroma
<variant>hemangioma
<question>On the section, the corpse of a young man of correct physique, sharply reduced nutrition, height 175 cm, weight 35 kg. Subcutaneous-adipose tissue is almost absent, ochre-yellow in color, a

decrease in the volume of muscle tissue. In the esophagus, a rounded formation without clear boundaries was found, rising above the lacrimal, with uneven edges and a depression in the center. The formation narrows the lumen of the esophagus by ½. What kind of formation in the esophagus was found at the autopsy?
<variant>esophageal cancer
<variant>esophageal diverticulum
<variant>leukoplakia of the esophagus
<variant>esophagitis
<variant>reflux esophagitis
<question>In a 25-year-old woman, a tumor-like formation of a spherical shape, dense the size of a hazelnut, was found in the mammary gland in the outer upper quadrant. Segmental mastectomy was performed. Macroscopically: the node is white, dense, 1.5 cm in diameter. Histologically: a large amount of connective tissue, the glands are arranged randomly, there are no excretory ducts, the epithelium exposing the glands is mature. Determine the type of morphological atypism
<variant>tissue
<variant>cellular
<variant>ultrastructural
<variant>biochemical
<variant>histochemical
<question>In a 29-year-old woman, a dense, spherical, mobile neoplasm with clear boundaries was found in the mammary gland during palpation. A white node is excised. Microscopically, a random growth of the bizarre shape of glandular tubules was detected in it due to the insertion of connective tissue processes of the stroma into them. The epithelium of the glands is single-row. Name the tumor:
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>leiomyoma
<variant>rhabdomyoma
<variant>fibromyxoma
<variant>papilloma
<question>A 45-year-old man was hospitalized with complaints of nausea, vomiting, uneven abdominal enlargement, headache, weakness. The examination revealed the expansion of the small and large intestines to the sigmoid colon. Morphological examination of the resected sigmoid colon revealed: multiple, rounded formations on the mucous membrane with a diameter of 0.5 to 3 cm, soft-elastic consistency, pale pink color. Microscopically, the formations are constructed from a large number of atypical glands unevenly located in the stroma, lined with prismatic epithelium with signs of hyperchromia of the nuclei and pathological mitoses. Pathohistological conclusion
<variant>adenocarcinoma of the sigmoid colon
<variant>sigmoid colon papilloma
<variant>glandular cancer of the sigmoid colon
<variant>adenomatous polyps of the sigmoid colon
<variant>sigmoid colon leiomyoma
<question>During a pathoanatomical autopsy, a porous structure was accidentally found in the liver, well bounded by healthy tissue, dark red in color, nodes measuring 3x2. 5 cm. Microscopically, the nodes are covered with hollow, single-layer endothelial cells and are separated by connective tissue of various thicknesses. Some cavities contain blood. Determination of the formation found in the liver
<variant>cavernous hemangioma
<variant>angioma

<variant>lymphangioma
<variant>hemangiopericytoma
<variant>glomangiosarcoma
<question>A 45-year-old patient has a soft knot, 4 cm in diameter, yellow on the back of the neck. Microscopic examination of a biopsy specimen determines a set of "bubble-like" cells of different sizes with a displaced nucleus according to the type of mature fat. Name this tumor
<variant>lipoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>papilloma
<variant>sarcoma
<variant>carcinoma
<question>Histological examination of the rounded formation (whitish in color, fibrous structure on the incision) of the uterine body revealed a tumor of a bundle-fibrous structure with layers of connective tissue and thick-walled vessels. Specify the group of tumors to which this formation belongs.
<variant>mesenchymal smooth muscle tumors
<variant> mesenchymal striated muscle tumors
<variant>epithelial tumors with no specific localization
<variant>melanin-forming tissue tumors
<variant>tumors from connective tissue
<question>In a 9-year-old patient, a towering red-blue spot was found on the cheek, paling when pressed. Microscopic examination of the cheek biopsy revealed large thin-walled vascular cavities with endothelial lining filled with blood. Name this tumor
<variant>cavernous hemangioma
<variant>fibrous histiocytoma
<variant>leiomyoma
<variant>rhabdomyoma
<variant>lymphangioma
<question>In a 9-year-old patient, a towering red-blue spot was found on the cheek, paling when pressed. Microscopic examination of the cheek biopsy revealed large thin-walled vascular cavities with endothelial lining filled with blood. Specify the group of tumors to which this formation belongs.
<variant>benign mesenchymal tumors of vascular origin
<variant>malignant mesenchymal tumors of muscle tissue
<variant>benign tumors from smooth muscles
<variant>benign tumors from adipose tissue
<variant>malignant tumors from connective tissue
<question>The patient died from widespread tumor metastases. It is known that he smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for 20 years, worked in construction, where he had contact with asbestos. After the autopsy, the diagnosis of "Adenocarcinoma" was made. The patient died from what disease.
<variant>lung cancer
<variant>ovarian cancer
<variant>stomach cancer
<variant>kidney cancer
<variant>liver cancer
<question>The patient died from widespread tumor metastases. It is known that he smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for 20 years, worked in construction, where he had contact with asbestos. After

the autopsy, a diagnosis of central, nodular, highly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma was made. Indicate the possible localization of the first metastases of lung cancer
<variant>peribronchial lymph nodes
<variant>brain
<variant>liver
<variant>ovaries
<variant>mesenteric lymph nodes
<question>A tumor was found with a diameter of 4 cm, limited, dense consistency, with clear boundaries at the bottom of the uterus. A microscopic tumor consists of fusiform muscle cells united in glomeruli directed in different directions. In horizontal sections, the cores are located in the centers of the fibers. Name the type of tumor found in the uterus
<variant>leiomyoma
<variant>fibrosarcoma
<variant>sarcoma
<variant>carcinoma
<variant>adenoma
<question>A tumor was found with a diameter of 4 cm, limited, dense consistency, with clear boundaries at the bottom of the uterus. A microscopic tumor consists of fusiform muscle cells united in glomeruli directed in different directions. In horizontal sections, the cores are located in the centers of the fibers. There is a small amount of collagen in the fibers. What kind of paint can be used to determine its histogenesis?
<variant>picrofuxin by Van -Hieson
<variant>hemotoxylin-eosin
<variant>sudan III
<variant>congo red
<variant>toluidine blue
<question>During the autopsy of the corpse, a tumor was found in the femoral part with the appearance of "fish meat". The tumor grew in the hip bone and spread to the tissues around. Your diagnosis by macroscopic signs
<variant>osteosarcoma
<variant>fibrosarcoma
<variant>liposarcoma
<variant>leiosarcoma
<variant>chondrosarcoma
<question>During the autopsy of the corpse, a tumor was found in the femoral part with the appearance of "fish meat". The tumor grew on the bones of the thigh and spread to the tissues around. What is the type of tumor metastazation
<variant>hematogenic
<variant>lymphogenic
<variant>implantation
<variant>contact
<variant>neurinogenic
<question>During the autopsy of the corpse, a tumor was found in the femoral part with the appearance of "fish meat". The tumor grew in the hip bone and spread to the tissues around. Where can the first metastases appear?
<variant>in the lungs
<variant>in the liver
<variant>in the kidneys

<variant>in ovaries
<variant>in stomachs
<question>At the autopsy of the corpse of a young man, correct physique, emaciated, height 175 cm, weight 35 kg. The subcutaneous fat layer is practically absent, black and yellow in color, the volume of muscle tissue is reduced. In the esophagus, a formation was found circularly narrowing the lumen of the esophagus, without clear boundaries, protruding above the mucous membrane, with uneven edges and necrosis. Establish a diagnosis
<variant>esophageal cancer
<variant>stomach cancer
<variant>esophageal polyp
<variant>bowel cancer
<variant>esophageal sarcoma
<question>At the autopsy of the corpse of a young man, correct physique, emaciated, height 175 cm, weight 35 kg. The subcutaneous fat layer is practically absent, black and yellow in color, the volume of muscle tissue is reduced. In the esophagus, a formation was found circularly narrowing the lumen of the esophagus, without clear boundaries, protruding above the mucous membrane, with uneven edges and necrosis. Name the type of weight loss
<variant>cancerous cachexia
<variant>obesity
<variant>puffiness
<variant>full blood
<variant>hemorrhage
<question>Surgical material, part of the ascending colon, was sent for histological examination. A tumor is visible on its mucous membrane, 4.5 cm in diameter, the edges are raised in the form of a roller. On the incision, the tumor is gray-pink, covering all layers of the intestinal wall. Microscopic examination revealed that the tumor consists of undifferentiated epithelial cells infiltrating all layers of the intestinal wall. Name the disease of the colon
<variant>undifferentiated cancer
<variant>differentiated colon cancer
<variant>moderate differentiated cancer
<variant>highly differentiated cancer
<variant>polyp
<question>Surgical material, part of the ascending colon, was sent for histological examination. A tumor is visible on its mucous membrane, 4.5 cm in diameter, the edges are raised in the form of a roller. On the incision, the tumor is gray-pink, covering all layers of the intestinal wall. Microscopic examination revealed that the tumor consists of undifferentiated epithelial cells infiltrating all layers of the intestinal wall. Name the possible course of the process in the future
<variant>metastasizes
<variant>does not metastasize
<variant>recurs
<variant>does not recur
<variant>does not metastasize, does not recur
<question> An intraoperative biopsy of breast cancer was delivered to the histological laboratory. Microscopic examination revealed groups and sections of atypical (undifferentiated) epithelial cells located in fibrous connective tissue. Stroma is significantly more predominant than parenchyma. Diagnose the tumor? (note that the stroma is significantly superior to the parenchyma)
<variant>skirr
<variant>carcinoma

<variant>arcoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibroma
<question> An intraoperative biopsy of breast cancer was delivered to the histological laboratory. Microscopic examination revealed groups and sections of atypical (undifferentiated) epithelial cells located in fibrous connective tissue. Stroma is significantly more predominant than parenchyma. Name the source of the tumor
<variant>glandular epithelium
<variant>integumentary epithelium
<variant>squamous epithelium
<variant>mesothelium
<variant>endothelium
<question>The corpse of a 54-year-old emaciated woman was sent for autopsy. It is known from her medical history that she underwent surgery 1.5 years ago: a radical mastectomy of a tumor of the right breast and underwent a course of gamma therapy after surgery. During the autopsy of the corpse, round-shaped tumor nodes of various sizes were found in the brain, lungs, bones and spine. Microscopic examination revealed the presence of fibrous stroma, atypical epithelial cells with many pathological mitoses in the nuclei are determined. Name the tumor removed 1.5 years ago
<variant>breast cancer
<variant>breast adenoma
<variant>breast fibroma
<variant>breast sarcoma
<variant>breast fibroadenoma
<question> The corpse of a 54-year-old emaciated woman was sent for autopsy. It is known from her medical history that she underwent surgery 1.5 years ago: a radical mastectomy of a tumor of the right breast and underwent a course of gamma therapy after surgery. During the autopsy of the corpse, round-shaped tumor nodes of various sizes were found in the brain, lungs, bones and spine. Microscopic examination revealed the presence of fibrous stroma, atypical epithelial cells with many pathological mitoses in the nuclei are determined. Name the degree of maturity of the tumor
<variant>undifferentiated
<variant>moderately differentiated
<variant>highly differentiated
<variant>differentiated
<variant>low-grade
<question> A 40-year-old sick woman turned to a doctor due to the fact that a nodular structure is felt under the skin of the abdomen during palpation. The operation was performed, the macropreparation was delivered to the histological laboratory. A macroscopic examination described a node with clear contours in a capsule with a diameter of 4-5 cm, soft consistency. On the incision, the fabric consists of a yellowish-colored fabric, similar to fat. Name the tumor
<variant>lipoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibroma
<variant>of the hibernome
<variant>leiomyoma
<question> A 40-year-old sick woman turned to a doctor due to the fact that a nodular structure is felt under the skin of the abdomen during palpation. The operation was performed, the macropreparation was delivered to the histological laboratory. A macroscopic examination described a node with clear contours in a capsule with a diameter of 4-5 cm, soft consistency. On

the incision, the fabric consists of a yellowish-colored fabric, similar to fat.What type of growth is characteristic of this tumor
<variant>expansive
<variant>endophytic
<variant>infiltrative
<variant>exophytic
<variant>borderline
<question> a 40-year-old sick woman turned to a doctor due to the fact that a nodular structure is felt under the skin of the abdomen during palpation. The operation was performed, the macropreparation was delivered to the histological laboratory. A macroscopic examination described a node with clear contours in a capsule with a diameter of 4-5 cm, soft consistency. On the incision, the fabric consists of a yellowish-colored fabric, similar to fat.What histological form does this tumor belong to?
<variant>mesenchymal
<variant>epithelial
<variant>melanin-forming
<variant>of the nervous system
<variant>blood systems
<question> A 40-year-old sick woman turned to a doctor due to the fact that a nodular structure is felt under the skin of the abdomen during palpation. The operation was performed, the macropreparation was delivered to the histological laboratory. A macroscopic examination described a node with clear contours in a capsule with a diameter of 4-5 cm, soft consistency. On the incision, the fabric consists of a yellowish-colored fabric, similar to fat. What type of morphological atypism is characteristic of this tumor?
<variant>tissue
<variant>cellular
<variant>biohimical
<variant>antigenic
<variant>functional
<question> a 40-year-old sick woman turned to a doctor due to the fact that a nodular structure is felt under the skin of the abdomen during palpation. The operation was performed, the macropreparation was delivered to the histological laboratory. A macroscopic examination described a node with clear contours in a capsule with a diameter of 4-5 cm, soft consistency. On the incision, the fabric consists of a yellowish-colored fabric, similar to fat. What tissue does the tumor parenchyma consist of?
<variant>adipose tissue
<variant>muscle tissue
<variant>connective tissue
<variant>cartilage tissue
<variant>of glandular tissue
<question>A teratoma is a tumor that develops from
<variant>derivatives of several germ leaves
<variant>of the soft meninges
<variant> dura mater
<variant>of multilayered squamous epithelium
<variant>cystic formation
<question>Normally occurring programmed cell death
<variant>apoptosis

<variant>autolysis
<variant>heterolysis
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<variant>heterophagy
<question>Hypercalcemia develops when:
<variant>hyperparathyroidism
<variant>sarcoidosis
<variant>multiple myeloma
<variant>hypersplenism
<variant>long-term immobilization
<question>Common acquired hypermelanosis develops with the disease:
<variant>Addison
<variant>of Alzheimer's
<variant>Crown
<variant> Graves'
<variant>Hodgkin
<question>The death of a 23-year-old woman came from an amniotic fluid embolism. Histological examination revealed
<variant>lung infarcts
<variant>hemosiderosis of the lungs
<variant>DIC syndrome
<variant>myocardial infarction
<variant>thrombosis of pelvic fiber veins
<question>A blood clot that forms quickly with slow blood flow more often
<variant>erythrocytic
<variant>leukocyte
<variant>mixed
<variant>hyaline
<variant>fibrin
<question>Brown lung induration is accompanied by accumulation:
<variant>hemosiderin
<variant>melanin
<variant>of coal
<variant>lipofuscin
<variant>silicon dioxide
<question>White blood clots are described as
<variant>dense grayish-white masses
<variant>dense, grayish-red masses
<variant>elastic grayish-red masses
<variant>elastic grayish-whitish masses
<variant>soft grayish-white masses
<question>With narrowing of the lumen of the renal artery by atherosclerotic plaques in the kidney tissue develops
<variant>atrophy and sclerosis
<variant>ischemic heart attack
<variant>hemorrhagic infarction
<variant>cyst
<variant>hypertrophy

<question>14-year-old patient, diagnosed with fibrosarcoma of the soft tissues of the thigh, confirmed morphologically. An operation was performed to remove the tumor, followed by X-ray and chemotherapy. During the year, the tumor relapsed with widespread metastases, name a histological type of tumor
<variant>mesenchymal
<variant>epithelial
<variant>neuroectodermal
<variant>epindimal
<variant>melanin-forming
<question>A 10-year-old boy with a femoral fracture was taken to the trauma department. In the area of the fracture, the bone tissue was diffusely replaced by bleeding tumor tissue of red-gray color. Histological examination revealed that the tumor is built of atypical vascular formations, the endothelium of which is sharply hyperchromic, with many mitoses. Diagnose the tumor process
<variant>angiosarcoma
<variant>lymphangioma
<variant>hemangiopericiota
<variant>hemangiosarcoma
<variant>glomangiosarcoma
<question>At the autopsy, a tumor was found in the thigh area, having the appearance of "fish meat" on the incision. The tumor grows on the femur, sprouting surrounding tissue. Give a conclusion from the macroscopic picture
<variant>osteosarcoma
<variant>osteoma
<variant>chondroma
<variant>fibroma
<variant>hemangioma
<question>A 40-year-old patient went to the doctor about a tumor-like formation of the anterior abdominal wall, which is palpated under the skin in the form of a node. The operation was performed, the macropreparation was delivered to the histological laboratory. The study revealed a tumor node with a diameter of 4x5 cm of a soft consistency, in a capsule. The tissue on the incision is unevenly lobed, yellowish in color, resembling a fat patch. Determine the type of tumor
<variant>lipoma
<variant>fibrosarcoma
<variant>fibroma
<variant>desmoid
<variant>histiocytoma
<question>During a pathoanatomical autopsy, a node of 3x2.5 cm in dark red color was accidentally found in the liver, well delimited from healthy tissue, on a section of the spongy structure. Microscopically, the formation is represented by cavernous cavities lined with a single layer of endothelial cells and separated by connective tissue layers of various thicknesses. Some cavities contain blood. What is the formation was found in the liver?
<variant>cavernous hemangioma
<variant>angioma
<variant>lymphangioma
<variant>hemangiopericiota
<variant>glomangiosarcoma
<question>A malignant tumor from the mesenchyma is:
<variant>sarcoma

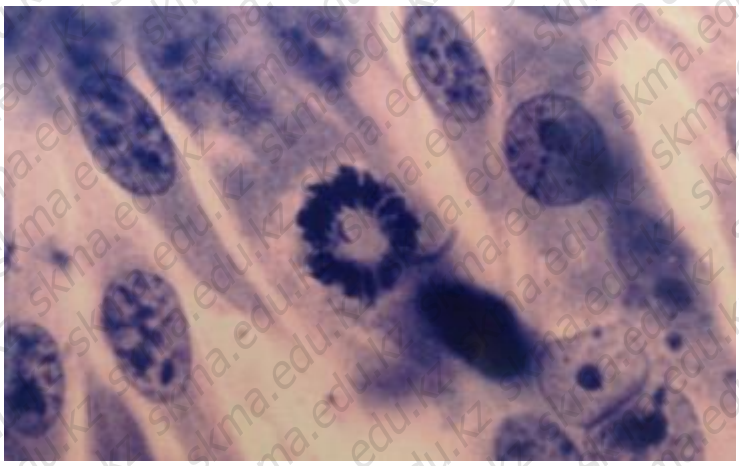
<variant>condyloma
<variant>polyp
<variant>fibroma
<variant>cancer
<question>The patient was admitted to the neurosurgical department for a brain tumor for surgical treatment. During the operation, a mottled tumor node with multiple hemorrhages was found in the frontal part of the white substance. The tumor was partially removed, as its boundaries are unclear. Microscopic examination of the tumor revealed cells of various sizes and shapes, giant cells, light cell cytoplasm. There are foci of necrosis and hemorrhage. Diagnose the tumor that has developed in the patient
<variant>glioblastoma
<variant>oligodendroglioma
<variant>gangliocytoma
<variant>epindimoschishma
<variant>choroid papilloma
<question>Malignant tumor of melanocytes:
<variant>melanoma
<variant>lentigo
<variant>nevus
<variant>fibroma
<variant>fibroids
<question>Types of melanoma:
<variant>nodular
<variant>flat
<variant>papiliomatous
<variant>mushroom-shaped
<variant>non-cellular
<question>Pigmented spots associated with melanocyte hyperplasia in the epidermis:
<variant>nevus
<variant>melanoma
<variant>freckles
<variant>lentigo
<variant>papilloma
<question>A tumor in the form of a blue-black plaque:
<variant>melanoma
<variant>fibroids
<variant>lipoma
<variant>fibroma
<variant>hemangioma
<question>A 29-year-old man noticed that the pigmented formation of the skin of the back, which had been present for many years, increased in size, a "crust" appeared on the surface, bleeding. Excision of the affected area was performed. Pathohistological examination revealed ulceration of the epidermis, destruction of the basal layer, its replacement with large polymorphic cells diffusely sprouting all layers of the skin of fat fiber. Tumor cells contain a large number of brown grains, and pathological mitoses are detected in many cells. Make a conclusion
<variant>melanoma
<variant>lentigo
<variant>freckles

<variant>nevus
<variant>glioma
<question>If acute leukemia is suspected, it is a mandatory method of investigation:
<variant>bone marrow puncture
<variant>liver biopsy
<variant>lymph node biopsy
<variant>spinal tap
<variant> spleen biopsy
<question>A change characteristic of peripheral blood in lymphoblastic leukemia:
<variant>increase in the absolute number of lymphocytes
<variant>increase in the absolute number of neutrophils
<variant>increased platelet count
<variant>a sharp decrease in the number of lymphocytes
<variant>presence of myeloblasts
<question>Name chronic leukemia:
<variant>lymphocytic
<variant>lymphogranulomatosis
<variant>lymphoblastic
<variant>lymphosarcoma
<variant>myeloblastic
<question>Characteristic changes of organs in chronic leukemia:
<variant>hepatomegaly, splenomegaly
<variant>brown liver atrophy
<variant>hypertrophy of the heart
<variant>aortic atherosclerosis
<variant>secondary shrunken kidney
<question>A sign characteristic of exacerbation of leukemia:
<variant>blast crisis
<variant>jaundice
<variant>acute heart failure
<variant>acute renal failure
<variant>ascites
<question>Frequent complication of acute leukemia:
<variant>necrotic angina
<variant>cachexia
<variant>obesity
<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>jaundice
<question>Name acute leukemia:
<variant>undifferentiated
<variant>myeloma
<variant>myelocytic
<variant>lymphocytic
<variant>lymphogranulomatosis
<question>Complication of acute leukemia
<variant>bleeding
<variant>cachexia
<variant>obesity

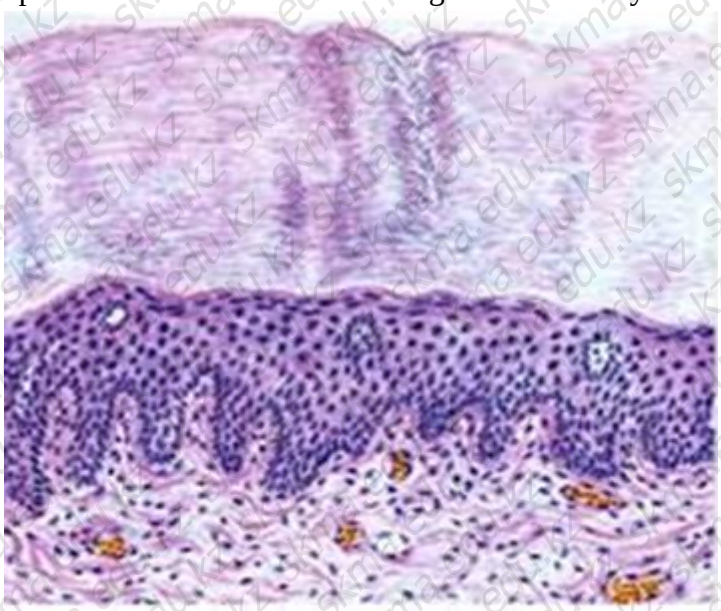
<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>jaundice
<question>Lymphocytic leukemia:
<variant>chronic
<variant>acute
<variant>lymphoblastic
<variant>subacute
<variant>myeloblastic
<question>In chronic bronchitis, the cylindrical epithelium turns into a multilayered flat one. Name the process
<variant>squamous cell metaplasia
<variant>prosoplasia
<variant>intestinal metaplasia
<variant>gastric metaplasia
<variant>enteralization
<question>Intestinal metaplasia - the transition of the epithelium of the gastric glands into the intestinal
<variant>enteralization
<variant>squamous cell metaplasia
<variant>prosoplasia
<variant>cylindrical metaplasia
<variant>gastric metaplasia
<question>Connective tissue metaplasia occurs as a formation in the scars
<variant>cartilage and bones
<variant>bones and muscles
<variant>fibrous tissue
<variant>encapsulations
<variant>donkeys
<question>Tumor Property
<variant>cataplasia
<variant>homology
<variant>proliferation
<variant>necrosis
<variant>dysplasia
<question>A tumor, like any organ or tissue, is represented by a parenchyma (the cellular component of the tumor) and a connective tissue component, this is
<variant>stroma
<variant>cells
<variant>vessels
<variant>necrosis
<variant>dysplasia
<question>A tumor, like any organ or tissue, is represented by a cellular and connective tissue component. Name the cellular component
<variant>parenchyma
<variant>stroma
<variant>vessels
<variant>necrosis
<variant>dysplasia

<question>If the tumor resembles an organ in structure, then it is called
<variant> organoid
<variant>stromal
<variant>histioid
<variant>homologous
<variant> parenchymal
<question>Tumors in which parenchyma predominates are called
<variant>histioid
<variant>stromal
<variant>organoid
<variant>homologous
<variant>parenchymal
<question>Tumors with a more developed stroma and a small number of cells (parenchyma) are called
<variant>fibrous or fibrous
<variant>stromal or parenchymal
<variant>organoid or histioid
<variant>homologous and heterologous
<variant>parenchymal and mixed
<question>Homologous tumors resemble in structure the organ or tissue from which they are formed, they are usually,
<variant>mature, differentiated
<variant>immature, undifferentiated
<variant>organoid, histioid
<variant>homologous, heterologous
<variant>parenchymal, mixed
<question>Heterologous tumors differ significantly from the organ or tissue from which they are formed, they are
<variant>little - or undifferentiated
<variant>mature, differentiated
<variant>organoid, histioid
<variant>homologous, heterologous
<variant>parenchymal, mixed
<question>Cancer is a malignant tumor that develops from
<variant>epithelial tissues
<variant>mesenchyma
<variant>organ stroma
<variant>vessels and nerves
<variant>bones and muscles
<question>Malignant tumor developing from epithelial tissues
<variant>cancer
<variant>sarcoma
<variant>teratoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>polyp
<question>Malignant tumor developing from mesenchymal tissues
<variant>sarcoma
<variant>cancer

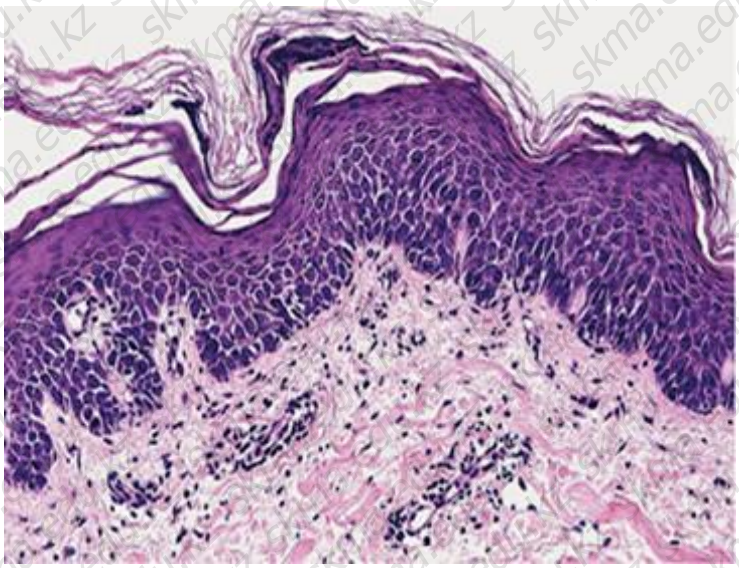
<variant>teratoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>polyp
<question>Carcinoma "in situ" is
<variant>cancer "on site"
<variant>stage 1 cancer
<variant>stage 2 teratoma
<variant>adenoma or papilloma
<variant>dysplastic polyp
<question>Carcinoma "in situ" is
<variant>"stage 0" cancer
<variant>"stage 1" cancer
<variant>"stage 2" teratoma
<variant>adenoma or papilloma
<variant>dysplastic polyp
<question>Carcinoma "in situ" is
<variant>stage T0 cancer
<variant>stage T1 cancer
<variant>stage T2 cancer
<variant>stage T3 cancer
<variant>stage T4 cancer
<question>infiltrative growth is characterized by the germination of tumor cells into surrounding tissues that destroy these structures, this is
<variant>invasion
<variant>atrophy
<variant>proliferation
<variant>inflammation
<variant>dysplasia
<question>Tumor growth in the thickness of the organ
<variant>endophytic
<variant>exophytic
<variant>proliferation
<variant>expansive
<variant>dysplasia
<question>A ring cluster of chromosomes in the metaphase plate along the periphery of the cell. Conclusion: "Hollow" metaphase. Glioma. According to this description of the macropreparation, establish the pathoanatomic process



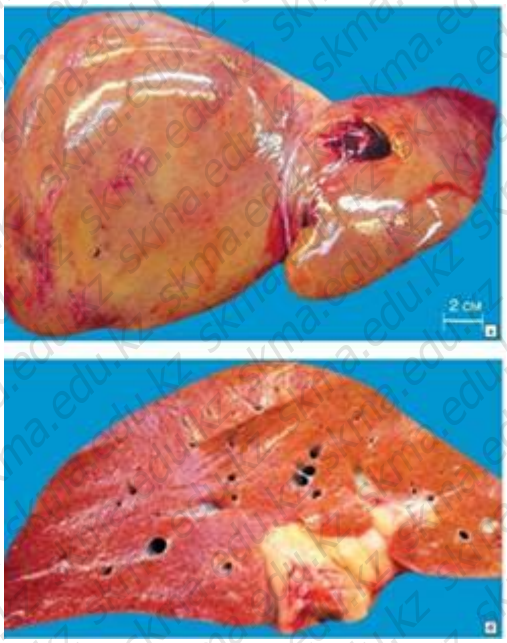
<variant>pathology of mitosis
<variant>cytoplasmic pathology
<variant>pathology of degeneration
<variant>benign tumor
<variant>meningioma
<question>In the epidermis of the skin, excessive formation of squamous matter in the keratinizing epithelium is determined. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion:



<variant>hyperkeratosis
<variant>skin malformation
<variant>fatty degeneration
<variant>benign tumor
<variant>serous inflammation
<question>In the multilayer flat epithelium of the esophagus, the formation of a squamous substance in the non-keratinizing epithelium is determined. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion

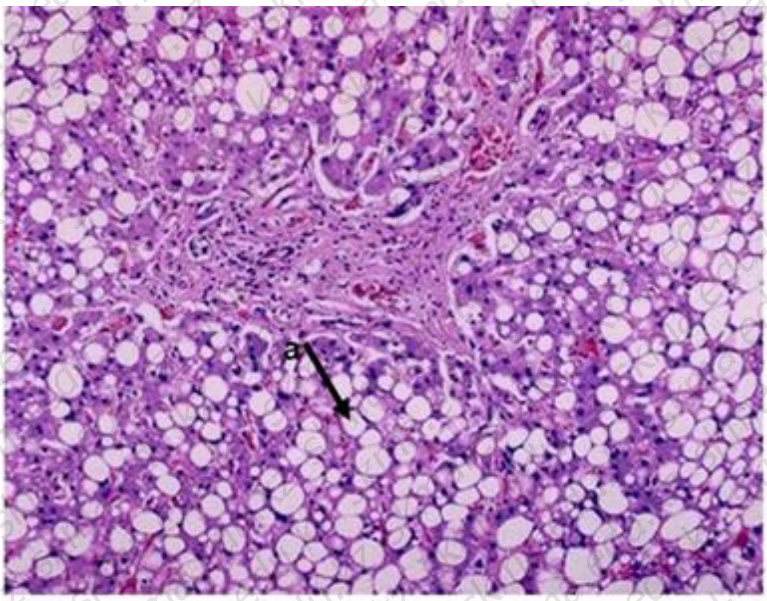


<variant>leukoplakia
<variant>skin malformation
<variant>fatty degeneration
<variant>benign tumor
<variant>serous inflammation
<question>The liver is enlarged in size (weight 4600g), compacted, the surface is smooth, the leading edge is rounded, from the surface and on the section – a homogeneous clay appearance, yellow-brown color. Make a conclusion



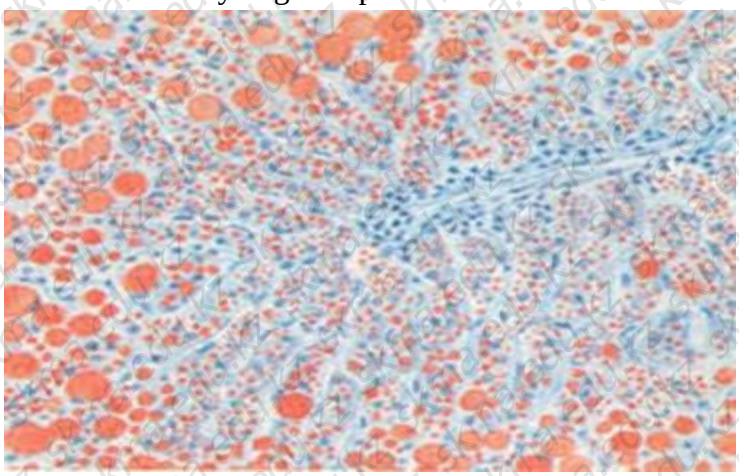
<variant>fatty degeneration
<variant>skin malformation
<variant>leukoplakia
<variant>benign tumor
<variant>serous inflammation

<question>Liver tissue: large vacuoles in the cytoplasm of liver cells of the periphery of lobules. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Conclusion: Fatty large-drop infiltration of the liver. Name the type of dystrophy according to the localization of the process



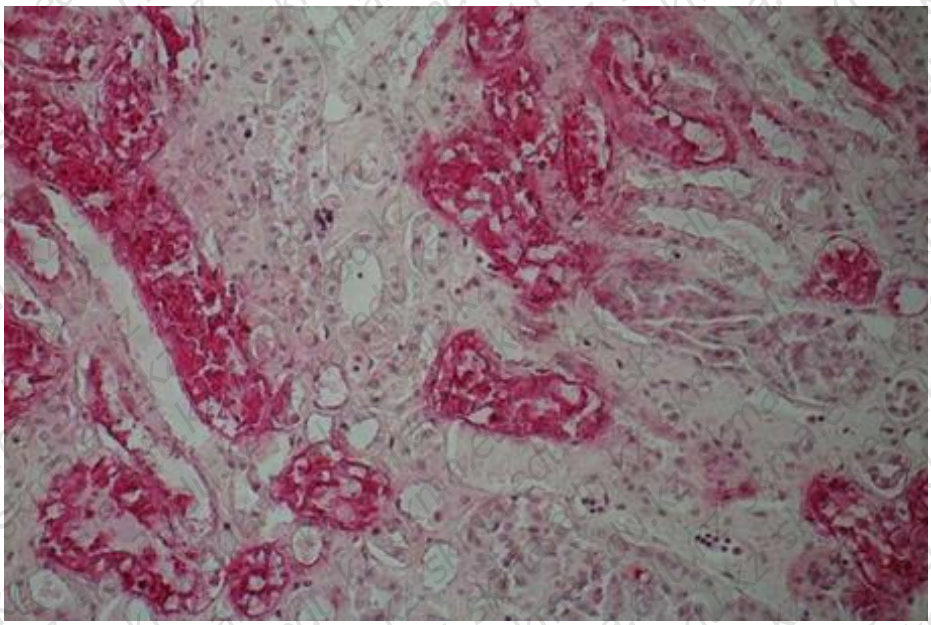
<variant>parenchymal
<variant>stromal vascular
<variant>mixed
<variant>carbohydrate
<variant>mineral

<question>Liver tissue, the cytoplasm of hepatocytes contains large granules of bright orange fat. Conclusion: Fatty large-drop infiltration of the liver. Choose a color for fat

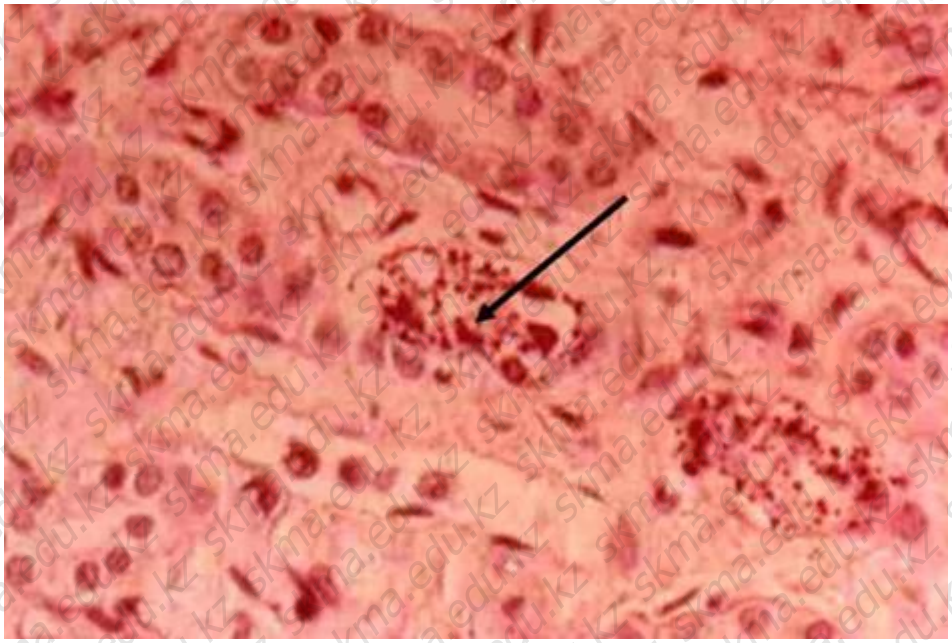


<variant>Sudan III
<variant>Carmine-best
<variant>hematoxylin-eosin
<variant>picrofuxin
<variant>Perls

<question>Kidney tissue, raspberry glycogen grains are detected in the epithelium of the renal tubules. Coloring of Carmine Best. Conclusion: Glycogen infiltration of the kidney. Establish a pathoanatomic diagnosis.

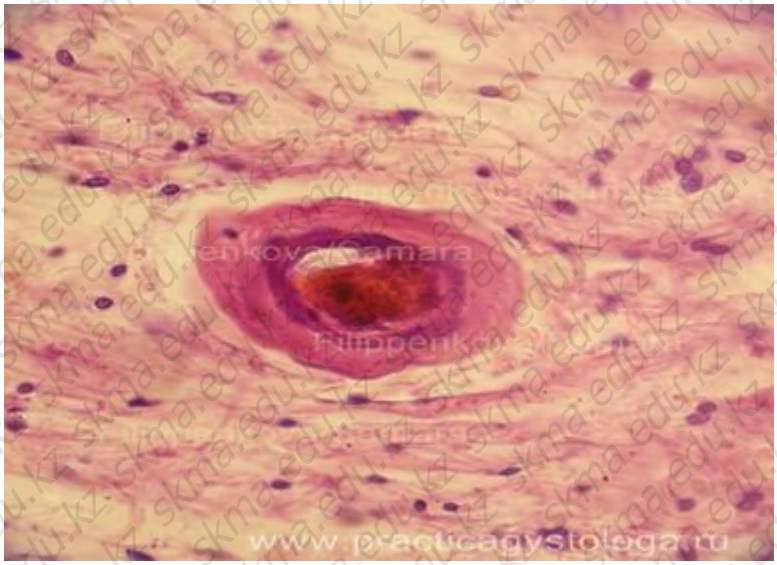


<variant>Diabetes mellitus
<variant>Obesity
<variant>Nephrosclerosis
<variant>Amyloidosis
<variant>Hypertension
<question>Kidney tissue, raspberry glycogen grains are detected in the epithelium of the renal tubules. Conclusion: Glycogen infiltration of the kidney in diabetes mellitus. Choose a glycogen stain

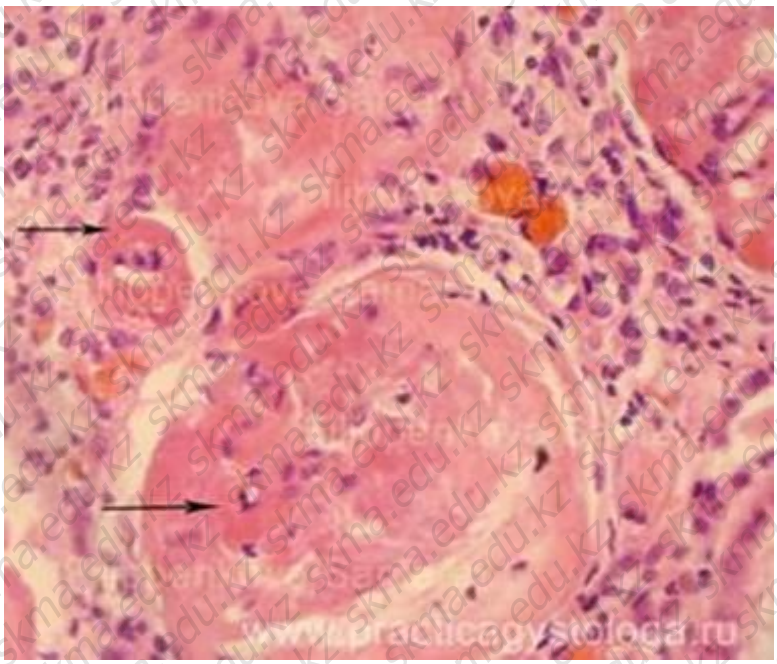


<variant>Carmine-best

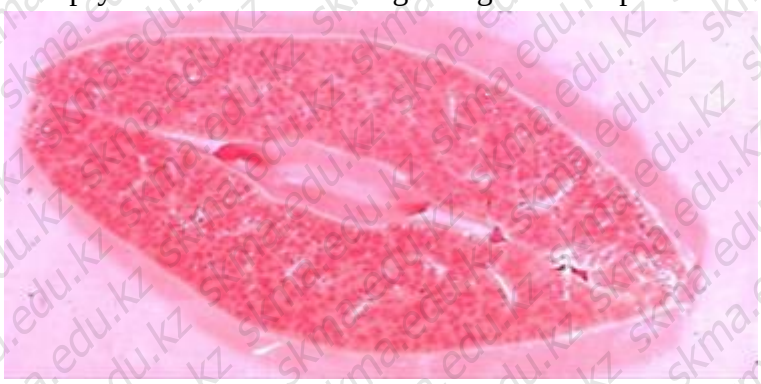
<variant>Sudan III
<variant>hematoxylin-eosin
<variant>picrofuxin
<variant>Perls
<question>During the histological examination of the autopsy of a 65-year-old patient who suffered from arterial hypertension and died from a cerebral hemorrhage, changes in the artery wall were detected in the soft meninges. Name the pathological process



<variant>hyalinosis
<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>hemosiderosis
<variant>mucoid swelling
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<question>During the histological examination of the autopsy of a 65-year-old patient who suffered from tuberculosis and died of uremia, the autopsy revealed changes in the glomeruli and vessels of the kidney. Name the pathological process

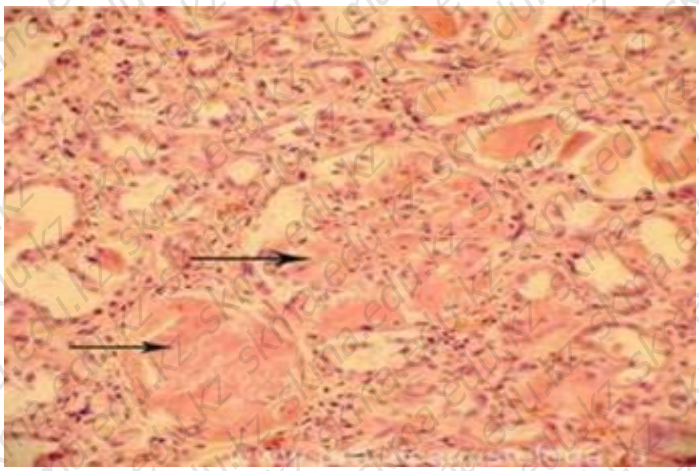


<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>hyalinosis
<variant>hemosiderosis
<variant>mucoid swelling
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<question>The patient suffered from chronic tuberculosis for about 20 years, died of uremia. Autopsy revealed the following changes in the spleen. Name the pathological process

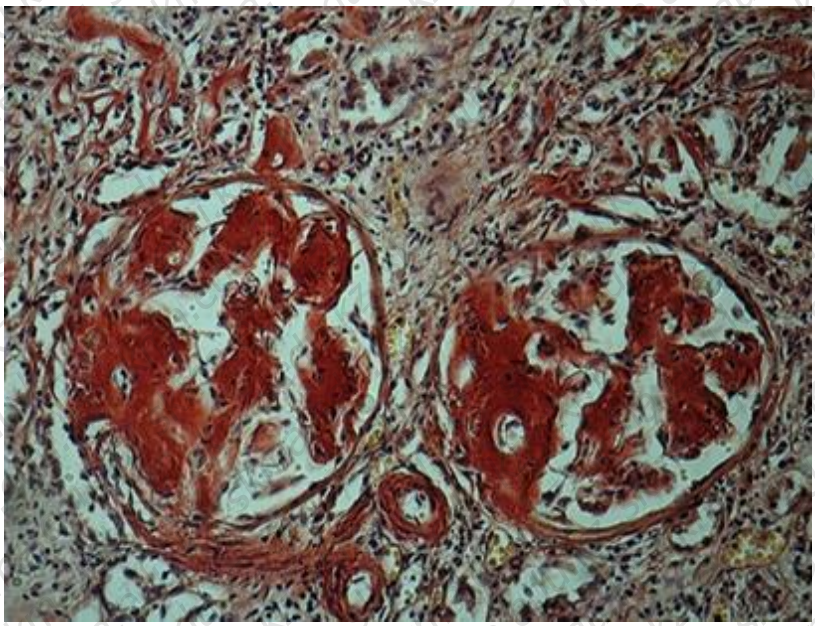


<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>hyalinosis
<variant>hemosiderosis
<variant>mucoid swelling
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<question>The patient suffered from chronic osteomyelitis for about 15 years, died of uremia. Autopsy revealed the following kidney changes. Name the pathological process

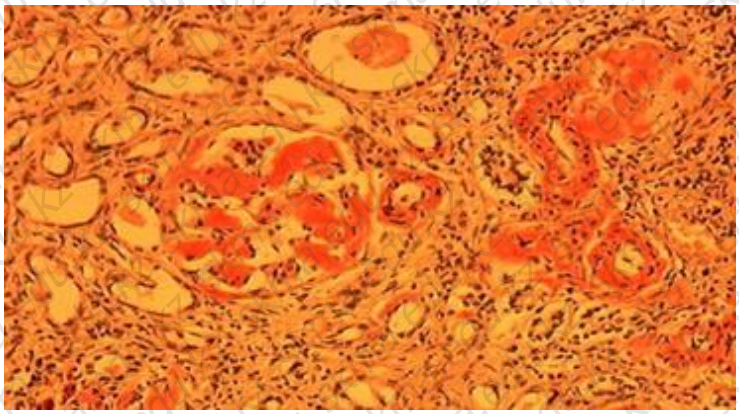
<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>hyalinosis
<variant>hemosiderosis
<variant>mucoid swelling
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<question>The patient suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for about 18 years, died of uremia. Histological examination of the kidneys revealed the following changes. Name the pathological process



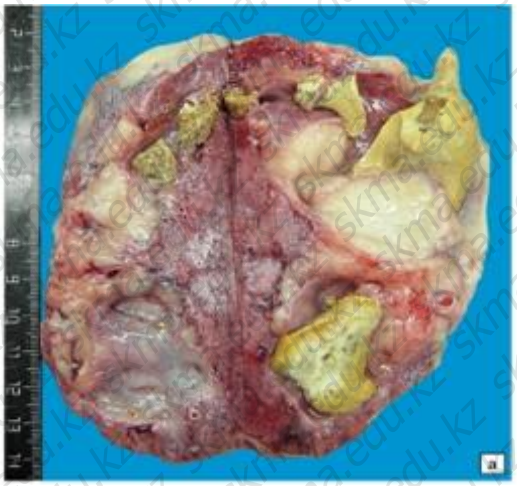
<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>hyalinosis
<variant>hemosiderosis
<variant>mucoid swelling
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<question>The patient suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for about 20 years, died of uremia. Histological examination of the kidneys revealed the following changes (Congo Red staining). Name the pathological process



<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>hyalinosis
<variant>hemosiderosis
<variant>mucoid swelling
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<question>The patient suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for about 20 years, died of uremia. Histological examination of the kidneys revealed the following changes. Name the pathological process

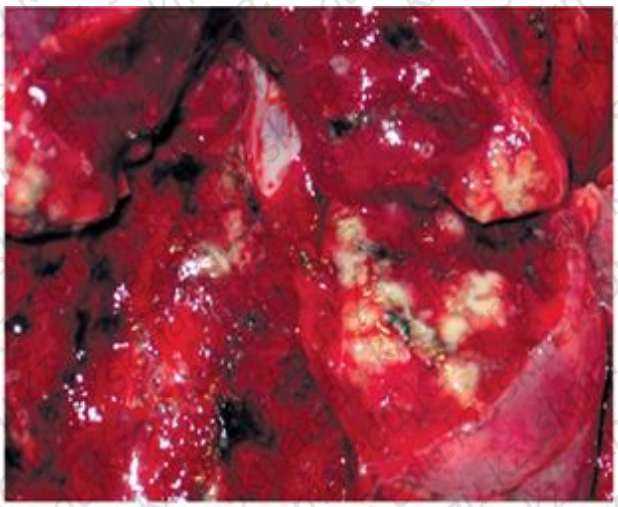


<variant>amyloidosis
<variant>hyalinosis
<variant>hemosiderosis
<variant>mucoid swelling
<variant>fibrinoid necrosis
<question>Macropreparation: the kidney is either enlarged, the cavities of the pelvis and calyx are sharply expanded. In the tub, dense, oval-shaped stones with a smooth surface, grayish-white color are determined. Conclusion: Kidney pelvis and calyx stones and hydronephrosis. Name the type of stones

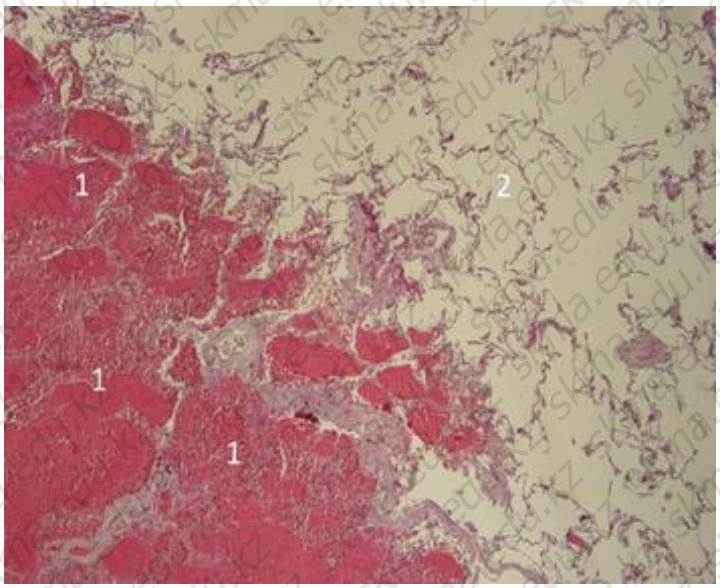


<variant>oxolates
<variant>urata
<variant>bile
<variant>pigmented
<variant>bilirubin
<question>Macropreparation "Milearic pulmonary tuberculosis". Name the type of necrosis in tuberculous granulomas

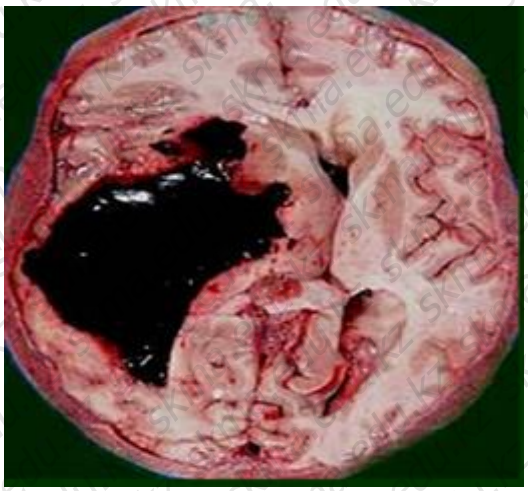
<variant>caseous
<variant>dry
<variant>coagulation
<variant>colliquative
<variant>vascular
<question>Macropreparation "Large-focal pulmonary tuberculosis". Name the type of necrosis in the foci



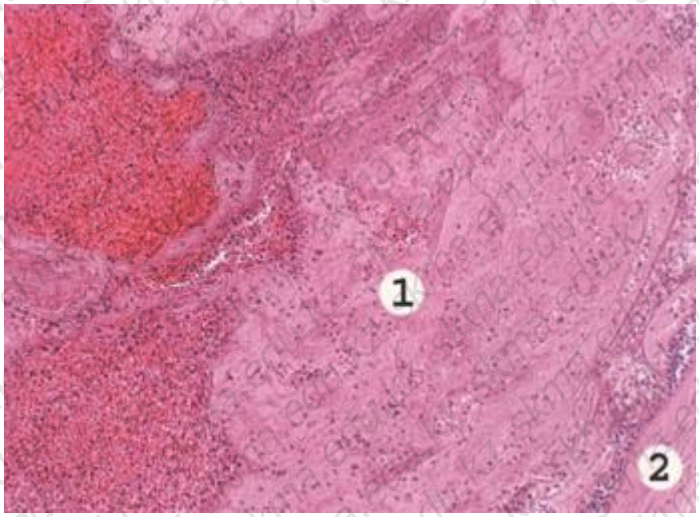
<variant>caseous
<variant>dry
<variant>coagulation
<variant>colliquative
<variant>vascular
<question>Micro-preparation of lung tissue "Hemorrhagic lung infarction". Name the type of necrosis



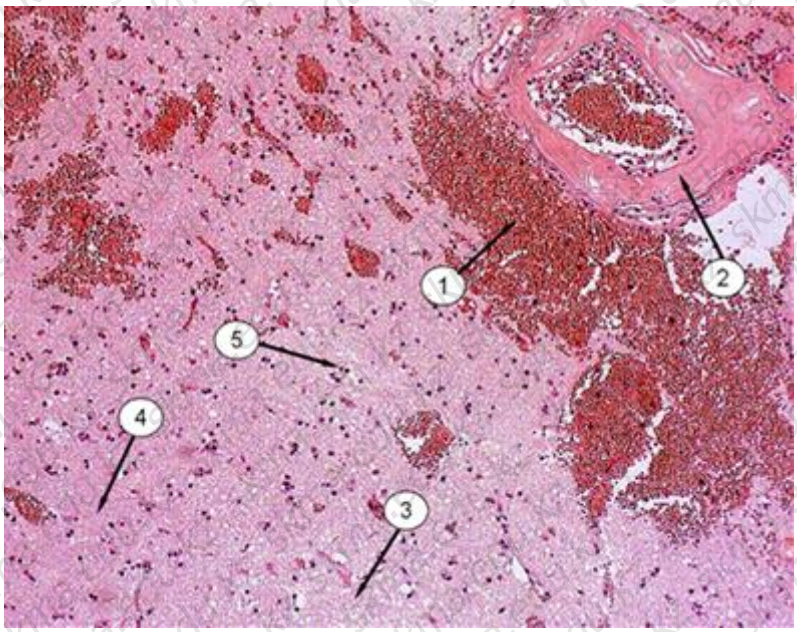
<variant>vascular
<variant>dry
<variant>coagulation
<variant>colliquative
<variant>caseous
<question>Macropreparation of the brain. Name the pathological process



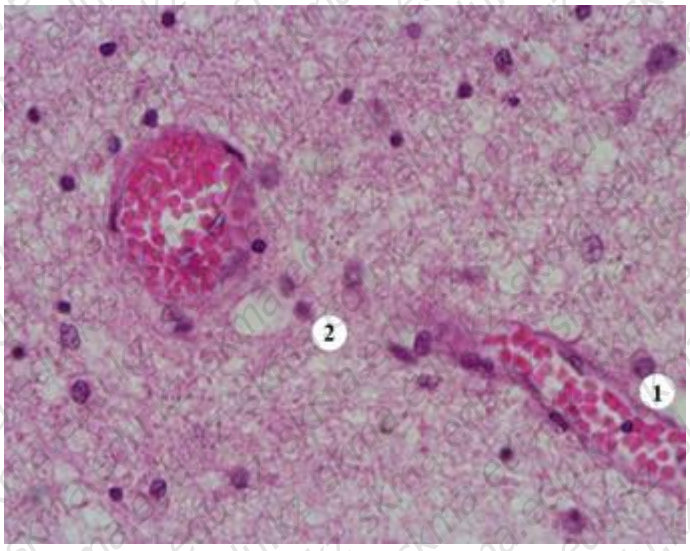
<variant>hematoma
<variant>thrombosis
<variant>embolism
<variant>metastasis
<variant>necrosis
<question>Micropreparation "Blood clot in a vein". Specify the morphology of the thrombus



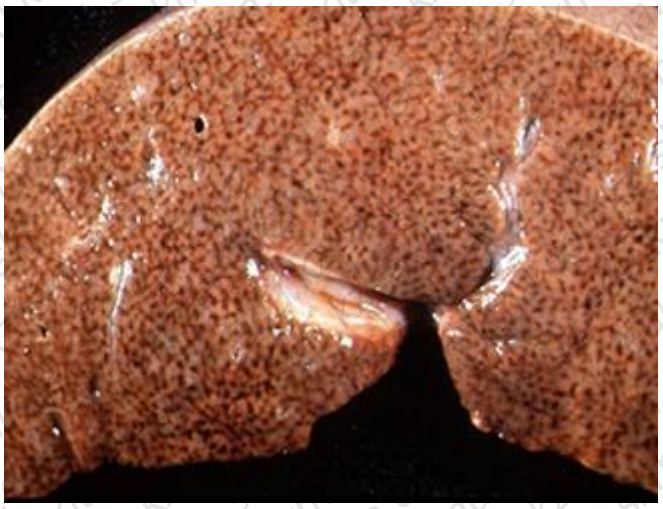
<variant>mixed
<variant>red
<variant>hyaline
<variant>white
<variant>platelet
<question>Micro-preparation of brain tissue. Name the pathological changes numbered 1 and 2



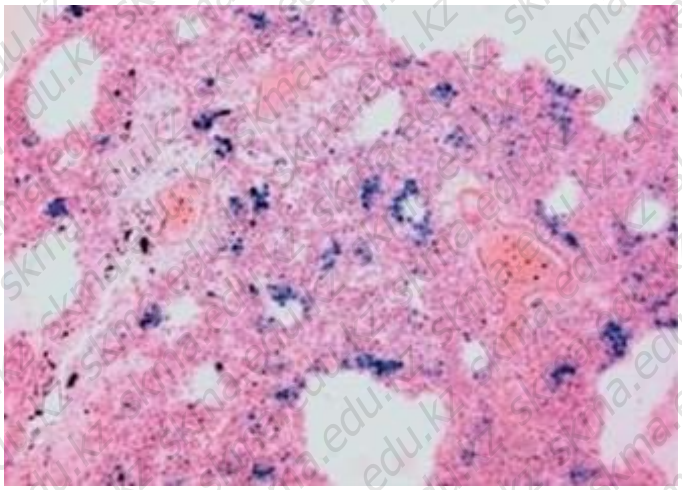
<variant>hemorrhage, hyalinosis
<variant>necrosis, amyloidosis
<variant>necrosis, thrombosis
<variant>mucoid swelling, sclerosis
<variant>necrosis, embolism
<question>Micro-preparation of brain tissue. Name the pathological process



<variant>stasis
<variant>hemorrhage
<variant>thrombosis
<variant>sclerosis
<variant>embolism
<question>Macropreparation "Muscat liver". Name the syndrome in which this pathology develops

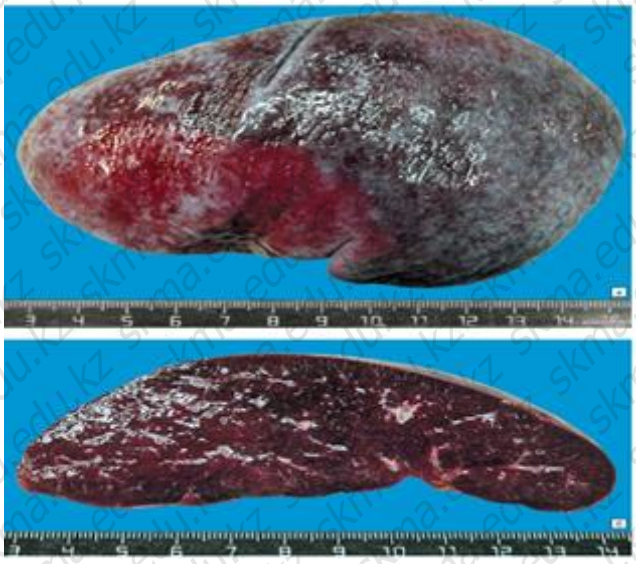


<variant>chronic heart failure
<variant>acute heart failure
<variant>pulmonary artery thrombosis
<variant>sclerosis of the liver vessels
<variant>acute liver failure
<question>Micro-preparation of lung tissue. Name the pigment colored by Perls in bright blue color

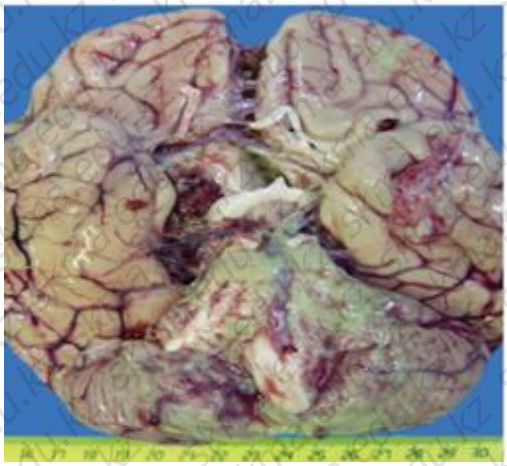


<variant>hemosiderin
<variant>hematoidin
<variant>adrenochrome
<variant>cytochrome
<variant>lipofuscin
<question>Macropreparation "Cyanotic kidney induration". Name the syndrome in which this pathology develops

<variant>chronic heart failure
<variant>acute heart failure
<variant>pulmonary artery thrombosis
<variant>sclerosis of the liver vessels
<variant>acute liver failure
<question>Macropreparation "Cyanotic induration of the spleen". Name the syndrome in which this pathology develops

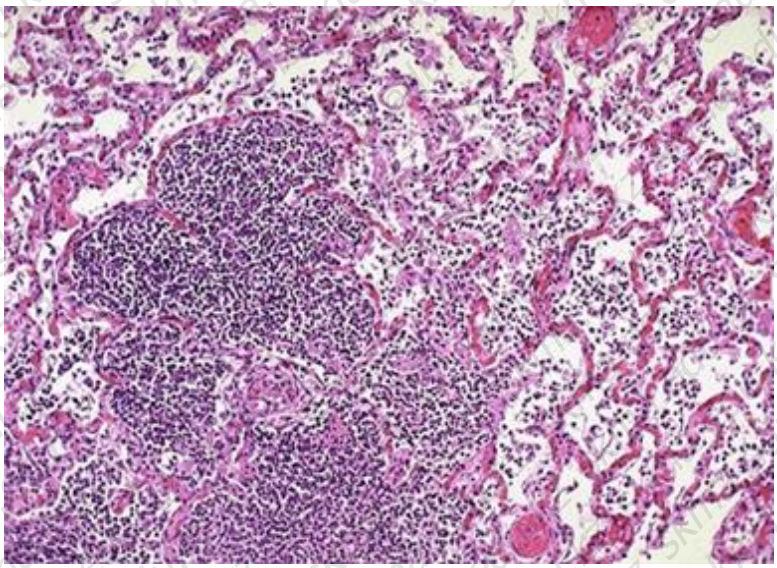


<variant>chronic heart failure
<variant>acute heart failure
<variant>pulmonary artery thrombosis
<variant>sclerosis of the liver vessels
<variant>acute liver failure
<question>Macropreparation "Purulent meningitis". Name the main component of the exudate



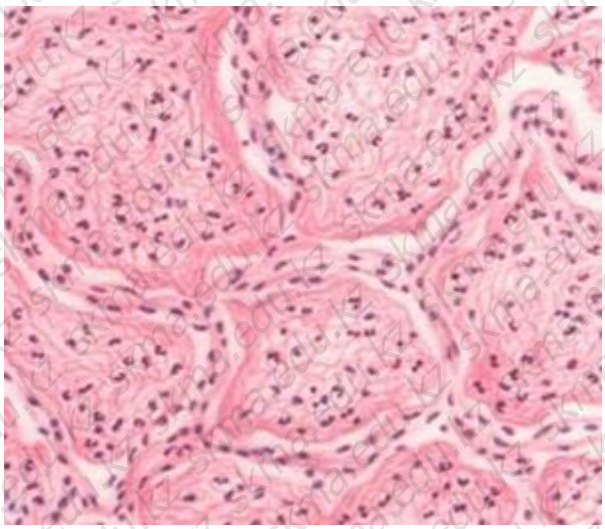
<variant>neutrophils
<variant>limocytes
<variant>fibrin
<variant>red blood cells
<variant>macrophages
<question>Macropreparation "Focal bronchopneumonia". Name the main component of the exudate

<variant>neutrophils
<variant>limocytes
<variant>fibrin
<variant>red blood cells
<variant>macrophages
<question>Macropreparation "Focal pneumonia". Name the main component of the exudate



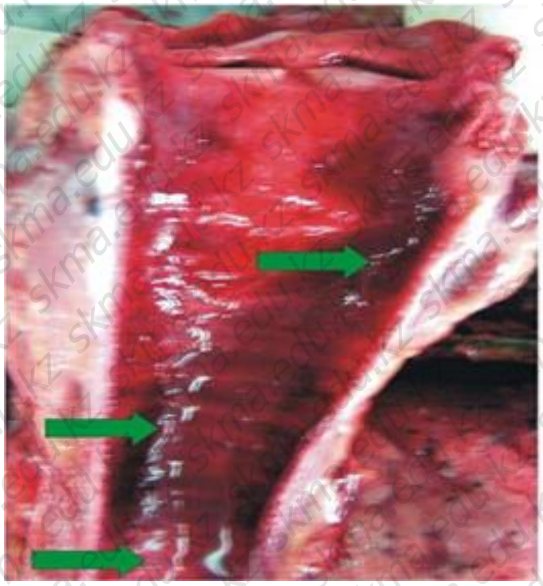
<variant>neutrophils
<variant>lymphocytes
<variant>fibrin
<variant>red blood cells
<variant>macrophages
<question>Macropreparation "Croup pneumonia". Name the main component of the exudate

<variant>fibrin
<variant>lymphocytes
<variant>white blood cells
<variant>red blood cells
<variant>macrophages
<question>Micropreparation "Croup pneumonia". Name the main component of the exudate

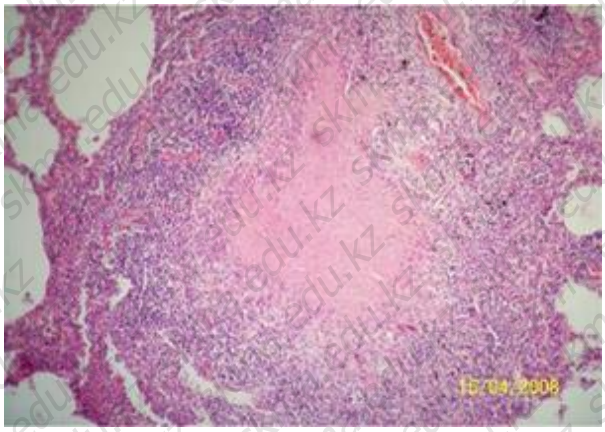


<variant>fibrin
<variant>lymphocytes
<variant>white blood cells
<variant>red blood cells
<variant>macrophages
<question>Macropreparation "Chronic lung abscess". Name the type of inflammation

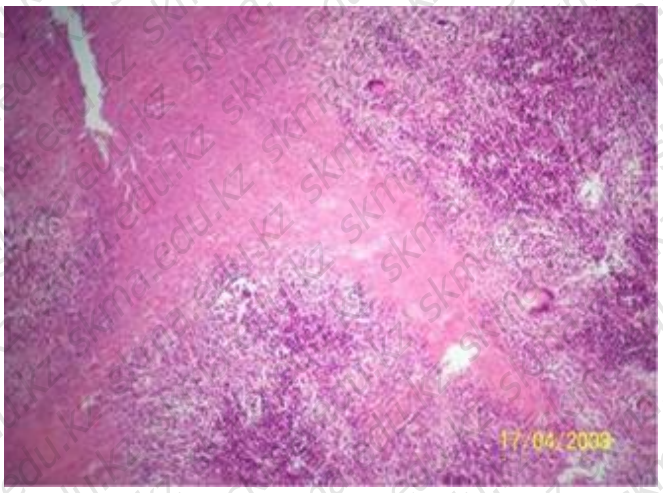
<variant>purulent
<variant>fibrinous
<variant>hemorrhagic
<variant>putrid
<variant>mixed
<question>Macropreparation "Hemorrhagic tracheitis with influenza". Name the main component of the exudate



<variant>red blood cells
<variant>lymphocytes
<variant>white blood cells
<variant>fibrin
<variant>macrophages
<question>Macropreparation "Tuberculosis of the lung". Name the type of inflammation



<variant>proliferative
<variant>exudative
<variant>hemorrhagic
<variant>putrid
<variant>mixed
<question>Macropreparation "Tuberculosis of the lung". Name the type of inflammation

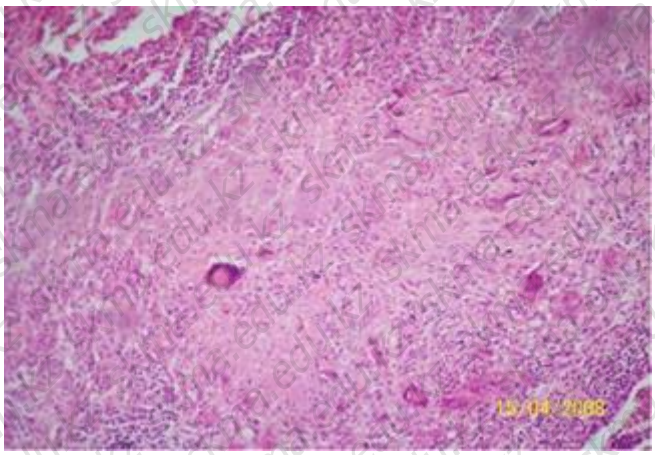


<variant>specific
<variant>exudative
<variant>hemorrhagic
<variant>non-specific
<variant>mixed
<question>Macropreparation "Nasal polyp". Name the type of inflammation

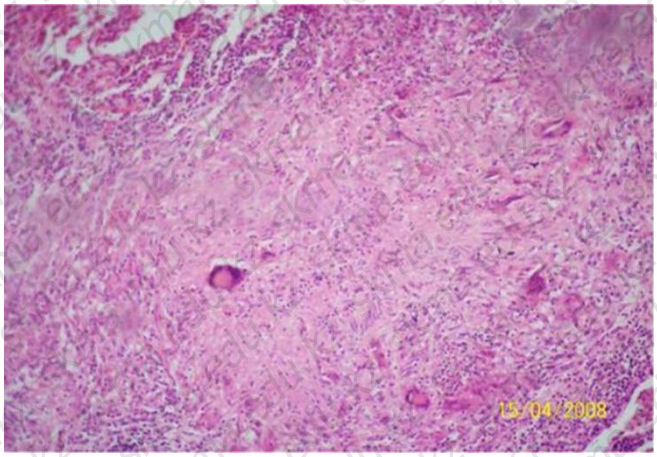
<variant>proliferative
<variant>exudative
<variant>hemorrhagic
<variant>putrid
<variant>mixed
<question>Macropreparation "Condillomas of the anal region". Name the type of inflammation

<variant>proliferative
<variant>exudative
<variant>hemorrhagic
<variant>putrid
<variant>mixed
<question>Macropreparation "Granulation tissue". Name the main cells that make up the granulation tissue

<variant>fibroblasts
<variant>giant cells
<variant>neutrophils
<variant>epithelioid
<variant>eosinophils
<question>Macropreparation "Tuberculosis of the lung". Name the phagocytes that are part of the granuloma

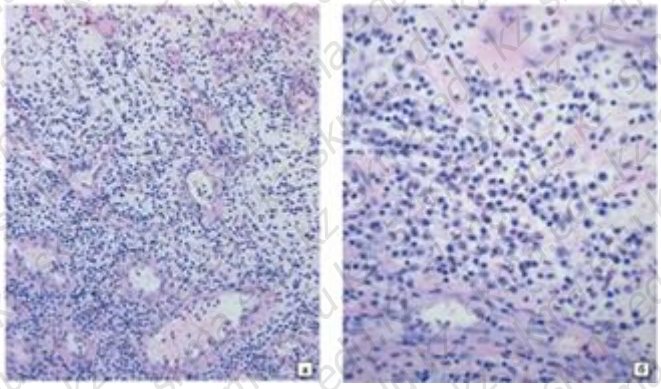


<variant>epithelioid cells
<variant>lymphocytes
<variant>fibroblasts
<variant>fibrocytes
<variant>eosinophils
<question>Type of necrosis in tuberculosis

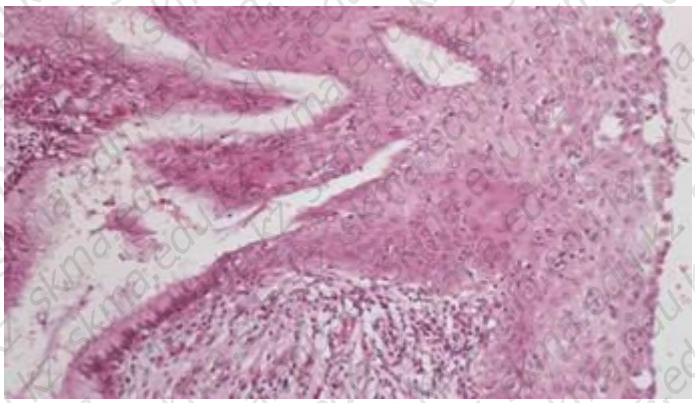


<variant>caseous
<variant>dry
<variant>colliquative
<variant>coagulation
<variant>gangrene
<question>Macropreparation "Croup pneumonia". Name the type of inflammation

<variant>fibrinous
<variant>purulent
<variant>hemorrhagic
<variant>catarrhal
<variant>putrid
<question>Micropreparation "Granulation tissue". Name the tissue components



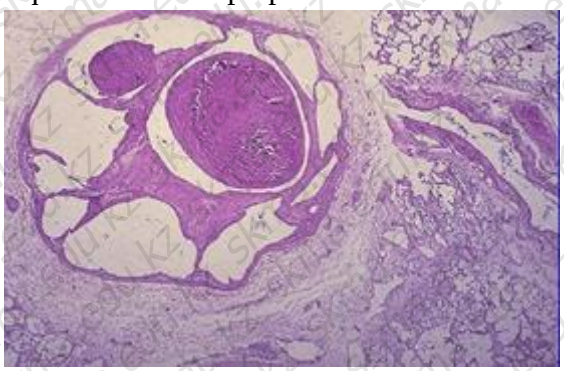
<variant>young vessels, leukocytes, macrophages, fibroblasts
<variant>neutrophils, fibrous tissue, blood
<variant>vessels, erythrocytes, mast cells, plasma, lymphocytes
<variant>fibrocytes, platelets, venules
<variant>macrophages, giant cells, platelets, venules
<question>Micro-preparation of bronchial tissue. Name the pathological process



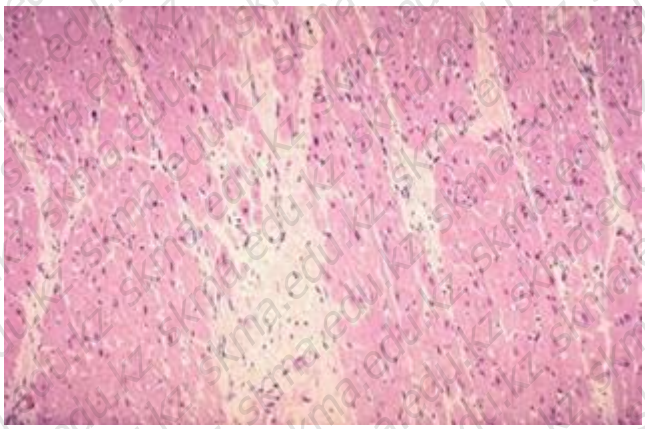
<variant>squamous cell metaplasia
<variant>prosoplasia
<variant>acute bronchitis
<variant>sclerosis and organization
<variant>intestinal metaplasia
<question>Macropreparation uterus. Name the pathological process

<variant>endometrial hyperplasia
<variant>endometrial cancer
<variant>uterine atrophy
<variant>sclerosis and organization
<variant>endometrial leukoplakia
<question>Macropreparation of prostate gland. Name the pathological process

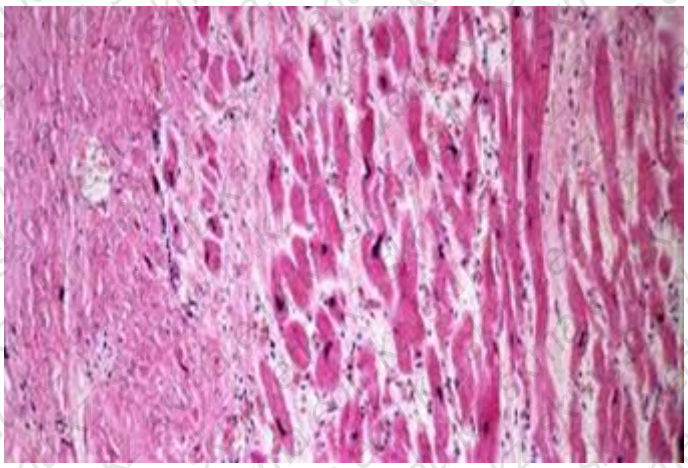
<variant>hyperplasia
<variant>cancer
<variant>atrophy
<variant>sclerosis
<variant>leukoplakia
<question>Micropreparation "Blood clot canalization". Name the process



<variant>organization
<variant>carnification
<variant>lysis
<variant>sclerosis
<variant>petrification
<question>Micro-preparation of heart tissue. Name the process

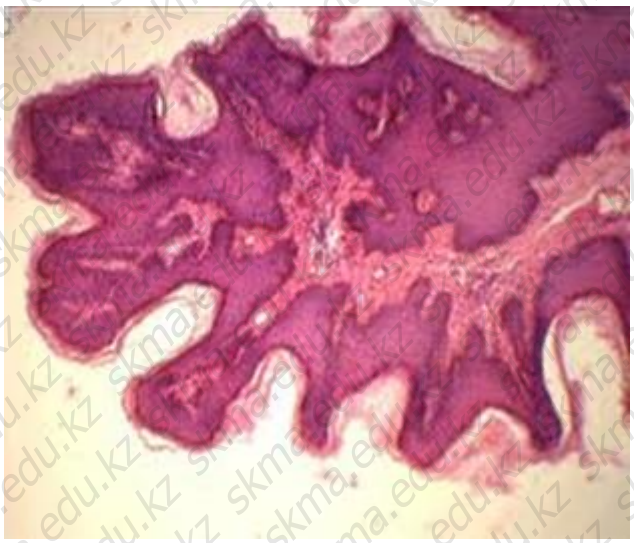


<variant>large-focal postinfarction cardiosclerosis
<variant>small focal diffuse cardiosclerosis
<variant>acute myocardial infarction
<variant>intercutaneous myocarditis
<variant>rheumatic myocardial granulomas
<question>Micro-preparation of heart tissue. Name the disease, the outcome of which was this process



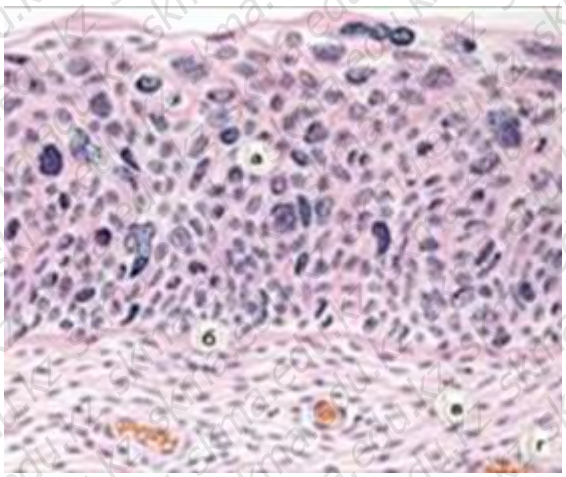
<variant>myocardial infarction
<variant>small focal diffuse cardiosclerosis
<variant>rheumatism
<variant>intercutaneous myocarditis
<variant>rheumatic myocardial granulomas
<question>Coronary artery wall with connective tissue growths in all layers. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion

<variant>coronary artery atherosclerosis
<variant>coronary artery rheumatism
<variant>intercutaneous myocarditis
<variant>rheumatic granulomas
<variant>myocardial infarction
<question>Tumor tissue represented by overgrowths of connective tissue papillae covered with a multilayer flat keratinizing epithelium. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion.

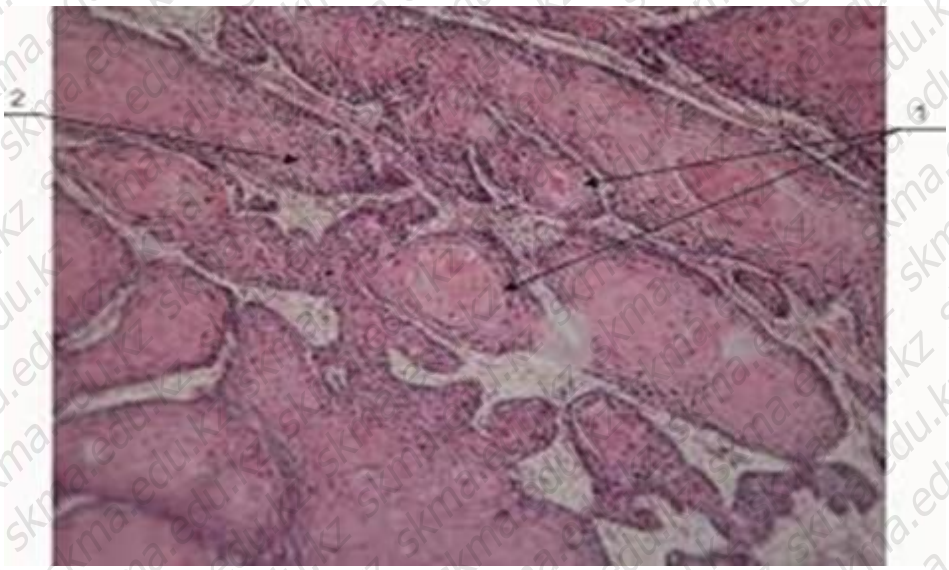


<variant>skin papilloma
<variant>skin adenoma
<variant>bladder cancer
<variant>esophageal cancer
<variant>gastric papilloma
<question>Connective tissue papillae of the tumor (a), covered with a multilayer flat keratinizing epithelium (b). Conclusion: Papilloma of the skin. Classify the tumor

<variant>organ-nonspecific, benign
<variant>organ-specific, malignant
<variant>organon-specific, mesenchymal
<variant>organ-specific, local
<variant>organon-specific, melanin-forming
<question>A tissue covered with a multilayer squamous epithelium, within the epithelial layer, a malignant transformation of epithelial cells with all signs of tissue and cellular atypia is determined: the layering is broken, cells of different shapes and sizes, as well as nuclei, many of them hyperchromic, with the presence of pathological mitoses, while the basement membrane is preserved. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion

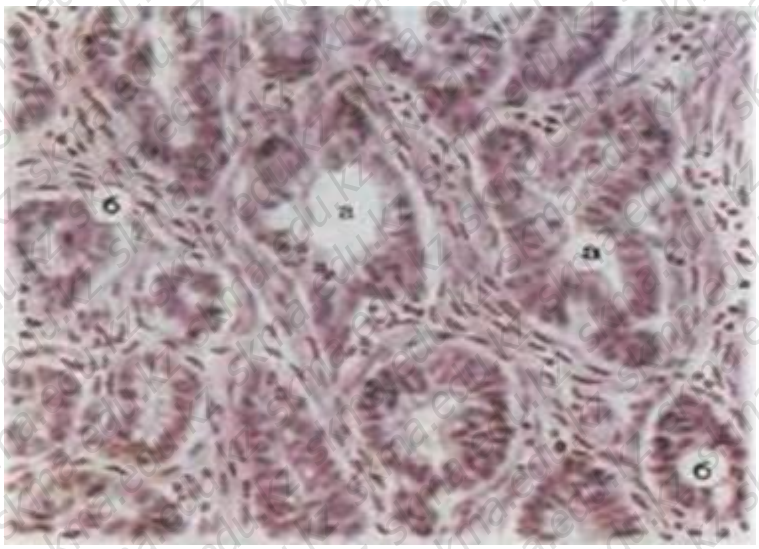


<variant>"Carcinoma in situ - cancer in place"
<variant>>organ-specific, malignant
<variant>organon-specific, mesenchymal
<variant>organ-specific, local
<variant>organon-specific, melanin-forming
<question>Skin tumor tissue (with appendages - sebaceous, sweat glands, hair follicles), represented by nesting clusters of atypical cells deeply infiltrating the dermis (1,2), bright pink layered formations of the horny substance (cancer pearls) are determined in the center of the cell complexes of the multilayer squamous epithelium. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion

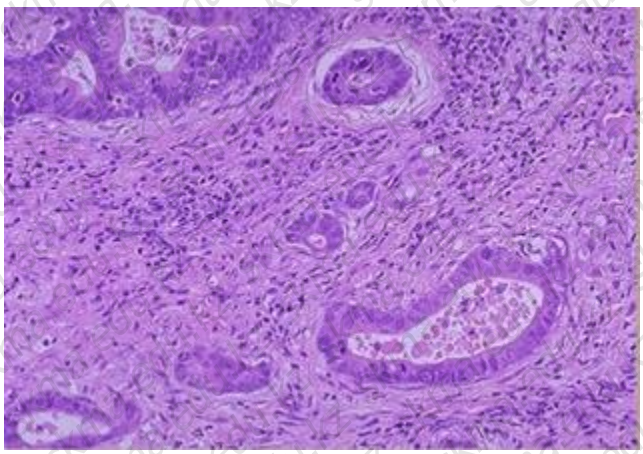


<variant>squamous cell keratinizing skin cancer
<variant>"Carcinoma in situ - cancer in place"
<variant>lung sarcoma
<variant>skin papilloma
<variant>organ-specific adenoma

<question>Glandular tumor formations (a) have different shapes and sizes, and their constituent cells are sometimes arranged in several layers and differ in pronounced polymorphism; in some cancer glands (b) mitoses are visible. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion

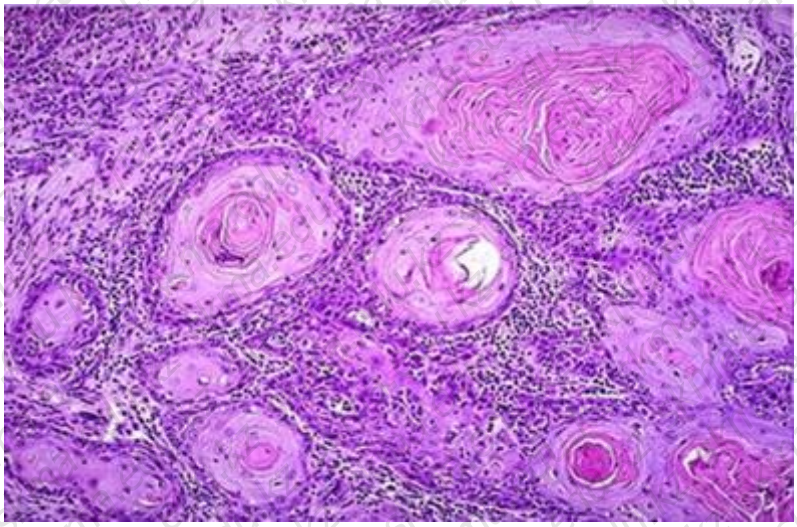


<variant>adenocarcinoma
<variant>"Cancer in situ - cancer in place"
<variant>squamous cell keratinizing cancer
<variant>papilloma
<variant>organ-specific adenoma
<question>With a large increase in neoplastic glands, pathological mitoses are noticeable, the ratio of nuclei and cytoplasm is increased, hyperchromatism is expressed. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Conclusion: Gastric adenocarcinoma. Give a description



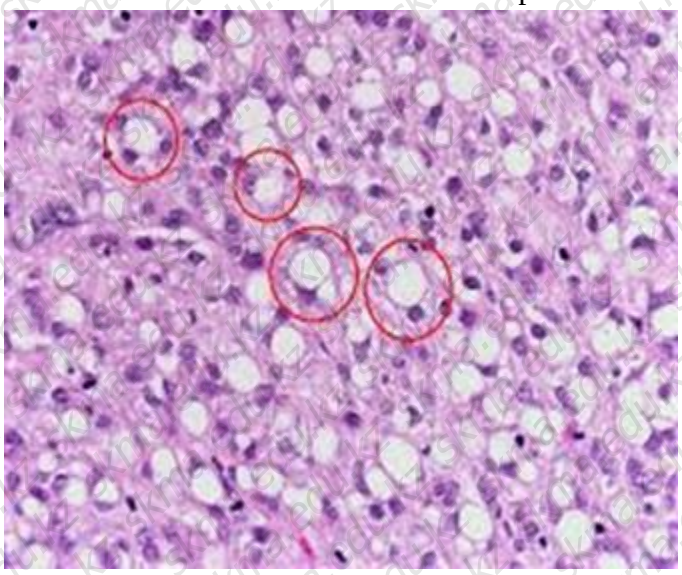
<variant>malignant, tissue and cellular atypism
<variant>organ-specific, malignant, infiltrating
<variant>organon-specific, mesenchymal
<variant>organ-specific, local, tissue atypism
<variant>"Carcinoma in situ - cancer in place", T1

<question>Tumor tissue, represented by nesting clusters of atypical cells infiltrating the underlying tissues. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Conclusion: Squamous cell keratinizing cervical cancer. Name the structures characteristic of this type of tumors



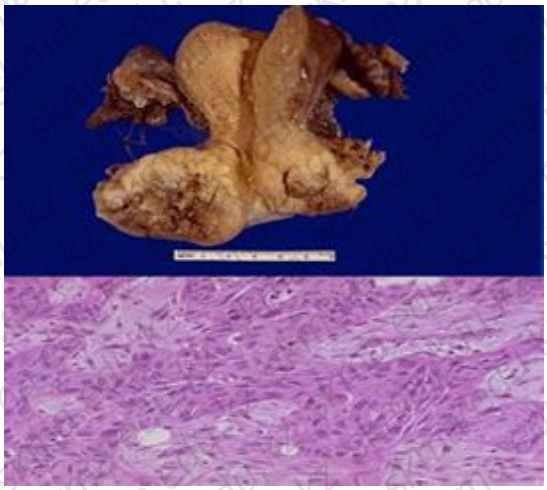
<variant>cancer pearls
<variant>cell complexes
<variant>immune response
<variant>lymphoid infiltration
<variant>necrosis sites

<question>Gastrobiopsia is a fragment of the gastric mucosa, with the presence of malignant cells resembling "rings" due to the accumulation of mucus in the cytoplasm and the displacement of the nucleus to the periphery of the cell. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Conclusion: cricoid cell carcinoma of the stomach. Give a description of cancer

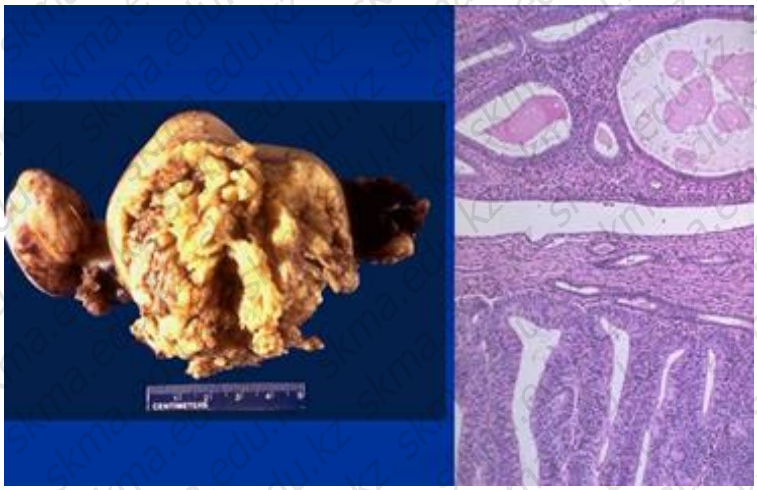


<variant>undifferentiated, diffuse
<variant>organ-specific, malignant
<variant>organon-specific, mesenchymal
<variant>differentiated, local

<variant>"Carcinoma in situ - cancer in place"
<question>Uterus with a neck, in the vaginal part, an exophytic tumor growth resembling cauliflower is determined. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Conclusion: Cervical cancer. Name the histological form of cancer

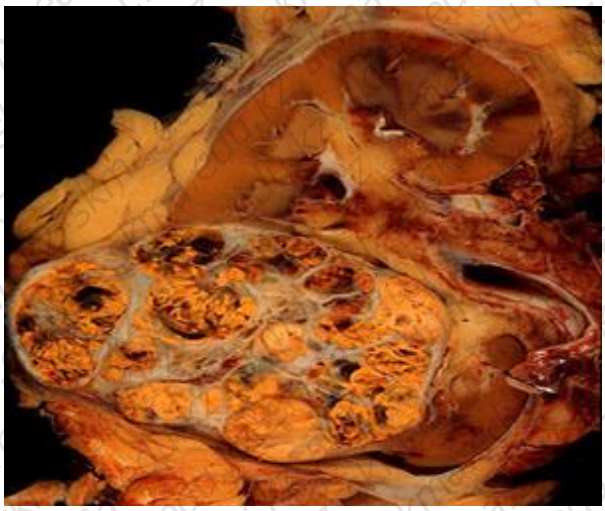


<variant>squamous cell carcinoma
<variant>adenocarcinoma
<variant>>cricoid
<variant>squamous keratinizing
<variant>colloidal
<question> The uterus, enlarged in size, in its cavity there is a growth of a grayish tumor without clear contours, infiltrating all layers. Histologically - adenocarcinoma. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Conclusion: Endometrial adenocarcinoma. Specify the degree of differentiation of cancer.

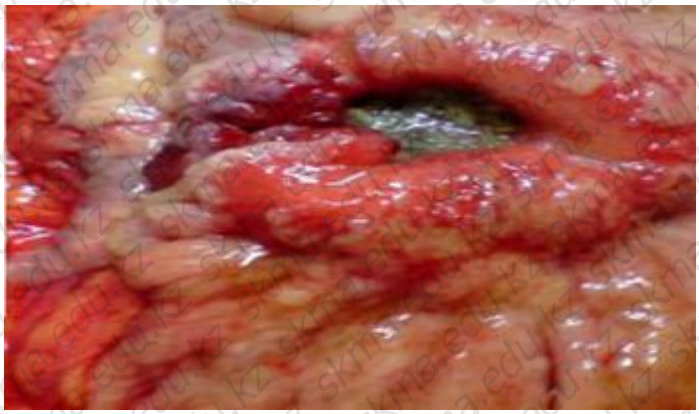


<variant>highly differentiated
<variant>moderate differentiated
<variant>low-grade
<variant>undifferentiated
<variant>without differentiation

<question>Part of the kidney, on the section of the lower pole there is an oval tumor consisting of multiple nodes of a mottled appearance - yellow-brown, soft consistency, squeezing the cup-pelvis system. Make a conclusion

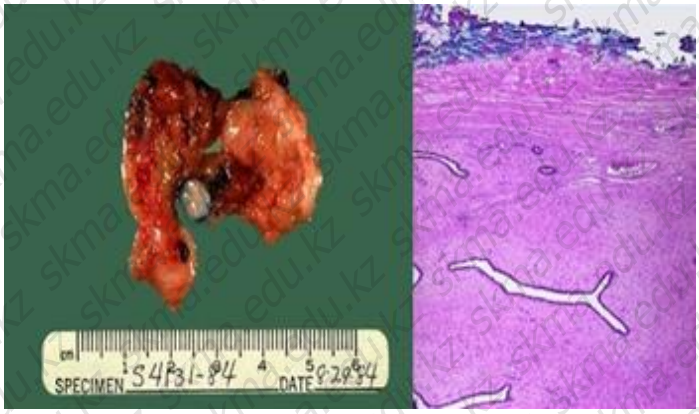


<variant>cancer
<variant>adenocarcinoma
<variant>cricoid
<variant>squamous keratinizing
<variant>colloidal
<question>Part of the stomach, there is a tumor sprouting the entire wall, the tumor growth is exophytic in the form of a node, there is an ulcer with a bottom covered with pus and fibrin of gray-yellow color. Make a conclusion



<variant>ulcer-cancer
<variant>adenocarcinoma
<variant>mushroom-shaped
<variant>diffuse
<variant>colloidal
<question>Part of the stomach, there is a tumor sprouting the entire wall, the tumor growth is exophytic. Make a conclusion

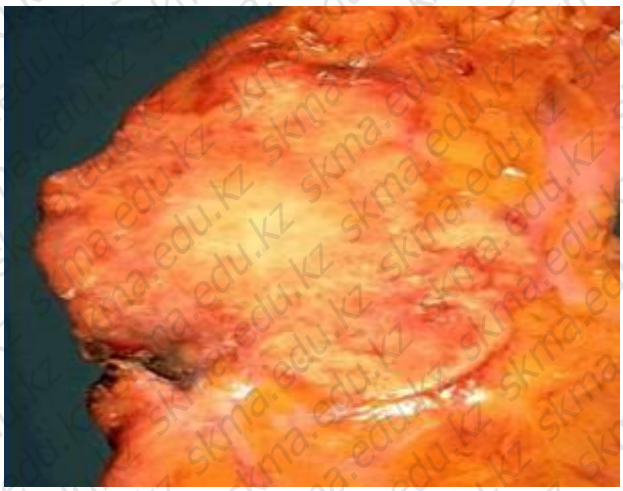
<variant>mushroom-shaped
<variant>adenocarcinoma
<variant>ulcer-cancer
<variant>diffuse
<variant>colloidal
<question>A breast tumor consisting of several nodes, the surface is bumpy, pink-brown in color. Histologically, it is represented by overgrowths of connective tissue that grows into the duct wall. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion on breast disease



<variant>intracanalicular fibroadenoma
<variant>differentiated adenocarcinoma
<variant>pericanalicular fibroadenoma
<variant>diffuse fibroadenoma
<variant>colloidal cancer
<question>Testicle, enlarged in size, the surface is uneven, there is a yellow-brown tumor with multiple cysts on the incision, soft consistency. Make a conclusion on the disease of the testicle

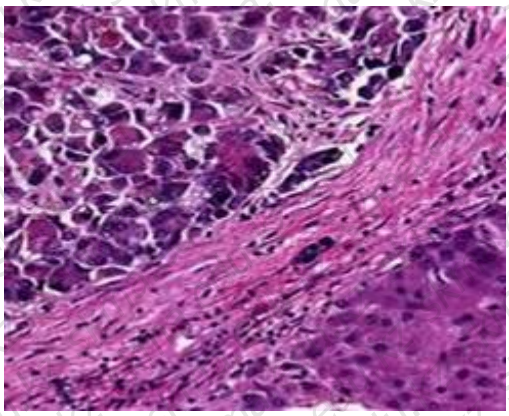
<variant>embryonic cancer
<variant>differentiated adenocarcinoma
<variant>pericanalicular fibroadenoma
<variant>diffuse fibroadenoma
<variant>colloidal cancer
<question>The mammary gland, on the right and around the nipple there is a deformation due to the growth of the tumor, on the incision is represented by a diffuse growth of tumor tissue of dense consistency without clear contours in the entire mammary gland, sprouting fatty tissue. Make a conclusion on breast disease

<variant>cancer
<variant>adenocarcinoma
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibroma
<question>The mammary gland, on the right and around the nipple there is a deformation due to the growth of the tumor, on the incision it is represented by a diffuse growth of tumor tissue of dense consistency without clear contours in the entire mammary gland, sprouting fatty tissue. Conclusion: Breast cancer. Classify the tumor

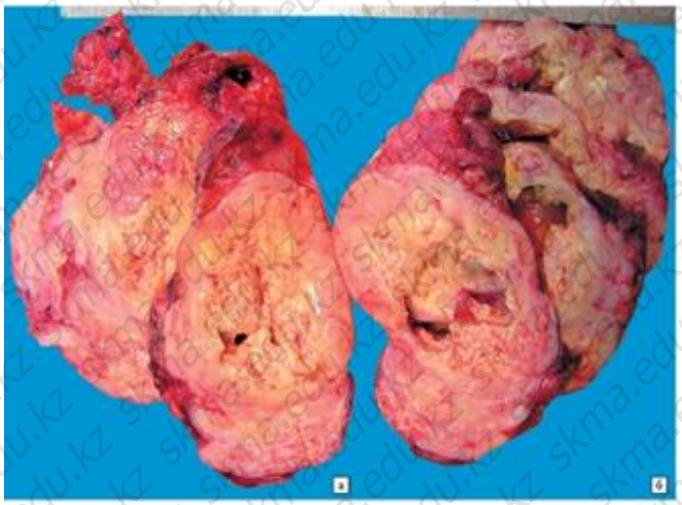


<variant>organ-specific, malignant
<variant>organ-specific, milignant
<variant>organon-specific, mesenchymal
<variant>organ-specific, local
<variant>"Sagsinma in situ - cancer in place"
<question>The liver is enlarged in size, the surface is bumpy, of a dense consistency, there is a tumor in the parenchyma in the form of a white node, of a dense consistency. Make a conclusion on liver disease

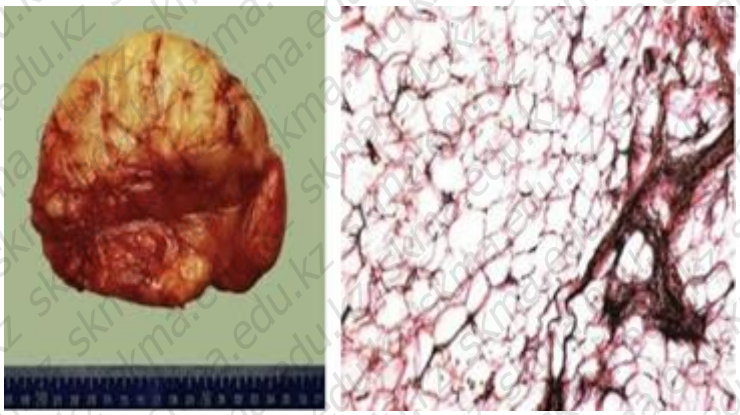
<variant>cancer
<variant>adenocarcinoma
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibroma
<question> Microscopically, the tumor has a trabecular structure, tumor cells are larger than ordinary hepatocytes, with abundant cytoplasm with pronounced eosinophilicity. Tumor hepatocytes form strands and trabeculae. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion on the histological description



<variant>hepatocellular carcinoma
<variant>hepatocellular adenocarcinoma
<variant>thepatocellular fibroadenoma
<variant>hepatocellular adenoma
<variant>hepatocellular fibroma
<question>The thyroid gland is deformed: nodes of different sizes are determined, sometimes indistinctly separated from the surrounding parenchyma, grayish or yellowish-gray in color, dense consistency, completely displace and replace the gland tissue. Make a conclusion on thyroid disease



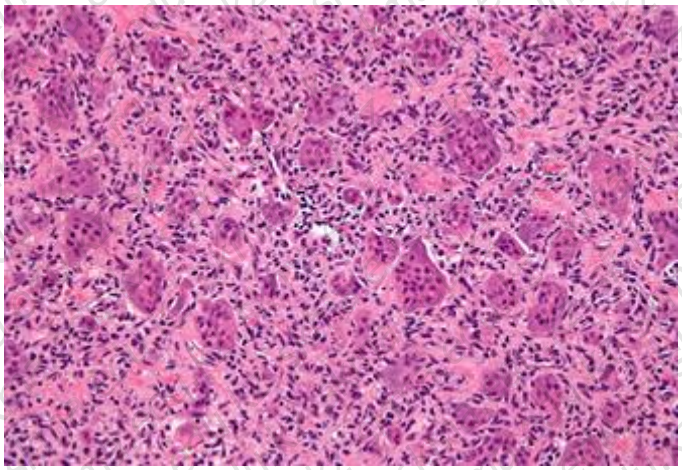
<variant>cancer
<variant>lipoma
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibroma
<question>Tumor tissue, lobular structure, yellow color, elastic consistency.
Histologically: tumor tissue constructed according to the type of ordinary adipose tissue, consisting of lobules separated by layers of connective tissue. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion



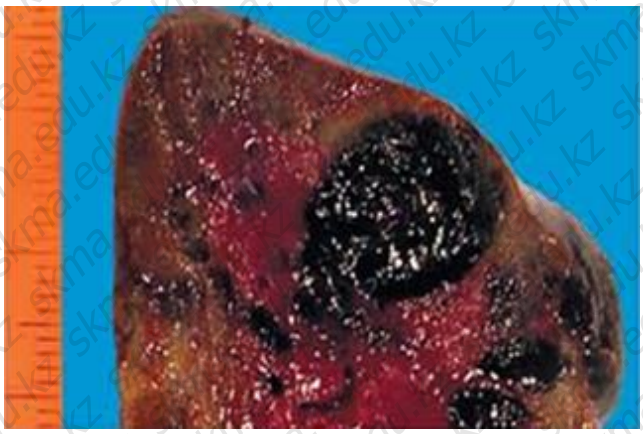
<variant>lipoma
<variant>liposarcoma
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibroma
<question>A rounded formation with clear boundaries, separated from the surrounding tissues by a capsule, on a section of a fibrous structure. Make a conclusion

<variant>fibroma
<variant>liposarcoma
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibrosarcoma
<question>The metaphysis of the femur has been cut, diffuse tumor growth is detected both in the bone and in the surrounding tissue, gray-white in color with areas of hemorrhages and necrosis, dense consistency. Make a conclusion on the bone disease

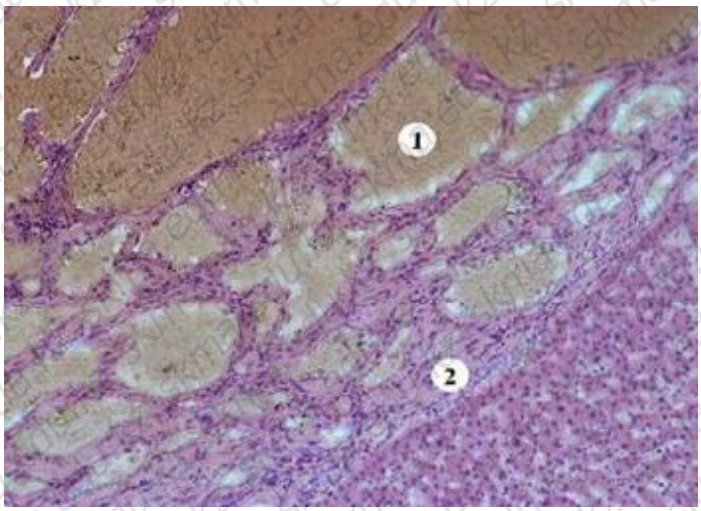
<variant>osteosarcoma
<variant>liposarcoma
<variant>>fibroadenoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibrosarcoma
<question>Tumor tissue, represented by sprawls of elongated cells with an oval and rounded nucleus, among which there are multinucleated giant cells containing up to several nuclei. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Conclusion: Osteoblastoclastoma (giant cell tumor). Name the type of giant multinucleated cells



<variant>osteoclasts
<variant>osteoblasts
<variant>fibroblasts
<variant>Pirogova-Langhansa
<variant>fibrocytes
<question>Part of the liver, the capsule is smooth, shiny, light brown on the incision, there is a dark red, brown tumor formation with clear contours, spongy structure on the incision, soft consistency. Make a conclusion on the liver tumor

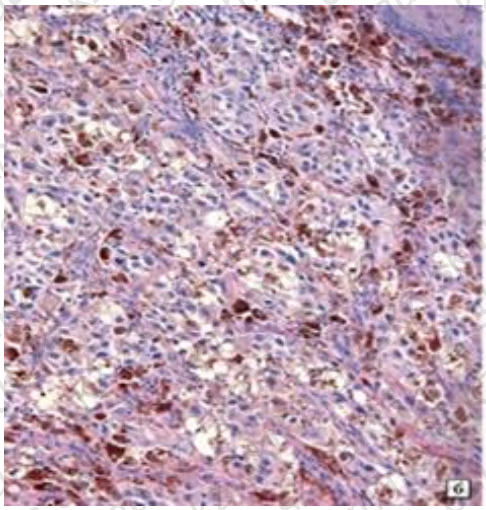


<variant>hemangioma
<variant>liposarcoma
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>fibrosarcoma
<question>A tumor is found in the liver tissue, built of many thin-walled vascular cavities of various sizes and shapes (1), lined with endothelial cells (2); the cavities contain blood or thrombotic masses; the tumor is separated from the surrounding tissues by connective tissue capsule. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a histological conclusion

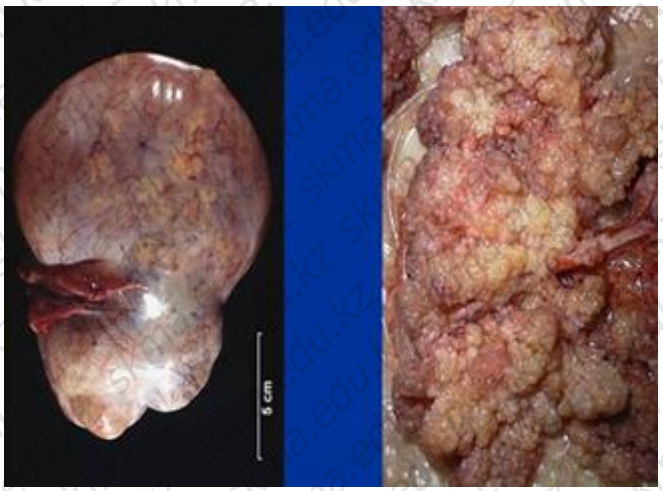


<variant>cavernous hemangioma
<variant>capillary hemangioma
<variant>hepatoadenoma
<variant>fibroadenoma
<variant>fibrosarcoma
<question>The skin with the presence of a brown tumor without clear contours. Make a conclusion

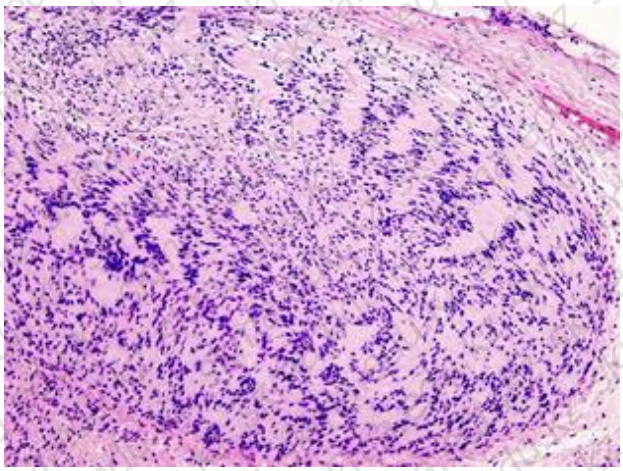
<variant>melanoma
<variant>capillary hemangioma
<variant>papilloma
<variant>nevus
<variant>basal cell carcinoma
<question>Micropreparation tumor tissue, which replaces the structures of the lymph node, is represented by polymorphic cells with pronounced polymorphism of their nuclei (cellular atypia), many cells contain melanin granules (from single to almost completely filling the cytoplasm of cells), the degree of their mitotic activity of tumor cells is high. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion about the pathology of the lymph node



<variant>melanoma metastasis
<variant>capillary hemangioma
<variant>melanoma
<variant>nevus metastasis
<variant>basal cell carcinoma
<question>The ovary is enlarged in size, the capsule is smooth, shiny, the surface is uneven due to diffuse tumor growth, which looks like gray-pink papillary tissue on the incision. Make a conclusion on the ovarian tumor.



<variant>ovarian cystadenocarcinoma
<variant>cancer metastasis
<variant>melanoma metastasis
<variant>nevus metastasis
<variant>basal cell carcinoma
<question>Tumor tissue, represented by intertwining bundles and strands of cells with oval and elongated nuclei forming "rhythmic" structures in the form of a palisade (Verokai bodies); these bundles are separated by layers of connective tissue. Staining with hematoxylin-eosin. Make a conclusion



<variant>neurinoma
<variant>fibroma
<variant>adenoma
<variant>meningeoma
<variant>papilloma

Protocol No. 13 from " 26 " 06 2025 y.

Head of the Department _____ Sadykova A.Sh.