

ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department of Pathology and Forensic Medicine		
Control and measuring tools for the final assessment of knowledge, skills and abilities in the discipline " General Pathology questions of the program for the midterm control 1)		63-11-2024 Page 1of 8

CONTROL AND MEASURING TOOLS

Questions of the program for midterm control No. 1

Discipline: General pathology

Discipline code: GP 2223

Name and code of the EP: 6B10115 "Medicine"

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

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

Shymkent, 2025 year

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Compiled by: Berdalieva G.B.

- <question>The founder of pathophysiology as an experimental science is .
- <question>The founder of the comparative pathology method is considered to be:
- <question>Duration of the acute course of the disease:
- <question>The appearance of non-specific signs of the disease is characteristic:
- <question>The presence of all signs of the disease is characteristic of:
- <question>Duration of clinical death:
- <question>First successfully implemented a method of human resuscitation :
- <question>Electrodes and a microcannula are implanted in the hypothalamic region of a rabbit. Over the course of one year, the functional activity of the hypothalamus is determined when narcotic drugs are injected into the cannula. This experiment pertains to the group :
- <question>A trophy of the alveolar processes of the jaw in connection with the extraction of teeth as a result of injury is an example of:
- <question>The patient has had no pulse in the carotid artery for 2 minutes, the pupils are dilated and do not react to light, there is no consciousness, there is no breathing, blood pressure is not determined, heart sounds are not heard. When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on such a patient, the ratio of chest compressions and airway breaths should be:
- <question>Deterioration of peripheral circulation, decreased urine production, increased microthrombosis in the vessels, as a consequence of worsening hypoxia are observed in the ... period of post-resuscitation disease.
- <question>Clinical signs of the pre-agonal period of dying are:
- <question> The first period of postresuscitation disease is characterized by the resumption of cardiac function, blood circulation, respiration, and EEG. What characterizes cardiac output and arterial pressure during this period?
- <question>The period of post-resuscitation disease, which is characterized by temporary and relative stabilization of the main functions of the body and improvement of the general condition of the patient:
- <question>Pathological physiology studies:
- <question> The tasks of pathophysiology include:
- <question>The most frequently used methods in medical and biological research are:
- <question>The main principles of working with laboratory animals are:
- <question>Advantages of animal experimentation over clinical observation:
- <question>Formalized (intangible) modeling includes:
- <question>Clinical signs of the agonal period of dying are:
- <question>... is a direction in etiology, according to which hereditary traits play a major role in the occurrence of diseases.
- <question>It is an urgent protective and compensatory reaction of the body.
- <variant > antibody formation
- <question>The correct sequence of the main stages of dying is
- <question>Etiotropic disease prevention can include.
- <question> Impact on ... is the basis of pathogenetic therapy.
- <question>After a course of radiation therapy (total radiation dose 6 Gy), the patient developed increased bleeding and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes and skin. Blood tests showed anemia, thrombocytopenia, and leukopenia. This form of acute radiation sickness is characterized by:

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<question>In heat stroke, a significant increase in body temperature increases neuromuscular excitability, which leads to the development of convulsions and increased contractile thermogenesis, which potentiates the increase in temperature and further increase in the excitability of nerve centers and muscles. This is an example of an essential feature of pathogenesis:

<question>The initial link in pathogenesis is:

<question>After suffering from flu, a patient developed shortness of breath, pain in the heart area, and swelling in the legs. Body temperature is 38.7 degrees Celsius . Examination revealed acrocyanosis, myocardial hypertrophy, and atrial fibrillation. The following can be considered relatively stable protective and compensatory mechanisms in this case:

<question> Physical etiological factors include:

<question> Chemical etiological factors include:

<question> Mechanical etiological factors include:

<question> Etiotropic therapy of inflammation includes the use of:

<question>Compensatory reactions in humans when the ambient temperature increases are:

<question>Changes in the body at the stage of compensation (adaptation) of hyperthermia:

<question> At a height 6500 m above sea level, the climber lost consciousness, cyanosis was noted, breathing was rare . The cause, the leading link in pathogenesis and the vicious circle in the pathogenesis of the disease that developed can be:

<question> A tourist caught in heavy rain developed pneumonia. The cause of this disease is:

<question> In altitude sickness it has a compensatory and adaptive value:

<question> The course of diseases in newborns and infants is characterized by:

<question>K ... reactivity includes a stronger effect of hypoxia on adults than on newborns.

the body's response to a stimulus.

the body's response to a stimulus.

the body's response to a stimulus.

the body's response to a stimulus.

<question>It corresponds to the classification of the constitution and according to Chernorutsky.

<question>... corresponds to the classification of the constitution and according to Hippocrates .

<question>... corresponds to the classification of the constitution and according to Pavlov.

<question> Women are less resistant than men to.

<question>The more frequent development of gastric ulcer in people with the first blood group is related to... reactivity.

the body's response to a stimulus.

<question>Non- specific pathological reactivity includes reactivity in ... conditions .

<question>... corresponds to the classification of the constitution and according to Chernorutsky.

<question>Hibernation in animals is related to ... reactivity .

<question>The higher resistance of frogs to hypoxia than rats is related to ... reactivity.

<question>... reactivity refers to various changes in life activity in people under the influence of the same factors.

<question>The peculiarities of pathology in old age include:

<question> An example of active resistance is:

<question>According to M. Chernorutsky, a hypersthenic is characterized by:

<question> According to M. Chernorutsky, an asthenic is characterized by:

<question> The method of studying the pedigrees of families in which hereditary diseases are frequently encountered is called .

<question> Hypertension belongs to the group of ... diseases .

<question> Mutation of a structural gene underlies development.

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- <question> Sex chromosome set in Klinefelter syndrome—.
- <question> With Klinefelter syndrome, one can detect ... Barr.
- <question> Two clumps of sex chromatin in the cell nuclei (Barr bodies) are found at.
- <question> Karyotype 22A XO is characteristic of the syndrome.
- <question> Two Barr bodies are found in the nuclei of somatic cells.
- <question> Hereditary enzymopathies, in which intermediate metabolic products accumulate, include:
- <question> Early manifestations of opiate withdrawal syndrome include.
- <question> Late manifestations of opiate withdrawal syndrome include.
- <question> Hereditary diseases associated with mutations in the genes of repair enzymes include:
- <question> Hereditary enzymopathies, in which intermediate metabolic products accumulate, include:
- <question> A chromosomal disease is:
- <question> Diseases that are inherited in a sex-linked manner include:
- <question> Karyotype 22A XX X is typical for .
- <question> A teenager, 16 years old, with signs of mental retardation - slanted eyes, open mouth, flat bridge of the nose. The teenager will have the following number of Barr bodies:
- <question> A teenager, 13 years old, with signs of mental retardation - slanted eyes, open mouth, flat bridge of the nose. The teenager will have the following karyotype changes:
- <question> A teenager, 15 years old, with signs of mental retardation - slanted eyes, open mouth, flat bridge of the nose. The teenager will be given the following diagnosis:
- <question> Hereditary enzymopathies, in which intermediate metabolic products accumulate, include:
- <question> A young man with mild mental retardation has signs of hypogonadism and bilateral gynecomastia. Sex chromatin was found during the study of the buccal epithelium. Karyotype 22A + XXY. These signs are characteristic of the syndrome:
- <question> First of all, damage to cell membranes occurs when... they are damaged.
- <question> The consequence of lipid peroxidation in membranes is an increase in e.
- <question> A decrease in the detoxification of toxins in the cell occurs due to damage.
- <question> Specific damage to the genetic apparatus of the cell causes.
- <question> Endogenous causes of cell damage include:
- <question> The patient has chronic renal failure. In the tests, urea is 40 mg/l. After diuretics , diuresis increased. The patient reduced the amount of protein she consumed, following a diet. In the tests, the urea level decreased to 30 mg/l. Choose the appropriate option that describes the cellular responses during treatment in this case.
- <question> A patient , previously unwell , undergoes regular medical examination. During examination, blood pressure is 150/95 mm Hg. Draw a conclusion, what will be observed in the myocardium if hypertension remains untreated for many years.
- <question> In a 22-year-old woman at the 13th week of pregnancy, an ultrasound shows the dimensions of the uterus to be 8×5×4 cm. At the birth of a full-term baby, the dimensions of her uterus are 34×18×12 cm. Select the cellular process that occurred in the uterus
- <question> A 20 - year-old woman is breastfeeding her baby. On examination, her breasts have increased slightly in size. Milk flows well from both nipples. <variant> Select what process occurred in the mammary gland during pregnancy that allows breastfeeding.
- <question> A 16-year-old boy sustained blunt abdominal trauma when he struck a bridge support while driving a motor vehicle at high speed. Peritoneal lavage showed hemoperitoneum. At laparotomy, a small portion of the damaged left lobe of the liver was removed . Two months later, a

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CT scan of the abdomen showed that the liver had almost regained its size. Select the process that explains the tomographic findings.

<question>A 15 year old boy sustained a fracture of his left femur in a motorcycle accident. His left leg was placed in a cast and immobilized for 6 weeks. Afterwards, the calf muscle in his left leg decreased in diameter. These changes in size are the result of ... in his calf muscles.

<question>A 17 -year- old patient has been experiencing lethargy and decreased diuresis for the past week . Laboratory studies show that serum creatinine is 4.3 mg/L , urea is 40 mg/L. A renal biopsy was performed, and the sample was examined using electron microscopy. Select which of the morphological and cellular changes indicate the diagnosis of "Acute tubular necrosis".

<question>A woman with a 28-day menstrual cycle has 6 days of bleeding associated with her period . She has had regular cycles since menarche. Which of the following processes is most likely to occur in her endometrial cells to initiate her next menstrual period?

<question>A patient diagnosed with pancreatic cancer has a decreased body mass index . Interstitial tissues atrophy by sequestration of organelles, and internal cell components are delivered to the cell's lysosomes or vacuoles and are degraded there. However, the tumor continues to grow in size . Which of the following processes most likely occurs in normal cells but is inhibited in cancer cells?

<question>In the stage of stable adaptation of chronic cell damage the following are observed:

<question> Activators of cell membrane peroxidation are:

<question>Increased permeability of cell membranes leads to.

<question> In the pathogenesis of cell swelling, the following are important:

<question> Compensatory phenomena in hypoxic cell damage include:

<question> Erythrocytes were placed in a hypotonic solution. Observed changes:

<question>When animals were given phenylhydrazine, the number of red blood cells decreased, and free hemoglobin and methemoglobin appeared in the blood. In the pathogenesis of red blood cell destruction, an increase in free hemoglobin and methemoglobin in the blood, the following is important:

<question>The most important mediator of the "acute phase response" is.

<question>Relates to the stress-limiting system.

<question> Extreme conditions include.

<question>Under the influence of stressors the following develops:

<question> The first stage of the general adaptation syndrome is.

<question> The correct sequence of stages of development of the general adaptation syndrome according to G. Selye;

<question> The mechanisms for the implementation of the general adaptation syndrome are associated with hyperproduction.

<question> Hemodynamic changes in the erectile stage of shock:

<question> Types of shock by pathogenesis:

<question> Hemodynamic changes in the torpid stage of shock:

<question> Pathological deposition of blood during shock is observed mainly in ...

<question> The resistance stage of the general adaptation syndrome is characterized by:

<question> The main role in the adaptation of the body under stress belongs to.

<question> The first stage of the general adaptation syndrome is called.

<question> Under the influence of stressors the following develops:

<question> The erectile stage of shock is characterized by.

<question> The trigger mechanism in the pathogenesis of traumatic shock is.

<question>The patient was admitted 20 minutes after a severe car accident. The patient is conscious, speaks loudly and a lot, asks for help. Moans at times, tries to jump out of bed. The face

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is pale, covered in "cold" sweat. The pupils are dilated, the corneas are shiny. This stage of this extreme condition is characterized by :

<question>The "acute phase response" in severe mechanical trauma is characterized by :

<question> The "acute phase response" to microbial infection is characterized by :

<question> Types of shock by etiology:

<question>Manifestations of the "acute phase response" caused by the action of interleukin-1 include:

<question>In the pathogenesis of diseases of maladaptation under stress the following is important:

<question>Symptoms of the erectile stage of shock are;

<question> A 15 -year-old patient received second-degree burns. Consciousness is confused, BP 90/60, pulse 130 bpm , weak filling. Name the condition that developed in the patient.

<question> After an insulin injection, the patient experienced a loss of consciousness . Blood glucose was 2 mmol/l. What condition did the patient develop ?

<question> After an insulin injection, the patient experienced a loss of consciousness . Blood glucose was 2 mmol/l. What type of hypoxia developed in the patient?

<question> The local pathogenetic factor of edema is :

<question>The leading role in the pathogenesis of allergic edema is played by ... factor:

<question> The triggering pathogenetic factor for the development of cardiac edema is :

<question>Hypoosmolar dehydration occurs when.

<question>In the development of inflammatory and allergic edema, the leading role is played by .

<question>The leading role in the development of liver edema is played by .

<question>When excessive fluid intake occurs against the background of increased production of antidiuretic hormone, the following occurs:

<question> Hypernatremia occurs when there is excessive secretion of:

<question> Iron deficiency in the body can lead to the development of:

<question>Increased permeability of the vascular wall is the leading factor in the pathogenesis of the following edemas:

<question>The production of aldosterone is stimulated by :

<question>Neuroendocrine factor plays an important role in the pathogenesis of edema:

<question>The patient has dry skin and mucous membranes, decreased tissue turgor, and thirst. The type of water imbalance by changes in blood osmotic pressure is :

<question>Hypoosmolal hypohydria develops when:

<question>Hyperosmolal hypohydration develops when;

<question>Hyperosmolal hypohydration is characterized by:

<question> Hypoosmolar hypohydration is characterized by:

<question> Dehydration due to a disruption in the intake of water into the body develops when:

<question> Dehydration due to excessive removal of water from the body develops when:

<question>The glycogen content in the liver increases with.

<question> It has a hypoglycemic effect.

<question>The leading factor in the pathogenesis of emotional hyperglycemia is.

<question> Pancreatic insulin deficiency develops when.

<question>Hormonal hyperglycemia develops when .

<question>The patient was diagnosed with a hormonally active tumor of the medulla of the right adrenal gland. The development of hyperglycemia in this case is associated with:

<question>The patient was admitted to the clinic unconscious. Examination revealed a blood plasma glucose level of 1.5 mmol/l. Etiotropic treatment of this condition includes the administration of

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- <question>Neurogenic hyperglycemia is observed in .
- <question> The cause of chronic hypoglycemia is:
- <question> The cause of chronic hypoglycemia is:
- <question>Hormonal hyperglycemia develops when:
- <question>Pancreatic insulin deficiency can be caused by:
- <question>The pathogenesis of hyperglycemia due to insulin deficiency is based on:
- <question>The pathogenesis of hyperglycemia due to insulin deficiency is based on:
- <question>Blood sugar is 20 mmol/l, the amount of glucose in the urine is 3 mmol/l. Name these changes .
- <question> Glycogenogenesis predominates over glycogenolysis in the liver.
- <question> Violation of the intermediate metabolism of carbohydrates leads to an increase in the formation.
- <question> It is important in the pathogenesis of hyperlactate acidemia.
- <question> Hormonal hyperglycemia develops when.
- <question> In the pathogenesis of extrapancreatic insulin deficiency the following is important:
- <question> Blood glucose - 3.6 mmol/l, urine glucose - 7%, daily diuresis - 4200 ml, urine specific gravity - 1041. This is typical for:
- <question> Violation of the intermediate metabolism of carbohydrates leads to an increase in the formation.
- <question>In the pathogenesis of hyperlactate acidemia, it is important .
- <question>Hormonal hyperglycemia develops when .
- <question>The cause may be non - pancreatic insulin insufficiency .
- <question> Macrophages with a large amount of lipids in the cytoplasm are called.
- <question> Paraproteinemia is .
- <question> Obesity occurs with increased production.
- <question> A positive nitrogen balance in the body develops whenhypersecretion.
- <question> The indicator characterizing changes in the qualitative composition of blood plasma proteins is :
- <question> Negative nitrogen balance in the body occurs.
- <question> A positive nitrogen balance in the body develops when.

Protocol No. 13 from " 26 " 06 2025.

Head of the Department



Sadykova A. Sh.