

## Infectious and parasitic diseases

1

A patient ill with tuberculosis died from progressing cardiopulmonary decompensation.

Autopsy in the area of the right lung apex revealed a cavity 5 cm in diameter

communicating with lumen of a segmental bronchus. On the inside cavity walls are covered

with caseous masses with epithelioid and Langhans cells beneath them. What

morphological form of tuberculosis is it?

**A** Acute cavernous tuberculosis

**B** Tuberculoma

**C** Caseous pneumonia

**D** Infiltrative tuberculosis

**E** Acute focal tuberculosis

2

A patient had been suffering from profuse diarrhea and vomiting for 2 days. He died from

acute dehydration. Autopsy revealed that the intestinal wall was edematous and hyperemic,

with multiple haemorrhages in the mucous membrane. Intestine lumen contains whitish fluid

resembling of rice water. What disease caused death?

**A** Cholera

**B** Dysentery

**C** Salmonellosis

**D** Typhoid fever

**E** Enterocolitis

3

A 20 year old patient died from intoxication 8 days after artificial illegal abortion performed

in her 14-15th week of pregnancy. Autopsy of the corpse revealed yellowish colour of eye

sclera and of skin, necrotic suppurative endometritis, multiple pulmonary abscesses,

spleen hyperplasia with a big number of neutrophils in its sinuses. What complication after

abortion was developed?

- A** Septicopyemia
- B** Septicemia
- C** Hemorrhagic shock
- D** Chroniosepsis
- E** Viral hepatitis type A

**4**

A section of the left lung was found to have an area of dense red tissue. The area was cone-shaped, stood out distinctly from the healthy tissue, with its base directed to the pleura. The dissected tissue was granular, dark-red. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Haemorrhagic infarction
- B** Lung abscess
- C** Lung gangrene
- D** Primary tuberculous affection
- E** Croupous pneumonia

**5**

A 46 year old patient who had been suffering from tuberculosis for 6 years died from massive pulmonary haemorrhage. Autopsy revealed different-sized foci of sclerosis and caseous necrosis in lungs, in the upper part of the right lung there was a cavity 5 cm in diameter with dense grey walls, the cavity contained liquid blood and blood clots. What type of tuberculosis is it?

- A** Fibrocavernous
- B** Acute cavernous
- C** Infiltrative
- D** Fibrous focal
- E** Acute focal

**6**

A boy is 7 y.o. Objectively: against the background of hyperemic skin there is knobby bright-pink rash on his forehead, neck, at the bottom of abdomen, in the popliteal spaces; nasolabial triangle is pale. Examination of oropharyngeal surface revealed localized

bright-red hyperemia; tonsils are swollen, soft, lacunas contain pus, tongue is crimson. Cervical lymph nodes are enlarged, dense and painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A** Scarlet fever
- B** Rubella
- C** Whooping cough
- D** Diphtheria
- E** Infectious mononucleosis

7

Colonoscopy of a patient ill with dysentery revealed that mucous membrane of his large intestine is hyperemic, edematic, its surface was covered with grey-and-green coats. Name the morphological form of dysenteric collitis:

- A** Fibrinous
- B** Catarrhal
- C** Ulcerous
- D** Purulent
- E** Necrotic

8

A patient has been suffering from diarrhea for 5 days. On the fifth day colonoscopy revealed that membrane of rectum was inflamed, there were greyish-green films closely adhering to the subjacent tissue. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A** Dysentery
- B** Typhoid fever
- C** Nonspecific ulcerous colitis
- D** Salmonellosis
- E** Crohn's disease

9

Autopsy of a 48 y.o. man revealed a round formation 5 cm in diameter with clear-cut outlines in the region of the 1st segment of his right lung. This formation was encircled with a thin layer of connective tissue full of white brittle masses. Make a diagnosis of the

secondary tuberculosis form:

- A** Tuberculoma
- B** Caseous pneumonia
- C** Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- D** Acute focal tuberculosis
- E** Fibrous cavernous tuberculosis

10

Skin of a man who died from cardiac insufficiency has an eruption in form of spots and specks. There are also bedsores in the area of sacrum and spinous vertebral processes. Microscopical examination of CNS, skin, adrenal glands revealed in the vessels of microcirculatory bed and in small arteries destructive-proliferative endoarteritis with Popov's granulomas; interstitial myocarditis. What diagnosis corresponds with the described picture?

- A** Spotted fever
- B** Q fever
- C** Enteric fever
- D** Nodular periarteritis
- E** HIV