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**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY EXAMINATION SYLLABUS**

1. Pathomorphologic diagnosis and epicrisis – main disease as a cause of death, complications of main diseases, accompanying diseases (co-morbidity), background diseases, cause of death.

2. Biopsy – main method of investigation in the diagnostic process.

3. Inflammatory diseases of the airways – acute and chronic bronchitis, bronchiolitis.

4. Tumors of the larynx and trachea. Laryngeal cancer.

5. Pneumonias - classification. Viral pneumonias – types, special morphological features.

6. Acute bacterial focal pneumonias (bronchopneumonias).

7. Croupous pneumonia – stages, morphology and complications.

8. Mycotic pneumonias.

9. Abscess and gangrene of the lungs – morphology and complications.

10. Allergic pulmonary diseases. Bronchial asthma.

11. Pulmonary emphysema. Classification – morphology and complications.

12. Bronchiectasis – types, morphology and complications.

13. Chronic diffuse interstitial disease. Pneumoconioses - types.

14. Pulmonary hypertension. Etiology. Cor pulmonale – pathogenesis and morphology.

15. Acute respiratory distress syndrome. Etiology. Morphology.

16. Pulmonary atelectasis – types and morphology.

17. Pulmonary edema. Pathogenesis. Morphology.

18. Tumors of the lungs. Lung cancer.

19. Inflammatory processes and tumors of the pleura. Morphology.

20. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology and complications of arterial hypertension – essential and symptomatic.

21. Aneurysms – types and complications. Morphology.

22. Types of vasculitis – classification and morphology.

23. Vascular diseases – morbus Reino and morbus Burgeri.

24. Types of arterioscletosis. Atherosclerosis - etiology, pathogenesis, morphology and complications.

25. Ischemic heart disease – definition, pathogenesis and morphology.

26. Cerebrovascular disease - morphology.

27. Endocarditis. Types. Acquired valvular diseases. Morphology. Rheumatic endocarditis.

28. Infectious endocarditis – types, morphology.

29. Myocarditis – etiology, types, morphology.

30. Pericarditis - etiology, types, morphology.

31. Rheumatism – forms and morphology.

32. Lupus erythematodes – diagnostic criteria, etiology, pathogenesis, morphology.

33. Rheumatoid arthritis – morphology and particular forms.

34. Diseases of the connective tissue with immune genesis (collegenoses) - general features,

morphology. Scleroderma. Dermatomyositis.

35. Inborn valvular vicia of the heart. Signs of decompensation.

36. Heart failure – types, morphology.

37. Cardiomyopathies – definition, types, morphology.

38. Tumors of the heart.

39. Inflammmatory diseases of the oral cavity. Types. Reactive soft-tissue and precancerous lesions of the oral cavity.

40. Benign and malignant tumors of the oral cavity.

41. Diseases of the teeth and jaws. Caries. Gingivitis. Periodontosis. Pulpitis. Periapical cyst. Fibrous dysplasia.

42. Tumors of the jaws. Types.

43. Inflammatory and tumor processes of the salivary glands. Morphology.

44. Diseases of the oesophagus – achalasia, Mallory-Weiss syndrome, varices.

45. Esophagitis – types. Barrett’s oesophagus. Tumors of the esophagus.

46. Gastritis – types and morphology.

47. Peptic ulcer disease. Complications.

48. Precancerous lesions and tumors of the stomach. Stomach cancer - macroscopic and

histological characteristics.

49. Abnormalities in the development of the small and large intestine. Meckel’s diverticule. Hirschprung’s disease.

50. Enterocolitis. Classification. Clinically-morphological characteristics.

51. Malabsorption syndrome. Primary and secondary malabsorption - morphology. Whipple’s disease.

52. Idiopathic inflammatory diseases of the colon. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) - ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease.

53. Appendicitis. Types. Morphology.

54. Bowel obstruction (ileus). Types. Morphology.

55. Peritonitis. Types. Morphology.

56. Tumors of the large bowel. Cancer of the colon and rectum.

57. Hepatitis – types, morphology.

58. Hepatosis (metabolism disorders of the liver) - types. Morphology.

59. Liver alcohol disease – types. Morphology.

60. Liver cirrhosis – features, classification, morphology. Complications.

61. Diseases of the intrahepatal pathways – types. Morphology.

62. Tumors of the liver. Liver cancer.

63. Inflammatory diseases of the gallbladder and gall ducts. Gallstone disease.

64. Tumors of the gallbladder and gall ducts.

65. Acute and chronic pancreatitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Morphology.

66. Benign and malignant tumors of the pancreas. Pancreatic cancer.

67. Glomerulopathies. Clinical features, pathogenesis of the glomerular injury. Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis.

68. Glomerulopathies. Morphological classification. Subacute glomerulonephritis. Mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis.

69. Endemic and analgetic nephropathy. Morphology. Complications.

70. Interstitial nephritis – acute and chronic.

71. Nephrosclerosis – types and macroscopic differential diagnosis.

72. Chronic renal failure (uremia) – pathogenesis and morphology of the organ changes.

73. Malformations of the urinary systems. Polycystic kidney disease.

74. Urinary stone disease – morphology and complications.

75. Renal tumors. Carcinoma of the kidney. Nephroblastoma. Tumors of the renal pelvis.

76. Inflammatory diseases of the urinary tract and the bladder – types, morphology and

complications.

77. Tumors of the urinary bladder.

78. Anemias – classification and morphology.

79. Pernicious anemia.

80. Leukemias – definition and classifications. Types, morphology, complications.

81. Chronic myeloproliferative disorders – classification, morphology.

82. Agranulocytosis and thrombocytopenia – morphology and complications.

83. Inflammatory diseases of the lymph nodes. Types of lymphadenitis.

84. Non-Hodgkin lymphomas – classification and morphology.

85. Plasmocytoma (multiple myeloma) – morphology and complications.

86. Hodgkin's lymphoma - morphology.

87. Diseases of the thymus and the spleen. Differential diagnosis of splenomegaly.

88. Hyperplasia of the prostate gland – features, morphology, complications.

89. Tumors of the prostate gland. Prostate cancer – clinicomorphologic forms.

90. Inflammatory diseases of the testis and the epididimis – hydrocele, hematocele, varicocele.

91. Benign and malignant tumors of the testis and the epididimis.

92. Inflammatory diseases of the uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaries – morphology, complications.

93. Glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium – features, morphology.

94. Erosion of the uterine cervix – types. CIN.

95. Tumors of the uterine cervix - morphology.

96. Tumors of the uterus - morphology.

97. Non-tumor cysts of the ovaries. Endometriosis.

98. Ovarian tumors – types and morphology.

99. Inflammatory diseases of the breast. Fibrocystic disease. Tumors of the breast.

100. Disturbances of early pregnancy – abortion, ectopic pregnancy.

101. Disturbances of late pregnancy – inflammatory processes of the placenta. Plaquepathies.

102. Toxhaemia of the pregnancy. Intrauterine growth restriction.

103. Puerperal infections. Puerperal sepsis. Morphology.

104. Trophoblastic disease – types.

105. Fetal asphyxia. Pneumopathies – aspiration, atelectasis, hyaline membrane disease.

106. Birth trauma – pathogenesis, types, morphology.

107. Hemolytic disease of the newborn. Erythroblastosis fetalis – forms, morphology.

Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.

108. Infections of the newborn - fetal hepatitis, rubella, listeriosis.

109. Infections of the newborn – pneumonia, neonatal sepsis.

110. Transitory viral infections – influenza, morbilli, epidemic parotitis.

111. Transitory viral infections – Coxackie virus infection, poliomyelitis, viral hemorrhagic fevers.

112. Chronic latent viral infections - Herpes simplex virus, Cytomegalovirus, Varicella zoster virus.

113. Transformative viral infections – EBV, HPV.

114. Gram positive bacterial infections - Staphylococcal and streptococcal infections.

115. Gram positive bacterial infections – Diphtheria, Anthrax, Listeriosis.

116. Gram negative bacterial infections – Neisseria, Pseudomonas, Yersinia pestis, whooping-cough bacteria.

117. Enteropathogenic infections. Abdominal typhus. Cholera.

118. Tuberculosis. Classification. Morphology.

119. Granulomatous diseases. Lepra. Sarcoidosis.

120. Syphilis – forms, morphology. Congenital syphilis.

121. Anaerob bacterial infections. Clostridium. Types. Morphology.

122. Obligatory intracellular bacterial infections. Chlamidia. Ricketsia. Morphology.

123. Mycoses – candidiasis, aspergillosis, actinomycosis.

124. Protozoa infections. Malaria. Leishmania.

125. Parasite infections. Echinococcosis. Trichinellosis.

126. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) – morphology of the changes in the immune

systems and other organs.

127. Sepsis – clinicomorphologic forms.

128. Pituitary gland disorders – acromegaly, Cushing's disease, pituitary cachexia, diabetes

insipidus.

129. Pituitary tumors – benign and malignant.

130. Diabetes mellitus – morphology of organ changes, complications.

131. Morphology of tumors of the adrenal cortex and medulla. Hyperadrenalism and adrenal insufficiency.

132. Types and morphology of thyroiditis. Hyperhyroidism.

133. Thyrotoxicosis. Morphology.

134. Benign and malignant tumors of the thyroid gland.

135. Hypo- and hyperparathyroidism – organ changes. Tumors of the parathyroid glands.

136. Diseases of the central nervous system. Brain edema. Elevated intracranial pressure. Herniation. Hydrocephaly.

137. Meningitis and encephalitis. Types. Morphology.

138. Transmissive spongioform encephalopathies (prion’s diseases).

139. Demyelinating diseases of the CNS – multiple sclerosis.

140. Degenerative diseases of the CNS – types. Alzheimer's disease.

141. Tumors of the CNS. Classification.

142. Tumors of the peripheral nervous system.