Tematic plan of self-reliant work
in "Pathomorphology"
for 3rd year English-medium students of specialty 222 Medicine

Part 2 "Special Pathomorphology"

№	Topics for self-reliant work	Amount of hours
1.	The concept of "disease", manifestations and complications of diseases. Principles of disease classification. The concept of "diagnosis", the structure of the diagnosis. The concept of "pathomorphosis" of the disease. Types of pathomorphosis.	**2**
2.	Special forms of hereditary anemias (spherocytosis, sickle cell disease, thalassemia syndromes) and hemorrhagic diatheses.	**2**
3.	Diseases of the cardiovascular system. Aortic aneurysms (atherosclerotic, dissecting). Symptomatic hypertension. Subarachnoid hemorrhages and vascular malformations of the brain. Reperfusion syndrome.	**3**
4.	Systemic vasculitis: nodular periarteritis, Takayasu's arteritis, temporal (giant cell) arteritis, obliterative thromboangiitis, Kawasaki disease, Shenlein-Genoch's purpura, Raynaud's disease and syndrome. ANCA-associated vasculitis: microscopic polyangiitis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener), eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Cherja-Strauss syndrome). Endocardial lesions: infectious endocarditis, Lefler's eosinophilic endocarditis. Myocardial damage: idiopathic myocarditis Abramov-Fiedler.	**4**
5.	Chronic restrictive lung diseases (fibrosing, granulomatous; allergic and smoking-related). Respiratory distress syndrome of the adult type. Tumors of the upper respiratory tract, lung cancer.	**3**
6.	Diseases of the oropharynx, salivary glands, esophagus. Diverticula. Hirschsprung's disease. Malabsorption syndrome (celiac disease, sprue, Whipple's disease, lactase deficiency, abetalipoproteinemia). Tumors of the oropharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestine.	**3**
7.	Gallstone disease, acute and chronic cholecystitis, tumors. Acute and chronic pancreatitis, tumors. Drug-induced hepatitis. Metabolic liver diseases (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, hemochromatosis, Wilson's disease, A1-antitrypsin deficiency).	**2**
8.	Secondary glomerulopathies. Tubulointerstitial nephritis. Hydronephrosis. Polycystic kidney disease. Malformations of the urinary system. Tumors of the kidneys and urinary bladder.	**4**
9.	Breast diseases. Sexually transmitted infections (syphilis, gonorrhea, papillomavirus, chlamydia, ureaplasmosis, trichomoniasis. Pathology of pregnancy and postpartum period. Spontaneous and medical abortions. Ectopic pregnancy. Trophoblastic disease. Pathology of placenta.	**4**
10.	Genetic diseases: Mendelian diseases, cytogenetic, lesions with multifactorial and nonclassical inheritance. Congenital malformations: morphological characteristics. Sudden infant death syndrome.	**4**
11.	Diseases of the endocrine system. Hypotalamo-pituitary disorders. Pathology of the adrenal glands. Pathology of the endocrine system of the pancreas. MEN syndrome.	**2**
12.	Slow viral neuroinfections and prion diseases (kuru, Creutzfeldt-Jakob	**2**

	disease). Tumors of the central nervous system (astroglial, oligodendroglial, ependymal, neuronal, meningeal), cranial and paraspinal nerves. Postreanimation encephalopathy and brain death syndrome.	
13.	Diseases of muscles, bones, joints; congenital and toxic myopathies; lesions of the neuromuscular junction - myasthenia gravis (myastenia gravis).	**2**
14.	Skin diseases: terminology that reflects skin pathology. Inflammatory and vesicular skin diseases. Pigmentation disorders: albinism, vitiligo, nevi. Other diseases: keratoacanthoma, dermatofibroma, epidermal cysts, hemangiomas, fibroepithelial polyp. Keloid. Malignant tumors of the skin: skin cancer, basal cell carcinoma, melanoma.	**4**
15.	Pathomorphological changes in nutrition-related diseases. Occupational diseases associated with the influence of chemical production factors, dust; changes in atmospheric pressure; industrial noise; electromagnetic waves; temperature; electric current; ionizing radiation. Iatrogenic drug pathology, morphological characteristics.	**4**
16.	Infectious and parasitic diseases. Characteristics of the infectious process. Morphological variants of local and general reactions depending on the etiology of infection (bacterial, viral, parasitic, fungal, etc.): with the participation of neutrophils (purulent inflammation); with the participation of lymphocytes and macrophages (mononuclear infiltration and granulomatous inflammation); under the action of viruses (cytopathic); with a predominance of necrotic local reaction.	**1**
17.	Helminthosis (trichinosis, echinococcosis, cysticercosis, opisthorchiasis, schistosomiasis).	**2**
18.	Anthropozoonotic infections: plague, tularemia, brucellosis, anthrax.	**2**
19.	Viral infections. Rabies, smallpox.	**2**
20.	Mycobacterial infection.	**2**
21.	Diseases caused by rickettsiae, protozoa (malaria, balantidiasis, amebiasis), fungi.	**2**
	Total amount of hours	**56**

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