

Odessa National Medical University

Department of Normal and Pathological Clinical Anatomy

Situational and test tasks

ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES

"SECTION BIOPSY DIAGNOSTICS"

Level of higher education: second (master's)

Field of knowledge: 22 "Health care"

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Educational and professional program: Medicine

«Затверджую»

В.о. зав. кафедри

нормальної та патологічної клінічної анатомії

доц.  Нескоромна Н.В.

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Developer:

PhD in Medicine, Associate Professor of the department Normal and pathological clinical anatomy **Lytvynenko Marianna**

1. What is the objective of the course in clinical pathology?

- A) conducting anthropometric research
- B) preparation of organs
- C) conducting topographic anatomical studies
- D) collecting material
- E) conducting the clinical and laboratory ratio

2. The most important work of a pathologist:

- A) participation in the work of the medical council
- B) intravital diagnosis
- C) embalming of corpses
- D) preparation of sectional material for research
- E) reviewing medical history

3. Tasks of biopsy:

- A) confirmation of the clinical diagnosis
- B) checking the diagnosis
- C) identification of clinical features
- D) identification of structural changes
- E) control of the doctor's work

4. Types of biopsy:

- A) incisional, aspiration, endoscopic
- B) exophytic, unicentric, endometric
- C) exfoliative, multicentric, thoracic
- E) correlative, endophytic, outpatient
- D) operating room, tissue, virtual

5. An autopsy revealed phlegmon of the anterior abdominal wall, diastasis of the surgical wound, insufficiency of the small-intestinal anastomosis, external intestinal fistula, thrombosis of the right middle cerebral ischemic artery brain, ischemic infarction of the left kidney and spleen, pulmonary emphysema, atherosclerosis of the abdominal aorta. What was the immediate cause of death?

- A) phlegmon of the anterior abdominal wall
- B) diastasis of the surgical wound
- C) thrombosis of the right middle cerebral artery
- D) ischemic spleen infarction
- E) ischemic infarction of the right hemisphere of the brain

6. The cause of death of a 38-year-old drug addict who suffered from HIV infection at the AIDS stage was miliary tuberculosis with the development of

leptomeningitis. In the final clinical and pathological anatomical diagnoses, tuberculosis is regarded as:

- A) the underlying disease
- B) concomitant disease
- C) competitive disease
- E) complication of HIV infection
- D) manifestation of HIV infection

7. What is the purpose of the Clinical Pathology course?

- A) conducting a histological examination
- B) laboratory research
- C) conducting anatomical analysis
- D) conducting clinical and anatomical analysis
- E) control over the attending physician

8. Histological examination of sectional material of a 50-year-old patient with influenza revealed bilateral subtotal serous-fibrinous-hemorrhagic pneumonia, acute cerebral edema, serous-hemorrhagic bronchitis, right-sided chronic pyelonephritis, purulent anterior mediastinitis, fibrous pericarditis. Establish the root cause of death:

- A) flu
- B) bilateral subtotal pneumonia
- C) cerebral edema
- D) right-sided chronic pyelonephritis
- E) fibrinous pericarditis

9. An 18-year-old woman in labor who died as a result of toxicosis in the second half of pregnancy and the postpartum period (eclampsia) revealed cortical necronephrosis, uremic serous-fibrinous pneumonia, erosive gastroenterocolitis, hemorrhagic diathesis (small punctate hemorrhages and mucous membranes, serous membranes) jaundice, edema of the brain and lungs (150 ml and 100 ml), anasarca, in the sputum - "cells of heart defects". Immediate cause of death:

- A) small punctate hemorrhages in the skin
- B) uremia
- C) cortical necronephrosis
- D) erosive gastroenterocolitis
- E) anasarka
- F) myocardial hypertrophy

10. In a 57-year-old patient with chronic osteomyelitis of the left tibia, an autopsy revealed left-sided calculous pyelonephritis, amyloidosis of the liver, spleen, kidneys with secondary wrinkling, uremia (left-sided drainage bronchopneumonia, right-sided serous-fibrous-fibrous pleurisy, tuberculous focal tuberculosis) lungs,

cerebral edema, myocardial hypertrophy (heart weight 500 g, left ventricular wall thickness - 2.1 cm). What is the underlying disease?

- A) myocardial hypertrophy
- B) calculous pyelonephritis
- C) fibrinous pericarditis
- D) uremia
- E) chronic osteomyelitis

11. An autopsy revealed a 38-year-old patient with hypertension (renal form), arteriosclerotic nephrosclerosis, left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy (1.6 cm), uremia, bilateral fibrinous-hemorrhagic pneumonia, fibrinous pericarditis, spotted hemorrhages 300 in the visceral pleura (ml), chronic non-obstructive bronchitis. The concomitant disease of hypertension is:

- A) ascites (300 ml)
- B) chronic non-obstructive bronchitis
- C) myocardial hypertrophy
- D) bilateral fibrinous-hemorrhagic pneumonia
- E) fibrinous pericarditis

12. An autopsy of a 63-year-old patient with alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver revealed universal atherosclerosis, phlebosclerosis and thrombosis v. portae, splenomegaly, ascites (1400 ml), varicose veins of the esophagus, hemorrhoidal veins and "Medusa's head", bleeding into the gastrointestinal tract (1100 ml), acute post-hemorrhagic anemia, hemorrhagic infarctions of 4 and 7 segments of the right lung, left-sided small-focal pneumonia ... Complications that caused the immediate cause (acute post-hemorrhagic anemia) of death:

- A) bleeding into the gastrointestinal tract
- B) varicose veins of the esophagus
- C) varicose hemorrhoidal veins
- D) general atherosclerosis
- E) alcoholic cirrhosis

13. A 58-year-old patient was admitted to the therapeutic department with complaints of stabbing paroxysmal pain in the region of the heart. Death occurred with symptoms of acute cardiovascular failure. Indicate the component of the clinical and anatomical epicrisis:

- A) data of subjective research
- B) data on timely diagnosis and hospitalization
- C) history data
- D) data of laboratory diagnostic research
- E) clinical symptoms of the disease

14. A 35-year-old man had a cough with a lot of sputum for 1.5 months. X-ray in the left pleural cavity, the presence of exudate. What kind of biopsy will make it possible to investigate the nature of the exudate?

- A) smears-prints
- B) biopsy by massage
- C) catheterization biopsy
- D) aspiration biopsy
- E) curettage

15. In the otolaryngology department, a 12-year-old sick boy was prescribed a biopsy from a tumor of the right auricle with an ulcer, suppuration, sometimes with bloody discharge. How to take material for analysis?

- A) curettage
- B) biopsy by massage and pressure
- C) biopsy by scraping with a spatula
- E) biopsy by using a sponge or tampon to transfer cells to a glass slide, if it is not possible to attach the slide to the wound
- E) study of secretions

16. In a 63-year-old man, the disease began acutely when he felt a "blow to the back of the head", ringing in his ears, severe weakness. Death occurred from acute cerebral failure, diagnosis: "Hypertension stage I-II, subarachnoid hemorrhage. Specify the component of the clinical and morphological epicrisis."

- A) clinical conclusion
- B) morphological conclusion
- C) thanatological conclusion
- D) epidemiological conclusion
- E) clinical and laboratory conclusion

17. Autopsy report. The corpse of a full-term newborn girl of the correct physique, satisfactory nutrition. The skin and visible mucous membranes are clean and bluish. The soft tissues of the head and bones of the skull of the target. The fontanelles are soft and normal in size. The pia mater is somewhat edematous, sharply full-blooded, with focal hemorrhages located on the arches of the hemispheres in the parietal and temporal lobes. The brain tissue is flabby, pinkish-gray, the border of gray and white matter is smoothed. Choroid plexuses of the brain are grayish-pink, full-blooded, shiny. No visible changes were found in the middle ear cavities on both sides. The sinuses of the dura mater contain dark cherry blood, the umbilical cord is tied with a thread of silk. Is the beginning of the narrative of the autopsy report written correctly?

- A) yes
- B) no
- C) it is necessary to start with a description of the organs of the cardiovascular system
- D) you must start with a description of the respiratory system
- E) you must start with a description of the organs of the urinary system

18. A 23-year-old pregnant woman was admitted to the emergency hospital for her first birth, complicated by placenta previa and umbilical cord prolapse. A dead girl

was born, weighing 3300 g, 51 cm long, near the head 35 cm. Clinical diagnosis: intrauterine asphyxia. Does the autopsy report need to describe the macroscopic and microscopic examination of the placenta?

- A) yes
- B) no
- C) at the request of the doctor
- D) at the discretion of the head. Branch
- E) at the request of relatives

19. Patient K., 48 years old, was admitted in an extremely serious condition on the 5th day from the onset of the disease due to gangrenous appendicitis and diffuse purulent peritonitis. Urgent (1 hour 30 minutes after admission) surgery: appendectomy with drainage of the abdominal cavity. There is a large amount of purulent exudate in the abdominal cavity. The appendix is sharply thickened, dirty green in color, the peritoneum is dull with fibrinous overlays. After surgery, the patient's condition continued to deteriorate, and 4 days after the operation, death from hypostatic pneumonia occurred. The purpose of writing a pathological epicrisis:

- A) clarification of the pathological diagnosis
- B) instead of a pathological diagnosis
- C) fill out a medical death certificate
- D) for submission to the registry office
- E) for submission to the statistics department of a medical institution

20. Patient N., 38 years old, was hospitalized in an infectious diseases hospital with signs of acute poisoning due to the consumption of poor-quality smoked fish. She died three days after hospitalization in the presence of rapidly progressive hepatocellular insufficiency with the development of encephalopathy. Autopsy revealed: yellowness of both integumentary tissues and internal organs, punctate hemorrhages in the skin, mucous membranes, under the pleura, pericardium, periaortic tissue. The liver is significantly reduced in size (approximately 1.5 times), gelatinous, with a wrinkled capsule, grayish-yellow in color. On the basis of clinical and morphological analysis, autopsied results, determine which liver pathology caused death.

- A) purulent cholangiolitis
- B) acute toxic liver dystrophy
- C) Gilbert's syndrome
- D) viral hepatitis
- E) giardiasis

21. Patient S., 32 years old, who got into a road accident, was taken to the trauma department with extensive trauma to the soft tissues of the left thigh and severe concussion. The injured tissues fester. Acute renal failure developed. He died 4 days later with oliguria-anuria. At autopsy, the brain tissue is moderately edematous and full-blooded. The kidneys are enlarged, flabby, the cortical layer is

ischemic, yellowish-gray. Based on the data of the clinical and anatomical analysis, make a thanatological conclusion about the immediate cause of death.

- A) necronephrosis
- B) uremia
- C) acute adrenal insufficiency
- D) fulminant sepsis
- E) traumatic encephalopathy

22. An autopsy of a 68-year-old patient revealed IHD, transmural myocardial infarction of the anterior-septal-lateral part of the left ventricle, postinfarction cardiosclerosis of the posterior wall of the latter, parietal thrombosis of the mouth of the anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery, pulmonary edema, left-sided hydrothorax (250 ml -), fibrosis focal tuberculosis of the right lung, right-sided bronchopneumonia of 6, 9 and 10 segments. The most important intermediate complication of the underlying disease (IHD) is:

- A) right-sided bronchopneumonia
- B) postinfarction cardiosclerosis
- C) ischemic heart disease
- D) fibrous-focal tuberculosis of the right lung
- E) left-sided hydrothorax (250 ml)

23. An autopsy revealed a nodular goiter, rupture of the left fallopian tube (clinically), hemoperitoneum (1400 ml), acute posthemorrhagic anemia, pulmonary and cerebral edema, fibromyoma in a patient diagnosed with left-sided tubal pregnancy, who died after surgery to remove the left fallopian tube. uterus
Main cause of death.

- A) left-sided uterine pregnancy
- B) rupture of the left fallopian tube
- C) pulmonary edema
- D) hemoperitoneum (1400 ml)
- E) acute post-hemorrhagic anemia

24. Patient S. 21 years old, hospitalized with extensive burns, the area of which is more than 50% of the body surface. The lesions began to epithelialize, however, oliguria developed, turning into anuria, three days later the patient died. Autopsy revealed signs of uremia (croupous pleurisy and peritonitis, moderate pulmonary and cerebral edema), numerous small erosions on the mucous membrane, as well as morphological signs of shock kidney: kidneys are enlarged, flabby, with a wide pale gray ischemic cortical layer and dark red pyramids with hemorrhages. On the basis of clinical and morphological analysis, one should think that this patient has developed:

- A) acute pyelonephritis
- B) necrotizing nephrosis
- C) tubulointerstitial nephritis
- D) obstructive paraproteinemic tubulopathy

E) pyonephrosis

25. A 6-year-old child who died of diphtheria due to late admission to the hospital, an autopsy revealed a large, extremely flabby heart with sharply enlarged chambers, significant hemorrhages in the adrenal glands, numerous hemorrhages in various tissues, in various vessels. Clinical manifestations: 2 weeks after the disease, shortness of breath, tachycardia, deafness of heart sounds, expansion of the boundaries of cardiac dullness appeared. Analyze the clinical and morphological data in order to establish thanatogenesis:

A) asphyxia

B) paralysis of the diaphragm

C) multiple organ failure

D) toxic myocarditis

E) bacterial shock

26. A 47-year-old patient suffered from mitral heart disease for a long time, died from acute bleeding from varicose veins in the lower third of the esophagus. At autopsy: myocardial hypertrophy, stenosis of the mitral orifice as a result of fusion of the valve leaflets. In the abdominal cavity, 3 liters of a clear yellowish liquid were found. The liver is reduced in size, dense, the surface is bumpy. In the section, the liver parenchyma is grayish-yellow in color, consists of small and large nodes. Dilated veins of the anterior abdominal wall, the lower third of the esophagus and hemorrhoids, there is a small amount of blood in the esophageal cavity. Conduct an analysis of clinical and anatomical data in order to establish thanatogenesis:

A) acute heart failure

B) acute adrenal insufficiency

C) acute post-hemorrhagic anemia

D) acute liver failure

E) acute hepatorenal failure

27. The patient has been treated for alcoholism for the last 2 years, complains of dull pain in the right hypochondrium, an increase in the volume of the abdomen, and itching. The doctor performed a liver biopsy. Discovered portal cirrhosis of the liver. Select the type of biopsy in this case:

A) forceps biopsy

B) incisional biopsy

C) puncture biopsy

D) excisional biopsy

E) endoscopic biopsy

28. A 55-year-old man underwent biopsy, during which an exophytic tumor was found in the left main bronchus, which narrows the lumen of the bronchus by 2/3.

Histologically, bronchial cancer was found. Name the type of biopsy in which pieces of the tumor were dissected:

- A) incisional biopsy
- B) puncture biopsy
- C) forceps or endoscopic biopsy
- D) trephine biopsy
- E) brush strokes

29. The man suffered from stomach ulcer for a long time. Endoscopic examination with a biopsy was diagnosed with chronic gastritis, the edges of the ulcer are compacted with a tumor-like thickening. The biopsy was taken to the pathological anatomy department before the end of the working day, the doctor was not notified. How to fix the biopsy material?

- A) neutral formalin
- B) 10% alcohol solution
- C) mercuric chloride solution
- D) chloramine
- E) 96% alcohol

30. The patient was in the hematology department for 44 days about lymphogranulomatosis. Discovered enlarged lymph nodes of the right half of the neck, supraclavicular, axillary, ulnar. There is an increase in the liver, the spleen is not enlarged. X-ray examination revealed in the basal parts of the right lung a clear, oval-shaped darkening measuring 3 x 5 cm. Exudate of the pleural cavity on the right at the level of the IV rib. Cough with raspberry jelly expectoration. Dyspnea. In smears of punctate from a peripheral lymph node, reticular cells and Berezovsky-Sternberg cells. Clinical diagnosis: 1. The main disease - lymphogranulomatosis 2. Complications - Myelotoxic anemia. Bilateral pleurisy. Anasarka. Pulmonary edema. Ascites. On histological examination of the lungs, liver and lymph nodes, flat non-keratinizing cancer with a large number of pathological mitoses was found everywhere. What in this case was the objective reason for the diagnostic error?

- A) underestimating statistical data
- B) underestimation of clinical data
- C) underestimation of clinical and laboratory data
- D) lack of anthropometric data
- E) underestimation of morphological data

31. The main task of clinical and pathological conferences:

- A) analysis of anatomical material
- B) analysis of clinical material
- C) analysis of clinical and anatomical material
- D) advanced training of a doctor
- E) advanced training of medical personnel

32. At the autopsy, the dissector suspected that the deceased had a particularly dangerous infection. What are the actions of the pathologist in this situation?

- A) continue the autopsy
- B) stop the autopsy and inform the hospital management
- C) conduct only an external examination of the corpse
- D) take material for histological examination
- E) conduct only an internal survey

33. The corpse of a deceased from the plague from the infectious diseases department of the hospital was delivered to the pathological department in compliance with all the necessary rules. To confirm the pathological anatomical diagnosis, the dissector performed the following examinations. Which one is obligatory for the plague?

- A) histological
- B) bacteriological
- C) epidemiological
- D) virological
- E) biological sample

34. A corpse of a deceased from cholera was delivered from the infectious diseases department of the hospital. The pathologist performed an autopsy and sent the following internal organs for bacteriological examination:

- A) gallbladder with a ligated duct
- B) intestinal contents
- C) liver
- D) liver, gallbladder, intestines, kidneys
- E) kidneys

35. The corpse of the deceased from the bubonic form of plague was delivered to the pathological department. By what method should an autopsy be performed on the deceased in this case?

- A) does not matter
- B) Abrikosov's method
- C) full Shore evisceration
- D) partial autopsy
- E) without opening

36. After the autopsy of the deceased from cholera, the pathologist and his staff:

- A) can go home
- B) stay in prosector for 1 day
- C) stay in prosector for 3 days
- D) stay in the prosector for 6 days
- E) stay until the quarantine is lifted

37. An autopsy of the deceased from the plague was performed in the pathological department. What burial site should be chosen by the dissector?

- A) at the city cemetery
- B) hand over the corpse to relatives
- C) cremation of the corpse in a special place
- D) does not matter
- E) in a special cemetery

38. Woman 23 years old, 2nd pregnancy at 35-36 weeks. First birth. History of medical abortion. From the 23rd week of this pregnancy, placentitis was diagnosed, from the 28th week - edema, proteinuria, chronic placental insufficiency. 4 days before delivery, the fetal heartbeat disappeared. With the help of the woman in labor, scalp forceps were used. A dead macerated fetus weighing 2300 g, height 46 cm was born. Clinical diagnosis: Previous dead fetus delivery, mild nephropathy against the background of hypertensive type neurocirculatory dystonia, candidal colpitis. Pathological findings: maceration of the skin of the fetus, staining them with meconium masses in a greenish color, there is little meconium in the colon. The internal organs are sluggish, full-blooded. In the pia mater and epicardium - punctate hemorrhages. The placenta weighing 450 g is greenish from the fruit surface. The amniotic membranes are cloudy, swollen, greenish in color, the umbilical cord is 60 cm long, along the way there are false nodes. Histological examination showed aspirated fine-grained eosinophilic and meconium masses in the lungs, and partial autolysis in the kidneys, liver and myocardium. Venous congestion. In the placenta, phlegmonous inflammation, edema in the fruit membranes, focal leukocytic infiltration. What is the main disease in the pathological diagnosis? Choose one correct answer:

- A) prematurity
- B) purulent placentitis
- C) neurocirculatory dystonia
- D) antenatal fetal hypoxia
- E) intrauterine emptying of the colon

39. See the condition of the previous task. Immediate cause of fetal death:

- A) the imposition of scalp forceps
- B) maceration of the skin
- C) hemorrhages in the meninges
- D) hypoxia
- E) aspiration of amniotic fluid

40. See the condition of the previous task. What is the cause of chronic placental insufficiency?

- A) phlegmonous placentitis
- B) false nodes of the umbilical cord
- C) premature placental abruption
- D) medical history of abortion

E) candidal colpitis