

EXAMPLES OF COMPUTER TESTING IN PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

What is the subject of pathological physiology? What does this science study? (find 1 the most correct answer)

- changes in physiological functions
- prevalence of diseases (epidemiology)
- general laws of occurrence, development and completion of disease
- reactions of an organism to action of environmental factors
- structural, functional and biochemical changes in the body under different conditions of its existence
- interaction of the body and environment

Name the part of pathophysiology that studies the essence of the disease (what is disease?)

- etiology
- nosology
- pathogenesis
- experimental therapy

What is health by the World Health Organization (WHO) definition ?

- Health is a state of norm
- Health is a state of unlimited realization of genetically programmed processes of self-regulation, self-renewal and self-reproduction
- Health is a state of harmony
- Health is the ability of organisms to maintain their internal environment (homeostasis) in a stable state under changing environmental conditions
- Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

In pathogenesis of hyperthermia (overheating) there are two stages. Name them.

- latent period
- stage of shock
- toxemia stage
- compensation stage
- decompensation stage
- exhaustion stage (cachexia)
- outcome

Depending on the absorbed dose of ionizing radiation, following forms of acute radiation disease can develop:

- marrow form
- pulmonary form
- intestinal form
- endocrine form
- cerebral form
- renal form

Shereshevsky-Turner's syndrome is characterised by such features:

- the number of autosomes is changed
- the number of sex chromosomes is changed
- the patients are male
- the patients are female
- patients of both genders can get sickness, although with different frequency

The total number of chromosomes of 47 is a feature of

- Shereshevsky-Turner's syndrome
- Klinefelter's syndrome
- trisomia of the X-chromosome
- phenylketonuria
- hemophilia
- color blindness
- Down's syndrome
- there are no correct answers

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Which of these substances can phagocytes use for killing microbes?

- immunoglobulins
- myeloperoxidase system
- lysozyme
- lymphokines
- non-enzymatic cationic proteins
- lactoferrin
- there are no correct answers

Which of these factors and processes can be assigned to the passive resistance to infectious agents action?

- biological barriers
- areactivity of structures
- antagonistic relationships between normal and pathogenic microflora
- phagocytosis
- formation of antibodies
- physicochemical factors (pH, temperature, pO₂)
- there are no correct answers