

General pathology

1. The subject of pathology. Basic term in pathology (disease, etiology, pathogenesis). Biopsy, autopsy. Methods of pathology. Handling the biopsies by clinicians and sending the material to the department of pathology.
2. Death and postmortal changes.
3. Necrosis, apoptosis. Gangrene.
4. Cellular adaptations: comprehensive list of adaptive changes, atrophy.
5. Impaired metabolism of lipids: steatosis and lipidoses.
6. Edema.
7. Intracellular accumulations: general review + hyaline.
8. Impaired metabolism of calcium.
9. Crystals and stones (concrements).
10. Exogenous and endogenous autogenous pigments.
11. Hematogenous pigments.
12. Manifestations of circulatory insufficiency.
13. Causes of circulatory insufficiency.
14. Local hemodynamic disorders (hyperemia, congestion, ischemia, infarct – its morphology).
15. Thrombosis and embolia.
16. Anemia and polyglobulia
17. Hemorrhage. Bleeding disorders.
18. DIC, TTP, HUS, ITP
19. General features of inflammation (definition, signs, causes).
20. Inflammatory exudate and infiltrate – inflammatory cells, composition of inflammatory exudate and infiltrate according to etiology.
21. Acute inflammation: microscopical signs, inflammatory exudate. Types of acute inflammation.
22. Chronic inflammation: granulomatous and non-granulomatous.
23. Reparation and regeneration. Cell cycle and wound healing.
24. Metaplasia, hypertrophy and hyperplasia.
25. Encasement of foreign bodies, organization of thrombi and hematomas.
26. Tuberculosis (morphologic features)
27. Forms of tuberculosis (primary, secondary, means of dissemination).
28. Syphilis.
29. Granulomatous inflammations other than TBC and syphilis
30. Growth impairment.
31. Hereditary disorders: basic classification, chromosomal aberrations.
32. Single gene (mendelian) disorders.
33. Multifactorial disorders.
34. Teratology: gametopathy, blastopathy, embryopathy, fetopathy.
35. Review of etiological pathology: fundamental of infective diseases.
36. SIRS/sepsis, septic shock, bakteremia, pyemia, septicopyemia.
37. Respiratory infections.
38. Gastrointestinal infections.
39. Anaerobic bacterial infections.
40. Sexually transmitted infections.
41. Fungal infections.

42. Zoonoses and vector-transmitted infections.
43. Parasitic infections
44. Infective diseases in immunocompromised and HIV-positive patients
45. Chemical and physical causes of diseases.
46. Nutritional diseases, review of avitaminoses
47. Obesity
48. Alcohol
49. Tobacco
50. Amyloidosis.
51. Allergy. Autoimmune diseases.
52. Immune deficiency. HIV (AIDS).
53. Transplantation. Graft rejection, GVHD.