



UNIVERSITY OF AGRONOMIC SCIENCES AND VETERINARY
MEDICINE
FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
Splaiul Independenței 105, sector 5, 050097, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA
Tel.: + + 4021 318 0469; Fax: + + 40 21 318 0498
www.fmvb.ro, e-mail: info@fmvb.ro



DEPARTMENT: ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

DISCIPLINE: PATHOLOGY

Course responsible teacher: Lecturer Teodoru Soare, DVM PhD

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. ZACHARY JAMES F. (2017) Pathologic Basis of Veterinary Disease, sixth edition, ELSEVIER
 - a. Chapter 1 - Mechanisms and Morphology of Cellular Injury, Adaptation, and Death (pg. 13 – 21) – 9 pages
 - b. Chapter 2 – Vascular Disorders and Thrombosis (pg. 45) – 1 page
 - c. Chapter 3 – Inflammation and Healing (pg 101- 129) – 29 pages
 - d. Chapter 6 – Neoplasia and Tumor Biology (pg 286 – 290 and 306 – 309) – 8 pages
2. TEODORU SOARE, MILITARU MANUELLA, CIOBOTARU-PIRVU EMILIA, DINESCU GEORGETA (2020) Fundamental pathological processes in veterinary pathology, third edition, Editura Ex Terra Aurum, Bucuresti
 - a. Chapter 3 – Morphology of Modification of the Blood Circulatory, Lymphatic and Interstitial Liquid System (pg 85-87) – 3 pages
 - b. Chapter 5 – Morphology of Non-regenerative Processes (pg 140 – 143) – 4 pages
 - c. Chapter 7 – Morphology of Inflammatory Processes (pg 175 – 185) – 11 pages
 - d. Chapter 8 – Morphology of Neoplastic Processes (pg 201 – 205) – 5 pages

Total 70 pages

SUBJECTS

1. In the case of an abundant eosinophilic infiltrate in the muscular tissue, the macroscopic colour change observed is:
 - a) black,
 - b) pearly white,
 - c) red-black,
 - d) reddish,
 - e) yellow,
2. Interstitial pneumonia can be expressed morphologically by:
 - a) The appearance of a multifocal lesion dominated by tissue necrosis,
 - b) Granuloma formation,
 - c) Hyperemia and massive fibrinous exudation,
 - d) The presence of perivascular and peribronchiolar or diffuse mononuclear infiltrate in the alveolar walls,

- e) Purulent collection bounded by healthy tissue within a connective capsule,
3. The inflammatory process that gives the mucous the appearance of "sprinkled with bran" is:
- a) catarrhal inflammation,
 - b) lympho-histiocytic inflammation,
 - c) localized diphtheroid inflammation,
 - d) eosinophilic inflammation,
 - e) diffuse diphtheroid inflammation,
4. The diffuse form of granulomatous inflammation in the intestine determines specifically
- a) formation of diphtheric buttons,
 - b) thickening of the mucosa, which becomes an aspect of the "cerebral circumvolutions",
 - c) formation of carbuncles,
 - d) thickening of the wall, which becomes gelatinous,
 - e) abscess formation,
5. Fibrin and fibrin degradation products are potent chemo-attractants for:
- a) neutrophils,
 - b) basophils,
 - c) lymphocytes,
 - d) eosinophils,
 - e) plasmocytes,
6. What type of myocarditis will be diagnosed in the cardiac form of canine parvovirus?
- a) catarrhal,
 - b) hemorrhagic-necrotic,
 - c) fibrino- necrotic,
 - d) lympho-monocytic,
 - e) granulomatous,
- 7 The phenomenon of suppuration consists of:
- a) The appearance of granulation tissue,
 - b) The appearance of a caseification necrosis,
 - c) The appearance of a liquefaction necrosis,
 - d) Cell proliferation,
 - e) The appearance of retention cysts,
- 8 The papilloma cannot be diagnosed
- a) cutaneously,
 - b) in the bladder mucosa,
 - c) in the hepatic parenchyma,
 - d) in the mouth,
 - e) in the galactophore channel,
- 9 A benign tumour with multicentric growth, which originates from stratified epithelium and the fibroblast is called:
- a) adenomatosis,
 - b) carcinomatosis,
 - c) fibromatosis,
 - d) papillomatosis,
 - e) mastocytosis,

10 Adenomatous polyp

- a) Is of pericytal origin,
- b) Its origin is the cubic or cylindrical epithelium of the mucous membranes,
- c) It may have solid, medusoid, adenoid or a cystic pattern,
- d) It produces invasion by the ability of the epithelium to cross the basement membrane,
- e) It is located in the skin,

11 The adenoma can be differentiated from adenocarcinoma

- a) only by the shape of the tumour
- b) after location
- c) after the cell of origin
- d) by the position of the tumour cells with respect to the basal membrane
- e) all answers are correct

12 Scirrhou carcinoma is characterized by

- a) pronounced desmoplasia/ fibrosis
- b) absence of tumoral stroma
- c) the presence of typical adipocytes
- d) presence of anaplastic fibroblasts
- e) presence of atypical osteoblasts

13 In a section of a sarcomatous mammary tumour, the most likely diagnosis is

- a) adenoma
- b) cystic adenocarcinoma
- c) anaplastic carcinoma
- d) extraskelatal osteosarcoma
- e) papilloma

14 Multinucleated tumour cells can be observed in

- a) fibroids
- b) fibrosarcoma
- c) leiomyoma
- d) lipoma
- e) adenoma

15 Malignant tumour, which produces local invasion but does not lead to metastases

- a) chondrosarcoma
- b) transmissible venereal tumour
- c) fibrosarcoma
- d) squamous cell carcinoma
- e) basal cell carcinoma

16 "Large, round or polyhedral cells, isolated or grouped, with anisokaryosis; basophilic cytoplasm may have vacuoles; large number of atypical mitoses; nuclear chromatin arranged in the form of coarse bulges" is the characteristic cytological aspect for

- a) well differentiated mastocytoma
- b) liposarcoma
- c) chondroma
- d) transmissible venereal tumour
- e) basal cell carcinoma

17 The diagnosis of which tumours can be determined by aspiration, as they have a specific cytological aspect?

- a) haemangiopericytoma
- b) basal cell carcinoma
- c) mastocytoma
- d) synovial sarcoma
- e) ulcerated basalioma

The tumour whose cell origin is a fibroblast and has a macroscopic gelatinous appearance is

- a) carcinoma
- b) fibrosarcoma
- c) lymphoma
- d) lipoma
- e) myxoma

19 Multinucleated giant tumour cells are characteristic of

- a) osteoblastic osteosarcoma
- b) chondroblastic osteosarcoma
- c) osteoclastic osteosarcoma
- d) teleangiectatic osteosarcoma
- e) fibroblastic osteosarcoma

20 In which situation the aspiration biopsy is achieved only by correlating with the radiological aspect of tumour formation?

- a) in suspicion of osteosarcoma
- b) in suspicion of adenoma
- c) in suspicion of papillomatosis
- d) in suspicion of leiomyosarcoma
- e) in suspicion of lipoma

21 Which type of tumours may appear with associated lesions, such as fibrinoid necrosis of the vascular walls, eosinophilic vasculitis and collagen fiber degeneration

- a) hemangiopericytoma
- b) mastocytoma
- c) hemangioma
- d) hemangiosarcoma
- e) fibropapiloma

22 Splenic tumour, single, cherry red, friable, weakly delimited, developed in the area of the splenic hylus. Due to the macroscopic appearance the tumour may be

- a) lymphoma
- b) cutaneous histiocytoma
- c) meningioma
- d) synovioma
- e) hemangiosarcoma

23 Choose the variant that shows the correct correlation between the tumour type and the cell of origin

- a) mastocytoma --- dendritic cell
- b) histiocytic sarcoma --- melanocyte
- c) hemangiopericytoma --- endothelial cell
- d) histiocytic sarcoma --- dendritic cell

e) mastocytoma --- endothelial cell

24 What is the most common location of synovial sarcoma?

- a) skin
- b) periarticular
- c) peritoneal
- d) splenic
- e) lymphonodal

25 What is the diagnosis for a malignant tumour found in the buccal cavity, which is characterized cytologically by isolated, elongated cells, with oval, euchromatic nuclei, pronounced anisokaryosis and nucleoli, occasional multinucleated cells and atypical divisions.

- a) fibrosarcoma
- b) fibroids
- c) hemangioma
- d) transmissible venereal tumour
- e) rhabdomyoma

26 Choose the correct statement.

- a) in mesothelioma the cytopathological diagnosis does not need to be confirmed by histological examination
- b) malignant schwannoma rarely reoccurs and does not metastasize
- c) multinucleated giant cells can appear in both benign and malignant synovial tumours
- d) reticulin and collagen fibers arranged in waves or swirls in the tumour structure is characteristic of squamous cell carcinoma
- e) "keratotic pearls" (concentrically arranged keratin) from the tumour mass are characteristic of fibrosarcoma

27 What is the diagnosis for a skin tumour with ulcerated plaque appearance, which is characterized histologically by the "meduzoid" arrangement of dermal epithelial tumour cells.

- a) Papillary cystic adenocarcinoma of the sweat gland
- b) basal cell carcinoma
- c) haemangiopericytoma
- d) cutaneous histiocytoma
- e) melanoma

28 What is the diagnosis for a nodular skin tumour, accompanied by alopecia and characterized histologically by infiltration of the epidermis and superficial dermis with the tumour cells possessing cleaved, reniform nuclei.

- a) mastocytoma
- b) papilloma
- c) lipoma
- d) canine cutaneous histiocytoma
- e) leiomyoma

29 Specify the tumour that is at risk of metastasis

- a) osteoma
- b) chondroma
- c) carcinoma
- d) fibroma
- e) adenoma

30 Specify the benign tumour that is at risk of recurrence

- a) melanoma
- b) infiltrating lipoma
- c) transmissible venereal tumour
- d) lymphoma
- e) osteosarcoma

31 Specify the benign tumour that is at risk of recurrence

- a) squamous cell carcinoma
- b) fibrosarcoma
- c) mammary adenocarcinoma
- d) lymphangiosarcoma
- e) cell rich fibroma

32 Psammomatous meningioma is characterized by:

- a) tumour cells arranged in palisade formation or "fish bones"
- b) formation of "keratotic pearls"
- c) concentric cell proliferation around the blood vessels
- d) arrangement of spiral tumour cells and mineralization of the hyaline deposits in the tumour structure
- e) presence of stellate cells, which are separated by a large amount of mucinous material (fundamental substance)

33 The medullogram shall be performed in case of suspicion of:

- a) hemangiosarcoma
- b) hemangiopericytoma
- c) lymphangiosarcoma
- d) haemangioma
- e) leukemia

34 In order to differentiate _____ from _____ it is necessary to perform a medullogram. Choose the variant that contains the information that correctly completes the statement.

- a) cell rich fibroma //// fibrosarcoma
- b) canine cutaneous histiocytoma //// cutaneous mastocytoma
- c) lymphoma with cytochemical discharge //// leukemia
- d) mesothelioma //// peritoneal carcinomatosis
- e) adenoma //// adenocarcinoma

35 Choose the variant that best corresponds to the biological behaviour of the canine cutaneous histiocytoma

- a) tumour with benign behaviour, which can exhibit spontaneous and frequent regression, affecting young dogs (under 2 years)
- b) tumour with a high degree of malignancy and especially affects old animals (over 10 years)
- c) tumour with a pronounced familial character and mainly affects boxer females
- d) constantly metastasizes to the lung
- e) is transmitted by venereal route

36 Indicate which tumour lesions correspond to the following description: formation with vaginal location observed in a 5-year-old bitch, with conopidiform, friable appearance, white-pink-red colour, sessile:

- a) haemangiosarcoma
- b) fibroleiomyoma
- c) histiocytic sarcoma
- d) myxoma
- e) Sticker sarcoma

37 What lesions associated or overlapping with the tumour process may make macroscopic and cytopathological diagnosis difficult?

- a) ulceration
- b) inflammatory process
- c) necrosis
- d) bleeding
- e) all answers are correct

38 Choose the correct variant that refers to the myxoma

- a) neuroectodermal tumour, composed of a mixed cell population represented by fibroblasts and histiocytes
- b) tumour of the connective tissue, which is abundant in ground substance, giving it a gelatinous appearance macroscopically
- c) epithelial tumour, composed of a mixed cell population represented by squamous and basal cells
- d) mesenchymal tumour composed of epithelial cells and pericytes
- e) malignant mixed tumour, composed of epithelial cells and mesenchymal cells

39 The tumour whose macroscopic appearance is influenced by histamine release is:

- a) meningioma
- b) mesothelioma
- c) mastocytoma
- d) melanocytoma
- e) lymphangioma

40 Tumour cells with "tadpole like" appearance are described as being found in smears made from:

- a) multiple myeloma
- b) rhabdomyosarcoma
- c) meningiosarcoma
- d) schwannoma
- e) lymphangioma

41 A cat presents with an ulcerative lesion of the pinna, with no tendency to heal. Histopathological examination shows epithelial cells arranged in sheets or islands, surrounded by stroma. In the tumour mass appears What is missing from the context to establish the diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma?

- a) lobes of hyaline cartilage
- b) multinucleated giant cells
- c) phenomena of bone metaplasia
- d) psamomatous bodies
- e) lamellar deposits of keratin with concentric arrangement "like onion skin"

42 Haemangiosarcoma is a malignant tumour with a pronounced infiltrative character. Mention histological elements that facilitate the diagnosis of this type of tumour

- a) abundance of collagen fibers and fibrocytes arranged in strips
- b) digitiform or branched epithelial projections to the vascular lumen

- c) carcinomatous pattern and presence of blood cells
- d) vascular pattern and the presence of red cells in the lumens of the spaces delimited by malignant endothelium cells
- e) numerous mitosis and the constant presence of tumour cells with striations in the cytoplasm

43 Depending on the structural histopathological features, different types of adenomas can be diagnosed. Choose the correct correlation between the histopathological type and the description

- a) trabecular adenoma - digitiform or branched epithelial projections to the lumen of the cyst
- b) papillar adenoma - the epithelium arranged in cords
- c) papillar cystic adenoma - digitiform or branched epithelial projections to the lumen cyst
- d) papillar adenoma - the epithelium arranged in the form of tubes
- e) trabecular adenoma - the epithelium arranged in the form of tubes

44 Tumour developed on the costal wall, hard, spherical, with slow growth, delimited by a discrete connective capsule, characterized histologically by the formation of hyaline cartilage lobes without atypical cells is the description for:

- a) chondroma
- b) chondrosarcoma
- c) osteoma
- d) osteosarcoma
- e) malignant fibrous histiocyoma

45 What type of necrosis can be diagnosed in the case of acute haemorrhagic pancreatitis?

- a) waxy necrosis affecting the pectoral muscles in birds
- b) casein necrosis of tuberculous granulomas with pulmonary localization
- c) liquifactive necrosis of the central nervous system
- d) fibrinoid necrosis of the blood vessel walls
- e) cytoateolonecrosis of fatty tissue from the omentum

46 Which tumour has high invasion capacity, causing joint destruction by erosion of the joint edges, subsequently affecting the subchondral bone?

- a) lipoma
- b) synoviosarcoma
- c) lymphoma
- d) mesothelioma
- e) adenoma

47 The smell of "rancid butter" is specific to:

- a) dry gangrene
- b) encephalomalacia
- c) gaseous gangrene
- d) coagulation necrosis
- e) cerebral necrosis

48 In lymphoma, what is used to establish a definitive diagnosis and prognosis

- a) clinical examination
- b) macroscopic examination
- c) use of monoclonal antibodies for immunophenotyping of tumour cells
- d) performing the medullogram
- e) the cytological examination of the haematogenous bone marrow

49 In what type of tumour with junctional activity, are the tumour cells near the epidermis usually ovoid (epithelioid), and as they enter the dermis they become elongated and fusiform?

- a) canine cutaneous histiocytoma
- b) melanoma
- c) mastocytoma
- d) lymphoma
- e) lipoma

50 The clinical diagnosis of melanoma is based on:

- a) only on the skin location
- b) only on the tumour size
- c) only on the plaque aspect of the tumour
- d) only on the tendency of ulceration of the tumour
- e) no criterion is sufficient to establish the diagnosis of clinical melanoma

51 A well-delimited nodular tumour with cutaneous localization, having cells of vascular endothelium origin. Specify the diagnosis:

- a) haemangioma
- b) haemangiopericytoma
- c) lymphangiosarcoma
- d) haemangiosarcoma
- e) angiosarcoma

52 A cytological examination of a smear made from the sediment of a liquid sample collected from the peritoneal cavity showed numerous large mononucleate and multinucleate cells, with anisokaryosis, basophilic cytoplasm and atypical divisions. State which diagnosis corresponds to the description:

- a) peritoneal tuberculosis
- b) mastocytoma
- c) multicentric lymphoma
- d) mesothelioma
- e) melanoma

53 Which peritoneal tumour requires differential diagnosis with peritoneal carcinomatosis?

- a) Serous peritonitis
- b) fibrinous peritonitis
- c) mesothelioma
- d) purulent peritonitis
- e) granulomatous peritonitis

54 What characteristics can influence the prognosis of a tumour?

- a) the prognosis differs depending on the location of the tumour
- b) the prognosis differs according to the histological pattern (histological type)
- c) the prognosis differs depending on the degree of cellular anaplasia
- d) the prognosis differs depending on the histological degree of malignancy
- e) all answers are correct

55 Metastasis occurs preferentially via:

- a) lymphatics in fibropapiloma
- b) haematogenesis in fibrosarcoma
- c) lymph in osteosarcoma
- d) haematogenesis in the leiomyoma

e) lymphatics in the adenoma

56 A unique cutaneous formation located in the area of the head in a 2-year-old dog. Histologically, Langerhans tumour cells were detected, infiltrating the epidermis and superficial dermis. Choose the correct diagnosis:

- a) granulomatous dermatitis
- b) canine cutaneous histiocytoma
- c) pustule
- d) rhabdomyoma
- e) epidermoid cyst

57 Formation localized at the level of the digit, ulcerated and pigmented on section. Histological analysis revealed nests of cells located in the epidermis and at the level of the dermoepidermal junction. By special techniques (immunohistochemistry) the neuro-ectodermal origin was established of the tumour cells. Choose the correct diagnosis:

- a) foreign body granuloma
- b) squamous cell carcinoma
- c) synovioma
- d) chondrosarcoma
- e) melanoma

58 Necrotic inflammation:

- a) is an inflammation that always evolves chronically
- b) is expressed macroscopically as gray-yellow-whitish
- c) it is a specific inflammation, its diagnosis allowing to establish an etiological diagnosis
- d) is the prototype of exudative inflammation
- e) regardless of location, it cannot be associated with ulceration

59 Diagnosis of muco-purulent rhinitis:

- a) it is established clinically based on granulomas that deform the nasal plane
- b) It can only be established post-mortem
- c) It is established cytologically only on the basis of the hollow epithelial cells
- d) It is established cytologically based on the mucus and the active or degenerated neutrophils
- e) It is established histopathologically based on the hyperplasia of the lymph nodes in the nasal mucosa and of eosinophilic infiltrate

60 The possible progression / termination of necrotic inflammation may result in:

- a) transformation into follicular inflammation
- b) transformation into parenchymal inflammation
- c) scar formation
- d) accumulation of serous exudate
- e) accumulation of mucous catarrh

61 A serous exudate was collected from the peritoneal cavity of a cat. Cytological examination revealed:

- a) numerous leukocytes, mesothelial cells of irritation and protein precipitate
- b) numerous mesothelial cells with anisocytosis and anisokaryosis
- c) numerous red blood cells and lymphocytes
- d) numerous neutrophils and mucus
- e) lymphocytes and multinucleated giant cells

62 In which situation the lesion is not macroscopically evident and microscopic examination is required?

- a) necrotic hepatitis from avian histomonosis
- b) serous pericarditis from avian cholera
- c) Serous inflammation / blisters in case of burns
- d) serous hepatitis from avian mycoplasmosis
- e) fibrinous pericarditis from dietary microangiopathy

63 In which acute inflammation the exudative phenomena predominate with the severe alteration of the walls vascular and pronounced increase in vascular permeability?

- a) Toxic-acute inflammation
- b) catarrhal inflammation
- c) fibrous inflammation
- d) lympho-histiocytic inflammation
- e) fibrinous inflammation

64 Serous inflammation located in the serous cavities can evolve into:

- a) granulomatous inflammation
- b) sero-fibrinous inflammation
- c) parenchymal inflammation
- d) peritoneal carcinomatosis
- e) all answers are correct

65 Choose the variant that shows the correct correlation between macroscopic appearance and pathological diagnosis

- a) hyperemic mucosa, covered by whitish-yellow films or fine deposits and easily removable granulation - is the description for serous/ oedematous inflammation
- b) Hyperemic mucosa, covered by an opalescent, viscous liquid, with a high content of mucus - is the description for superficial fibrino-necrotic inflammation
- c) Strongly thickened gastric wall with a gelatinous appearance on section - is the description for serous / oedematous inflammation
- d) Hyperemic mucosa, covered by an opalescent, viscous liquid, with a high content of mucus - is the description for hemorrhagic inflammation
- e) Hyperemic mucosa, covered by whitish-yellow films or fine deposits and easily removed granulation - is the description for gangrenous inflammation

66 The "organ block" aspect

- a) Is a form of chronic fibrinous inflammation, a process dominated by proliferation of connective tissue
- b) Represents a terminal form of fibrinous inflammation, in which the exudate is removed by fibrinolysis and phagocytosis by microphages and macrophages
- c) Is a consequence of lymphatic drainage and healing through "restitutio ad integrum"
- d) Is a terminal form of toxic-acute inflammation
- e) Represents a form of chronicization of the "eosinophilic ulcer" in the cat

67 Choose the option to find items that correctly fill in the missing spaces in the following statement: "The granulation tissue consists of and is found in the structure of"

- a) capillaries of neoformation and mixed cellularity (lymphocytes, plasmocytes, macrophages, fibroblasts) //// regions of necrotic miliary inflammation
- b) territories of wet necrosis and polymorphonuclear neutrophils //// abscess
- c) fibrin deposits //// granulomatous inflammation

- d) capillaries of neof ormation and mixed cellularity (lymphocytes, plasmocytes, macrophages, fibroblasts) //// abscess
- e) territories of wet necrosis and neutrophil polymorphonuclear //// lymphomonocytic myocarditis

68 Guturolites are the consequence of:

- a) the phenomenon of fistulization of subcutaneous abscesses in pigs
- b) dehydration of purulent exudate and impregnation with mineral salts in empyema of the guttural pouch in the horse
- c) dehydration of the purulent exudate and impregnation with mineral salts in pyometra in the bitch
- d) dehydration of purulent exudate and impregnation with mineral salts in pyelonephritis in horses
- e) spontaneous resorption of purulent exudate, the removal being achieved by neutrophils and macrophages in tempyema of the guttural pouch in the horse

69 What type of inflammation is diagnosed in acute conditions of: avian infectious bursitis, viral haemorrhage disease of rabbits and eimeriosis of chickens?

- a) granulomatous inflammation
- b) lympho-histiocytic inflammation
- c) haemorrhagic inflammation
- d) purulent inflammation
- e) gangrenous inflammation

70 Diffuse hemorrhagic-necrotic splenitis is a lesion that:

- a) is macroscopically expressed by splenomegaly
- b) is expressed macroscopically as carbuncles
- c) is expressed microscopically by eosinophilic exudation
- d) it is expressed microscopically by fibroblast proliferation
- e) is macroscopically expressed in a whitish-gray colour

71 Choose the variant that shows the correct correlation between the histopathological appearance and the type inflammation.

- a) In the intestinal mucosa, extensive epithelial peeling, superficial necrosis and formation of a fibrin network over the mucosa. Hyperemia and leukocyte exudation are pronounced. The description corresponds to the granulomatous inflammation.
- b) Perivascular cuffs are observed in the brain formed predominantly from mononuclear cells. The description corresponds to eosinocytic inflammation.
- c) In the liver capsule there is abundance of connective tissue, with numerous fibroblasts, neoformed capillaries and mononuclear cell infiltration. The description corresponds to fibrous inflammation.
- d) Perivascular cuffs are observed in the brain formed predominantly from mononuclear cells. The description corresponds to fibrous inflammation.
- e) In the intestinal mucosa, extensive epithelial peeling, superficial necrosis and formation of a fibrin network over the mucosa. Hyperemia and leukocyte exudation are pronounced. The description corresponds to eosinocytic inflammation.

72 Which cellular elements predominate in a smear made from a liver, to indicate a hepatitis due to parasitic migration?

- a) Mononuclear cells will dominate
- b) neutrophils will dominate
- c) red blood cells will dominate
- d) eosinophils will dominate
- e) fibroblasts will dominate

73 Choose the variant that refers to a localized proliferative inflammatory process

- a) pyloric node
- b) carbuncle
- c) a diphtheroid button
- d) empyema
- e) vesicle

74 Analyze the statements and choose a single variant:

- a) a differential diagnosis between haemorrhagic inflammation and haemorrhage is required
- b) a differential diagnosis is required between acute lympho-monocytic myocarditis and degenerative cardiomyopathy
- c) all answers are correct
- d) a differential diagnosis between the serous exudate and transudate is required
- e) a differential diagnosis between necrotic miliary inflammation and granulomatous miliary inflammation is required

75 The cell with central role in granulomatous inflammation is represented by:

- a) the multinucleated giant cell
- b) macrophage
- c) neutrophil
- d) fibroblast
- e) plasmocyte

76. The presence of a non-self phagocytic resistant and a T-cell mediated immune reaction will generate:

- a) development of chronic inflammation
- b) development of predominantly exudative inflammation
- c) the development of a superacute inflammation
- d) development of acute inflammation
- e) all answers are correct

77 Multinucleated giant cells in the structure of a pyogranuloma originate from:

- a) epithelial cells
- b) neutrophils
- c) bone marrow
- d) spinal cord
- e) lymphocytes

78 Which cellular elements will be observed in a smear made by aspiration puncture of one the skin node in the dog to establish the diagnosis of foreign body granuloma?

- a) smear rich in mononuclear cells, mostly macrophages, occasional multinuclear giant cells with uniform nuclei, arranged under the plasma membrane of the cell in the form of a "crown" or "horseshoe"
- b) smear rich in leukocytes, over 75% being active or partially degenerated neutrophils
- c) smear rich in ground substance
- d) smear rich in mononuclear cells, mostly macrophages, occasional multinuclear giant cells with uniform nuclei, usually arranged eccentrically at one pole of the cell
- e) smear rich in keratin deposits

79 Which cellular and humoral elements are involved in the transition from the pregranuloma phase to that of the young granuloma (epithelioid) in tubular granulomatous inflammation?

- a) neutrophils and interferon γ

- b) macrophages, lymphokines and some components of the bacterial wall structure (lipids and tuberculo-protein)
- c) multinucleated giant cells, lymphokines and some components of the bacterial wall structure (lipids and tuberculo-proteins)
- d) multinucleated giant cells and interferon γ
- e) no answer is correct

80 Which histopathological aspect is characteristic of a mature tubular granuloma in birds? Choose the most complete response

- a) central area of necrosis, with foci of calcification; layer of multinucleated giant cells
- b) central area of multinucleated giant cells; epithelioid cell layer; conjunctival capsule
- c) central area of necrosis; layer of multinucleated giant cells; layer of epithelioid cells, granulation tissue; conjunctival capsule
- d) central area of necrosis; leukocyte infiltrate layer; conjunctival capsule
- e) central area of liquefactive necrosis; layer of multinucleated giant cells; layer of epithelioid cells

81 What histopathological aspect is characteristic of a mature tuberculous granuloma in mammals? Choose the most complete response.

- a) central area of casein necrosis with or without foci of calcification; layer of multinucleated giant cells; layer of epithelioid cells
- b) central area of casein necrosis with or without foci of calcification; conjunctival capsule
- c) central area of liquefactive necrosis; mixed zone of mononuclear cells and regions of Langhans-type multinucleated giant and epithelioid cells
- d) central area of casein necrosis without calcification outbreaks; granulation tissue; layer of multinucleated giant cells (appearance of foreign body giant cells)
- e) central area of casein necrosis with or without calcification foci; mixed zone of mononuclear cells and regions of Langhans-type multinucleated giant and epithelioid cells; connective capsule developed on the substrate of a specific granulation tissue

82 Choose the variant that shows the correct correlation between a particular type of granuloma / pyogranuloma and the specific colouring

- a) Aspergillus granuloma - silver impregnation
- b) granuloma / pyogranuloma in Glanders - Giemsa-sulphate
- c) tuberculous granuloma in the bird - Giemsa-sulphate
- d) Glanders granuloma / pyogranuloma - silver impregnation
- e) aspergillary granuloma - modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining

83 Specific inflammations are associated with

- a) a certain etiological agent
- b) with the location in a certain organ
- c) with a certain type of evolution
- d) with the tissue particularities of the affected organs
- e) with the structure of the exudate

84 Specify the correct variant that corresponds to the description of necrotic miliary inflammation in the spleen in birds

- a) Miliary foci, blackish, associated with lime -white deposits on the splenic capsule
- b) outbreaks of small size, white-yellow-gray, delimited by a band of hyperemia

- c) foci of different sizes, delimited by a connective capsule, with a creamy or filamentous white-grey centre
- d) outbreaks of variable dimensions, whitish, compact and greasy on section
- e) small, yellowish-gray, coarse foci, delimited by collagenic reaction, sometimes with tendency to confluence

85 Specify the correct statement that corresponds to lympho-histiocytic inflammation of the liver in the bird

- a) red-black miliary outbreaks, associated with greasy-white deposits on the liver capsule
- b) small size foci, white-yellow-gray, weakly delimited by a belt of hyperemia
- c) nodules of different sizes, delimited by a connective capsule, with a grey white creamy or filamentous centre,
- d) white, compact nodule appearing greasy on cross section
- e) small, yellowish-grey, coarse foci, delimited by collagenic reaction, sometimes with tendency of confluence

86 Indicate which lesions correspond to the following description: Hyperemic, oedematous nasal mucosa, covered with a serous liquid, giving it a glassy appearance

- a) purulent rhinitis
- b) fibrino-necrotic rhinitis
- c) catarrhal rhinitis
- d) nasal carcinoma
- e) haemorrhagic rhinitis

87 A cytological examination of a smear made from the sediment of a citrus yellow liquid sample from the peritoneal cavity showed numerous reactive mesothelial cells, a large number of leukocytes and large amount of precipitated protein. What diagnosis corresponds to the description made?

- a) catarrhal inflammation
- b) granulomatous inflammation
- c) fibrin-necrotic inflammation
- d) mesothelioma
- e) Serious inflammation

88 Crupal inflammation is synonymous with

- a) desquamative inflammation
- b) pseudomembranous inflammation
- c) apostematous inflammation
- d) non-suppurative inflammation
- e) oedematous inflammation

89 Choose the variant that best matches the microscopic location and description of eosinophilic ulcer in cats

- a) acute lingual lesion, characterized by an inflammatory reaction rich in neutrophils towards the centre of the ulcer and plasmocytes towards its periphery, inconsistent presence of eosinophils.
- b) chronic disease, with localization at the skin-mucosal junction of the lips, characterized by inflammatory reaction rich in neutrophils towards the centre of the ulcer and plasmocytes and mast cells toward its periphery and an inconsistent presence of eosinophils.
- c) chronic lesion, with gingival localization, characterized by the presence of a polymorphic cellular population, dominated by eosinophils and multinucleated giant cells
- d) acute gingival lesion, characterized by an inflammatory reaction rich in eosinophils towards the centre of the ulcer and neutrophils to its periphery, in addition multinucleated epithelioids and giant cells can be found

e) inflammatory lesion, with gingival or lingual localization, characterized by the presence of a monomorphic cell population, represented by atypical eosinophils

90 An example of specific inflammation is:

- a) fibrinous inflammation
- b) necrotic inflammation
- c) Serous inflammation
- d) mature tuberculous granuloma
- e) fibrous inflammation

91 Multinucleated giant cells with foamy cytoplasm containing vacuoles appear specifically in which type of granuloma:

- a) tuberculous
- b) Glanders granuloma
- c) actinobacillary
- d) foreign body
- e) no answer is correct

92 Multinucleated giant cells with the appearance of foreign body giant cells appear in:

- a) macrophagic granuloma
- b) young granuloma (epithelioid) in mammals
- c) old tuberculous granuloma in mammals
- d) mature tuberculous granuloma in birds
- e) tuberculous granuloma in mammals

93 Choose the statement that has the correct meaning for the stated term.

- a) pustule - accumulation of purulent exudate in the cavities
- b) empyem - multifocal purulent folliculitis
- c) furunculosis - accumulation of purulent exudate in the cavities
- d) empyem - intraepithelial abscess
- e) pustule - intraepithelial abscess

94 Inflammation that cannot be expressed morphologically both focal / multifocal (localized) and diffuse is:

- a) haemorrhagic inflammation
- b) granulomatous inflammation
- c) apostate inflammation
- d) hemorrhagic-necrotic inflammation
- e) lympho-histiocytic inflammation

95 Ulcer is a compulsory part of which type of inflammation:

- a) Sero-fibrinous
- b) localized diphtheroid
- c) parenchymatous
- d) lympho-monocyte
- e) fibrous

96 The multinucleated giant cells of granulomatous inflammation are formed by sintialisation of:

- a) epithelial cells
- b) neutrophils
- c) lymphocytes

- d) epithelioid cells
- e) plasmocytes

97 Which is the most probable etiology of a lesion characterized in the initial stages by a haemorrhagic-necrotic inflammation, and characterized in subsequent stages by eosinophilic exudation and healing by scarring.

- a) viral
- b) bacterial
- c) parasitic
- d) irritants
- e) powders

98 Choose the correct response. Catarrhal inflammation can be found in the following locations:

- a) nasal mucosa, lung, mammary gland, bone tissue
- b) myocardium, lung, mammary gland, mucosa of the oral cavity
- c) brain, uterine mucosa, lung
- d) conjunctival mucosa, lung, mammary gland
- e) lymph node, lung, cartilaginous tissue, spleen

99 Choose the correct response. Fibrinous inflammation can be found in the following locations:

- a) meninges, pleura, pericardium, renal glomerulus
- b) conjunctival mucosa, lung, mammary gland
- c) lymph node, lung, cartilaginous tissue, spleen
- d) myocardium, lung, mammary gland, mucosa of the oral cavity
- e) nasal mucosa, lung, mammary gland, bone tissue

100 "The filling phase, the red consolidation phase and the gray consolidation phase" is the evolution the following type of pulmonary inflammation:

- a) pulmonary abscess
- b) croupal bronchopneumonia
- c) inflammatory pulmonary edema
- d) hemorrhagic-necrotic pneumonia
- e) granulomatous pneumonia