

ORGAN IS RESEARCHED, CONTAINING OF A LITTLE OF SEROUS AND MIXED SECRETORY UNITS, AND A PLENTY OF MUCOUS SECRETORY UNITS. WHAT ORGAN IS RESEARCHED?

SUBLINGUAL GLAND
BUCCAL SALIVARY GLAND
PAROTID
SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND
GLAND OF A LIP

THE HYPEREMIA AND INCREASED SYNTHESIS OF MUCUS IN A NASAL CAVITY IS FOUND OUT IN THE PATIENT WITH AN ACUTE RHINITIS. ACTIVITY OF WHAT CELLS OF AN EPITHELIUM OF A NASAL MUCOSA IS INCREASED?

GOBLET
ENDOCRINE
CELL WITH MICROVILLI
BASAL
CILATED

UNDER THE CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES ON 5-TH MONTH AFTER BIRTH OF THE CHILD THE PROCESS OF DESTRUCTION OF AN EPITHELIAL SHEATH OF HERTWIG AROUND OF A TOOTH IS BROKEN. THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHAT TISSUE OF A TOOTH IS PREVENTED BY THIS CIRCUMSTANCE?

CEMENTUM
ENAMEL
DENTAL PAPILLA
DENTAL SAC
PULP

ON A PERIPHERIC ZONE OF A TOOTH PULP ACTIVITY OF CELLS IS DISTURBED FOR THE CERTAIN REASONS. WHAT TISSUE OF A TOOTH HAS DEFICIENCY OF ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL REGENERATION?

DENTINE
ENAMEL
PULP
CELLULAR CEMENTUM
ACELLULAR CEMENTUM

ON TWO SLIDES OF A TOOTH ARE SEEN: IN ONE - ACELLULAR CEMENTUM, IN THE ANOTHER - CELLULAR. FROM WHAT PART OF A TOOTH THE SECOND SLIDE IS PREPARED?

APEX OF A ROOT
SITE OF A TOOTH NECK
CROWN OF A TOOTH
SITE OF BORDER BETWEEN A CROWN AND ROOT
TOP SITE OF A TOOTH

AT EXAM, ANSWERING ON A QUESTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF HARD AND SOFT TISSUES OF A TOOTH, THE STUDENT WAS MISTAKEN, WHEN HAS TOLD, THAT THE ENAMEL IS FORMED BY CELLS OF A MESENCHYME. WHAT IS THE CORRECT ANSWER?

INNER EPITHELIAL CELLS OF AN ENAMEL ORGAN
CELLS OF AN EPITHELIAL SHEATH OF HERTWIG
CELLS OF STELLATE RETICULUM
CELLS OF DENTAL LAMINA
OUTER EPITHELIAL CELLS OF AN ENAMEL ORGAN

DURING FORMATION OF A MANTLE DENTINE IN A MILKY TOOTH THE SECRETORY ACTIVITY OF ODONTOBLASTS WAS BROKEN. FORMATION OF WHAT FIBERS WILL BE BROKEN?

RADIAL COLLAGEN FIBERS OF KORFF
ELASTIC
RETICULAR
TRANSVERSE FIBERS OF EBNER
NERVOUS

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN OF A MANDIBLE THE DENTINE AT A STAGE OF FORMATION IS DETERMINED. COLLAGEN FIBERS SYNTHESIZED BY ODONTOBLASTS THIN AND LIE PERPENDICULARLY TO DENTINAL TUBULES. WHAT FIBERS ARE FORMED IN A DENTINE?

TRANSVERSE
RADIAL
PARALLEL
ELASTIC
PRECOLLAGEN

IN A DENTINE OF A DECALCIFIED TOOTH OF THE ADULT MAN THE SITES WITH THE DISORDER LOCATING DENTINAL TUBULES AND COLLAGEN FIBRILS ARE DETERMINED. NAME THIS KIND OF A DENTINE.

SECONDARY
PRIMARY
TERTIARY
DENTINE OF MILKY TOOTH
DEADWAYS

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN - SECTION OF A JAW OF A HUMAN GERM OF 2 MONTHLY DEVELOPMENT, WHICH CONTAINS THE DAMAGED TOOTH EPITHELIAL ORGAN. WHAT HISTOLOGICAL PART OF A TOOTH WILL NOT BE DEVELOPED?

ENAMEL
DENTINE
PULP
CEMENTUM
PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT

AT EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT THE SUPERFICIAL CELLS OF A TOOTH PAPILLA WERE DAMAGED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHAT TOOTH STRUCTURE IS DISTURBED?

DENTINE
ENAMEL
CEMENTUM
PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT
CUTICLE OF ENAMEL

DURING EMBRYOGENESIS OF A TOOTH THERE WAS A DAMAGE OF INTERNAL CELLS OF A DENTAL SAC. WHAT FORMATION OF WHAT TOOTH STRUCTURE WILL BE BROKEN?

CEMENTUM
PULP
ENAMEL
DENTINE
PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT

AT INSPECTION OF THE PATIENT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PULP OF A TOOTH WAS DISTURBED. WHAT EMBRYONIC SOURCE WAS DAMAGED?

MESENCHYME
ECTODERM
ENDODERM
EPITHELIUM OF ORAL CAVITY
DORSAL MESODERM

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN OF A SECTION OF A MANDIBLE OF A 3,5-MONTH'S FETUS THE EPITHELIAL ENAMEL ORGAN SURROUNDED BY COMPACTLY POSED MESENCHYMAL CELLS, IS OBSERVED. NAME THIS MESENCHYMAL STRUCTURE?

DENTAL SAC
PULP OF AN ENAMEL ORGAN
DENTAL PAPILLA
OUTER ENAMEL CELLS
INNER ENAMEL CELLS

AT EMBRYOGENESIS OF AN ORAL CAVITY THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOOTH ENAMEL WAS BROKEN. WHAT SOURCE OF TEETH DEVELOPMENT WAS DAMAGED?

EPITHELIUM OF AN ORAL CAVITY

MESODERM

MESENCHYME

DENTAL SAC

DENTAL PAPILLA

AFTER FORMATION OF A DENTINE THE PROCESS OF INVERSION IN CELLS - MOVING OF NUCLEI AND ORGANELLES OCCURS. WHAT CELLS DOES THIS PROCESS CONCERN?

AMELOBLASTS

ODONTOBLASTS

PREODONTOBLASTS

CEMENTOBLASTS

CEMENTOCYTES

AT MICROSCOPICAL RESEARCH OF A MANDIBLE MATERIAL THE PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT IS NOT FULLY DEVELOPED. WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT DEVELOPMENT?

DENTAL SAC

DENTAL PAPILLA

DENTAL LAMINA

AMELOBLASTS

ECTODERM

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN IN ONE STRUCTURE OF ORAL CAVITY THREE ZONES ARE VISIBLE: FATTY, GLANDULAR, FIBROUS. WHAT STRUCTURE IS ON A SLIDE?

HARD PALATE

CHEEK

GINGIVA

SOFT PALATE

LIP

ONE STRUCTURE OF AN ORAL CAVITY CONSISTS OF THREE PARTS - DERMAL, INTERMEDIATE, MUCOUS, AND THE BASIS IS FORMED BY STRIATED MUSCLE. WHAT STRUCTURE IS IT?

LIP

HARD PALATE

GINGIVA

SOFT PALATE

CHEEK

ONE STRUCTURE OF AN ORAL CAVITY IS VISIBLE. ITS INNER SURFACE IS LINED BY A STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED EPITHELIUM, AND BACK SURFACE - PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED. NAME THIS STRUCTURE?

SOFT PALATE

GINGIVA

HARD PALATE

LIP

CHEEK

AT THE CHILD THE TONGUE IS OF WHITE COLOUR DUE TO INCREASE KERATINIZATION. AT THE EXPENSE OF WHAT PAPILLAE THERE IS A SIMILAR PHENOMENON?

FILIFORM

FUNGIFORM

CIRCUMVALLATE

CONICAL

FOLIATE

AT A NEWBORN DURING SWALLOWING A PART OF MILK IS EXPELLED THROUGH THE NOSE AND BREATHING IS DISTURBED. AT TIME OF EXAMINATION A CLEFT PALATE WAS REVEALED. WHAT EMBRYONIC PATHOLOGY LEADS TO THIS?

UNFUSION OF PALATE PROCESSES

UNFUSION OF NASAL AND MAXILLAR PROCESSES

UNFUSION OF MANDIBULAR PROCESSES

UNFUSION OF FRONTAL PROCESSES

UNFUSION OF FRONTAL PROCESSES

EXPERIMENTALLY AT A GERM IN A TOOTH GERM THE OUTER LAYER OF A DENTAL SAC IS DESTROYED DECAYED. WHAT STRUCTURE HAS NO THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT?

PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT

DENTINE

ENAMEL

CEMENTUM

PULP

WHAT IS THE EMBRYONIC SOURCE OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM EPITHELIUM DEVELOPMENT?

ECTODERM AND ENDODERM

ONLY ECTODERM

ONLY ENDODERM

MESODERM AND ENDODERM

MESODERM AND ECTODERM

THE CHILD COMPLAINS OF BAD TOOTH ACHE. THE STOMATOLOGIST REVEALED CARIOUS DAMAGE OF ENAMEL. AMOUNT OF WHAT MINERAL SUBSTANCES DECREASES IN A SITE OF CARIOUS DAMAGE?

PHOSPHORUS, FLOURIDE, CALCIUM

SODIUM, CALCIUM, POTASSIUM

POTASSIUM, PHOSPHORUS, FLUORIDE

MG, FLUORIDE, CALCIUM

PHOSPHORUS, MG, POTASSIUM

ON A TRANSVERSE SECTION OF A HOLLOW ORGAN REVEALED MUCOSA IS LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED EPITHELIUM. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

ESOPHAGUS

DUODENAL INTESTINE

COLON

UTERUS

APPENDIX

THE FAILURE OF EXOCRINE FUNCTION OF A PANCREAS IS FOUND OUT IN THE WOMAN OF 30 YEARS. SPLITTING OF WHAT SUBSTANCES WILL BE BROKEN?

CARBOHYDRATES, PROTEINS, LIPIDS

PROTEINS, LIPIDS

CARBOHYDRATES, LIPIDS

PROTEINS

PROTEINS, CARBOHYDRATES

AFTER GASTROECTOMY AT THE PATIENT THE MALIGNANT ANEMIA DEVELOPS. ABSENCE OF WHAT CELLS OF A STOMACH GLAND DOES PROVOKE THIS PATHOLOGY?

PARIETAL

MUCOCYTES

CHIEF

ENDOCRINOCYTES

GOBLET

THE MAN USES DRY NUTRITION. WHAT SALIVARY GLANDS MUST INCREASE THEIR SECRETION?

PAROTID

PALATINE
BUCCAL
SUBMANDIBULAR
SUBLINGUAL

THE SUBMUCOSA OF A SMALL INTESTINE IS FILLED WITH SEROUS SECRETORY UNITS OF GLAND. WHAT PART OF AN INTESTINE IS ON A SLIDE?

DUODENUM
JEJUNUM
COLON
CAECUM
ILEUM

IN A WALL OF A SMALL INTESTINE AT THE BOTTOM OF CRYPTS LOCATED CELLS, IN APICAL PART OF WHICH ARE POSED ACIDOPHILIC SECRETORY GRANULES, CYTOPLASM IS PAINTED BASOPHILIC. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

PANETH
GOBLET
STEM
ENDOCRINE
WITH BRUSH BORDER

PARENCHYME OF ORGAN IS DIVIDED INTO LOBULES, WHICH HAVE THE HEXAGONAL SHAPE AND CONSIST OF PLATES. BETWEEN PLATES ARE LOCATED SINUSOIDAL CAPILLARIES, WHICH RADIALY CONVERGE TO THE CENTRAL VEIN. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

LIVER
SPLEEN
PANCREAS
THYMUS
LYMPH NODE

ON A SLIDE OF A SMALL INTESTINE IN MUCOSA HAVE REVEALED CLUMPS OF ROUND CELLS WITH LARGE BASOPHILIC NUCLEI AND NARROW CYTOPLASM. THE CENTRAL PART OF CLUMP IS LIGHT AND CONTAINS LESS CELLS, THAN PERIPHERAL. HOW SUCH THIS MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE REFERS TO AS?

LYMPHATIC NODULE
CLUMP OF FATTY CELLS
CLUMP OF LYMPHATIC VESSELS
NERVOUS NODULE
CLUMP OF BLOOD VESSELS

AT THE CHILD OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE THE DISTURBANCE OF SPLITTING OF MATERNAL MILK IS OBSERVED. THE FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF STOMACH GLANDS IS DISTURBED?

CHIEF CELLS
ENDOCRINE
PARIETAL
MUCOCYTES
GOBLET

ON AN ELECTRON MICROPHOTOGRAPH OF AN EPITHELIUM OF A DUODENUM THE CELL WITH GRANULES ON A BASAL POLE IS REVEALED. WHAT CELL IS IT?

ENDOCRINE
STEM
COLUMNAR WITH VILLI
GOBLET
PARIETAL

IN THE PATIENT WITH CHRONIC GASTRITIS IS ESTABLISHED DECREASE OF AN ACIDITY OF A GASTRIC JUICE. FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS IS REDUCED?

PARIETAL

ENDOCRINOCYTES
CHIEF
MUCOUS
BASAL

DURING THE MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AN ESOPHAGUS MUCOSA THE KERATINIZATION OF AN EPITHELIUM IS REVEALED. WHAT FROM THE GIVEN BELOW TYPES OF THE EPITHELIUM COVERS MUCOSA OF ESOPHAGUS?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
SIMPLE COLUMNAR
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZED

THE REGENERATION OF MUCOSAL EPITHELIUM OF A SMALL BOWEL IS DISTURBED AFTER RADIAL THERAPY. WHAT CELLS OF AN EPITHELIUM ARE DAMAGED?

INTERMEDIATE
ENTEROCYTES
GOBLET
ENDOCRINE CELLS
PANETH

AFTER RADIAL THERAPY OF A CARCINOMA OF THE STOMACH THE ANEMIA ARISED DUE TO DAMAGE OF CELLS PRODUCING THE ANTIANEMIC FACTOR. WHAT CELLS OF STOMACH GLAND ARE DAMAGED?

PARIETAL
CHIEF
ENDOCRINE
NECK
MUCOCYTES

THE DOCTOR HAS REVEALED AT THE PATIENT A SET OF SYMPTOMS OF AN ACUTE COLOENTERITIS WITH DISTURBED PROCESSES OF SPLITTING AND ADSORPTION OF NUTRITIOUS SUBSTANCES. WHAT CELLS OF AN INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM ARE DAMAGED?

ENTEROCYTES
GOBLET
INTERMEDIATE
PANETH
ENDOCRINE

AT INSPECTION OF THE PATIENT 43 YEARS IS REVEALED, THAT THE PROTEINS ARE BADLY DIGESTED IN A STOMACH. THE ANALYSIS OF A GASTRIC JUICE HAS SHOWN A LOW ACIDITY. FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF THE STOMACH IS BROKEN IN THIS CASE?

PARIETAL
CHIEF
MUCOUS
ENDOCRINE
NECK CELLS

AT THE PATIENT THE RATE OF REGENERATION OF A SMALL BOWEL EPITHELIUM IS DECREASED. PATHOLOGY OF WHAT CELLS CAN LEAD TO THIS CONDITION?

UNDIFFERENTIATED
GOBLET
PANETH
ENTEROCYTES
ENDOCRINOCYTES

AFTER RADIAL THERAPY OF A LIVER TUMOR THE ULCER OF A SMALL INTESTINE WAS FORMED AS A RESULT OF DECREASED MITOTIC ACTIVITY OF CELLS WHICH PROVIDE RENUWAL OF EPITHELIUM. NAME THEM.

CRYPT UNDIFFERENTIATED

ENDOCRINE
GOBLET
EXOCRINOCTES WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRANULARITY
COLUMNAR WITH BRUSH BORDER

THE PATIENT 45 YEARS IS HOSPITALIZED WITH THE COMPLAINT TO A STOMACH ACHE. THE GASTROSCOPY HAS FOUND OUT AN ULCER AT THE STOMACH. DISTURBED FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF A STOMACH MUCOSA BECAME ONE OF THE REASONS OF A DAMAGED MUCOSA?

CELLS OF AN EPITHELIUM, PRODUCING MUCUS
PARIETAL CELLS PRODUCING HCL
CHIEF CELLS, PRODUCING PEPSINOGEN
ENDOCRINE, PRODUCING SOMATOSTATIN
ENDOCRINE, PRODUCING SEROTONIN

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN OF A GLANDULAR ORGAN ARE DEFINED ONLY SEROUS SECRETORY UNITS. IN AN INTERLOBULAR CONNECTIVE TISSUE ARE VISIBLE DUCTS, LINED BY A TWO-LAYERED OR STRATIFIED EPITHELIUM. WHAT GLAND IS IT?

PAROTID
SUBMANDIBULAR
PANCREAS
SUBLINGUAL
LIVER

SOME DISEASES OF A SMALL INTESTINE ARE CONNECTED TO DISTURBED FUNCTION OF EXOCRINOCTES WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRANULES (PANETH CELLS). WHERE ARE THESE CELLS FOUND?

AT THE BOTTOM OF INTESTINAL CRYPT
IN A PLACE OF TRANSITION OF VILLI TO CRYPTS
ON APICAL PART OF INTESTINAL VILLI
ON A LATERAL SURFACE OF INTESTINAL VILLI
IN THE TOP PART OF INTESTINAL CRYPT

AT SOME DISEASES OF A COLON THE RATIO BETWEEN EPITHELIOCTES OF A MUCOSA CHANGES. WHAT TYPES OF CELLS PREVAIL IN EPITHELIUM OF CRYPTS OF A COLON IN NORM?

GOBLET
UNDIFFERENTIATED
COLUMNAR WITH BRUSH BORDER
ENDOCRINE
WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRANULES

DURING A PROCTOSCOPY THE TUMOR IS REVEALED WHICH OCCURS FROM A MUCOSA OF A LAST PART OF A RECTUM. OF WHAT EPITHELIUM WAS THIS TUMOR FORMED?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
TRANSITIONAL
SIMPLE COLUMNAR SECRETORY
SIMPLE COLUMNAR WITH BRUSH BORDER
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL

AFTER A CORROSIVE BURN OF AN ESOPHAGUS THERE WAS ITS LOCAL NARROWING, OWING TO FORMATION OF A SCAR. WHAT CELLS OF LOOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE TAKE PART IN FORMATION OF THE SCAR?

MATURE SPECIALIZED FIBROBLASTS
FIBROCLASTS
FIBROCTES
MYOFIBROBLASTS
JUVENILE UNDIFFERENTIATED FIBROBLASTS

AT CHRONIC PANCREATITIS THE DECREASE OF SYNTHESIS AND SECRETION OF TRYPSIN IS OBSERVED. SPLITTING OF WHAT SUBSTANCES WILL BE BROKEN?

PROTEINS

CARBOHYDRATES
PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES
LIPIDS
NUCLEIC ACIDS

AT INCREASE OF A CONNECTIVE TISSUE OF A LIVER (FIBROSIS) OWING TO CHRONIC DISEASES IS OBSERVED INFRINGEMENT OF CIRCULATION OF A BLOOD IN CLASSICAL LOBULES. WHAT IS THE DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT OF A BLOOD IN LOBULES IN NORM?
FROM PERIPHERY TO CENTER
FROM CENTER TO PERIPHERY
AROUND LOBULE
FROM TOP TO THE BASIS
FROM THE BASIS TO TOP

THE PATIENT, 55 YEARS, IS UNDER OBSERVATION OF THE ENDOCRINOLOGIST CONCERNING INFRINGEMENT OF ENDOCRINE FUNCTION OF A PANCREAS, THAT IS SHOWN BY DECREASE OF AMOUNT OF A GLUCAGON IN A BLOOD. FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS IS BROKEN?

A
D1
B
D
PP

PATIENT HAS DIABETES MELLITUS FROM 14-TH YEARS OLD. WHAT CELLS OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS OF A PANCREAS DO NOT FUNCTION?

B
D
A
D1
PP

AT THE PATIENT DURING A GASTROSCOPY THE UNSUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF MUCUS COVERING A MUCOSA IS REVEALED. IT IS CONNECTED TO INFRINGEMENT OF FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS IN A WALL OF A STOMACH?

COLUMNAR MUCOUS EPITHELIUM
PARIETAL CELLS OF A STOMACH
CHIEF
ENDOCRINOCYTES
ADDITIONAL MUCOCYTES

THE BABY RECEIVES MATERNAL MILK. WHAT HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF ORAL CAVITY FACILITATE THE PROCESS OF SUCKING OF MILK?

EPITHELIAL VILLI OF A LIP
FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE OF TONGUE
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED EPITHELIUM OF A LIP
CONNECTIVE TISSUE PAPILLAE OF A LIP
FOLIATE PAPILLAE OF TONGUE

AT THE PHYSICIAN RECEPTION A PATIENT COMPLAINS ON LOSS OF GENERAL SENSATION OF A TONGUE. WHAT STRUCTURES MAY BE DAMAGED?

FILIFORM PAPILLAE
TASTE BUDS
FOLIATE PAPILLAE
MOTOR NERVE ENDINGS
CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLAE

DURING EXAMINATION OF A STOMACH JUICE OF A PATIENT WAS REVEALED INCREASED CONCENTRATION OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID. FUNCTION OF WHAT STOMACH CELLS MAY BE DISTURBED?

PARIETAL

CHIEF
MUCOUS
ENDOCRINE
LINING

ON TIME OF CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF SALIVARY GLANDS AN EPITHELIUM OF EXCRETORY DUCTS IS DAMAGED. WHAT TYPE OF EPITHELIUM OF STRIATED EXCRETORY DUCTS OF SALIVARY GLANDS IS INJURED?

COLUMNAR WITH BASAL STRIATIONS
CUBOIDAL WITH BASAL STRIATIONS
SQUAMOUS WITH BASAL STRIATIONS
BILAYERED WITH BASAL STRIATIONS
STRATIFIED CUBOIDAL

ONE OF THE ORAL CAVITY STRUCTURE COVERED BY MUCOUS MEMBRANE, HAS ONE FREE SURFACE AND OTHER GROW WITH PERIOSTEUM. AN EPITHELIUM IS STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED. LAMINA PROPRIA FORMS LONG PAPILLAE PROTRUDING INTO THE EPITHELIUM. NAME THIS STRUCTURE.

HARD PALATE
LIP
CHEEK
TONGUE
GINGIVA

A PATIENT WITH RHEUMATISM WAS PRESCRIBED LONG RECEPTION OF ASPIRIN. WHAT STRUCTURE OF STOMACH MUCOUS MEMBRANE PROTECTS THE STOMACH WALL AGAINST INJURY?

SIMPLE COLUMNAR SECRETORY EPITHELIUM
STRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED EPITHELIUM
MUSCLE TISSUE
CONNECTIVE TISSUE

AS A RESULT OF ANOMALY OF EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT A NEWBORN HAS DISTURBANCE OF BIG SALIVARY GLANDS DEVELOPMENT. WHAT DAMAGED EMBRYONIC STRUCTURE CALLS THIS PATHOLOGY?

ECTODERM
MESENCHYME
ENDODERM
SPLANCHNOTOME
SOMITE

A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC GASTRITIS HAS DAMAGED STRUCTURE OF MUCOUS MEMBRANE AND DECREASED PRODUCTION OF ACID. WHAT IS DISTURBED IN RESULT?

DIGESTION OF PROTEINS
SECRETION OF PANCREATIC JUICE
SECRETION OF GASTRIC JUICE
EVACUATION OF A CHYME TO DUODENUM
SECRETORY FUNCTION OF SMALL INTESTINE

A PATIENT AFTER X-RAY TREATMENT OF A STOMACH CANCER HAS MALIGNANT ANEMIA IN A RESULT OF DAMAGE OF CELLS, PRODUCING ANTIANEMIC FACTOR /INTRINSIC FACTOR/. WHAT STOMACH GLAND CELLS ARE DAMAGED?

PARIETAL
CHIEF
MUCOCYTES
ENDOCRINOCYTES
MUCOUS

ONE PERSON RIGHT EDGE OF A TONGUE WAS BURNT. WHAT TONGUE PAPILLAE ARE DAMAGED MORE THAN OTHERS?

FOLIATE
CONICAL

CIRCUMVALLATE
FILIFORM
FUNGIFORM

IN A PATIENT WITH GASTRIC PATHOLOGY WAS REVEALED AN ANEMIA. DISTURBANCE OF WHAT STOMACH FUNCTIONS MAY LEAD TO THIS CONDITION?

ABSORPTION OF VITAMIN B12
SECRETION OF PEPSINOGEN
SECRETION OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID
ABSORPTION OF UREA
EXCRETION OF UREA

IN A PATIENT BLOOD TEST WAS REVELED DECREASED CONCENTRATION OF PROTHROMBIN. WHAT LIVER'S FUNCTION IS DISTURBED?

SYNTHESIS OF PROTEIN
SECRETION OF BILE
PROTECTIVE
STORAGE OF VITAMIN A
SYNTHESIS OF GLYCOGEN

A PART OF STOMACH EPITHELIUM WAS TAKEN FOR THE SUBSEQUENT BIOPSY INVESTIGATION. WHAT TYPE OF EPITHELIUM LINES STOMACH MUCOSA?

SIMPLE COLUMNAR SECRETORY
SIMPLE COLUMNAR CILIATED
SIMPLE COLUMNAR WITH MICROVILLI
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED

GASTROSCOPY IS AN INVESTIGATION OF THE INNER SURFACE OF THE STOMACH BY THE GASTROSCOPE. WHAT FORMATIONS FROM LIST BELOW BELONG TO RELIEF OF THE NORMAL STOMACH MUCOSA?

FOLDS, MAMMILATED AREAS, PITS
FOLDS, CRYPTS, VILLI
HAUSTRAE, FOLDS
FOLDS, LYMPHATIC FOLLICLES
RELIEF IS SMOOTH

ONE OF THE INTESTINE PORTION IS CALLED AN "INTESTINAL TONSIL". WHICH PORTION IS IT?

APPENDIX
JEJUNUM
SIGMOID COLON
RECTUM
DUODENUM

UNDER CERTAIN PATHOLOGIC INJURY WAS FORMED A LOCAL DAMAGE OF THE STOMACH EPITHELIUM. WHICH CELLS PROVIDE ITS REGENERATION?

MUCOUS CELLS OF THE GLAND NECK
CHIEF
PARIETAL
MUCOUS CELLS OF THE GLAND BODY
ENDOCRINOCTYES

A PATIENT WITH STOMACH WALL INFLAMMATION HAS DAMAGED GLANDULAR CELLS. WHAT CELLS FROM LIST BELOW ARE FOUND IN FUNDIC GLANDS OF THE STOMACH?

CHIEF, PARIETAL, MUCOUS, ENDOCRINOCTYES
STRIATED EXOCRINOCTYES, ENDOCRINOCTYES
MUCOUS SEROUS, BASKET
CHIEF, PARIETAL, STRIATED, EXOCRINOCTYES
GOBLET, STRIATED, EXOCRINOCTYES

A 50-YEARS-OLD WOMAN COMPLAINS OF LOSS OF APPETITE, DECREASED BODY WEIGHT, FATIGUE DURING BLOOD TEST EXAMINATION AN INCREASED GLUCOSE BLOOD LEVEL WAS REVEALED. PATHOLOGY OF WHICH CELLS DOES TAKE PLACE?

B-CELLS

PANCREOCYTES

LIPOTROCYTES

THYROCYTES

A-CELLS

A GASTRIC MUCOSA BIOPSY ANALYSIS OF THE PATIENT WITH CHRONIC GASTRITIS REVEALS SHARP DECREASE OF AMOUNT OF PARIETAL CELLS. WHAT WILL BE CHANGED IN GASTRIC JUICE?

DECREASED JUICE ACIDITY

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF VITAMIN

INCREASED JUICE ACIDITY

DECREASED PRODUCTION OF MUCOUS

DECREASED PRODUCTION OF ENZYMES

ENTEROSCOPY REVEALS ACTIVE MOVEMENT OF INTESTINAL VILLI ON TIME OF DIGESTION. VILLI BECOME SHORTER. WHAT PROVIDES THIS ACTION?

CONTRACTION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE

PERISTALTIC

FORMATION OF FOLDS

INNERVATION

CRYPTS BECOME LONGER

HISTOLOGIC EXAMINATION OF A STOMACH REVEALS THAT ITS GLANDS CONTAIN VERY SMALL AMOUNT OF PARIETAL CELLS OR EVEN THEIR ABSENCE. MUCOSA OF WHICH STOMACH REGION WAS EXAMINED?

PYLORIC

FUNDUS

BODY

CARDIAC

BOTTOM

A TIP OF A TONGUE IS BURNT. SENSATION OF WHICH TASTE IRRITATIONS IS DISTURBED MORE?

SWEET

ACID

SALT

ACID AND SALT

BITTER

IN MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF A STOMACH FUNDIC GLANDS ARE REVEALED BIG CELLS WITH ACIDOPHILIC CYTOPLASM. UNDER EM IN THESE CELLS IS VISIBLE COMPOUND SYSTEM OF INTERCELLULAR CANALICULI. WHAT IS PRODUCED BY THESE CELLS?

HCL

MUCUS

GASTRIN

SEROTONIN

PEPSINOGEN

EXAMINATION OF BIOPSY MATERIAL OF JEJUNUM MUCOSA REVEALS DAMAGE TO EPITHELIUM OF VILLI. WHAT TYPE OF CELLS PREDOMINATES IN THE INTESTINAL VILLI?

COLUMNAR WITH MICROVILLI

GOBLET

PANETH

ENDOCRINOCYTES

COLUMNAR WITHOUT MICROVILLI

IN MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF ONE DIGESTIVE GLAND ARE VISIBLE ONLY SEROUS SECRETORY UNITS. IN THE INTERLOBULAR CONNECTIVE TISSUE ARE PRESENT EXCRETORY DUCTS ARE LINED BY BILAYERED OR STRATIFIED EPITHELIUM. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

PAROTID
SUBMANDIBULAR
SUBLINGUAL
LIVER
PANCREAS

DURING EXAMINATION OF A PATIENT WITH PATHOLOGY OF SMALL INTESTINE IS REVEALED DISTURBANCE OF MEMBRANOUS DIGESTION. PATHOLOGY OF WHICH CELLS MAY CALL THIS DISTURBANCE?

COLUMNAR WITH MICROVILLI
ENDOCRINOCTES
COLUMNAR WITHOUT MICROVILLI
GOBLET
PANETH

AT A CONFERENCE OF THE DOCTORS SURVEYED THE REASON OF MORS OF THE PATIENT WITH THE DIAGNOSIS A CIRRHOSIS OF A LIVER. WHAT CHANGE OF A MICROSCOPIC STRUCTURE OF A LIVER SHOULD BE PUT ON THE FIRST PLACE?

THICKENING OF AN INTERLOBULAR CONNECTIVE TISSUE
EXPANSION OF SYNUSOIDAL CAPILLARIES
INCREASE OF THE SIZES OF LOBULES
DECREASE OF THE SIZES OF LOBULES
DECREASE OF THE SIZES OF TRIADS

WITH AGE THE EPITHELIUM OF AN ESOPHAGUS CAN BE EXPOSED TO A METAPLASIA, TURNING IN KERATINIZATION. WHAT TYPE OF EPITHELIUM LIES ESOPHAGEAL MUCOSA IN NORM?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
STRATIFIED TRANSITIONAL
PSEUDOSTATIFIED
SIMPLE WITH MICROVILLI
SIMPLE COLUMNAR

THE PATHOLOGY OF FUNCTIONS OF A STOMACH CAN BE CONNECTED TO STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN ITS GLANDS. AT THE EXPENSE OF WHAT CELLS OF A STOMACH GLANDS IS THEIR NEOGENESIS CARRIED OUT?

NECK MUCOCYTES
PARIETAL
CHIEF
ADDITIONAL
ENDOCRINE

ON THE BASIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES ARE DESCRIBEED DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORAL MUCOSA. WHAT PART OF ORAL CAVITY IS LINED BY THE SPECIALIZED TYPE OF MUCOSA?

DORSAL SURFACE OF TONGUE
HARD PALATE
GINGIVA
VENTRAL SURFACE OF TONGUE
CHEEK

THE DENTINE, FORMING THE MOST PART OF A CROWN, NECK AND ROOT OF A TOOTH, IS PENETRATED BY RADIAL TUBULES, IN WHICH THERE ARE PROCESSES OF TOMS. WHAT ARE PROCESSES OF TOMS?

PROCESSES OF DENTINOBLASTS
PROCESSES OF AMELOBLASTS
INTERTUBULAR DENTINE
FIBERS OF CORF
FIBERS OF EBNER

THE ORAL MUCOSA IS WETTED BY A SECRET OF SERO-MUCOUS GLANDS. WHAT ORAL GLANDS SECRET CONSTANTLY?
LINGUAL, BUCCAL
SUBMANDIBULAR
SUBLINGUAL
PAROTID
PHARYNGEAL

A HISTOLOGICAL SPECIMEN PRESENTS A DEVELOPED TOOTH THAT HAS A COATING RESISTANT TO ACIDS, BUT IT CAN BE FOUND ONLY ON THE LATERAL SURFACES OF THE TOOTH. WHAT COATING IS MEANT?
CUTICLE
CEMENT
ENAMEL PELLICLE
ENAMEL
DENTINE

A CHILD HAS ABNORMAL FORMATION OF TOOTH ENAMEL AND DENTIN AS A RESULT OF LOW CONCENTRATION OF CALCIUM IONS IN BLOOD. SUCH ABNORMALITIES MIGHT BE CAUSED BY DEFICIENCY OF THE FOLLOWING HORMONE:
PARATHORMONE
THYROCALCITONIN
THYROXIN
SOMATOTROPIC HORMONE
TRIIODOTHYRONINE

DURING EXAMINATION OF A CHILD'S ORAL CAVITY A PEDIATRICIAN ESTABLISHED PRESENCE OF INFERIOR MEDIAL INCISORS. THE CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT IS NORMAL. HOW OLD IS THE CHILD?
6-7 MONTHS
8-9 MONTHS
10-12 MONTHS
13-14 MONTHS
1-2 MONTHS

BEFORE TEETH COME OUT FIRST ON THEIR ROOTS APPEARS A SOLID TISSUE THAT LOOKS LIKE MEMBRANE RETICULATED BONE. WHAT TISSUE IS IT?
CEMENT
DENTIN
ENAMEL
LOOSE FIBROUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE
DENSE FIBROUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE

HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF AN EXTIRPATED PULP REVEALED SOME CYLINDRICAL CELLS IN ITS PERIPHERAL LAYER. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS CALLED?
ODONTOBLASTS
FIBROBLASTS
MONOCYTES
AMELOBLASTS
MYOFIBROBLASTS

A HISTOLOGICAL SPECIMEN OF AN ORAL CAVITY ORGAN DEMONSTRATES THAT THE ORGAN'S ANTERIOR SURFACE IS LINED WITH MULTILAYER SQUAMOUS NONKERATINOUS EPITHELIUM, AND ITS POSTERIOR SURFACE - WITH MULTISERIAL CILIATED EPITHELIUM. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?
SOFT PALATE
LIP
GINGIVA
HARD PALATE
CHEEK

EXAMINATION OF A PATIENT REVEALED ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENAMEL. THIS IS CAUSED BY DAMAGE OF THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF DENTAL GERM:

INTERNAL ENAMEL EPITHELIUM OF ENAMEL ORGAN
PULP OF ENAMEL ORGAN
CERVIX OF ENAMEL ORGAN
EXTERNAL ENAMEL EPITHELIUM OF ENAMEL ORGAN
INTERMEDIATE LAYER OF ENAMEL ORGAN

A HISTOLOGICAL SPECIMEN OF A MANDIBULAR GLAND SHOWS AN EXCRETORY DUCT. MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE DUCT IS LINED WITH CUBIC EPITHELIUM WHOSE CELLS HAVE WEAKLY DEVELOPED ORGANELLAS. WHAT EXCRETORY DUCT IS IT?

INTERCALATED
STRIATED
COMMON EXCRETORY
INTERLOBULAR
SIMPLE

IN THE PROCESS OF TOOTH TISSUE HISTOGENESIS DENTIN WASN'T FORMED IN TIME FOR SOME REASONS. WHAT PROCESS OF FURTHER HISTOGENESIS WILL BE DELAYED OR WILL NOT TAKE PLACE AT ALL?

ENAMEL FORMATION
CELLULAR CEMENT FORMATION
PREDENTINAL SPACE FORMATION
PULP FORMATION
ACELLULAR CEMENT FORMATION

A 60-YEAR-OLD FEMALE PATIENT PRESENTS WITH HYPOACTIVITY OF THE PRINCIPAL DIGESTIVE ENZYME OF SALIVA. THIS IS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY DISTURBED PRIMARY HYDROLYSIS OF:

CARBOHYDRATES
LACTOSE
PROTEINS
FATS
CELLULOSE

A PATIENT UNDERWENT GASTROSCOPY THAT REVEALED INSUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF MUCUS COVERING THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE. THIS PHENOMENON IS CAUSED BY THE DYSFUNCTION OF THE FOLLOWING CELLS OF STOMACH WALL:

CELLS OF PRISMATIC GLANDULAR EPITHELIUM
CERVICAL CELLS OF GASTRIC GLANDS
ENDOCRINOCTYES
PARIETAL CELLS OF GASTRIC GLANDS
PRINCIPAL EXOCRINOCTYES OF GASTRIC GLANDS

DURING EXAMINATION OF A CHILD'S ORAL CAVITY A PEDIATRICIAN FOUND 8 INCISORS. THE CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT CORRESPONDS TO HIS AGE. HOW OLD IS THE CHILD?

10-12 MONTHS
6-7 MONTHS
12-15 MONTHS
7-8 MONTHS
16-20 MONTHS

DURING THE EMBRYOGENESIS OF ORAL CAVITY THE DEVELOPMENT OF DENTAL ENAMEL WAS DISTURBED. WHAT SOURCE OF DENTAL DEVELOPMENT WAS DAMAGED?

EPITHELIUM
MESENCHYMA
MESODERMA
DENTAL SACCULE
DENTAL PAPILLA

DURING THE TOOTH DEVELOPMENT THE ENAMEL ORGAN HAS PRISMATIC CELLS WITH HEXAGONAL INTERSECTION; THE NUCLEUS IS SITUATED IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CELL. WHAT CELLS ARE MEANT?

PREENAMELOBLASTS

EXTERIOR ENAMELOBLASTS
CAMBIAL CELLS
ENAMEL PULP CELLS
PREODONTOBLASTS

A CHILD DAMAGED THE LATERAL SURFACE OF HIS TONGUE. WHAT LINGUAL PAPILLAS ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE DAMAGED?

FOLIATE
CONIC
VALLATE
FILIFORM
FUNGIFORM

WHILE EXAMINING THE ORAL CAVITY A STOMATOLOGIST REVEALED INFLAMMATION OF PAPI-LLAE ON THE BORDER OF THE MEDIAN AND POSTERIOR THIRD OF THE BACK OF TONGUE. WHAT PAPILLAE ARE INFLAMED?

PAPILLAE VALLATAE
PAPILLAE FILIFORMES
PAPILLAE CONICAE
PAPILLAE FUNGIFORMES
PAPILLAE FOLIATAE

AN ELECTRON MICROPHOTOGRAPHY OF A FRAGMENT OF PROPER GASTRIC GLAND SHOWS A BIG IRREGULAR ROUND-SHAPED CELL. THERE ARE A LOT OF INTRACELLULAR TUBULES AND MITOCHONDRIA IN THE CYTOPLASM. SPECIFY THIS CELL:

PARIETAL CELL
ENDOCRINE CELL
MUCOUS CELL
UNDIFFERENTIATED CELL
PRINCIPAL CELL

A PATIENT OF 30 YEARS WITH ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE PANCREAS (PANCREATITIS) HAS DECREASED OF LUMINAL DIGESTION OF PROTEINS. WITH INADEQUATE SYNTHESIS AND SECRETION OF WHICH PANCREATIC ENZYME MAY IT BE CONNECTED?

TRYPSIN
PEPSIN
LIPASE
AMYLASE
DIPEPTIDASE

WHEN AUTORADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SMALL INTESTINE EPITHELIUM WAS OCCURRED, IT WAS FOUND THAT COMPLETE REGENERATION OCCURS FOR 3 DAYS OF ACTIVE PROLIFERATION OF UNDIFFERENTIATED CELLS. SPECIFY THEIR LOCATION:

THE BOTTOM OF THE CRYPTS
THE TOP OF THE VILLI
THE BASE OF THE VILLI
LAMINA PROPRIA OF THE MUCOSA
THE LATERAL SURFACE OF THE VILLI

THE DOCTOR HAS REVEALED AT THE PATIENT A SET OF SYMPTOMS OF AN ACUTE COLOENTERITIS WITH DISTURBED PROCESSES OF SPLITTING AND ADSORPTION OF NUTRITIOUS SUBSTANCES. WHAT CELLS OF AN INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM ARE DAMAGED?

ENTEROCYTES
INTERMEDIATE
GOBLET
PANETH
ENDOCRINE

DAMAGE OF THE EPITHELIUM OF THE MUCOSA WAS REVEALED BY ENDOSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE STOMACH. WHAT GLANDULOTCYTES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REPARATIVE REGENERATION?

UNDIFFERENTIATED CERVICAL MUCOCYTES

ADDITIONAL MUCOCYTES

CHIEF EXOKRINOCYTES

PARIETAL EXOKRINOCYTES

SURFACES GLANDULAR EPITHELIUM

LOCAL STENOSIS OF THE ESOPHAGUS DUE TO SCAR FORMATION OCCURRED AFTER CHEMICAL BURN. WHAT CELLS OF THE LOOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE ARE INVOLVED IN THE FORMATION OF SCARS?

MATURE SPECIALIZED FIBROBLASTS

YOUNG LOW-SPECIALIZED FIBROBLASTS

FIBROCYTES

MYOFIBROBLASTS

FIBROCLASTS

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE CROSS-SECTION OF THE HOLLOW ORGAN WALL IS PRESENTED. ITS MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS COVERED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON-KERATINIZING EPITHELIUM. WHAT ORGAN IS THIS?

ESOPHAGUS

DUODENUM

COLON

UTERUS

APPENDIX

PERNICIOUS ANEMIA WAS DEVELOPED IN PATIENTS AFTER GASTRECTOMY. THE ABSENCE OF WHAT CELLS OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS CAUSES THIS PATHOLOGY?

PARIETAL

CHIEF

CERVICAL MUCOCYTES

ENDOCRINOCYTES

GOBLET

ON HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE SUBMUCOSA OF THE SMALL INTESTINE IS FILLED BY SECRETORY PORTIONS OF PROTEIN GLANDS. WHAT DEPARTMENT OF THE SMALL INTESTINE IS PRESENTED IN THE SLIDE?

DUODENUM.

COLON

HUNGRY GUT

ILEUM

APPENDIX

ON HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE OF THE SMALL INTESTINE WALL GROUPS OF CELLS WERE FOUND THAT ARE LOCATED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CRYPTS, HAVE BASOPHILIC CYTOPLASM AND ACIDOPHILIC SECRETORY GRANULES IN THE APICAL PART. WHAT ARE CELLS?

PANETH CELLS

CELLS WITHOUT BRUSH BORDER

ENDOCRINE CELLS

GOBLET CELLS

COLUMNAR WITH BRUSH BORDER

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE PARENCHYMA OF THE ORGAN IS REPRESENTED BY HEXAGONAL LOBULES, WHICH CONSIST OF ANASTOMOSING PLATES, BETWEEN WHICH RADIAL SINUSOIDAL CAPILLARIES ARE. WHAT ORGAN HAS THIS MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE?

LIVER

PANCREAS

THYMUS

SPLEEN

LYMPH NODE

THE PATIENT HAS A VIOLATION OF THE ENDOCRINE FUNCTION OF THE PANCREAS, WHICH IS MANIFESTED IN THE DECREASE OF BLOOD LEVEL OF THE HORMONE GLUCAGON. THE FUNCTION OF WHAT GLAND CELLS IS VIOLATED IN THIS CASE?

- A-CELLS OF THE LANGERHANS ISLETS
- B-CELLS OF THE LANGERHANS ISLETS
- D-CELLS OF THE LANGERHANS ISLETS
- D1-CELLS OF THE LANGERHANS ISLETS
- PP-CELLS OF THE LANGERHANS ISLETS

PATIENT SINCE THE 14 YEARS HAS DIABETES. WHAT CELLS OF THE PANCREAS DO NOT FUNCTION?

- B – CELLS
- A – CELLS
- D – CELLS
- D1 CELLS
- PP – CELLS

NEWBORN HAS VIOLATION OF DIGESTING OF THE BREAST MILK. VIOLATION OF WHAT GASTRIC GLANDS CELLS IS OBSERVED?

- CHIEF EXOCRINOCYTES
- PARIETAL EXOCRINOCYTES
- CERVICAL MUCOCYTES
- ADDITIONAL MUCOCYTES
- EXOCRINOCYTES

IN THE APICAL PART OF CYTOPLASM OF THE PANCREATIC CELLS THE SECRETORY GRANULES APPEAR AND DISAPPEAR IN THE SECRETORY CYCLE. TO WHICH STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS GRANULES BELONG?

- INCLUSIONS
- MICROFILAMENTS
- LYSOSOMES
- EXOCYTOTIC VACUOLES
- GRANULAR ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM

FOCAL GASTRIC EPITHELIAL DAMAGE OCCURRED AFTER EXPOSURES OF THE HARMFUL FACTORS. WHICH CELLS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REGENERATION?

- CERVICAL MUCOCYTES
- PARIETAL EXOCRINOCYTES
- CHIEF EXOCRINOCYTES
- ENDOCRINOCYTES
- MUCOCYTES OF GLANDS BODY

ON HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE OF THE FUNDUS GLANDS LARGE CELLS WITH ACIDOPHILIC CYTOPLASM AND COMPLEX SYSTEM OF INTRACELLULAR TUBULES ARE VISIBLE. WHICH COMPONENT OF THE GASTRIC JUICE THESE CELLS FORM?

- HYDROCHLORIC ACID
- PEPSINOGEN
- MUCUS
- SEROTONIN
- GASTRIN

50 YEARS OLD PATIENT HAS AN ELEVATED LEVEL OF BLOOD SUGAR. WITH DYSFUNCTION OF WHICH CELL DEVELOPMENT OF THIS DISEASE IS ASSOCIATED?

- B –CELLS
- A –CELL
- THYROCYTES
- PANKREOCYTES
- LIPOTROPOCYTES

LONG COURSE OF TREATMENT WITH ASPIRIN WAS APPOINTED TO THE PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATIC FEVER. WHICH STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OF THE GASTRIC MUCOSA WILL PROTECT FROM DAMAGE IN THE GREATEST MEASURE?

SIMPLE COLUMNAR GLANDULAR EPITHELIUM
CONNECTIVE TISSUE
MUSCLE TISSUE
STRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON-KERATINIZING EPITHELIUM

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE OF THE GLANDULAR ORGAN SEROUS SECRETORY UNITS ARE DETERMINED ONLY. DUCTS WITH DOUBLE-LAYERED OR STRATIFIED EPITHELIUM ARE VISIBLE IN INTERLOBULAR CONNECTIVE TISSUE. WHAT ORGAN IS THIS?

PAROTID
SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND
PANCREAS
SUBLINGUAL SALIVARY GLAND
LIVER

IN THE ELECTRON MICROGRAPHS OF THE FUNDUS GASTRIC GLAND THE LARGE OVAL CELL IS VISIBLE. CYTOPLASM CONTAINS A SYSTEM OF INTRACELLULAR SECRETORY TUBULES, NUMEROUS MITOCHONDRIA. CALL THIS CELL.

PARIETAL
CHIEF
UNDIFFERENTIATED
MUCOUS
EXOCRINE

CHANGES IN THE SOFT PALATE AND UVULA WERE IDENTIFIED IN A PATIENT WITH DIPHTHERIA. WHAT EPITHELIUM WAS INJURED?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED COLUMNAR
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
SIMPLE COLUMNAR
CUBOIDAL

SURFACE EPITHELIUM OF THE STOMACH MUCOSA IS DAMAGED BY INFLAMMATORY DISEASES. WHAT TYPE OF THE EPITHELIUM IS DAMAGED?

SIMPLE CYLINDRICAL GLANDULAR
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL WITH MICROVILLI
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
STRATIFIED CUBOIDAL

VIOLATION OF DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION OF PROTEINS IN THE SMALL INTESTINE AS A RESULT OF DEFICIENCY IN INTESTINAL JUICE DIPEPTIDASE WERE DETECTED IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC ENTEROCOLITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINE). WHICH CELLS HAVE VIOLATION OF THE SYNTHESIS OF THESE ENZYMES?

PANETH CELLS
COLUMNAR WITH A BRUSH BORDER
COLUMNAR WITHOUT BRUSH BORDER
GOBLET
ENDOCRINOCTYES

SUCTION (ABSORPTION) FUNCTION IS DISRUPTED IN DISEASES OF THE SMALL INTESTINE MUCOSA. WHAT EPITHELIUM IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS FUNCTION?

SIMPLE COLUMNAR WITH BRUSH BORDER
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
SIMPLE COLUMNAR CILIATED
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS
STRATIFIED CUBOIDAL

PATIENT WITH DISEASES OF THE SMALL INTESTINE HAS A VIOLATION OF THE LUMINAL AND MEMBRANE DIGESTIONS. FUNCTIONS OF WHAT CELLS ARE VIOLATED?

COLUMNAR WITH BRUSH BORDER
COLUMNAR WITHOUT BRUSH BORDER
GOBLET
PANETH CELLS
ENDOCRINOCTYES

ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC STRUCTURES OF A RELIEF OF THE SMALL INTESTINE IS OBSERVED AT ENDOSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT WITH CHRONIC ENTEROCOLITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINE). WHAT COMPONENTS DETERMINE THE RELIEF OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE ORGAN?

THE CIRCULAR FOLDS, VILLI AND CRYPTS
FIELDS, FOLDS, PITS
GAUSTRY, VILLI, CRYPTS
SPIRAL FOLDS
FIELDS, VILLI

SOME DISEASES OF THE SMALL INTESTINE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DYSFUNCTION OF THE EXOCRINOCTYES WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRANULES (PANETH CELLS). WHERE THIS CELLS ARE?

AT THE BOTTOM OF INTESTINAL CRYPTS
AT THE APICAL PART OF THE INTESTINAL VILLI
ON THE LATERAL SURFACES OF THE INTESTINAL VILLI
AT THE TRANSITION OF THE VILLI IN THE CRYPT
IN THE UPPER PART OF INTESTINAL CRYPTS

QUANTITATIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE EPITHELIOCTYES OF THE MUCOSE ARE CHANGED IN SOME DISEASES OF THE LARGE INTESTINE. WHAT TYPES OF CELLS PREDOMINATE IN THE EPITHELIUM OF THE CRYPTS OF THE LARGE INTESTINE IS NORMAL?

GOBLET CELLS
COLUMNAR VILLOUS EPITHELIOCTYES
ENDOCRINOCTYES
CELLS WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRANULES
UNDIFFERENTIATED CELLS

TUMOR THAT HAS ORIGIN FROM THE MUCOSE OF THE RECTUM (ANAL REGION) WAS DETECTED DURING RECTOROMANOSCOPY. FROM WHAT EPITHELIUM THIS TUMOR WAS FORMED?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON-KERATINIZING
SIMPLE COLUMNER GLANDULAR
SIMPLE COLUMNER WITH BRUSH BORDER
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
TRANSITIONAL EPITHELIUM

ANOMALY OF THE LIVER DEVELOPMENT WAS DETECTED DURING EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT.

WHAT EMBRYONIC SOURCE WAS DAMAGED?
ENDODERM OF THE MIDDLE PART OF PRIMITIVE GUT
ENDODERM OF THE DORSAL WALL OF THE PRIMITIVE GUT
FOREGUT OF THE ENDODERM
MEZONEPHRIC DUCT
ENDODERM OF THE HINDGUT

BLOOD CIRCULATION IN CLASSICAL LOBULES IS DISTURBED BY PROLIFERATION OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE IN THE PARENCHYMA OF THE LIVER (FIBROSIS) DUE TO CHRONIC DISEASE. WHAT IS THE DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT OF THE BLOOD IN THE LOBULES?

FROM THE PERIPHERY TO THE CENTER
FROM THE CENTER TO THE PERIPHERY
AROUND THE LOBULES
FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM
FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF THE GLANDULOCYTES WITH OXYPHILIC CYTOPLASM REVEALED BY HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ASPIRATION BIOPSY OF THE GASTRIC MUCOSA IN A PATIENT SUFFERING FROM PEPTIC ULCER. WHICH COMPONENT OF THE GASTRIC JUICE THESE CELLS PRODUCE?

HYDROCHLORIC ACID
MUCUS
PEPSINOGEN
GASTRIN
SECRETIN

CERTAIN CELLS OF THE PANCREAS ARE IN A STATE OF TENSION IN PEOPLE WHO EAT A LOT OF SWEETS. WHAT CELLS ARE THESE?

B –CELLS
A –CELL
D-CELLS
PP-CELLS
ACINUS

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE ORGAN OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT IS VISIBLE. ITS WALL CONSISTS OF FOUR LAYERS: MUCOSA, SUBMUCOSA, MUSCLE AND SEROSA. THE MUCOUS HAS FOLDS AND PITS. WHAT ORGAN HAS THIS RELIEF?

STOMACH
ESOPHAGUS
DUODENUM
SMALL INTESTINE
APPENDIX

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE A SECTION OF THE DIGESTIVE TUBE WALL IS REPRESENTED. MUCOSAL RELIEF IS PRESENTED BY PITS. THE SURFACE OF THE PITS IS COVERED BY EPITHELIUM, IN WHICH ALL CELLS LIE ON A BASAL MEMBRANE, HAVE A COLUMNAR SHAPE, THE APICAL PART OF THE CELLS IS FILLED WITH DROPLETS OF MUCOID SECRETIONS. DETERMINE WHAT ORGAN HAS THIS EPITHELIUM.

STOMACH
SMALL INTESTINE
COLON
ESOPHAGUS
APPENDIX

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE ORGAN IS VISIBLE, IN THE LAMINA PROPRIA OF WHICH SIMPLE TUBULAR GLANDS, CONSISTING MAINLY OF CHIEF, PARIETAL, MUCOUS AND ENDOCRINE CELLS, ARE LOCATED. INDICATE THE TYPE OF THE GLANDS.

FUNDIC GLANDS OF THE STOMACH
PYLORIC GLANDS OF THE STOMACH
CARDIAC GLANDS OF THE STOMACH
ESOPHAGUS GLANDS PROPER
CARDIAC GLANDS OF THE ESOPHAGUS

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE GLAND IS VISIBLE. IN THE LOBULES ACINI, SECRETORY CELLS OF WHICH HAVE TWO ZONES: THE BASE - HOMOGENEOUS BASOPHILIC AND APICAL - ZYMOGENS OXYPHILOUS, ARE PRESENTED. WHAT BODY HAS THESE MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES?

PANCREAS
LIVER
PAROTID GLAND
SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND
SUBLINGUAL SALIVARY GLAND

LOBULES WITH UNCLEAR BORDERS, CENTRAL VEIN INSIDE AND RADIALY DIRECTED TRABECULAE, ARE THE STRUCTURAL UNITS OF SOME ORGAN. LOBULE IS LIMITED BY INTERLOBULAR ARTERIES, VEINS, AND BILE DUCTS (TRIAD). WHICH ORGAN IS THIS?

LIVER
THYROID GLAND

PANCREAS
PAROTID GLAND
KIDNEY

THE PATIENT WITH CHRONIC ATROPHIC GASTRITIS HAS SYMPTOMS OF HYPOCHROMIC ANEMIA. VIOLATION OF FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS CAN EXPLAIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANEMIA?

PARIETAL CELLS
CHIEF CELLS
ADDITIONAL CELLS
CERVICAL CELLS
ENDOCRINE CELLS

THE PATIENT HAS A LOW GASTRIC ACIDITY. WHAT CELLS OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS CAUSED THIS CONDITION?

PARIETAL
CHIEF
MUCOUS
ENDOCRINE
CERVICAL

PROCESS OF KERATINIZATION OF THE EPITHELIUM WAS FOUND IN BIOPSY OF THE MUCOUS OF A ESOPHAGUS OF THE PATIENT. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF EPITHELIUM COVERING THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THIS ORGAN IS NORMAL?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON-KERATINIZING
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
SIMPLE COLUMNER
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZING

SIGNIFICANT IMPAIRMENT OF A PROCESS OF REGENERATION OF A EPITHELIUM OF A MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF A SMALL INTESTINE WAS FOUND IN CANCER PATIENTS AFTER RADIOTHERAPY. WHAT CELLS OF THE EPITHELIUM WERE DAMAGED?

COLUMNAR EPITHELIOCYTES WITHOUT BRUSH BORDER IN THE CRYPTS
COLUMNAR EPITHELIOCYTES WITH BRUSH BORDER
GOBLET EXOCRINOCYTES
ENDOCRINE CELLS
EXOCRINOCYTES WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRAININESS (PENNETA)

PERNICIOUS ANEMIA DEVELOPED IN PATIENT AFTER RADIATION THERAPY FOR CANCER OF A STOMACH. REASON - DAMAGE TO CELLS THAT PRODUCE INTRINSIC FACTOR. WHICH OF THE CELLS OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS WERE DAMAGED?

PARIETAL CELLS
CHIEF EXOCRINOCYTES
CERVICAL MUCOCYTES
ENDOCRINOCYTES
ADDITIONAL MUCOCYTES

DOCTOR FOUND SYNDROME OF ACUTE ENTEROCOLITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE SMALL INTESTINE) WITH VIOLATION OF THE PROCESSES OF DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION OF THE PRODUCTS IN THE PATIENT. DAMAGE OF WHAT INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELLS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH VIOLATIONS?

COLUMNAR EPITHELIOCYTES WITH BRUSH BORDER
COLUMNAR EPITHELIOCYTES WITHOUT BRUSH BORDER
GOBLET EXOCRINOCYTES
ENDOCRINE CELLS
EXOCRINOCYTES WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRAININESS

PROTEINS ARE POORLY DIGESTED IN THE STOMACH OF THE PATIENT. ANALYSIS OF GASTRIC JUICE SHOWED LOW ACIDITY. THE FUNCTION OF WHAT STOMACH CELLS IS BROKEN IN THIS CASE?

PARIETAL CELLS

CHIEF EXOCRINOCYTES
MUCOCYTES
ENDOCRINOCYTES
CERVICAL MUCOCYTES

CHEMICAL BURN OF A UPPER SURFACE OF A TONGUE OCCURRED IN THE GIRL 15 YEARS OLD. WHAT EPITHELIUM IS DAMAGED BY THIS?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS PARTIALLY NON-KERATINIZING
SIMPLE LOW COLUMNER
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
TRANSITIONAL
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS

TOTAL HYPERACIDITY WAS FOUND IN WOMEN 56 YEARS OLD DURING PH-METRY OF GASTRIC JUICE. WITH DYSFUNCTION OF WHICH CELLS OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS IT CAN BE CONNECTED?

PARIETAL CELLS
CHIEF EXOCRINOCYTES
CERVICAL MUCOCYTES
ADDITIONAL MUCOCYTES
ENDOCRINOCYTES

ULCER FORMED IN THE SMALL INTESTINE OF THE PATIENT AFTER RADIATION THERAPY FOR TUMORS OF THE LIVER. REASON - INHIBITION OF MITOTIC ACTIVITY OF THE CELLS THAT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REGENERATION OF THE SURFACE EPITHELIUM OF THE SMALL INTESTINE. NAME THESE CELLS.

COLUMNAR EPITHELIOCYTES WITHOUT BRUSH BORDER IN CRYPTS
COLUMNAR EPITHELIOCYTES
GOBLET EXOCRINOCYTES
ENDOCRINE CELLS
EXOCRINOCYTES WITH ACIDOPHILIC GRAININESS

THE PATIENT COMPLAINS OF PAIN IN THE STOMACH. GASTROSCOPY REVEALED THE PRESENCE OF SMALL-SIZED ULCERS IN THE FUNDUS OF THE STOMACH. VIOLATION OF FUNCTION OF WHICH CELLS OF THE GASTRIC MUCOSA WAS ONE OF THE REASONS OF MUCOSAL DAMAGE?

SURFACE EPITHELIUM CELL PRODUCING MUCOUS SECRETION
PARIETAL CELLS OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS THAT PRODUCE CHLORIDE AND HYDROGEN IONS
CHIEF EXOCRINOCYTES PRODUCING PEPSINOGEN
ENDOCRINOCYTES PRODUCING SOMATOSTATIN
ENDOCRINOCYTES PRODUCING SEROTONIN

THE MUCOUS EPITHELIUM OF THE ESOPHAGUS OF THE PATIENT HAS BEEN DAMAGED DUE TO BURN ACETIC ESSENCE. WHAT CELLS OF THE SURFACE EPITHELIUM ARE THE SOURCE OF REPARATIVE REGENERATION?

BASAL CELLS
SQUAMOUS CELLS
SPINOSUM CELLS
CILIATED CELLS
ENDOCRINE CELLS

FURRED TONGUE (EXCESS OF KERATINIZATION) WAS FOUND IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC GASTRITIS BY EXTERNAL EXAMINATION. THE REASON - AMPLIFICATION PROCESS OF KERATINIZATION. IN WHICH TONGUE PAPILLAE EPITHELIUM CAN KERATINIZING?

FILIFORM PAPILLAE
FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE
CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLAE
FOLIATE PAPILLAE
PAPILLARY LAYER

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE A MUCOSA OF THE ORGAN IS REPRESENTED. COLUMNER CELLS WITH BRUSH BORDER AND GOBLET CELLS ARE DEFINED ON THE SURFACE OF THE VILLI IN THE EPITHELIAL LAYER. WHAT ORGAN HAS THESE CELLS?

SMALL INTESTINE
STOMACH
LARGE INTESTINE
URETERAL
BRONCHUS

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION OR FULL ABSENCE OF PARIETAL CELLS IN THE STOMACH GLANDS WAS OBSERVED IN PATIENT BIOPSY MATERIAL. MUCOSA OF WHAT STOMACH AREA WAS STUDIED?

PYLORUS
FUNDUS
CARDIAC DEPARTMENT
BODY OF STOMACH
TRANSITION ESOPHAGUS INTO THE STOMACH

IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE A ORGAN OF A ORAL CAVITY IS VISIBLE, ITS ANTERIOR SURFACE IS LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON-KERATINIZING EPITHELIUM AND A POSTERIOR SURFACE - PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM. WHAT IS THIS BODY?

SOFT PALATE
LANGUAGE
HARD PALATE
LIP
CHEEK

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE OF THE EXCRETORY ACINAR CELLS IS DEFINED IN PATIENTS AFTER ACUTE PANCREATITIS. WHAT CELLS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REGENERATION?

CELLS OF INTERCALATED DUCTS
CELLS OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS
CELLS OF INTRALOBULAR DUCTS
STROMAL CELLS
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM

CELLS FORMING THE WALL OF THE BILE CAPILLARIES WERE AFFECTED BY VIRAL INFECTION. ITS CREATED THE CONDITIONS FOR THE GETTING OF A BILE INTO A BLOOD OF SINUSOIDAL CAPILLARIES. WHAT CELLS ARE DAMAGED?

HEPATOCYTES
KUPFFER CELLS
ITO-CELLS
RIT- CELLS
ENDOTHELIOCYTES

WELL-DEVELOPED GRANULAR ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM IS DETERMINED IN THE CYTOPLASM OF THE "DARK" HEPATOCYTES DURING ULTRAMICROSCOPIC STUDY. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THIS ORGANELLE IN THESE CELLS?

SYNTHESIS OF PLASMA PROTEINS
SYNTHESIS OF CARBOHYDRATES
DETOXIFICATION
PRODUCTION OF BILE
STORAGE OF CALCIUM IONS

FULL UPDATE OF THE SMALL INTESTINE EPITHELIUM OCCURS WITHIN 3 DAYS DUE TO ACTIVE PROLIFERATION OF UNDIFFERENTIATED CELLS. INDICATE THEIR LOCALIZATION.

BOTTOM OF THE CRYPTS
TOP OF THE VILLI
BASE OF THE VILLI
LATERAL SURFACE OF THE VILLI
LAMINA PROPRIA

INSULIN INJECTION FOR EVALUATION OF THE COMPLETENESS OF VAGOTOMY IS ACCOMPANIED BY A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE ACIDITY OF GASTRIC JUICE. WHAT CELLS OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS PROVIDE THIS PROCESS?

PARIETAL
ENDOCRINE
CHIEF
MUCOSAL
CERVICAL

DAMAGE TO THE EPITHELIUM OF THE EXCRETORY DUCTS OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS IS OBSERVED IN CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES. WHAT EPITHELIUM WILL BE DAMAGE IN THE STRIATED DUCTS OF THE MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS?

COLUMNER EPITHELIUM WITH BASAL STRIATION
SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM WITH BASAL STRIATION
CUBOIDAL EPITHELIUM WITH BASAL STRIATION
DOUBLE LAYER WITH BASAL STRIATION
STRATIFIED CUBOIDAL

THE BABY GETS BREAST MILK. WHAT HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF THE ORAL CAVITY WERE ADAPTED FOR STIMULATION OF THE NIPPLE BREAST, CAUSING REFLEX MILK FLOW?

EPITHELIAL VILLI OF THE LIPS
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZING EPITHELIUM OF THE LIPS
THE CONNECTIVE PAPILLAE OF THE LIPS
FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE OF THE TONGUE
FOLIATE PAPILLAE OF THE TONGUE

TISSUE, LOCATED AT THE TOP OF THE TOOTH ROOT AND THE POINT OF BRANCHING OF THE ROOTS, IS VISIBLE IN THE THIN SECTION OF TOOTH. THE TISSUE CONTAINS CELLS WITH PROCESS LYING IN LACUNAE, AND NUMEROUS COLLAGEN FIBERS HAVING A RADIAL OR LONGITUDINAL DIRECTION. CALL THIS TISSUE.

CELLULAR CEMENT
RETIKULOFIBROUS BONE TISSUE
DENTIN
ENAMEL
DENSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE

DEPOSITIONS OF HYDROXYAPATITE CRYSTALS THAT LOOK LIKE GLOBULES ARE VISIBLE IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE OF THE TOOTH HISTOGENESIS. FOR WHICH TOOTH TISSUE THIS TYPE OF MINERALIZATION IS TYPICAL?

DENTIN
ENAMEL
PERIODONTAL
CEMENT
PULP

EPITHELIUM OF THE STOMACH MAY CHANGE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS HARMFUL FACTORS THAT CAN CAUSE STOMACH ULCERS. WHAT EPITHELIUM IS DAMAGED?

SIMPLE CYLINDRICAL GLANDULAR
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON-KERATINIZING
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED COLUMNER

WHICH DEPARTMENTS OF THE FACIAL SKULL UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN THE EMBRYONIC PERIOD LEADS TO A MALFORMATION AS "CLEFT PALATE"?

PALATINE PROCESSES
FRONTAL PROCESS
FRONTAL AND MAXILLARY PROCESSES
MANDIBULAR PROCESSES
MANDIBULAR AND PALATINE PROCESSES

WALL OF THE ORGAN OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IS PRESENTED IN THE HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE. NUMEROUS LYMPHOID NODULES ARE IN THE LAMINA PROPRIA AND SUBMUCOSA. CALL THIS ORGAN.

APPENDIX

STOMACH

DUODENUM

JEJUNUM

COLON

HEPATIC ARTERY WAS DAMAGED AS A RESULT OF STAB WOUNDS. BUT THE BLOOD CONTINUES TO FLOW INTO THE HEPATIC LOBULE. WHAT A VESSEL PROVIDES THE BLOOD FLOW IN LOBULES?

PORTAL VENULE (BRANCHE OF THE HEPATIC PORTAL VEIN)

INTERLOBULAR ARTERY

PORTAL ARTERIOLE

SUBLOBULAR VEIN

HEPATIC VEIN

GRANULAR EPS WAS DESTROYED IN HEPATOCYTES BY THE IMPACT OF HEPATOTROPIC POISON. SYNTHESIS OF WHICH SUBSTANCES WILL BE BROKEN IN THE EPITHELIUM OF THE LIVER?

ALBUMINS AND FIBRINOGEN

PHOSPHOLIPIDS

GLYCOGEN

CHOLESTEROL

VITAMINS

GROUP OF CELLS ARE VISIBLE IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE OF THE PANCREAS. SOME OF THEM ARE SITUATED CENTRALLY AND HAS BASOPHILIC SECRETORY GRANULES. THEIR SECRET REGULATES CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM. CALL THESE CELLS.

B –CELLS

PP-CELLS

A –CELL

ADIPOCYTES

D-CELLS

STRIATED MUSCLE TISSUE OF AN ORGAN OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IS REVEALED BY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION. FROM WHAT ORGAN BIOPSY WAS TAKEN?

ESOPHAGUS

STOMACH

JEJUNUM

ILEUM

APPENDIX

THE INNER LAYER OF THE EPITHELIUM OF THE ENAMEL ORGAN IN THE TOOTH GERM WAS DESTROYED IN ANIMAL EXPERIMENT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHAT TISSUE OF A TOOTH IS BROKEN?

ENAMELS

DENTIN

CEMENT

PULP

PERIODONTAL

GRANULES CONTAINING DIPEPTIDASES AND LYSOZYME HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE CYTOPLASM OF EPITHELIAL CELLS OF INTESTINAL CRYPTS BY HISTOCHEMICAL METHODS. INDICATE THESE CELLS.

PANETH CELLS

COLUMNAR EPITHELIAL CELLS

GOBLET EXOCRINOCTES

A –CELLS

S-CELLS

THE PATIENT HAS A VIOLATION OF TASTE SENSATION. THE TOTAL SENSITIVITY IS MAINTAINED. WHAT PAPILLAE ARE NOT DAMAGED?

- FILIFORM PAPILLAE
- CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLAE
- FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE
- FOLIATE PAPILLAE
- ALL

CANALICULI ARE VISIBLE IN THE DENTIN ON LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS OF THE TOOTH. WHAT IS CONTAINED WITHIN THE TUBULES?

- PROCESSES OF DENTINOBLASTS
- PROCESSES OF ENAMELOBLASTS
- BODIES OF DENTINOBLASTS
- FIBROBLASTS
- ELASTIC FIBERS

THE PATIENT IS TREATED FOR CHRONIC GASTRITIS FOR A LONG TIME. CHANGES IN THE MUCOSAL EPITHELIUM OF THE STOMACH ARE OBSERVED BY ENDOSCOPY. WHAT EPITHELIUM IS CHANGED?

- SIMPLE COLUMNER GLANDULAR
- SIMPLE COLUMNER WITH BRUSH BORDER
- SIMPLE COLUMNER CILIATED
- PSEUDOSTRATIFIED COLUMNER
- SIMPLE SQUAMOUS

ONE OF THE ORGAN OF THE ORAL CAVITY LOOKS LIKE A FEW FOLDS OF MUCOUS MEMBRANE, IN THE LAMINA PROPRIA OF WHICH NUMEROUS LYMPHOID FOLLICLES ARE. WHAT IS THE BODY?

- PALATINE TONSILS
- TONGUE
- PAROTID GLAND
- SUBLINGUAL GLANDS
- SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND

AS WE KNOW, THE SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND HAS MUCOUS GLANDULAR PORTION, CONSISTING OF MUCOCYTES. WHAT FEATURES ARE CHARACTERISTIC FOR THESE CELLS?

- FLATTENED NUCLEI AND CLEAR CYTOPLASM
- BASOPHILIC CYTOPLASM
- ROUNDED NUCLEI IN THE CENTER OF THE CELL
- MICROVILLI
- BASAL STRIATION

ANALYSIS OF BIOPSIES OF THE GASTRIC MUCOSA OF A PATIENT WITH GASTRITIS SHOWED A SHARP DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF Parietal cells. HOW DOES IT EFFECT ON THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS OF GASTRIC JUICE?

- DECREASE OF ACIDITY
- INCREASE OF ACIDITY
- INCREASE OF GASTRIC JUICE
- REDUCTION OF GASTRIC JUICE
- DECREASE OF MUCUS PRODUCTION

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF A GUM ARE VISIBLE IN THE BIOPSY OF A ORAL MUCOSA. WHAT FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE GUMS CAN BE OBSERVED IN NORMAL?

- STATIONARY ADHERENT TO THE PERIOSTEUM, LAMINA PROPRIA FORMS THE HIGH PAPILLAE, LACK OF MUSCLE LAYER
- LOW ADHERENT TO THE PERIOSTEUM, WELL DEFINED MUSCLE LAYER
- ABSENT OF MUSCLE LAYER, SUBMUCOSA IS WELL DEVELOPED
- PROPERTY AND MUSCLE MEMBRANES ARE MISSING
- HOLDS A LOT OF SMALL SALIVARY GLANDS

SOME DISEASES OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS ARE CAUSED BY DYSFUNCTION OF THEIR EXCRETORY DUCTS. WHAT TYPES OF THE EXCRETORY DUCTS PRESENT IN THE MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS?

INTRA-, INTERLOBULAR DUCTS AND COMMON DUCT OF THE GLAND
LOBULAR, STRIATED AND COMMON DUCTS
INTERCALATED, DIVIDED AND COMMON DUCTS
INTRA- AND INTERLOBULAR DUCTS
COMMON DUCT

STRUCTURE OF THE ORAL CAVITY, WHICH HAS A MAXILLARY, MANDIBULAR AND INTERMEDIATE ZONE, IS DAMAGED BY TRAUMA. WHAT STRUCTURE IS TRAUMATIZED?

CHEEK
TONGUE
LIP
HARD PALATE
SOFT PALATE

THE PATIENT COMPLAINS OF DETERIORATION OF TASTE SENSITIVITY. DOCTOR NOTICED MUCOSAL ATROPHY OF SOME AREAS OF THE ORAL CAVITY DURING EXAMINATION. WHERE DO MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES WERE OBSERVED MORE?

ON THE UPPER SURFACE OF THE TONGUE
ON THE LOWER SURFACE OF THE TONGUE
AT THE ROOT OF THE TONGUE
IN THE HARD PALATE
ON THE GUMS

ON HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE STRUCTURE OF BONE TISSUE, COVERED WITH A MUCOUS MEMBRANE WITH KERATINIZING STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM IS PRESENTED. IN ALL AREAS OF THE LAMINA PROPRIA COLLAGEN FIBERS FORM A POWERFUL BUNDLES, WOVEN INTO THE PERIOSTEUM. NAME THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORAL CAVITY?

HARD PALATE
GUMS
LIP
CHEEK
TONGUE

THE PATIENT WENT TO THE DOCTOR WITH COMPLAINS OF FEVER UP TO THIRTY-EIGHT DEGREES, WEAKNESS, A PAIN IN THE LARYNX. ON EXAMINATION REVEALED THAT THE PATIENT'S TONGUE IS WITH WHITE COATE. WHAT ARE THE HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF THE TONGUE INVOLVED IN THE FORMATION OF EXCESSIVE KERATINIZATION?

EPITHELIUM OF THE FILIFORM PAPILLAE
EPITHELIUM OF FOLIATE PAPILLAE
THE EPITHELIUM OF FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE
EPITHELIUM OF **CIRCUMVALLATE** PAPILLAE
LAMINA PROPRIA OF TONGUE PAPILLAE

THE PATIENT SUFFERS FROM HEART ATTACKS. THE DOCTOR GAVE HIM A NITROGLYCERIN UNDER THE TONGUE. WHAT STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE ORAL MUCOSA ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH A POSSIBILITY OF MEDICATION?

PERMEABILITY OF STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON-KERATINIZING EPITHELIUM
PERMEABILITY OF STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZING EPITHELIUM
PERMEABILITY OF STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM
PRESENCE OF THE TONGUE PAPILLAE
PRESENCE OF SALIVARY GLANDS

THE PATIENT HAS AN INCREASED ACIDITY OF GASTRIC JUICE. HYPERFUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS IN THE GLANDS OF THE GASTRIC MUCOSA LEADS TO THIS CONDITION?

PARIETAL EXOCRINOCYTES OF OWN GASTRIC GLANDS
EXOCRINOCYTES OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS
ADDITIONAL MUCOCYTES
GOBLET CELLS
EXOCRINE PANKREAOCYTES

STRUCTURE REPRESENTED BY MUCOSA AND HAVING A FREE PORTION AND ATTACHED PORTION, WHICH IS TIGHTLY ADHERENT TO THE PERIOSTEUM DEFINED IN THE ORAL CAVITY. EPITHELIUM - STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZING. LAMINA PROPRIA FORMS A LONG, DEEP JUTTING OUT INTO THE EPITHELIUM PAPILLAE. CALL THIS STRUCTURE.

GUMS

HARD PALATE

LIP

CHEEK

TONGUE

CELL, IN CYTOPLASM OF WHICH GRANULES THAT LOOK LIKE FRUIT PITS (STONES) ARE VISIBLE, PRESENTED AT THE ELECTRON MICROGRAPH OF INTRALOBULAR LIVER SINUSOID. WE KNOW THAT THIS IS A NATURAL KILLER CELL. WHICH CELL IS?

PIT-CELL

HEPATOCYTE

ENDOTHELIUM OF THE SINUSOID

STELLATE MACROPHAGE

PERISINUSOIDAL LIPOCYTE

SAGITTAL LINE DEFECT WAS DETECTED IN THE PALATE AFTER THE BIRTH OF A CHILD. IN WHAT PROCESS WILL THIS AFFECT?

SWALLOWING

CHEWING

DIGESTION

BREATH

ARTICULATION

THE CHILD COMPLAINS OF A TOOTHACHE. DENTIST DIAGNOSED CARIOUS LESIONS OF ENAMEL. THE AMOUNT OF WHICH MINERAL SUBSTANCES DECREASES IN CARIOUS LESIONS:

PHOSPHOROUS, FLUORINE, CALCIUM

SODIUM, CALCIUM, POTASSIUM,

POTASSIUM, PHOSPHORUS, FLUORINE

MAGNESIUM, FLUORIDE, CALCIUM

PHOSPHORUS, MAGNESIUM, POTASSIUM

THE CELLS LOCATED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CRYPT OF THE SMALL INTESTINE AND HAVING LARGE ACIDOPHILIC CYTOPLASM WITH SECRETORY GRANULES ARE VISIBLE IN THE ELECTRON MICROGRAPH. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

PANETH CELLS

THE CELLS WITH BRUSH BORDER

GOBLET CELL

UNDIFFERENTIATED CELLS

ENDOCRINE CELLS

THE EXCRETORY DUCT OF SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND IS SEEN ON HISTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS. THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE DUCT IS LINED WITH SHORT CUBOIDAL EPITHELIUM WHOSE CELLS ARE WITH POORLY DEVELOPED ORGANELLES. WHAT IS THIS EXCRETORY DUCT?

INTERCALATED DUCT

STRIATED DUCT

INTERLOBULAR DUCT

MAIN EXCRETORY DUCT

SECRETORY UNIT

THE DAMAGE OF SECRETORY UNITS OF THE PAROTID GLAND IS OBSERVED DURING ACUTE INFLAMMATION (PAROTITIS). WHICH CELLS DAMAGED?

SEROUS AND MYOEPIHELIAL CELLS

SEROUS AND MUCOUS

MYOEPIHELIAL

SEROUS-MUCOUS

MUCOUS AND MYOEPIHELIAL

LIGHT AND DARK STRIPES OF WIDTH 100 MM, DIRECTED RADially DEFINED ON HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE OF THE THIN SECTION OF TOOTH ENAMEL. NAME THESE STRIPES OF ENAMEL DEVELOPMENT.

LINES OF GUNTHER-SHREGER

LINES OF RETZIUS

PERIENAMEL

ENAMEL PRISMS

ENAMEL SPINDLES

THE STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED EPITHELIUM DENSELY INFILTRATED WITH LYMPHOCYTES HAS BEEN FOUND DURING STUDYING THE HISTOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF THE ORAL MUCOSA. WHAT PORTION OF THE ORAL CAVITY IS MOST LIKELY REPRESENTED ON THE SLIDE?

THE MUCOSA OF THE TONSILS

THE MUCOSA OF THE LIPS

BUCCAL MUCOSA

THE MUCOSA OF THE HARD PALATE

THE MUCOSA OF THE GUMS

THE BASIS OF THE ORGAN OF THE ORAL CAVITY FORMS BY STRIATED MUSCLE TISSUE. THREE PARTS ARE DISTINGUISHED ON THE HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE: SKIN, MUCOUS AND TRANSITIONAL ZONE. WHAT IS THIS STRUCTURE?

LIP

THE HARD PALATE

THE SOFT PALATE

TONGUE

CHEEK

BASKET-LIKE CELLS WITH PROCESSES, WHICH EMBRACE TERMINAL SECRETORY UNITS OF PAROTID GLAND ARE VISIBLE IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF MYOEPIHELIAL CELLS?

CONTRACTILE

TROPHIC

SUPPORT

PROTECTIVE

SECRETORY

WHICH LAYER OF THE EPITHELIUM WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE REGENERATION OF DAMAGED MUCOSA OF THE ESOPHAGUS AFTER BURNS OF THE ESOPHAGUS IF THE MUCOSAL LESION IS NOT DEEP.

BASAL

SPINOUSUM

GRANULARIS

INTERMEDIATE

SUPERFICIAL

THE CLOTTING DISORDER WAS FOUND IN THE PATIENT OF THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT WITH SEVERE LIVER DISEASE. WHAT FUNCTION OF THE LIVER CAN BE AFFECTED IN THIS CASE?

PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

DETOXIFICATION

ENDOCRINE

PROTECTIVE

BILE FORMATION

GASTRIC MUCOSA, DAMAGED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS FACTORS CAN RECOVER ITS STRUCTURE. DUE TO WHICH CELLS OF THE GASTRIC PIT THE REGENERATION TAKE PLACE?

NECK CELLS

PARIETAL

PANETH CELLS

CHIEF

ENDOCRINE

THE PART OF EXOCRINE PANCREAS IS STUDIED IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE. THE CELLS OF PARENCHYMA CONTAIN SECRETORY GRANULES WITH ENZYMES. HOW THESE ENZYMES ENTER THE DIGESTIVE TRACT?
BY THE SYSTEM OF EXCRETORY DUCTS
ENTERS THE BLOODSTREAM
THROUGH THE LYMPH
BY AXON TRANSPORT
BY DENDRITIC TRANSPORT

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CILIATED EPITHELIAL CELLS OF THE BRONCHI OCCURRED IN A WORKER OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION AFTER INHALING OF CAUSTIC VAPOUR. WHICH CELLS WILL PARTICIPATE IN REGENERATION OF THE EPITHELIUM?
BASAL CELL
GOBLET CELLS
ENDOCRINE CELLS
CILIATED CELLS
UNCILIATED CELLS

THE PATIENT, 55 YEARS, IS UNDER OBSERVATION OF THE ENDOCRINOLOGIST CONCERNING INFRINGEMENT OF ENDOCRINE FUNCTION OF A PANCREAS, THAT IS SHOWN BY DECREASE OF AMOUNT OF A GLUCAGON IN A BLOOD. FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS IS BROKEN?
A
D1
B
D
PP

PATIENT HAS DIABETES MELLITUS FROM 14-TH YEARS OLD. WHAT CELLS OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS OF A PANCREAS DO NOT FUNCTION?
B
D
A
D1
PP

THE PATIENT, 50 YEARS, COMPLAINS OF RISING OF APPETITE, THIRST, DECREASE OF MASS OF A BODY, FATIGABILITY. DURING LABORATORY RESEARCH THE INCREASED GLUCOSE IN A BLOOD IS REVEALED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISEASE IS CONNECTED TO PATHOLOGY OF FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS?
B - CELLS OF ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS
A - CELLS OF ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS
THYROCYTES
PANCREOCYTES
PP-CELLS OF ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS

AFTER CHEMICAL BURN OF A TONGUE LATERAL SURFACE THE TASTE SENSIBILITY OF THIS REGION WAS LOST. WHAT STRUCTURE OF A NEUROEPITHELIAL CELL PARTICIPATES IN THE RISE OF NERVE IMPULSE?
MICROVILLI ON APICAL SURFACE
LATERAL SURFACE
MICROVILLI OF BASAL SURFACE
NUCLEUS
BASAL MEMBRANE

ON A SLIDE OF A SPLEEN THE VESSEL IS SEEN. ITS WALL CONSISTS OF AN ENDOTHELIUM POSED ON A BASAL MEMBRANE, THE TUNICA MEDIA IS ABSENT, TUNICA EXTERNA GREW WITH CONNECTIVE TISSUE OF SPLEEN. NAME THIS VESSEL:
UNMUSCULAR VEIN
ARTERIOLE
MUSCULAR VEIN WITH WEAK DEVELOPMENT OF MUSCULAR ELEMENTS
MUSCULAR ARTERY

ELASTIC ARTERY

ANTIBODIES TO TYMOSINS BEEN HAVE INJECTED INTO AN ORGANISM OF AN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL. DIFFERENTIATION OF WHAT CELLS WILL BE DISTURBED FIRST OF ALL?

T-LYMPHOCYTES
MONOCYTES
B-LYMPHOCYTES
MACROPHAGES
PLASMOCYTES

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN ORGAN WITH LYMPHATIC NODULES IS REVEALED. THESE NODULES ARE POSED DIFFUSIVELY AND HAVE THE CENTRAL ARTERIES. WHAT ORGAN DOES HAVE THE SUCH STRUCTURE?

SPLEEN
THYMUS
TONSIL
LYMPH NODE
RED BONE MARROW

IT IS KNOWN, THAT THE PLASMA CELLS PRODUCE SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES. AFTER ENTRANCE OF AN ANTIGEN THE AMOUNT OF PLASMOCYTES IS ENLARGED. AT THE EXPENSE OF WHAT BLOOD CELLS THE AMOUNT OF PLASMOCYTES IS ENLARGED?

B-LYMPHOCYTES
T-LYMPHOCYTES
NEUTROPHILS
EOSINOPHILS
BASOPHILS

ON A SLIDE THE MEDULLA OF A LOBULE OF HEMOPOIETIC ORGAN IS STAINED LIGHTER AND CONTAINS EPITHELIAL BODIES. WHAT ORGAN POSESSES THESE MORPHOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES?

THYMUS
LYMPH NODE
SPLEEN
LIVER
KIDNEY

IN A RED BONE MARROW DURING A POSTEMBRYONAL HEMOPOIESIS IN SOME CELLS A BASOPHILIA OF CYTOPLASM GRADUALLY DECREASES AND THE OXYPHILIA IS ENLARGED, THE NUCLEUS IS PUSHED OUT. NAME A KIND OF A HEMOPOIESIS, FOR WHICH SUCH MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES ARE CHARACTERISTIC.

ERYTHROPOIESIS
LYMPHOPOIESIS
NEUTROPOIESIS
EOSINOPHILOPOIESIS
BASOPHILOPOIESIS

ON A SLIDE THE HEMOPOIETIC ORGAN IS RESEARCHED WHICH CONSISTS OF DIFFERENT LOBULES. IN EACH LOBULE CORTEX AND MEDULLA ARE PRESENT. WHAT ORGAN POSESSES THESE ATTRIBUTES?

THYMUS
LYMPH NODE
SPLEEN
TONSILS
APPENDIX

AT REPEATED HIT OF AN ANTIGENE IN AN ORGANISM THE ANTIBODIES ARE APPEARED. TO FUNCTION OF WHAT IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS IS THIS PHENOMENON CONNECTED?

LYMPHOCYTES OF MEMORY
T-KILLERS
T-SUPPRESSORS
MACROPHAGES

DENDRITIC CELLS

THE WOMAN IN ONE MONTH AFTER PARTURITION COMPLAINS ON SMALL AMOUNT OF MILK. INSUFFICIENCY OF WHAT HORMONE DOES TAKE PLACE?

PROLACTIN

GLUCAGON

ADRENOCORTICOTROPHIN

SOMATOSTATIN

INSULIN

IT IS KNOWN, THAT ALDOSTERON ADJUSTS THE CONTENTS OF A SODIUM IN AN ORGANISM. WHAT CELLS OF ADRENAL GLAND PRODUCE THIS HORMONE?

CELL OF ZONA GLOMERULOSA

CELL OF A FASCICULAR ZONE

EPINEPHROCYTES

CELL OF ZONA RETICULARIS

NOREPINEPHROCYTES

ON A SLIDE WITH FRENCH BEAN SHAPED ORGAN THE CORTEX AND MEDULLA ARE DETERMINED. CORTEX HAS SPHERICAL NODULES 0.5-1 MM IN DIAMETER, AND MEDULLA CONTAINS MEDULLARY CORDS. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

LYMPH NODE

THYMUS

KIDNEY

ADRENAL GLAND

SPLEEN

THE MICROSCOPIC SECTION THROUGH LYMPH NODE HAS MADE. ON A SLIDE THE EXPANSION OF PARACORTICAL ZONE IS OBSERVED. PROLIFERATION OF WHAT CELLS OF LYMPH NODE HAS CAUSED THIS PROCESS?

T-LYMPHOCYTES

MACROPHAGES

B-LYMPHOCYTES

PLASMOCYTES

RETICULOCYTES

ON A SLIDE THE SPHERICAL AGGREGATIONS OF LYMPHOCYTES ARE REVEALED. IN THE MIDDLE OF THEM THERE IS A CENTRAL ARTERY. WHAT ORGAN IS RESEARCHED?

SPLEEN

KIDNEY

THYMUS

RED BONE MARROW

LYMPH NODE

IN THE PATIENT OF 40 YEARS OLD THE FAILURE FUNCTION OF ADRENAL CORTEX IS FOUND OUT, RESULTING IN DECREASE AMOUNT OF ALDOSTERON IN A BLOOD. FUNCTION OF WHAT ADRENAL CORTEX ZONA IS BROKEN?

GLOMERULAR ZONA

FASCICULAR ZONA

ZONA RETICULARIS

SUDANOPHOBIC ZONA

X-ZONA

IN A PUNCTATE OF A RED BONE MARROW THE DECREASE AMOUNT OF MEGACARYOCYTES IS REVEALED. WHAT CHANGES OF A PERIPHERIC BLOOD ARE ACCOMPANIED BY THIS PHENOMENON?

DECREASE AMOUNT OF THROMBOCYTES

INCREASE AMOUNT OF LEUCOCYTES

INCREASE AMOUNT OF THROMBOCYTES

DECREASE AMOUNT OF GRANULOCYTES

DECREASE AMOUNT OF LEUCOCYTES

TO THE MEDICAL STUDENT HAVE GIVEN SLIDES OF TWO SMEARS. ON ONE OF THEM ERYTHROCYTES ARE RECOGNIZED, ON THE ANOTHER BLOOD FORMING CELLS ON A DIFFERENT DEGREE OF MATURITY. WHAT SMEARS HAVE GIVEN?

BLOOD AND RED BONE MARROW

BLOOD OF A FROG AND BLOOD OF THE HUMAN

BLOOD AND LYMPH

BLOOD AND SMEAR OF YELLOW BONE MARROW

SMEAR OF YELLOW AND RED BONE MARROW

MEDICAL STUDENT INVESTIGATES TWO TISSUE SPECIMENS. ON BOTH - ORGANS, WHICH HAVE LYMPHATIC NODULES. ON THE FIRST SLIDE FOLLICLES CONTAIN ECCENTRIC POSED ARTERIAL VESSEL, AND ON THE SECOND - FOLLICLES WITHOUT ARTERIES. NAME THESE ORGANS.

FIRST - SPLEEN, SECOND - LYMPH NODE

FIRST - RED BONE MARROW, SECOND - SPLEEN

FIRST - THYMUS, SECOND - SPLEEN

FIRST - LIVER, SECOND - LYMPH NODE

FIRST - LIVER, SECOND - SPLEEN

ON A SLIDE OF A RED BONE MARROW THE CLUMPS OF HUGE CELLS POSED IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH SINUSOIDAL CAPILLARIES ARE DETERMINED. NAME ELEMENTS OF A BLOOD, WHICH ARE FORMED OF THESE CELLS.

PLATELETS

ERYTHROCYTES

LEUKOCYTES

MONOCYTES

LYMPHOCYTES

AT INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INTOXICATIONS IN A THYMUS THE AMOUNT OF HASSAL'S CORPUSCLES IS ENLARGED, THE AREA OF LOBULAR MEDULLA EXTENDS. HOW DOES THE GIVEN CHANGES IN A THYMUS REFER TO AS?

ACCIDENTAL INVOLUTION

AGING INVOLUTION

THYMUS-LYMPHATIC STATUS

T-IMMUNODEFICIT

B-IMMUNODEFICIT

THE ACROMEGALY WAS DIAGNOSED TO THE PATIENT WITH ENLARGED HEAD, FACE AND HANDS. HYPERFUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF A PITUITARY GLAND CAUSES THIS DISEASE?

SOMATOTROPES

THYROTROPES

GONADOTROPES

CHROMOPHOBES

MAMMOTROPES

IN THE PUNCTATE OF A HEMOPOIETIC ORGAN THE MEGACARYOCYTES HAVE FOUND OUT. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

RED BONE MARROW

SPLEEN

THYMUS

LYMPH NODE

TONSIL

A VITAL STAIN HAVE ENTERED IN AN AFFERENT VESSEL OF LYMPH NODE. IN WHAT CELLS OF LYMPH NODE IS IT POSSIBLE TO REVEAL PARTICLES OF A STAIN?

MACROPHAGES

RETICULOEPITHELIAL

B-LYMPHOCYTES

PLASMA CELLS

T-LYMPHOCYTES

IN A RED BONE MARROW THE DEVELOPING BLOOD CELLS ARE POSED BY ISLANDS. SOME OF ISLANDS ARE CONNECTED TO MACROPHAGES. WHAT ELEMENTS OF A BLOOD DEVELOP IN THESE ISLANDS?

ERYTHROCYTES

BASOPHILIC GRANULOCYTES

PRECURSORS OF T- AND B-LYMPHOCYTES

MONOCYTES

THROMBOCYTES

AFTER A RESECTION OF A THYROID GLAND THE CRAMPS HAVE APPEARED. THE SIMPLIFICATION HAS COME AFTER INJECTION OF PREPARATIONS OF Ca^{++} . FUNCTION OF WHAT ENDOCRINE GLAND IS DISTURBED?

PARATHYROID

ADRENAL

THYROID

PITUITARY GLAND

EPIPHYSIS

AFTER AN ANTIGENIC STIMULATION IN MEDULLARY CORDS OF A LYMPH NODE REVEALED CELLS WITH INTENSIVELY BASOPHILIC CYTOPLASM, NUCLEUS WITH A CHROMATIN, WHICH IS POSED AS SPOKES OF A WHEEL, AND LIGHT SITE OF CYTOPLASM NEAR IT. WHAT CELLS ARE THEY?

PLASMOCYTES

MACROPHAGES

FIBROBLASTS

ADIPOCYTES

BASOPHILS (MAST CELLS)

ON A SLIDE OF ENDOCRINE GLAND THE ROUND STRUCTURES OF THE DIFFERENT SIZES ARE VISIBLE, WHICH WALL IS FORMED BY ONE LAYER OF EPITHELIAL CELLS LOCATED ON A BASAL MEMBRANE. IN THE MIDDLE THEY CONTAIN HOMOGENEOUS EXTRACELLULAR MASS. WHAT GLAND IS IT?

THYROID

POSTERIOR LOBE OF A PITUITARY GLAND

ADRENAL CORTEX

PARATHYROID

ANTERIOR LOBE OF A PITUITARY GLAND

AT THE PATIENT A HYPERFUNCTION OF A THYROID GLAND HAVE REVEALED. WHAT IS THE SHAPE OF THYROCYTES AT THIS STATE?

COLUMNAR

POLIGONAL

FLAT

SPINDLE-SHAPED

CUBOIDAL

AT THE CHILD INHERENT IMMUNODIFICIT IS REVEALED. CELLULAR IMMUNITY IS NOT FORMED, THAT CAUSES OFTEN VIRUS INFECTIONS. WHAT ORGAN DOES NOT WORK PROPERLY AT THIS CASE?

THYMUS

RED BONE MARROW

LYMPH NODE

SPLEEN

PALATINE TONSILS

ON A SLIDE OF A RED BONE MARROW AMONG CELLS OF MYELOID SERIES AND ADIPOCYTES THERE ARE CELLS OF STELLATE FORM WITH OXYPHILIC CYTOPLASM, WHICH CONTACT BY THE PROCESSES. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

RETICULAR

FIBROBLASTS

MACROPHAGES

OSTEOCYTES

DENDRITIC

ON A SLIDE OF LYMPH NODE IN MEDULLARY CORDS THE INCREASED PLASMOCYTOGENESIS IS REVEALED. ANTIGEN-DEPENDENT STIMULATION OF WHAT IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS HAS RESULTED IN THEIR FORMATION?

- B-LYMPHOCYTES
- T-LYMPHOCYTES
- MACROPHAGES
- DENDRITIC
- INTEGRATING CELLS

ENDOCRINE GLAND IS MADE OF EPITHELIAL CORDS, WHICH CONSIST OF ACIDOPHILIC, BASOPHILIC AND CHROMOPHOBIC CELLS. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

- ADENOHYPOPHYSIS
- EPIPHYSIS
- ADRENAL
- NEUROHYPOPHYSIS
- THYROID GLAND

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN OF A PALATINE TONSIL THE CRYPTS ARE VISIBLE, WHICH EPITHELIUM IS INFILTRATED BY LEUKOCYTES. WHAT EPITHELIUM LINES THIS ORGAN?

- STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED
- SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
- SIMPLE COLUMNAR
- STRATIFIED KERATINIZED
- PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED

THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL PRODUCES A PLENTY OF URINE (POLYURIA) AND IS THIRSTY (POLYDIPSIA). THE URINE DOES NOT CONTAIN GLYCOGEN. FUNCTION OF WHAT STRUCTURES IS DISTURBED?

- NEUROSECRETORY CELLS OF A HYPOTHALAMUS
- THYROCYTES OF A THYROID GLAND
- PARATHYROCYTES
- GLOMERULAR ZONE OF A ADRENAL
- ADRENAL MEDULLA

THE PARENCHYMAL ORGAN HAS CORTEX AND MEDULLA. CORTEX IS FORMED BY EPITHELIAL CORDS, BETWEEN WHICH PASS CAPILLARIES; CORDS FORM THREE ZONES. THE MEDULLA CONTAINS CHROMAFFIN CELLS AND SINUSES. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

- ADRENAL
- THYMUS
- KIDNEY
- LYMPH NODE
- OVARY

AT THE PATIENT THE CONTENTS OF Ca^{++} IN A BLOOD HAS SHARPLY DECREASED. WHAT HORMONE CAN CALL THIS EFFECT?

- PARATHORMONE
- ALDOSTERON
- THYROCALCITONIN
- SOMATOTROPIC
- VASOPRESSIN

IN ENDOCRINE CLINIC THERE IS A BOY 9 YEARS, WHICH EXTREMITIES HAD SOME TIMES FRACTURED. IT IS CONNECTED TO FRAGILITY OF BONES. FUNCTION OF WHAT ENDOCRINE GLAND IS BROKEN?

- PARATHYROID
- THYROID
- EPIPHYSIS
- ADRENAL
- THYMUS

THE RATHKE POCKET ARISES FROM AN ECTODERMAL ORAL EPITHELIUM AND IS MOVED TO THE BASIS OF THE FUTURE BRAIN. WHAT DEVELOPS FROM GIVEN GERM?

ADENOHYPHYSIS
NEUROHYPHYSIS
MEDIAL EMINENCE
ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS
INFUNDIBULUM

AT INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INTOXICATIONS IN A THYMUS LOBULES THE AMOUNT OF RETICULOEPITHELIAL CELLS, HASSAL CORPUSCLES INCREASES, THE AREA OF MEDULLA BECOMES WIDER. HOW DOES THESE CHANGES IN A THYMUS REFER TO AS?

ACCIDENTAL AN INVOLUTION
B-IMMUNODEFICIT
THYMICO-LYMPHATIC STATUS
AGE INVOLUTION
T-IMMUNODEFICIT

CHILD HAS INHERENT IMMUNODEFICIT. CELLULAR IMMUNITY IS DECREASED, THAT PROVOKES OFTEN VIRUS INFECTIONS. BY INFRINGEMENTS IN WHAT ORGAN, MOST LIKELY, IT IS CAUSED?

THYMUS
RED BONE MARROW
LYMPH NODE
SPLEEN
PALATINE TONSILS

IN FOLLICULAR WALLS AND PARAFOLLICULARLY IN THE THYROID GLAND SETTLE DOWN LARGE ENDOCRINOCYTES WITH SECRETORY GRANULES. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

CALCITONINOCYTES
THYROCYTES
PARATHYROCYTES
PINEALOCYTES
PITUICYTES

AT THE PATIENT WITH INCREASED IN SIZE SPLEEN THE DECREASE AMOUNT OF ERYTHROCYTES OF A PERIPHERIC BLOOD IS REVEALED. THE RISING OF WHAT SPLEENIC CELLS FUNCTION IS OBSERVED THUS?

MACROPHAGES
INTERDIGITATING CELLS
LYMPHOCYTES
DENDRITIC CELLS
PLASMOCYTES

GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF A STRESS, STUDENT WAS MISTAKEN, WHEN HAD SAID, THAT SYNTHESIS OF GLUCOCORTICIDS OF ADRENAL CORTEX IS STIMULATED BY HYPOPHYSEAL HORMONES. WHAT ANSWER IS MORE CORRECT?

ACTH
SOMATOTROPIN
GONADOTROPIC HORMONES
PROLACTIN
THYROTROPIN

UNDER SOME UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS THYMUS UNDERGOES RECONSTRUCTION, IS FOLLOWED BY DESTRUCTION OF THYMOCYTES, MOVING OF THEM TO PERIPHERAL ORGANS AND PROLIFERATION OF EPITHELIOCYTES. HOW IS THIS PHENOMENON CALLED?

ACCIDENTAL INVOLUTION
AGING INVOLUTION
HYPOTROPHY
DYSTROPHY

ATROPHY

DURING MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF A THYMUS ARE REVEALED DECREASE OF THE THYMUS PARENCHYMAL ELEMENTS, INCREASE OF ADIPOSE AND CONNECTIVE TISSUES AND AMOUNT OF HASSAL CORPUSCLES. HOW IS THIS PHENOMENON CALLED?

- AGING INVOLUTION
- ACCIDENTAL INVOLUTION
- HYPOTROPHY
- DYSTROPHY
- ATROPHY

A NEWBORN HAS CONGENITAL ATROPHY OF THYMUS. WHAT IMMUNE CELLS ARE DISTURBED MORE THAN OTHERS?

- T-LYMPHOCYTES
- B-LYMPHOCYTES
- MACROPHAGES
- ANTIGEN-PRESENTING CELLS
- B-CELLS MEMORY

IN A WOMAN WITH DEFICIENCY OF SEX HORMONES THE AMOUNT OF FOLLICLESTIMULATING HORMONE IS INCREASED. WHAT HYPOPHYSEAL CELLS WILL BE CHANGED AT THAT?

- GONADOTROPHS
- THYROTROPHS
- ADRENOCORTICOTROPHS
- SOMATOTROPHS
- LACTOTROPHS

A PATIENT WITH HYPOTHYROIDISM HAS DEFICIENCY OF THYROID HORMONES. WHAT CELLS OF ADENOHYPOPHYSIS WILL BE CHANGED?

- THYROTROPHS
- GONADOTROPHS
- ADRENOCORTICOTROPHS
- SOMATOTROPHS
- LACTOTROPHS

LABORATORY ANIMAL HAS PREMATURE PUBERTY AFTER ENDOCRINE GLAND ECTOMY. DURING ECTOMY OF WHICH GLAND MAY IT BE HAPPENED?

- PINEAL
- HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI
- ADRENAL
- THYROID
- PARATHYROID

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF ADRENAL THE SMALL POLYGONAL CELLS, FORMING ROUND CLUSTERS, CONTAIN SMALL AMOUNT OF LIPID INCLUSIONS ARE VISIBLE. THEY PRODUCE ALDOSTERONE. WHAT PART OF ADRENAL IS IT?

- GLOMERULOSA
- FASCICULATA
- SUDANOPHOBIC
- RETICULARIS
- MEDULLA

MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF ADRENAL HAS ZONE OF BIG CUBOIDAL CELLS, FORMING CORDS AND CONTAINING BIG AMOUNT OF LIPID INCLUSIONS. THEY PRODUCE GLUCOCORTICOIDS. WHAT PART OF ADRENAL IS IT?

- ZONA FASCICULATA
- ZONA GLOMERULOSA
- INTERMEDIATE ZONE
- ZONA RETICULARIS
- MEDULLA

A MAN HAS A BRAIN TUMOR. WHAT ORGAN IS THE MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR FORMATION OF IMMUNITY AGAINST TUMOR?

THYMUS
RED BONE MARROW
LYMPH NODE
SPLEEN
LYMPH FOLLICLES OF INTESTINE

HYPOPHYSIS DEVELOPS FROM TWO EMBRYONIC SOURCES - EPITHELIAL AND NEURAL. WHAT IS ITS EPITHELIAL PART EMBRYONIC SOURCE?

EPITHELIUM OF STOMATODAEUM
EPITHELIUM OF PROCTODAEUM
EPITHELIUM OF A PRIMITIVE GUT
COELOMIC EPITHELIUM
EPITHELIUM OF NEURAL TUBE

A 15 YEARS PATIENT HAS ENLARGED PALATINE TONSILS. WHAT STRUCTURES OF THESE ORGANS PLAY A ROLE IN IMMUNE DEFENSE OF AN ORGANISM AGAINST STREPTOCOCCUS?

LYMPHATIC NODULES
LOOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE
STRITIFIED KERATINIZED EPITHELIUM
CRYPTS
STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED EPITHELIUM

A CHILD HAS DISTURBANCE OF ENAMEL AND DENTINE FORMATION BECAUSE OF DECREASED BLOOD CALCIUM IONS CONCENTRATION. DEFICIENCY OF WHAT HORMONE CALLS SUCH PATHOLOGY?

PARATHORMONE
TRIIODOTHYRONINE
THYROXINE
THYROCALCITONIN
SOMATOTROPIN

A PATIENT WAS EXPOSED TO IONIZATION. EXAMINATION OF HIM REVEALS DISTURBANCE OF A SPLEEN WHITE PULP. WHAT SPLEEN CELLS ARE PATHOLOGICALLY CHANGED?

LYMPHOCYTES
TISSUE BASOPHILS
BASOPHILS
MONOCYTES
NEUTROPHILS

A HEIGHT OF 12 YEARS CHILD IS 1M 80 CM. PATHOLOGY OF WHICH HORMONE TAKES PLACE?

SOMATOTROPINE
THYROXINE
INSULIN
GONADOTROPIC
THYROTROPIC

EXAMINATION OF A WOMAN REVEALS AN INCREASE IN METABOLIC PROCESSES. ABNORMAL HIGH RATE OF WHAT HORMONES CAN CAUSE THIS PATHOLOGY?

TRIIODOTHYRONINE
ALDOSTERONE
THYROCALCITONINE
SOMATOSTATIN
GLUCAGON

MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF ONE ENDOCRINE GLAND SHOWS ROUND STRUCTURES ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, THEIR WALL IF FORMED BY ONE LAYER OF EPITHELIUM, RESTING ON BASEMENT MEMBRANE. INSIDE THERE IS HOMOGENOUS NONCELLULAR MASS.WHAT GLAND IS IT?

THYROID
PARATHYROID
PARS DISTALIS OF HYPOPHYSIS
ADRENAL
PARS NERVOSA OF HYPOPHYSIS

A PATIENT HAS DIABETES INSIPIDUS. DEFICIENCY OF WHAT HYPOPHYSIAL HORMONE TAKES PLACE?

ANTIDIURETIC
THYROTROPIN
FOLLICLE-STIMULATING
ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC
LUTEINIZING

IN TIME OF SURGERY ONE OF ENDOCRINE GLAND WAS REMOVED BY MISTAKE. IT RESULTS IN DECREASE OF BLOOD CALCIUM LEVEL. WHICH GLAND IS IT?

PARATHYROID
ADRENAL
HYPOPHYSIS
THYROID
PINEAL

IN A PATIENT IS INSUFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED ADRENAL. WHAT EMBRYONIC PROCESS WAS DISTURBED?

DIFFERENTIATION OF NEURAL CREST
FORMATION OF FIRST BRANCHIAN POUCH
DIFFERENTIATION OF SOMITES
FORMATION OF BODY FLEXION
DEVELOPMENT OF GUT

THYROLIBERIN WAS INJECTED TO A PATIENT. WHICH OF HYPOPHYSIAL HORMONES WILL BE PRODUCED IN INCREASED AMOUNT?

THYROTROPIC
MELANOTROPIC
SOMATOTROPIC
LUTEINIZING
ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC

A 46 YEARS PATIENT WAS HOSPITALIZED IN IMMUNOLOGIC CLINIC WITH PATHOLOGY OF GRANULOCYTOPOIESIS AND THROMBOCYTOPOIESIS. WHICH ORGAN HAS PATHOLOGY?

RED BONE MARROW
LYMPH NODE
PALATINE TONSIL
SPLEEN
THYMUS

A 2 YEARS CHILD HAS MUSCULAR CONVULSIONS BECAUSE OF LOW LEVEL OF BLOOD CALCIUM CONCENTRATION. WHICH ORGAN HAS PATHOLOGY?

PARATHYROID GLAND
CORTEX OF ADRENAL
PINEAL GLAND
THYMUS
HYPOPHYSIS

USE OF THE ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES WITH SEX HORMONES INHIBITS THE HYPOPHYSEAL HORMONES PRODUCTION. WHAT EXACTLY HORMONES ARE INHIBITED?

FOLLICLE-STIMULATING
THYROTROPIC
OXYTOCIN
SOMATOTROPIN

VASOPRESSIN

A CHILD WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFLAMMATION HAS ENLARGED NECK LYMPH NODES WITH INCREASE OF PLASMA CELLS. WHAT PART OF LYMPH NODE CONTAINS A LOT OF PLASMA CELLS?

MEDULLARY CORDS

CORTICAL SINUS

GERMINAL CENTER

CORTEX

CONNECTIVE TISSUE SEPTA

A 50-YEARS-OLD WOMAN COMPLAINS OF LOSS OF APPETITE, DECREASED BODY WEIGHT, FATIGUE DURING BLOOD TEST EXAMINATION AN INCREASED GLUCOSE BLOOD LEVEL WAS REVEALED. PATHOLOGY OF WHICH CELLS DOES TAKE PLACE?

B-CELLS

PANCREOCYTES

LIPOTROCYTES

THYROCYTES

A-CELLS

AT AN ADENOMA OF ANTERIOR LOBE OF A PITUITARY GLAND THE DISTURBANCE OF A MENSTRUAL CYCLE IS OBSERVED. WHAT STRUCTURES WILL BE FOUND IN OVARIES AT THAT CASE?

ONLY PRIMORDIAL AND ATRETIC FOLLICLES

ONLY PRIMORDIAL FOLLICLES

ALL STAGES OF FOLLICLES DEVELOPMENT

ABSENCE OF ATRETIC FOLLICLES

ONLY CORPORA LUTEA

THE INHERENT APLASIA OF THYMUS IS FOUND OUT IN THE CHILD. LEVEL OF WHAT HORMONE IS REDUCED IN A BLOOD?

THYMOSIN

SOMATOTROPIN

THYROTROPIC

EPINEPHRINE

CALCITONIN

SICK 40 YEARS HAS ADDRESSED WITH THE COMPLAINTS OF A PLENTY OF PRODUCED URINE AND POLYDIPSIA. ON THE COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY OF A BRAIN MAY BE FOUND OUT THE PATHOLOGY OF:

SUPRAOPTIC NUCLEUS OF A HYPOTHALAMUS

POSTERIOR PART OF A HYPOTHALAMUS

CEREBELLUM

ADENOHYPOPHYSIS

ARCUATE NUCLEI OF MIDDLE HYPOTHALAMUS

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN OF A THYROID GLAND THYROCYTES ARE BIG, COLUMNAR. IT SPEAKS ABOUT:

AMPLIFIED STIMULATION BY THYROTROPIC HORMONE OF A PITUITARY BODY

DECREASE OF A DEGREE OF ACTIVATION OF A THYROID GLAND

PRESENCE OF INTERFOLLICULAR ISLANDS

INFLUENCE OF CALCITONINUM

INFLUENCE OF PARATHYROID HORMONE

ON A SLIDE THE ACCUMULATION OF A GLYCOGEN IN THE LIVER CELLS IS OBSERVED. WHAT HORMONES PROVIDE TRANSFORMATION OF PROTEINS INTO CARBOHYDRATES?

GLUCOCORTICOIDS

MINERALOCORTICOIDS

ESTROGENS

NORADRENALIN

INSULIN

FROM WHAT EMBRYONIC SOURCE THE PARS INTERMEDIA OF A PITUITARY GLAND DEVELOPS?

EPITHELIUM OF ORAL CAVITY

NEUROECTODERM

EPITHELIUM OF A COELOM

EPITHELIUM OF BRANCHIAL POUCH

ENDODERM

WHAT IS LOCATED IN A POSTERIOR LOBE OF A PITUITARY GLAND?

ENDS OF AXONS OF NEUROSECRETORY CELLS OF A HYPOTHALAMUS (HERRING BODIES)

PACINI CORPUSCLES

ACIDOPHILIC ENDOCRINOCYTES

BASOPHILIC ENDOCRINOCYTES

CHROMOPHILIC ENDOCRINOCYTES

WHAT HORMONES ARE STORED IN POSTERIOR LOBE OF A PITUITARY BODY?

OXYTOCIN, VASOPRESSIN

MELANOTROPIC

LIPOTROPIC

MAMMOTROPIC

ACTH

WHERE ARE HORMONES OF A POSTERIOR LOBE OF A PITUITARY GLAND FORMED?

IN SUPRAOPTIC AND PARAVENTRICULAR NUCLEI

IN ARCUATE NUCLEUS

IN VENTROMEDIAL NUCLEUS

IN DORSOMEDIAL NUCLEUS

IN A POSTERIOR LOBE OF HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI

WHAT FUNCTIONS DOES EPIPHYSIS CARRY OUT?

REGULATION OF RHYTHMIC OR CYCLIC PROCESSES

REGULATING THE BASIC EXCHANGE OF METABOLITES

ADAPTING TO THE STRESSFUL FACTORS

REGULATING THE SECRETION OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS

INNERVATION

THE HYPOPHYSIS INDEPENDENT ORGANS ARE:

PARATHYROID GLAND

ADRENAL MEDULLA

THYROID GLAND

TESTIS

OVARY

WHAT HORMONES ARE PRODUCED BY PARAFOLLICULAR CELLS OF A THYROID GLAND?

CALCITONIN, SOMATOSTATIN

MONOIODOTHYRONIN, DIIODOTHYRONIN

THYROGLOBULIN

THYROXINE, TRIIODOTHYRONIN

SOMATOSTATIN, THYROXINE

WHAT HORMONES ARE PRODUCED BY A ZONA GLOMERULOSA OF ADRENAL CORTEX?

ALDOSTERON

GLUCOCORTICOIDS

ANDROGENS, ESTROGENS

NORADRENALIN, EPINEPHRINE

ALDOSTERON, ANDROGENS

WHAT HORMONES ARE PRODUCED BY A ZONA FASCICULARIS OF ADRENAL CORTEX?

GLUCOCORTICOIDS
ALDOSTERONUM
ANDROGENS, ESTROGENS
NORADRENALIN, EPINEPHRINE
ESTROGENS, ADRENALIN

WHAT IS THE EMBRYONIC SOURCE OF ADRENAL MEDULLA?
NEUROBLASTS OF NERVOUS CRESTS
COELOMIC EPITHELIUM
EPITHELIUM OF A PHARYNX
MESENCHYME
ENDODERM

WHERE DO THE CENTERS OF A HEMOPOIESIS IN BONES SETTLE DOWN?
IS CLOSER TO AN ENDOSTEUM
IN AN OSTEON
IN GENERAL PLATES
IN A PERIOSTEUM
AROUND VESSELS IN THE OSTEONS

THE PRECURSORS OF T - LYMPHOCYTES ENTER THE THYMUS FROM:
RED BONE MARROW
SPLEEN RED PULP
LYMPH NODE
TONSIL
SPLEEN WHITE PULP

LYMPH NODES DEVELOP FROM:
MESENCHYME
ENDODERM
ECTODERM
INTESTINAL ENDODERM
VISCERAL MESODERM

SUBCAPSULAR SINUS OF LYMPH NODE IS LOCATED IN:
BETWEEN CAPSULE AND LYMPH FOLLICLE
BETWEEN FOLLICLES
BETWEEN MEDULLARY CORDS
IN HILUS OF NODE
IN CONNECTIVE TISSUE CAPSULE

WHAT FORMS A WHITE PULP OF A SPLEEN?
LYMPHATIC NODULES
CLUMP OF MONOCYTES
CLUMP OF BASOPHILS
CLUMP OF NEUTROPHILIC LEUCOCYTES
DEAD LEUKOCYTES

WHAT ORGAN OF IMMUNE SYSTEM CONTAINS PENICILLAR ARTERIOLES?
SPLEEN
THYMUS
RED BONE MARROW
TONSIL
LYMPH NODE

WHAT ZONES ARE FOUND IN LYMPHATIC NODULES OF A SPLEEN?
GERMINAL CENTER, MARGINAL ZONE
REGIONAL, CENTER OF DUPLICATION

MANTLE REGIONAL
PERIARTERIAL, REGIONAL, MANTLE
SUBCAPSULAR, CORTICAL, MEDULLAR SINUSES

DURING DIPHTHERIA A FIBRINOUS EXUDATE MAY BE FORMED ON THE TRUE VOCAL CORDS. WHAT TYPE OF EPITHELIUM LINES TRUE VOCAL CORDS?
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZED
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL

THE PATIENT COMPLAINS OF DRYNESS IN A NOSE. WALL OF A NASAL CAVITY REVEALS INSUFFICIENCY OF FUNCTION OF MUCOUS GLANDS. IN WHAT LAYER OF A MUCOSA OF A NASAL CAVITY THESE GLANDS ARE LOCALIZED?
LAMINA PROPRIA OF A MUCOSA
IN A SUBMUCOSA
EPITHELIAL PLATE
MUSCULAR PLATE
FIBRO-CARTILAGE PLATE

DURING BREATHING SOME PARTICLES OF DUST MAY BE INHALED. IN WHAT CELLS OF LUNG IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND OUT PARTICLES OF DUST?
ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
PERICYTES OF CAPILLARIES
RESPIRATORY EPITHELIOCYTES
SECRETORY EPITHELIOCYTES
ENDOTHELIOCYTES OF CAPILLARIES

ON AN ELECTRON MICROPHOTOGRAPH IN THE MUCOSAL EPITHELIUM A NERVE CELL IS REVEALED. PERIPHERAL PROCESS OF A CELL HAS THICKENING, FROM WHICH ARISE 10-12 CILIA. WHAT CELL IS IN THE SLIDE?
OLFACTORY NEURONE
PSEUDOUNIPOLAR NEURON OF NERVE GANGLION
SENSORY CELL OF A TASTE BUD
ROD VISUAL CELL
CONE VISUAL CELL

THE HYPEREMIA AND INCREASED SYNTHESIS OF MUCUS IN A NASAL CAVITY IS FOUND OUT IN THE PATIENT WITH AN ACUTE RHINITIS. ACTIVITY OF WHAT CELLS OF AN EPITHELIUM OF A NASAL MUCOSA IS INCREASED?
GOBLET
ENDOCRINE
CELL WITH MICROVILLI
BASAL
CILIATED

LUNG ALVEOLI CONTAIN CELLS, THROUGH WHICH THE GAS EXCHANGE IS CARRIED OUT; THEY ARE INCLUDED INTO STRUCTURE OF BLOOD-AIR BARRIER. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?
ALVEOLAR CELL TYPE I
ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
CLARA CELLS
ALVEOLAR CELL TYPE II
WITH MICROVILLI

ON AN ELECTRON MICROPHOTOGRAPH THE OPENED VESICLES ARE SUBMITTED, LINED BY ONE-ROW OF EPITHELIUM WITH RESPIRATORY AND SECRETORY CELLS. HOW IS THIS STRUCTURE CALLED?
ALVEOLUS
BRONCHIOLE
ACINUS
ALVEOLAR DUCT

TERMINAL BRONCHIOLE

IN EPITHELIUM OF CONDUCTIVE PORTION OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM THE CELLS WITH WELL EXPRESSED ORGANELLES OF SYNTHESIS ARE DETERMINED. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

CLARA CELLS
ENDOCRINE
GOBLET
PNEUMOCYTE II
STEM

AT PREMATURE CHILDREN THE SET OF SYMPTOMS OF RESPIRATORY FAILURE DEVELOPS. UNSUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF WHAT COMPONENT OF BLOOD-AIR BARRIER GIVES THIS PATHOLOGY?

SURFACTANT
BASAL MEMBRANE OF AN ENDOTHELIUM
ENDOTHELIUM OF CAPILLARIES
BASAL MEMBRANE OF PNEUMOCYTES
ALVEOLOCYTES

AT THE PATIENT WITH AN ACUTE RHINITIS THE HYPEREMIA AND INCREASED MUCOPOIESIS IN A NASAL CAVITY IS REVEALED. ACTIVITY OF WHAT CELLS OF AN EPITHELIUM OF A NASAL MUCOSA IS INCREASED?

GOBLET
WITH VILLI
CILATED
BASAL
ENDOCRINE

IT IS KNOWN, THAT THE IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF BLOOD-AIR BARRIER IS SURFACTANT, WHICH PREVENTS COLLAPSE OF ALVEOLUSES DURING AN EXHALATION. WHAT CELLS OF ALVEOLUSES SYNTHESIZE PHOSPHOLIPIDS, PARTICIPATING IN CREATION OF THIS COMPLEX?

TYPE II PNEUMOCYTES
WITH BRASH BORDER
TYPE I PNEUMOCYTES
ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
ENDOTHELIUM OF CAPILLARIES

THROUGH A BRONCHOSCOPE OF A CHILD HAVE REMOVED INHALED BUTTON FROM THE RIGHT PRIMARY BRONCHUS. WHAT EPITHELIUM OF A BRONCHUS IS DAMAGED BY FOREIGN SUBJECT?

PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
STRATIFIED KERATINIZED
SIMPLE COLUMNAR
TRANSITIONAL
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS

ONE OF THE INFLAMED TRACHEA SYMPTOMS IS COUGH ACCOMPANIED BY EXPELLING OF BIG AMOUNT OF MUCUS. WHAT TRACHEA EPITHELIUM CELLS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MUCUS SYNTHESIS?

GOBLET
ENDOCRINE
BASAL
CILATED
COLUMNAR CILIATED

LUNG OF PREMATURE INFANT IS PRESENTED ON ELECTROPHOTOGRAPH OF BIOPSY MATERIAL. COLLAPSE OF THE ALVEOLAR WALL CAUSED BY THE DEFICIENCY OF SURFACTANT WAS REVEALED. DYSFUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS OF THE ALVEOLAR WALL CAUSED IT?

TYPE II PNEUMOCYTES
ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGE
CLARA-CELLS
FIBROBLASTS

TYPE I PNEUMOCYTES

PATIENT HAS LUNG DISEASE WITH THE PROMINENT PATHOLOGY PROCESS IN BRONCHI TREE. AT THE SLIDE OF THESE BRONCHI IS REVEALED PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM, LAMINA PROPRIA WITH GLANDS, ISLETS OF HYALINE CARTILAGE. WHAT TYPE OF BRONCHI IS DAMAGED?

- SECONDARY BRONCHUS
- ALVEOLAR BRONCHIOLE
- PRIMARY BRONCHUS
- TERMINAL BRONCHIOLE
- TRACHEA

CHILD 5 YEARS OLD HAS PNEUMONIA (LUNGS INFLAMMATION). DYSFUNCTION OF WHAT LINING EPITHELIUM ORGANELLE MAY BE DISTURBED FIRST OF ALL?

- CILIA
- LYSOSOME
- MICROVILLI
- ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM
- MITOCHONDRIA

THE TRACHEAL EPITHELIUM OF SMOKING PERSON UNDERGOES METAPLASIA - CHANGES INTO STRATIFIED NONKERATINISED EPITHELIUM. WHAT TYPE OF EPITHELIUM IS CHANGED?

- PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
- SIMPLE COLUMNAR
- STRATIFIED KERATINISED
- SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
- EPITHELIUM WITH BRASH BORDER

IN CASE OF ASTHMA THERE IS AN INSTABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE SMOOTH MUSCLES IN CONDUCTING PORTION OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, LEADING TO THE AIRWAY NARROWING. WHAT TYPE OF BRONCHI HAS MUSCLES AND HAS NO CARTILAGE IN ITS WALL?

- TERTIARY BRONCHUS
- SECONDARY BRONCHUS
- PRIMARY BRONCHUS
- ALVEOLAR DUCT
- ALVEOLAR SAC

IN NEWBORN WAS DIAGNOSED "SYNDROM OF RESPIRATORY FRUSTRATION" - THE VENTILATION OF ALVEOLI IS DISTURBED BECAUSE OF UNSUFFICIENT DEVELOPMENT OF SURFACTANT. WHAT CELLS PRODUCE SURFACTANT?

- SECRETORY ALVEOLOCYTES
- RESPIRATORY ALVEOLOCYTES
- INTERALVEOLAR SEPTA
- GOBLET CELLS
- ENDOCRINOCTYES

A NEWBORN DIDN'T TAKE HIS FIRST BREATH. AUTOPSY REVEALED THAT IN SPITE OF UNOBSTRUCTED RESPIRATORY TRACTS THE BABY'S LUNGS DIDN'T EXPANDED. WHAT MIGHT BE THE CAUSE OF IT?

- SURFACTANT ABSENCE
- BRONCHOSTENOSIS
- ALVEOLE ENLARGEMENT
- BRONCHI RUPTURE
- APICAL CAP OF LUNG

A PATIENT WITH AN ACUTE RHINITIS HAS HYPEREMIA AND EXCESSIVE MUCUS FORMATION IN NASAL CAVITY. WHAT EPITHELIAL CELLS OF MUCOUS MEMBRANE HAVE THE INTENSIFIED ACTIVITY?

- GOBLET CELLS
- CILIATED CELLS
- MICROVILLOUS CELLS
- BASAL CELLS

ENDOCRINE CELLS

PREMATURE INFANTS HAVE SYNDROME OF RESPIRATORY FAILURE. FAILURE OF WHAT ANGIOHEMATIC BARRIER COMPONENT UNDERLIES THIS PATHOLOGY?

SURFACTANT

CAPILLARY ENDOTHELIUM

BASAL MEMBRANE OF ENDOTHELIUM

BASAL MEMBRANE OF ALVEOLOCYTES

ALVEOLOCYTES

ELECTRON MICROPHOTOGRAPHY OF PULMONARY ALVEOLAR WALL PRESENTS A BIG CELL. ITS CYTOPLASM HAS A LOT OF MITOCHONDRIA, DEVELOPED GOLGI APPARATUS, OSMIOPHIL LAMELLATED CORPUSCLES. WHAT IS THE MAIN FUNCTION OF THIS CELL?

IT PRODUCES SURFACTANT

IT IS A COMPONENT OF BLOOD-AIR BARRIER

IT WARMS THE AIR

IT ABSORBS MICROORGANISMS

IT PURIFIES THE AIR

HOLLOW ORGAN IS REPRESENTED ON THE SLIDE. ITS MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS LINED WITH PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM, WHICH CHANGES INTO A SIMPLE ONE. MUSCULARIS MUCOSAE IS WELL DEVELOPED IN RELATION TO THE THICKNESS OF THE ENTIRE WALL. CARTILAGE AND GLANDS ARE ABSENT. WHICH ORGAN IS REPRESENTED IN THE SLIDE?

SMALL BRONCHUS

LARYNX

TRACHEA

MIDDLE BRONCHUS

BLADDER

DURING BREATHING SOME PARTICLES OF DUST MAY BE INHALED. IN WHAT CELLS OF LUNG IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND OUT PARTICLES OF DUST?

ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES

PERICYTES OF CAPILLARIES

RESPIRATORY EPITHELIOCYTES

SECRETORY EPITHELIOCYTES

ENDOTHELIOCYTES OF CAPILLARIES

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CILIATED EPITHELIAL CELLS OF THE BRONCHI OCCURRED IN A WORKER OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION AFTER INHALING OF CAUSTIC VAPOUR. WHICH CELLS WILL PARTICIPATE IN REGENERATION OF THE EPITHELIUM?

BASAL CELL

GOBLET CELLS

ENDOCRINE CELLS

CILIATED CELLS

UNCILIATED CELLS

THE STRUCTURES IN THE FORM OF OPEN SACS, THE INNER SURFACE OF WHICH IS LINED WITH A SINGLE LAYER OF EPITHELIUM, WHICH IS FORMED BY RESPIRATORY AND SECRETORY CELLS, ARE REPRESENTED IN THE ELECTRON MICROGRAPH. WHAT ARE THE STRUCTURES?

THE ALVEOLI

BRONCHIOLES

ACINI

ALVEOLAR DUCTS

TERMINAL BRONCHI

THE CELLS WITH A DOMED APICAL PART WITH MICRIVILLI ARE DETECTED IN THE RESPIRATORY EPITHELIUM. THE CELLS CONTAIN WELL DEVELOPED SYNTHETIC APPARATUS, AND IN THE APICAL PART - SECRETORY GRANULES. NAME THIS CELL.

CLARA CELL
GOBLET
ENDOCRINE
CELLS WITHOUT BRUSH BORDER
UNDIFFERENTIATED CELL

THE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME DEVELOPS IN PREMATURE INFANTS. INSUFFICIENCY OF WHICH COMPONENTS OF THE BLOOD – AIR BARRIER TAKE PLACE IN THE BASIS OF THIS PATHOLOGY?

SURFACTANT
ENDOTHELIUM OF CAPILLARY
THE BASAL MEMBRANE OF ENDOTHELIAL CELL
THE BASAL MEMBRANE OF ALVEOLOCYTES
ALVEOLOCYTES

THE CELLS OF OVAL OR TRIANGULAR SHAPE, NOT TALL ARE VISIBLE AS THE COMPONENT OF PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM OF TRACHEA IN THE HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE. THEIR APEXES DO NOT ACHIEVE THE SURFACE OF EPITHELIUM, THE FIGURES OF MITOSIS APPEAR IN SOME CELLS. WHAT FUNCTION IS PERFORMED BY THESE CELLS.
SOURCE OF REGENERATION
PART OF MUCOUS-CILIARY COMPLEX
MUCUS-SECRETING
SECRETE SURFACTANT
PRODUCE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

AS A RESULT OF INJURY, THE MUCOSA OF THE UPPER PART OF THE NOSE DAMAGED IN MAN OF 30 YEARS OLD. WHAT CONSEQUENCES AFTER THIS INJURY?

DISTURBANCE OF SMELL
DISTURBANCE OF THE HUMIDIFICATION
DISTURBANCE OF SECRETORY ACTIVITY OF GOBLET CELLS
DISTURBANCE OF WARMING AIR
DISTURBANCE OF WARMING AND HUMIDIFICATION

THE ALVEOLAR CELLS BELONGING TO THE AIR-BLOOD BARRIER REVEALED IN THE ELECTRON MICROGRAPHS . WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

RESPIRATORY ALVEOLOCYTES
SECRETORY ALVEOLOCYTES
ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
CLARA CELL
BRUSH CELLS

AS THE RESULT OF AUTOPSY, THE DAMAGED BRONCHI WITH CLEARLY VISIBLE GLANDS, CARTILAGE ISLANDS AND PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM WERE REVEALED. WHICH TYPE OF BRONCHI WITH CHANGES?

SECONDARY BRONCHI
MAIN BRONCHUS
LARGE BRONCHI
SMALL BRONCHI
TERMINAL BRONCHIOLES

THE CHILD OF TWO YEARS HAS REDUCED THE EXCRETION OF MUCUS FROM THE BRONCHIAL TREE. WITH IMPAIRED FUNCTION OF WHICH CELL ORGANELLES OF THE SURFACE EPITHELIUM OF THE BRONCHI IT CAN BE CONNECTED?

CILIA
THE MITOCHONDRIA
ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM
MICROVILLI
LYSOSOMES

THE HYPEREMIA AND INCREASED PRODUCTION OF MUCUS IN THE NASAL CAVITY FOUND IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE RHINITIS. THE ACTIVITY OF WHICH EPITHELIAL CELLS OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS INCREASED?

GOBLET

CILIATED
BRUSH
BASAL
ENDOCRINE

THE ELECTRON MICROGRAPH PRESENTED LUNG BIOPSY OF A PREMATURE BABY. THE COLLAPSE OF ALVEOLAR WALLS DUE TO LACK OF SURFACTANT DETECTED. THE DYSFUNCTION OF WHICH CELLS OF THE WALL OF THE ALVEOLI LEADS TO THIS SITUATION?

ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE II
ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE I
ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
SECRETORY CELLS
FIBROBLASTS

IT IS KNOWN THAT AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF BLOOD-AIR BARRIER IS THE ALVEOLAR SURFACTANT COMPLEX, WHICH PREVENTS COLLAPSE OF ALVEOLI DURING EXPIRATION. WHAT ALVEOLAR CELLS SYNTHESIZE PHOSPHOLIPIDS GOING TO BUILD SURFACTANT?

EPITHELIOCYTES TYPE II
RESPIRATORY CELLS
EPITHELIOCYTES WITH BRUSH BORDER
ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
CAPILLARY ENDOTHELIUM

TRUE DIPHTHERITIC CROUP ARISES FROM DEPOSITS OF FIBRIN TIGHTLY ADJACENT TO EPITHELIUM ON THE TRUE VOCAL CORDS. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF EPITHELIUM LINED MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE VOCAL CORDS?

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZING
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
SIMPLE CUBOIDAL

THE ORGAN IS ON THE SLIDE, THE WALL OF WHICH CONSISTS OF THE MUCOSA, SUBMUCOSA, FIBRO-CARTILAGE AND ADVENTITIA. TYPE OF EPITHELIUM - PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED. SEROUS – MUCOUS GLANDS PRESENT IN THE SUBMUCOSA. HYALINE CARTILAGE FORMS LARGE PLATES. WHAT IS THIS ORGAN?

LARGE BRONCHI
ESOPHAGUS
THE TRACHEA
LARYNX
SMALL BRONCHI

THE STRUCTURE, WHICH INCLUDE SURFACTANT, ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE I, BASEMENT MEMBRANE AND THE ENDOTHELIUM OF FENESTRATED CAPILLARIES ARE PRESENTED ON THE ELECTRON MICROGRAPH. WHICH HISTO-HEMATIC BARRIER IS FROM LISTED BELOW?

BLOOD-AIR BARRIER
BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER
BLOOD-THYMUS BARRIER
BLOOD- CSF BARRIER
BLOOD-TESTES BARRIER

SAMPLE OF RESPIRATORY TRACT TISSUE CONSISTS OF THE SURFACE EPITHELIUM WITH CILIATED AND GOBLET CELLS FORMING MUKO-CILIARY COMPLEX. SPECIFY WHICH FUNCTION BELONGS TO THIS COMPLEX.

CLEARING THE AIR FROM DUST PARTICLES
SECRETION OF HORMONES
WARMING AIR
HUMIDIFICATION
RESPIRATORY

THE GLANDS, CARTILAGE ISLANDS AND PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED EPITHELIUM ARE CLEARLY VISIBLE IN THE WALL OF THE BRONCHUS DURING HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. WHICH BRONCHI ARE PRESENTED?

SECONDARY BRONCHI

MAIN BRONCHUS

LARGE BRONCHI

SMALL BRONCHI

TERMINAL BRONCHIOLES

THE CHILD BREATHED THE BUTTON WHICH THEN WAS REMOVED FROM THE RIGHT MAIN BRONCHUS BY USING A BRONCHOSCOPE. WHAT BRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM IS MOST LIKELY DAMAGED BY AN OBJECT?

SIMPLE PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED

STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED

SIMPLE COLUMNAR

TRANSITIONAL

SIMPLE SQUAMOUSE

THE MALIGNANT EPITHELIAL TUMOR, ORIGINATING IN THE BRONCHUS OF MEDIUM SIZE HAD BEEN DIAGNOSED IN A MAN OF 66 YEARS OLD. WHAT EPITHELIUM IS THE SOURCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THIS TUMOR?

PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED

STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED

STRATIFIED KERATINIZED

TRANSITIONAL

SIMPLE COLUMNAR

A MAN OF 56 YEARS DIAGNOSED WITH A BENIGN EPITHELIAL TUMOR OF THE TRACHEA. WHAT EPITHELIUM IS A SOURCE OF TUMOR DEVELOPMENT?

PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED

STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED

STRATIFIED KERATINIZED

TRANSITIONAL

SIMPLE COLUMNAR

THE TRACHEAL WALL IS DAMAGED DURING PERFORMING INTUBATION. THE INTEGRITY OF WHAT TYPE OF EPITHELIUM WAS BROKEN?

PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED

SIMPLE COLUMNAR

STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED

STRATIFIED KERATINIZED

SIMPLE SQUAMOUSE

THE HOLLOW ORGAN IS REPRESENTED IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE. THE MUCOSA IS COVERED BY TWO-LAYERED CILIATED EPITHELIUM WHICH CHANGES TO SINGLE ROW. MUSCULARIS MUCOSA IS WELL DEVELOPED IN RELATION TO THE THICKNESS OF THE ENTIRE WALL. CARTILAGE AND GLANDS ARE OBSERVED. WHAT ORGAN IS REPRESENTED IN THE SLIDE?

SMALL BRONCHI

MIDDLE BRONCHUS

THE TRACHEA

LARYNX

URINARY BLADDER

THE BACTERIA ENTER ALVEOLI. THIS RESULTED IN AN ACTIVE STATE OF THE CELL, WHICH ARE LOCATED IN THE WALLS OF THE ALVEOLI AND THEIR SURFACE. WHAT IS A CELL?

ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES

ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE I

ENDOTHELIOCYTES

CLARA CELL

ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE II

TERMINAL BRONCHIOLES REVEALED IN LUNG BIOPSY WITH MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION. WHAT EPITHELIUM LINES THIS TYPE OF BRONCHIOLES?

- SIMPLE CUBOIDAL CILIATED
- STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
- PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
- SIMPLE CUBOIDAL
- PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED

THE PATIENT COMPLAINS OF DRYNESS OF THE NASAL CAVITY. IN THE STUDY OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE NASAL CAVITY IS ESTABLISHED VIOLATION OF THE FUNCTION OF MUCOUS GLANDS. IN WHICH LAYER OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES OF THE NASAL CAVITY THESE GLANDS ARE LOCATED?

- IN THE LAMINA PROPRIA
- IN THE EPITHELIUM
- IN THE MUSCULARIS MUCOSA
- IN THE SUBMUCOSA
- IN THE FIBRO-CARTILAGINOUS PLATE

IT IS KNOWN THAT WORKING IN A COAL MINE IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INHALATION OF LARGE AMOUNTS OF COAL DUST. IN WHICH LUNG CELLS THE COAL DUST CAN BE DETECTED?

- ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
- RESPIRATORY EPITHELIAL CELLS
- SECRETORY EPITHELIAL CELLS
- CAPILLARY ENDOTHELIOCYTES
- CAPILLARY PERICYTES

THE DESTRUCTION OF CELLS RESPONSIBLE FOR RESPIRATORY FUNCTION CAN BE SEEN DURING INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNG IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

- ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE I
- ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE II
- MACROPHAGES
- CLARA CELL
- LYMPHOCYTES

THE TUBE SHAPED ORGAN OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, IN WHICH LOW EPITHELIUM, WELL DEVELOPED MUSCLE LAYER, ABSENCE OF GLANDS AND CARTILAGE CAN BE OBSERVED IN HISTOLOGICAL SLIDE. NAME THIS ORGAN.

- SMALL BRONCHI
- THE TRACHEA
- LARYNX
- LARGE BRONCHI
- MIDDLE BRONCHI

THE STRUCTURE, WALL OF WHICH CONSISTS OF SIMPLE CUBOIDAL CILIATED EPITHELIUM, PLATE OF SMOOTH MYOCYTES, FOLDS OF MUCOSA LAYER ARE ABSENT. WHAT IS THIS STRUCTURE?

- TERMINAL BRONCHUS
- SMALL BRONCHUS
- MIDDLE BRONCHUS
- LARGE BRONCHUS
- MAIN BRONCHUS

DISTURBANCE OF SMELL IS REVEALED IN A BOXER AFTER THE INJURY OF THE NOSE. SPECIFY THE CELL DAMAGE THAT CAN LEAD TO LOSS OF SMELL.

- NEUROSENSORY CELLS
- SUPPORTING EPITHELIAL CELLS
- THE BASAL EPITHELIAL CELLS
- CILIATED EPITHELIAL CELLS
- BRUSH CELLS

A NEWBORN WAS UNABLE TO MAKE THE FIRST BREATH. IN ANALYZING THE CAUSES OF DEATH WERE REVEALED THAT AIRWAYS ARE FREE, BUT LUNGS ARE FALLEN DOWN. WHAT IS THE MOST LIKELY CAUSE OF LUNG STATE IN THIS CASE?

- THE ABSENCE OF SURFACTANT
- BRONCHOCONSTRICTION
- RUPTURE OF THE BRONCHI
- PLEURAL THICKENING
- INCREASING THE SIZE OF THE ALVEOLI

THE LARGE CELL, IN THE CYTOPLASM OF WHICH MANY MITOCHONDRIA, WELL DEVELOPED GOLGI COMPLEX, OSMIOPHILIC LAMELLAR CORPUSCLES ARE PRESENT IN ELECTRON MICROGRAPH OF THE WALL OF PULMONARY ALVEOLI. WHICH FUNCTION IS PERFORMED BY THIS CELL?

- PRODUCES SURFACTANT
- IS A COMPONENT OF BLOOD-AIR BARRIER
- WARMS THE AIR
- CLEAN AIR
- ENGULFS MICROORGANISMS

THE DESQUAMATION OF THE EPITHELIUM IN THE BRONCHI OCCURS AS A RESULT OF THE PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS . DUE TO WHICH CELLS REGENERATION OF THE EPITHELIUM WILL OCCUR?

- BASAL
- CLARA CELLS
- CILIATED
- ENDOCRINE
- GOBLET

THE PATIENT WAS ADMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT WITH ASTHMA ATTACKS CAUSED BY SPASM OF THE SMOOTH MUSCLES OF THE RESPIRATORY PASSAGES. NAME THE DIVISIONS OF THE AIRWAY, PATHOLOGY OF WHICH RESULTS TO THIS ATTACK:

- THE BRONCHI OF SMALL CALIBER
- BRONCHI MEDIUM SIZE
- LARGE BRONCHI
- TERMINAL BRONCHIOLES
- RESPIRATORY BRONCHIOLES

THE SPECIAL CELLS ARE PRESENT IN THE WALL OF THE LUNG ALVEOLI WHICH PARTICIPATE IN THE GAS EXCHANGE AND FORMATION OF BLOOD-AIR BARRIER. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

- ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE I
- CLARA CELL
- ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES
- ALVEOLOCYTES TYPE II
- BRUSH CELLS

THE INFLAMMATORY PROCESS IN THE TRACHEA WHICH OCCUPIES OF THE EPITHELIUM AND LAMINA PROPRIA TAKE PLACE IN THE PATIENT. WHAT EPITHELIUM HAS CHANGED?

- PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED
- STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
- STRATIFIED CUBOIDAL CILIATED
- SIMPLE SQUAMOUS CILIATED
- SIMPLE CUBOIDAL

IT IS KNOWN THAT TOBACCO SMOKE DAMAGES THE EPITHELIUM OF THE CONDUCTING PORTION OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, INJURED ITS DRAINAGE FUNCTION. WHAT CELLS PROVIDE THE DRAINAGE OF THE FOREIGN PARTICLES FROM THE TRACHEA AND BRONCHI?

- CILIATED
- GOBLET
- ENDOCRINE
- BASAL
- WITH MICROVILLI

