

TESTS FOR THE COURSE "CLINICAL CYTOLOGY"

1. Hypotrophy is characterized by:
A - a decrease in cell size and mass
B - an increase in cell size and mass
B - all answers are correct

2. The extreme degree of hypotrophy:
A-hypertrophy
B - atrophy
B - all answers are correct

3. A decrease in the number of cells, which leads to a decrease in the volume of the organ, is:
A - hypoplasia
B - hypertrophy
B - all answers are correct

4. Apoptosis occurs as a result of:
A- lethal cell damage
B- genetically programmed process
B - all answers are correct

5. Necrosis occurs as a result of:
A- lethal cell damage
B- genetically programmed process
B - all answers are correct

6. Hyperplasia is characterized by:
A - an increase in cell size.
B - increase in the number of cells
B - all answers are correct

7. Cellular dystrophy is characterized by:
A - increase in the size and mass of the cell
B - metabolic disorders accompanied by a disorder of cell functions
B - all answers are correct

8. Metaplasia is:
A - replacement of cells characteristic of a given organ with normal cells of a different type
B - increase in the size and mass of the cell
B - metabolic disorders accompanied by a disorder of cell functions

9. Necrosis - from the Greek. Necros, which means:
A- dead - genetically programmed cell death
B- dead - pathological cell death as a result of damaging factors
B - all answers are correct

10. Alzheimer's disease or "presenile" dementia is accompanied by:
A - pathology of intermediate filaments
B - formation of fibrillar masses in neurons of the cerebral cortex
B - all answers are correct

11. Irreversible morphological changes of the nucleus include:
A - pyknosis
B - karyorrhexis and karyolysis
B - all answers are correct
12. Reversible morphological changes of the nucleus include:
A - pyknosis
B - condensation and margination of chromatin
B - karyorrhexis and karyolysis
13. Greek. apoptosis means:
A - leaf fall
B - programmed cell death
B - all answers are correct
14. Karyorrhexis is:
A - fragmentation of condensed chromatin
B - increase in cell size
B - all answers are correct
15. A tumor (neoplasia, neoplasm) is:
A - a type of abnormal and excessive tissue growth
B - consists of cells whose growth is not consistent with the growth of normal, surrounding tissues
B - all answers are correct
16. Signs of anaplasia - cellular atypism are:
A - hyperchromatism and gigantism of cells, pathological mitoses and chromosome abnormalities
B - pronounced nucleoli, high nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio, variable morphology of the nucleus.
B - all answers are correct
17. In congenital hemolytic anemias, the following occurs:
A - change in erythrocyte morphology
B - uneven distribution of hemoglobin in erythrocytes
B - all answers are correct
18. In hairy cell leukemia, lymphocytes have:
A - distinct nucleoli
B - villous processes of the cytoplasm
B - all answers are correct
19. In myeloma, plasma cells acquire the following morphological changes:
A - become fuchsinophilic
B - have increased cell sizes with deformed nuclei
B - all answers are correct
20. When cells are infected with DNA-containing viruses, viral inclusions are formed primarily in:
A - the cytoplasm of cells
B - in the nucleus of cells
B - all answers are correct