

## Examination questions on pathology-2023

### Dentistry

1. **Pathology:** 1) definition, 2) tasks, 3) objects and methods 4) place in medical science and practice, 5) levels of study of pathological processes.
2. **Death:** 1) definition, 2) classification 3) characteristic of clinical death, 4) characteristic of biological death, 5) signs of death and post-mortem changes.
3. **Dystrophy:** 1) definition, 2) causes 3) mechanisms of development, 4) morphologic characteristic of dystrophies, 5) classification of dystrophies.
4. **Parenchymatous protein dystrophies:** 1) definition, 2) cause, 3) morphology and outcome of hydropic degeneration, 4) morphology and outcomes of hyaline droplet degeneration, 5) morphology and outcomes of keratin dystrophy.
5. **Parenchymatous fatty dystrophy:** 1) cause, 2) histochemical methods of fat identification, 3) gross and microscopic characteristic of fatty degeneration of myocardium, 4) gross and microscopic characteristic of fatty liver 5) outcomes of fatty degeneration.
6. **Parenchymatous carbohydrate dystrophy:** 1) cause, 2) histochemical methods of carbohydrates identification, 3) carbohydrate dystrophy associated with glycogen metabolism, 4) carbohydrate dystrophy associated with metabolic disorders of glycoproteins, 5) outcomes of carbohydrate dystrophy.
7. **Mesenchymal protein dystrophy:** 1) definition and classification, 2) etiology and morphogenesis of mucoid swelling, 3) morphology and outcome of mucoid swelling 4) etiology and morphogenesis of fibrinoid swelling, 5) morphology and outcome of fibrinoid swelling.
8. **Hyalinosis and amyloidosis:** 1) definition, mechanism of development, classification of hyalinosis, 2) preceding pathological processes of hyalinosis 3) pathomorphology of hyalinosis, 4) the most common causes of secondary amyloidosis, 5) clinical-morphological forms of amyloidosis
9. **Mesenchymal fatty dystrophy:** 1) definition and classification, 2) definition, causes and mechanisms of obesity, 3) morphology of obesity, 4) lipomatosis, 5) causes and morphology of cachexia
10. **Mixed dystrophies:** 1) types of haemoprotein-derived pigments, 2) causes and morphology of local hemosiderosis, 3) causes and morphology of general hemosiderosis, 4) disorders of melanin pigmentation – generalised and localised hyperpigmentation, 5) generalised and localized hypopigmentation.
11. **Mixed dystrophies:** 1) stages of bilirubin metabolism, 2) causes and morphology of prehepatic jaundice, 3) causes and morphology of hepatic jaundice, 4) causes and morphology of posthepatic jaundice, 5) morphology of bilirubin encephalopathy.
12. **Scurvy and xerophthalmia:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis of scurvy, 2) pathology of scurvy, 3) complications of scurvy, 3) etiology and pathogenesis of xerophthalmia, 5) pathology of xerophthalmia.

13. **Rickets:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) pathology of early rickets, 3) pathology of late rickets, 4) vitamin D deficiency in adults, 5) complications and possible causes of death in rickets.

14. **Disorders of calcium metabolism:** 1) calcium metabolism and its regulation, 2) etiology and morphology of metastatic calcification, 3) etiology and morphology of dystrophic calcification, 4) etiology and morphology of metabolic calcification, 5) outcomes and significance of calcification.

15. **Concrements (stones):** 1) definition and causes, 2) types and location of stones, 3) mechanism of development, 4) types of bile ducts stones and associated pathology, 5) types of urinary tract stones and associated pathology.

16. **Necrosis and apoptosis:** 1) definition of necrosis and apoptosis, their differences, 2) stages of necrosis development, 3) gross and microscopic signs of necrosis, 4) classification of necrosis, 5) outcomes and significance of necrosis.

17. **Gangrene and infarction:** 1) definition and causes of gangrene, 2) types of gangrene and their morphology, 3) definition and causes of infarction, 4) types of infarction and their morphology, 5) outcomes of gangrene and infarction.

18. **Arterial hyperemia:** 1) definition and classification, 2) types of physiological arterial hyperemia, 3) types of pathological arterial hyperemia, 4) morphology of pathological arterial hyperemia, 5) outcomes and significance of pathological arterial hyperemia.

19. **Venous hyperemia (congestion):** 1) definition and classification, 2) causes and morphology of acute systemic venous congestion, 3) causes and morphology of chronic systemic venous congestion, 4) causes and morphology of local venous congestion, 5) outcomes.

20. **Heart failure:** 1) causes of acute and chronic heart failure, 2) morphology of acute heart failure, 3) liver pathology in chronic heart failure, 4) lung pathology in chronic heart failure, 5) changes in organs and serous cavities in chronic heart failure.

21. **Thrombosis:** 1) definition and contrast to post-mortem coagulation, 2) stages of thrombus formation and their characteristics, 3) causes and pathogenesis of thrombosis, 4) classification and morphology of thrombi, 5) outcomes.

22. **Embolism:** 1) definition, 2) types of embolism, 3) classification of emboli, 4) types of solid emboli, 5) outcomes of embolism.

23. **Bleeding:** 1) definition, 2) classification, 3) causes, 4) morphology of variants, 5) significance and outcomes.

24. **Inflammation:** 1) definition and etiology, 2) terminology and classification, 3) phases and their morphology, 4) regulation of inflammation, 5) outcomes.

25. **Serous inflammation:** 1) definition; 2), causes, 3) localization, 4) morphology, 5) significance and outcome.

26. **Catarrh:** 1) definition and causes, 2) types, 3) localization, 4) morphology, 5) significance and outcome.

27. **Fibrinous inflammation:** 1) definition and causes, 2) types, 3) localization, 4) morphology, 5) significance and outcome.

28. **Purulent inflammation:** 1) definition and causes, 2) types, 3) localization, 4) morphology, 5) significance and outcome.

29. **Productive (proliferative) inflammation:** 1) etiology, 2) morphology of productive inflammation with formation of polyps and genital warts, 3) morphology of interstitial inflammation, 4) morphology of granulomatous inflammation, 5) significance and outcomes of productive inflammation.
30. **Specific proliferative inflammation:** 1) etiology and common features, 2) morphology of tissue reactions in tuberculosis, 3) morphology of tuberculous granulomas, 4) difference between gummas and tuberculous granulomas, 5) outcomes.
31. **Syphilis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) morphology of first period of acquired syphilis, 3) morphology of second period of acquired syphilis, 4) morphology of third period of acquired syphilis, 5) forms of congenital syphilis.
32. **Hypersensitivity, type I:** 1) rapidity of development, participating immunoglobulins, 2) chemical mediators, 3) cells involved in tissue damage, 4) diseases based on type I hypersensitivity, 5) pathology.
33. **Hypersensitivity, type II:** 1) rapidity of development, participating immunoglobulins, 2) chemical mediators, 3) types, 4) mechanism of receptor dysfunction, 5) diseases based on type II hypersensitivity.
34. **Hypersensitivity, type III:** 1) rapidity of development, participating immunoglobulins, 2) chemical mediators, 3) cells involved in tissue damage, 4) pathology, 5) diseases based on type III hypersensitivity.
35. **Hypersensitivity, type IV:** 1) rapidity of development, participating immunoglobulins, 2) chemical mediators, 3) cells involved in tissue damage, 4) diseases based on type IV hypersensitivity, 5) pathology.
36. **Autoimmune diseases:** 1) definition, 2) classification, 3) examples of organ-specific diseases, 4) examples organ non-specific diseases, 5) possible causes of organ-specific diseases.
37. **Regeneration:** 1) definition and types, 2) morphogenesis and regulation of regeneration, 3) physiological regeneration, 4) types of reparative regeneration, examples, 5) abnormal regeneration, examples.
38. **Regeneration of connective tissue:** 1) types, origin and stages 2) morphology of stage 1, 3) morphology of the stage 2, 4) outcomes, 5) abnormal regeneration.
39. **Regeneration of bone and cartilage tissue:** 1) factors that influence the bone regeneration, 2) morphology of regeneration in uncomplicated bone fracture, 3) morphology and causes of secondary bone union, 4) bone regeneration under adverse conditions, 5) regeneration of cartilage tissue.
40. **Wound healing:** 1) factors that influence the healing process, 2) morphology of epithelial defect healing, 3) morphology of healing under a scab, 4) morphology of wound healing by primary intention, 5) morphology of wound healing by secondary intention.
41. **Atrophy, hypertrophy, organization, reorganization and tissue metaplasia:** 1) definition, c and types of atrophy, 2) morphology of different types of atrophy, 3) definition, causes and types of hypertrophy, 4) morphology of different types of hypertrophy, 5) morphology of organization and reorganization, causes and morphology of metaplasia.
42. **Tumor:** 1) definition and basic features, 2) tumor histogenesis, 3) gross appearance, 4) secondary changes in tumor, 5) types and characteristics of morphological atypia.
43. **Tumor:** 1) types of tumor growth and their characteristics, 2) types of tumor atypia, 3) morphology of tissue atypia, 4) morphology of cellular atypia 5) types of tumor classification.
44. **Tumor:** 1) general characteristics of benign tumors, 2) general characteristics of malignant

tumors, 3) features of tumors with locally invasive growth, examples, 4) definition of “relapse”, 5) definition of “metastasis”, routes of metastasis.

45. **Tumor:** 1) theory of tumor progression, 2) definition and morphology of metaplasia, 3) definition of precancerous condition, examples, 4) definition of precancerous lesion, examples, 5) facultative and obligate precancerous lesion, examples.

46. **Tumor:** 1) clinical and anatomical types of tumors, their general characteristics, 2) international classification of tumors, principles of its construction, 3) tumorigenesis, 4) immune reaction of the organism to the tumor, 5) tumor complications.

47. **Organ non-specific epithelial tumors:** 1) definition and morphology of papilloma, 2) types and morphology of adenoma, 3) definition of “cancer”, “carcinoma in situ”, 4) morphology of squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma, 5) morphology of undifferentiated cancers.

48. **Benign mesenchymal tumors:** 1) definition and classification of sarcomas, 2) types and morphology of benign and malignant fibrous tissue tumors, 3) types and morphology of benign and malignant muscle tissue tumors, 4) types and morphology of benign and malignant fatty tissue tumors, 5) types and morphology of benign and malignant bone and cartilage tissues tumors.

49. **Melanocytic tumors:** 1) definition and types of nevi, 2) morphology of various types of nevi, 3) definition and localization of melanoma, 3) morphological characteristics of melanoma, 5) routes of metastasis and causes of death in melanoma.

50. **Nervous tissue tumors:** 1) classification, 2) determination of the degree of malignancy (differentiation) of neuroepithelial tumors, 3) general morphological features of neuroepithelial tumors, 4) ways of metastasis, 5) types and morphology of tumors of the nervous system

51. **Anemia:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) classification, 3) general morphological characteristics, 4) causes and morphology of acute post-hemorrhagic anemia, 5) causes and morphology of chronic posthemorrhagic anemia.

52. **Leukemia:** 1) definition and etiology, 2) classification, 3) general morphological characteristics, 4) difference between acute and chronic leukemia, 5) complications and causes of death.

53. **Lymphoma:** 1) definition and etiology, 2) classification, 3) gross changes of lymphoid tissue in Hodgkin's lymphoma (lymphogranulomatosis), 4) microscopic changes and characteristic cells in Hodgkin's lymphoma, 5) complications and causes of death.

54. **Atherosclerosis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) macroscopic types of atherosclerotic lesions, 3) microscopic stages of morphogenesis 4) clinical and morphological forms, 5) causes of death in these forms of atherosclerosis.

55. **Arterial hypertension:** 1) definition and types, 2) symptomatic hypertension, 3) names and morphology of the 1st and 2nd stages of benign hypertension, 4) name and morphology of the 3rd stage of benign hypertension; 5) complications and the causes of death.

56. **Strokes:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, 2) morphology of transient cerebral ischemia, 3) morphology of ischemic stroke, 4) morphology of hemorrhagic stroke, 5) complications, causes of death and outcomes.

57. **Coronary (ischemic) heart disease (CHD):** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, 2) morphology of ischemic myocardial dystrophy 3) morphology of myocardial infarction, outcomes, 4) morphology of cardiosclerosis in CHD, 5) oral manifestations.

58. **Rheumatism:** 1) clinical and anatomical forms, 2) morphology of rheumatic endocarditis, 3) morphology of rheumatic myocarditis and pericarditis, 4) morphology of rheumatic polyarthritis and CNS lesions, 5) complications and causes of death in rheumatism.
59. **Rheumatoid arthritis:** 1) morphology of 1st stage synovitis, 2) morphology of 2nd stage synovitis, 3) morphology of 3rd stage of synovitis, 4) morphology of visceral lesions, 5) complications and causes of death.
60. **Periarthritis nodosa and Sjogren syndrome:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) localization of lesions, 3) morphology of vascular changes, 4) morphology of organ lesions, 5) oral pathology in Sjogren syndrome.
61. **Lobar pneumonia:** 1) definition, synonyms, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) stages and their morphology, 3) pulmonary complications, 4) extrapulmonary complications, 5) causes of death.
62. **Focal pneumonia and influenza:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis of bronchopneumonia, 2) morphological characteristics, 3) etiology and pathogenesis of influenza 4) anatomical forms of influenza and their morphological characteristics 5) complications and causes of death.
63. **Bronchial asthma:** 1) definition, etiology, pathogenesis, 2) classification (types), 3) morphology of acute period (status asthmaticus), 4) chronic changes in lung tissue, 5) complications and causes of death.
64. **Tonsillitis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) classification, 3) morphology and differential diagnosis of various forms, 4) local complications, 5) systemic complications.
65. **Gastritis:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) morphology of acute gastritis, 3) classification of chronic gastritis, 4) morphology of chronic gastritis, 5) complications and outcomes of gastritis.
66. **Stomach ulcer disease:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) morphology of acute gastric ulcer, 3) morphology of chronic gastric ulcer, 4) complications, 5) oral manifestations.
67. **Hepatitis and hepatosis:** 1) definition of acute and chronic hepatitis, 2) etiology, pathogenesis and general morphological characteristics of hepatitis, 3) definition, etiology and classification of hepatosis 4) morphology of liver steatosis, 5) outcomes, complications and causes of death.
68. **Liver cirrhosis:** 1) definition and etiology, 2) classification, 3) morphology of portal cirrhosis, 4) morphology of postnecrotic cirrhosis; 5) causes of death.
69. **Glomerulonephritis:** 1) definition, 2) etiology and pathogenesis, 3) classification, 4) morphological characteristics, 5) causes of death and complications.
70. **Pyelonephritis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) morphology of acute pyelonephritis, 3) morphology of chronic pyelonephritis, 4) complications, 5) outcomes.
71. **Diabetes mellitus:** 1) etiology and classification. 2) diabetic microangiopathy and macroangiopathy, 3) changes in kidney, 4) complications and causes of death, 5) oral manifestations of diabetes mellitus.
72. **Thyroid diseases:** 1) causes and types of hypothyroidism, morphology of myxedema and cretinism, 2) definition and classification goiter, types depending on gross morphology and histology, 3) causes of hyperthyroidism, 4) morphology of Graves' disease (diffuse toxic goiter), 5) complications.

73. **Bacterial dysentery:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) morphology of local changes, 3) morphology of systemic changes, 4) features of present-day dysentery, 5) causes of death and complications.

74. **Diphtheria:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) clinical and anatomical forms, 3) morphology of local changes, 4) morphology of systemic changes, 5) complications and causes of death, pathomorphosis.

75. **Scarlet fever:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) clinical and anatomical forms, 3) morphology of local changes, 4) morphology of systemic changes, 5) complications and causes of death, pathomorphosis.

76. **Measles:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) lungs changes in uncomplicated measles, 3) lungs changes in complicated measles, 4) systemic changes, 5) outcomes, complications, causes of death.

77. **Meningococcal infection:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) clinical and anatomical forms, 3) morphology of meningitis, 4) morphology of meningococemia, 5) complications and causes of death.

78. **Sepsis:** 1) definition and pathogenesis, etiology, 2) clinical and anatomical forms, 3) morphology septicopyemia and septicemia, 4) pathomorphosis and pathological anatomy of odontogenic sepsis, 5) complications and causes of death in odontogenic sepsis

79. **Infectious (septic) endocarditis:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis, 2) classification, 3) gross and microscopic changes in heart valves, 4) changes in other organs, 5) outcomes and complications.

80. **Tuberculosis:** 1) etiology, routes of infection, 2) morphological classification, 3) morphology of primary tuberculosis complex, 4) pathomorphosis and paraspecific reaction, 5) causes of death.

81. **Fungal infections:** 1) general characteristics, etiology, 2) morphology of actinomycosis, 3) morphology of digestive tract candidiasis, 4) morphology of pulmonary and urinary tract candidiasis, 5) morphology of generalized form.

82. **Dental caries:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis; 2) morphology of initial stage (pigmented stain stage); 3) morphology of superficial caries; 4) morphology of middle and deep caries; 5) features of dental caries in children.

83. **Non-carious dental lesions:** 1) etiology and morphology of abfraction (wedge-shaped defect); 2) etiology of dental fluorosis; 3) degrees of fluorosis and their morphology; 4) morphology of dental erosion; 5) morphology acid necrosis.

84. **Pulpitis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis; 2) types and morphology of acute pulpitis; 3) types and morphology of chronic pulpitis; 4) morphology of chronic pulpitis with exacerbation; 5) complications and outcomes of pulpitis.

85. **Periodontitis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis; 2) morphology of acute apical periodontitis; 3) morphology of chronic apical periodontitis; 4) morphology of granulomatous periodontitis; 5) morphology of fibrous periodontitis, complications and outcomes.

86. **Inflammatory diseases of jaws:** 1) morphology of osteitis; 2) morphology of acute and chronic periodontitis; 3) morphology of osteomyelitis; 4) etiology and morphology of odontogenic infection; 5) complications and outcomes of inflammatory diseases of jaws.

87. **Gingivitis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis; 2) types and morphology of acute gingivitis; 3) types and morphology of chronic gingivitis; 4) morphology of chronic gingivitis in exacerbation; 5) complications and outcomes of gingivitis.
88. **Sialadenitis:** 1) definition, etiology and pathogenesis, 2) morphology of sialadenitis, 3) complications and outcomes of sialadenitis, 4) etiology and morphology of Sjögren's disease, 5) causes and morphology of xerostomia.
89. **Sialolithiasis:** 1) etiology, 2) pathogenesis, 3) morphological characteristics, 4) complications, 5) outcomes.
90. **Reactive changes in the salivary glands:** 1) etiology and morphology of mucocele, 2) etiology and morphology of retention cysts, 3) etiology and morphology of necrotizing sialometaplasia, 4) etiology and morphology of adenomatoid hyperplasia, 5) complications and outcomes.
91. **Cheilitis, glossitis, stomatitis and premalignant changes:** 1) clinical and anatomical forms of cheilitis and their morphology; 2) clinical and anatomical forms of glossitis and their morphology; 3) etiology and morphology of stomatitis; 4) premalignant changes in lips, tongue and soft tissues of oral cavity; 5) types and morphology of leukoplakia.
92. **Cysts of jaw bones:** 1) etiology and classification, 2) morphology of primordial cysts; 3) morphology of follicular cysts; 4) morphology of radicular cysts; 4) complications.
93. **Tumors of salivary glands:** 1) morphology of pleomorphic and monomorphic adenoma; 2) morphology of adenolymphoma; 3) morphology of mucoepidermoid tumor; 4) morphology of acinar cell tumor; 5) morphology of salivary glands carcinoma.
94. **Reactive changes in pulp dental plaque, idiopathic progressive parodontolysis:** 1) etiology and morphology of blood and lymph circulation disorders, atrophy and degeneration of pulp; 2) etiology and morphology of pulp necrosis, calcification and hyalinosis, pulpar cysts; 3) types of pulp stones (denticles) and their morphological characteristics; 4) morphology of dental plaque; 5) definition and morphology of idiopathic progressive parodontolysis.
95. **Tumor-like diseases of jaws:** 1) morphology of fibrous dysplasia of jaw bones; 2) morphology cherubism; 3) types and morphology of eosinophilic granuloma; 4) types of epulis and their characteristics; 5) morphology of central giant cell reparative granuloma gingival fibromatosis.
96. **Classification of tumors and tumor-like processes of jaws and oral cavity:** 1) odontogenic tumors; 2) non-odontogenic tumors; 3) morphology of fibrous dysplasia of jaw bones; 4) cherubism morphology; 5) types and morphology of eosinophilic granuloma.
97. **Benign odontogenic epithelial tumors:** 1) origin and localization; 2) microscopic characteristics of follicular ameloblastoma; 3) microscopic characteristics of plexiform ameloblastoma; 4) microscopic characteristics acanthomatous, basal cell and granular cell ameloblastoma; 5) morphology of adenomatoid tumor.
98. **Malignant odontogenic epithelial tumors:** 1) localization and origin; 2) morphology of odontogenic carcinoma; 3) morphology of primary intraosseous carcinoma; 4) morphology of other malignant epithelial odontogenic tumors; 5) ways of metastasis, complications.
99. **Odontogenic mesenchymal tumors, odontogenic tumors of mixed origin and odontoma:** 1) histogenesis and localization; 2) types and morphological characteristics of mesenchymal odontogenic tumors; 3) types and morphological characteristics of odontogenic tumors of mixed origin; 4) types and morphology of odontoma; 5) complications.
100. **Non-organ-specific non-odontogenic tumors of maxillofacial system:** 1) classification and origin; 2) frequency, localization of osteoblastoclastoma (giant cell tumor); 3) morphology of osteoblastoclastoma; 4) morphology of Burkitt lymphoma; 5) complications.

101. **Lip cancer:** 1) etiology, localization and premalignant processes; 2) macroscopic types; 3) microscopic characteristics; 4) ways of metastasis; 5) complications.

102. **Vesiculobullous and ulcerative lesions of the oral mucosa:** 1) etiology of viral vesiculobullous lesions of the oral cavity, 2) morphological characteristics of HSV infections, 3) etiology and morphology of tuberculous lesions of the oral cavity, 4) etiology and morphology of syphilitic lesions of the oral cavity, 5) complications and outcomes.

103. **Vesiculobullous lesions of the oral mucosa:** 1) etiology and pathogenesis of immunological vesiculobullous lesions, 2) morphological characteristics of pemphigus vulgaris, 3) morphological characteristics of pemphigoid of the mucous membranes, 4) morphological characteristics of epidermolysis bullosa, 5) complications and outcomes of immunological vesiculobullous lesions.

104. **White lesions of the oral cavity:** 1) structural disorders underlying the occurrence, 2) groups of white lesions of the oral cavity, 3) etiology and morphological characteristics of leukoedema, 4) etiology and morphological characteristics of white spongy nevus, 5) complications and outcomes.

105. **White lesions of the oral cavity:** 1) etiology and morphology of frictional hyperkeratosis, 2) etiology and morphology of white lesions associated with smokeless tobacco, 3) etiology and morphology of nicotine stomatitis, 4) etiology and morphology of hairy leukoplakia, 5) complications and outcomes.

106. **Red lesions of the oral cavity:** 1) structural disorders underlying the occurrence, 2) groups of red lesions of the oral cavity, 3) etiology of erythroplakia, 4) pathomorphology of erythroplakia, 5) complications and outcomes.

107. **Congenital malformations of the face, lips, tongue, jaw bones. Anomalies of the branchial arches:** 1) morphology of clefts in the facial region, 2) morphology of disorders of the development of the oral fissure, 3) morphology of the malformation of the tongue, 4) morphology of the malformation of the jaw bones, 5) morphology of the Pierre-Robin anomaly.

108. **Congenital malformations of teeth:** 1) variants of violation of the number, location, eruption and pigmentation of teeth, 2) anomalies of size and shape of teeth, 3) morphology of premature tooth loss, 4) morphology of amelogenesis imperfecta and enamel hypoplasia, 5) morphology of dentinogenesis imperfecta.

109. **Multiple congenital malformations:** 1) definition of syndromes of multiple congenital malformations, 2) classification, 3) etiology and morphology of Down's syndrome, 4) etiology and morphology of Edwards' syndrome, 5) etiology and morphology of Patau's syndrome