

Dear colleagues,

Pharmacy students ,

Read carefully the following instructions regarding your semester exam in general and clinical pathology, which will be held in June within one day 1st of July online :

The results of the exam will depend on your answers to 21 closed questions and 4 open ones.

Closed questions are a test . They are similar to the ones you had during the semester.

Each question has only one correct answer. Each correct answer to the first ten questions (you must choose an answer from two options) carries 1 point; the correct answers to questions 11 to 21 incl. (you have to choose between four options) carry 2 points. The total number of points is 32.

Open-ended questions require you to define, describe types of lesions, classification, evolution, and more. (see examples below). You will have to answer four open-ended questions - two from the general pathology and two from clinical pathology. According to the completeness of the answer to the open question you will receive respectively:

0 points - no answer / wrong answer

1 point - answer for average (3)

2 points - an answer for good (4)

3 points - an answer for very good (5)

4 points - answer for excellent (6)

The assessment of the number of points will be made by a commission - habilitated lecturer and assistant.

After summing up the number of points on the test (closed questions) + those deserved by the answers to the open questions.

32 pts. + 16 pts. = 48 t. (Max. Pts.)

The sum will determine the final grade of the exam according to. the following scheme.

up to 29 tons incl. (60%) - weak (2)

30 - 35 points - average (3)

36 - 40 points - good (4)

41 - 45 points - many. good (5)

46 - 48 points - excellent (6)

The time you will have for the exam (answers to closed and open questions) will be 45 minutes . (1 academic hour - about 15-20 minutes for the test and about 25 minutes for open questions). After the time expires, no answers will be accepted. Late submission will be evaluated with a poor grade, regardless of what part of the questions is answered and how!

It's required for you to have cameras which will be turn on the whole time till the exam ends. The examiners will watch you! The decision is followed by the requirements from MU Plovdiv.

Sample questions:

№ Closed questions answer Approx. response time Score in points

1. Is necrosis in cerebral infarction caseous ? a) yes b) no (true) 3.0 sec 1 pts.

2 Is the brown pigment bilirubin detected in brown induration of the lungs? a) yes (wrong) b) no 3.0 sec 0 pts.

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12 Muscat liver is the result of : a) acute venous stasis b) chronic venous stasis (true) c) acute viral hepatitis d) toxic hepatic dystrophy 1 min . 2 pts.

21 The tire is: a) primary affect in lues b) painful ulcer c) occurs in the second phase of lues (wrong) d) manifestation of tertiary lues (faithful) 1 min. 0 pts.

Open questions:

1. (from general pathology) What is fibrinoid necrosis? What organ localizations are known to you?

FN develops after severe destruction of collagen, which releases elements that make it up - proteins - albumins, globulins, fibrinogen, AG-AT complexes (fibrinoid), etc., which are colored as fibrin during staining; in addition, there is cell death in the center of destruction. That is why it is also called fibrinoid necrosis. Most often, FN is located at the bottom of an active chronic ulcer or acute ulcer in the stomach or duodenum. FN is also found in the wall of arteries in hypertensive crises developed due to malignant hypertension as a result of ischemic endothelial damage and ingestion of plasma proteins in the vessel wall.

True excellent answer - 4 points.

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3. (from clinical pathology) What is lung cancer? Where does it originate from? What histological types are you familiar with? In which organs does it most often metastasize and by what route?

Lung cancer is a malignant epithelial tumor. It develops in malignant transformation of the epithelial cells of the bronchi (after metaplasia, most often), from the epithelium of the bronchial glands

or from that of the alveoli. The histological types are squamous cell and adenocarcinoma. Metastasizes to the liver.

Correct but incomplete answer 2 points

Omitted - neuroendocrine carcinomas of b. liver - small-cell and large-cell, adenosquamous. The ways of metastasis are not marked either - by lymph in hilar, paratracheal, mediastinal, supraclavicular lymph nodes, also in the pleura, and by blood - in the liver, yes but also in the brain, in the adrenal glands, in the bones. By canalicular way - along the bronchi in adjacent parts of the body.

Sample tests for preparation - those from the textbook and those uploaded on the website of the department : <https://www.pathology-plovdiv.com/>

For open questions - the textbook you have –

- "General and Clinical Pathology" for pharmacy students, edited by Assoc. Prof. B. Anavi, Medical University - Plovdiv. Department of General and Clinical Pathology, ISBN 978-619-7091-15-1, republished annually from 2012 to 2019; / B. Anavi, V. Belovezhdov, D. Staribratova, V. Danev, J. Peshev, G. Ivanov, Illustrations, exam tests and terminological dictionary: I. Bivolarski, D. Lapteva, S. Genova, D. Staykov, E. Poryazova, D. Tashkova, M. Koleva, S. Bachurska, K. Dangelov.

- „General and Clinical Pathology” for pharmacy students, edited by B. Anavi, Plovdiv, 2018 and 2019. / B. Anavi, V. Belovezhdov, D. Staribratova, V. Danev, Zh. Peshev, G. Ivanov,

Figures, tests and terminological vocabulary: I. Bivolarski, D. Bojkova, D. Serteva, S. Genova, D. Staikov, E. Poryazova, D. Tashkova, M. Koleva, S. Bachurska, K. Dangelov.

- additional teaching aids presented on the university website - MU-Plovdiv, Med. Faculty, Departments - Department of General and Clinical Pathology, textbooks.