

## **SYLLABUS OF GENERAL AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY** **For students in Dental Medicine**

1. Subject, tasks and methods of pathology.
2. Cell injury: definition, etiological factors and mechanisms, classification.
3. Abnormal intracellular accumulation of carbohydrates and lipids.
4. Abnormal accumulation of exogenous pigments and iron-containing hemoglobinogenous pigments.
5. Abnormal accumulation of iron-noncontaining hemoglobinogenous pigments. Jaundice.
6. Extracellular accumulations. Accumulation of fibrinoid and hyaline.
7. Amyloidosis: definition, classification, methods of proof, organ deposits.
8. Abnormal accumulation of calcium salts and salts of the uric acid.
9. Necrosis: definition, etiology, morphological characteristics. Apoptosis.
10. Necrosis: types and clinical and anatomical forms of necrosis. Outcomes.
11. Hemodynamic disorders- general characteristics. Arterial hyperemia.
12. Venous congestion. Acute general venous congestion. Morphological changes in chronic left heart failure.
13. Morphological changes in chronic right heart failure. Local venous congestion.
14. Ischemia.
15. Bleeding and hemorrhages. Plasmorrhagia. Rheological disorders. Stasis.
16. Thrombosis: definition and morphogenesis. Structure of thrombi. Complications and evolution. Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC syndrome).
17. Embolism- definition. Classification. Orthograde, retrograde and paradoxical thromboembolism.
18. Embolism: pulmonary thromboembolism, air, gas, fat, amniotic, bacterial, tumor cell embolism.
19. Infarction. Definition. Types. Anemic infarction.
20. Infarction. Morphogenesis of hemorrhagic infarctions. Evolution and outcomes of infarctions.
21. Shock. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Types.
22. Quantitative changes of tissue fluid- oedema, dehydration.
23. Inflammation: definition, etiology, main features, terminology.
24. Acute inflammation. Pathogenesis and morphogenesis. Types of acute inflammation.
25. Chronic inflammation. Productive inflammation- diffuse and granulomatous inflammation.
26. Pathology of immunity: nonspecific and specific immunological mechanisms. Hypersensitivity reactions I and II type.
27. Hypersensitivity reactions III and IV type.
28. Adaptive processes: hypertrophy, atrophy, hypoplasia, agenesis, metaplasia. Regeneration.
29. Tumors. Definition, origin, general characteristics. Terminology and classification of the tumors.
30. Etiology of tumors. Oncogenesis.
31. Structure of tumors. Benign and malignant tumors- general characteristics. Degree of differentiation and staging in the development of tumors.
32. Tumors of epithelial origin. Types.
33. Tumors of mesenchymal origin. Types.
34. Tumors and tumor-like entities of the pigmented tissue. Teratomas.
35. Tumors of the central nervous system. General features. Glial tumors.
36. Tumors of the meninges and nerve sheath tumors.
37. Leukoplakia, cheilitis, glossitis. Stomatitis. Angina. Pharyngitis.
38. Tumors and pseudotumors in oral cavity.
39. Degenerative and inflammatory changes of teeth and soft tissue apparatus: caries, pulpitis, apical granuloma, periodontitis.

40. Epithelial cysts of jaws- odontogenic and nonodontogenic.
41. Odontogenic tumors and pseudotumors of jaws.
42. Degenerative and inflammatory changes of salivary glands. Tumors of salivary glands.
43. Gastritis, ulcers of the stomach and duodenum.
44. Tumors of esophagus and stomach.
45. Acute viral hepatitis.
46. Chronic hepatitis.
47. Liver cirrhosis.
48. Inflammatory diseases and tumors of the pancreas.
49. Atherosclerosis- definition, risk factors, pathogenesis.
50. Morphology and clinical and anatomical forms of atherosclerosis.
51. Arterial hypertension.
52. Ischemic heart disease- definition, morphogenesis, clinical and anatomical forms.
53. Myocardial infarction. Pulmonary heart.
54. Rheumatic fever. Rheumatic heart disease.
55. Endocarditis. Infectious endocarditis.
56. Autoimmune diseases of the connective tissue– systemic lupus erythematoses. Rheumatoid arthritis.
57. Inflammatory diseases and tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Diseases of larynx.
58. Acute lobar and lobular pneumonia.
59. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: chronic bronchitis, bronchiectases, pulmonary emphysema.
60. Abscess of the lung. Atelectasis of the lungs. Bronchial asthma.
61. Tumors of lungs and pleura.
62. Glomerulopathies: definition, classification, symptoms and syndromes, diagnostic morphological methods.
63. Glomerulonephritis: etiology and pathogenesis. General morphological characteristics. Outcomes.
64. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis. Outcomes.
65. Acute tubular necrosis. Acute and chronic renal failure.
66. Anemia: classification and general morphological characteristics.
67. Pernicious anemia.
68. Leucosis. Chronic myeloleucosis. Chronic lympholeucosis.
69. Acute leucosis. Myeloma.
70. Hodgkin's disease. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas.
71. Hyperplastic diseases of the thyroid gland.
72. Thyroiditis. Tumors of the thyroid gland.
73. Diseases of the parathyroid glands.
74. Diabetes mellitus.
75. Diseases of the uterine cervix and body. Precancerous conditions. Tumors.
76. Breast tumors.
77. Inflammatory diseases and tumors of testes. Hyperplastic diseases and tumors of the prostate gland.
78. Inflammatory diseases of the meninges. Brain abscess.
79. Primary, hematogenous and secondary tuberculosis.
80. Sepsis.