

The female and male reproductive system

1

Gynecological examination of the uterine cervix in a 30-year-old woman revealed some bright-red lustrous spots that easily bleed when touched. Biopsy showed that a part of the uterine cervix was covered with cylindrical epithelium with papillary outgrowths; in the depth of tissue the growth of glands was present. What pathology of the uterine cervix was revealed?

- A** Pseudoerosion
- B** True erosion
- C** Endocervicitis
- D** Glandular hyperplasia
- E** Leukoplakia

2

Diagnostic scraping was performed to the woman with dysfunctional uterine bleeding. Multiple convoluted glands, ganglially dilated cavities of some glands were revealed histologically in the scrape. Name the type of general pathological process.

- A** Glandulo-gangliac hyperplasia
- B** Atrophy
- C** Metaplasia
- D** Displasia
- E** Hypertrophic excrescence

3

A 39 y.o. woman went through an operation in course of which surgeons removed her uterine tube that was enlarged and a part of an ovary with a big cyst. Histological examination of a tube wall revealed decidual cells, chorion villi. What was the most probable diagnosis made after examination of the uterine tube?

- A** Tubal pregnancy
- B** Placental polyp
- C** Choriocarcinoma

D Papyraceous fetus

E Lithopedion

4

A woman suffering from dysfunctional metrorrhagia was made a diagnostic abortion. Histologically in the scrape there were a lot of small stamped glandulars covered with multirowed epithelium. The lumens of some glandulars were cystically extended. Choose the variant of general pathologic process in the endometrium.

A Glandular-cystic hyperplasia of endometrium

B Atrophy of endometrium

C Metaplasia of endometrium

D Neoplasm of endometrium

E Hypertrophic growth

5

Female, 30 years old, when passing preventive examination by a gynecologist. In history - chronic endocervicitis. In the investigation biopsy of vaginal part of cervix was found tall cylindrical epithelium secreting mucus under the epithelium - branched gland. Which the process?

A * endocervicosis

B Squamous metaplasia

C glandular metaplasia

D leukoplakia

E erythroplakia

6

Histological examination of the biopsy of the vaginal portion of the cervix in a patient 47 years the erosion of long-term healing showed signs cell irregularities, basal membrane - unchanged. Diagnosis.

A * carcinoma in situ.

B erosion.

C Adenocarcinoma

D papillomavirus.

E Endometrioz.

7

The patient 55 years of age were recurrent uterine bleeding. Achieved diagnostic biopsy of uterus. The scraping of the endometrium among the elements of the blood visible glandular elements of various sizes and shapes, formed atypical cells with hyperchromatic nuclei, numerous mitoses (including pathological). On the process can be thought of?

A * Adenocarcinoma

B glandular endometrial hyperplasia.

C chorionepitelioma

D adenomatous polyps.

E Signs of an interrupted pregnancy.

8

Histological examination of the prostate, surgical removal of the man 72 years old, who complained of difficulty urinating, revealed: increasing the number of glandular and muscle cells. Fractional structure of the gland is broken. The process in prostate most likely?

- A * Mixed form prostatopatiya
- B glandular hyperplasia
- C osteo-fibrous hyperplasia
- D Prostatitis
- E Adenocarcinoma

9

At autopsy of a man of 73 years found an increase, soft, supple, slightly hilly prostate, which is composed of individual sectional units separated layers of connective tissue. At microscopy noted increase in the number glandular elements. The particle size and the amount of glandular elements in them - are different.

The process occurs in the prostate gland?

- A * Glandular nodular hyperplasia
- B bone and fibrous (stromal) nodular hyperplasia
- C Mixed nodular hyperplasia
- D Adenocarcinoma
- E Undifferentiated carcinoma

10

Histological examination of the site in the removal of the breast among abundant stroma observed in different sizes and forms complexes atypical polymorphic epithelial cells to the presence of gaps center of the complex. Cells with large cores, increasing the number of nucleoli and nucleolar organelles presence atypical mitosis. Your diagnosis.

- A * Adenocarcinoma.
- B fibroadenoma of the breast
- C Solid cancer
- D neorogovevayuschy squamous cancer
- E polymorphocellular undifferentiated cancer