

## General Pathology

1. Fundamentals of pathology (definition, classification, methods used in pathology, material collection and submission for biopsy, autopsies)
2. Adaptation
3. Cellular death
4. Death of the organism
5. Aging
6. Local circulatory disorders – causes
7. Local circulatory disorders – consequences (tissue perfusion disorders)
8. Edema
9. Systemic circulatory disorders (causes and manifestations)
10. Shock
11. Intracellular accumulation – general principles (lysosomal, peroxisomal, and mitochondrial diseases)
12. Intracellular accumulation of lipids
13. Intracellular accumulation of proteins and glycogen
14. Disorders of extracellular matrix structure
15. Amyloidosis
16. Exogenous and autogenous pigments
17. Hematogenous pigments
18. Crystals and concretions
19. Inflammation – definition, causes, macroscopic manifestations, systemic manifestations
20. Inflammation – pathogenesis and microscopic manifestations
21. Nonspecific inflammation
22. Specific (granulomatous) inflammation – tuberculosis and mycobacteriosis
23. Specific (granulomatous) inflammation – diseases other than TBC and mycobacteriosis
24. Regeneration
25. Reparation (including specific examples)
26. Hypersensitive tissue damage
27. Transplantation and rejection
28. Autoimmune diseases

29. Immunodeficiency
30. Diseases caused by cytogenetic disorders
31. Diseases caused by single-gene disorders
32. Types of hereditary disease transmission and genetic predisposition
33. Nutritional causes of diseases
34. Chemical causes of diseases
35. Physical causes of diseases
36. Transmission, entry routes, and spread of infection in the organism
37. Mechanisms of microbial action on humans and tissue reaction to infection
38. Developmental causes of human diseases
39. Herpesvirus infections. Viral exanthems. Mumps
40. Staphylococcal and streptococcal infections (including pneumococcal)
41. Neisserial infections. Respiratory bacterial infections
42. Bacterial zoonoses and insect-borne diseases
43. Infections caused by chlamydia and mycoplasma. Clostridial infections
44. Mycoses
45. Protozoal diseases
46. Helminthiasis
47. HIV infection