

INTRODUCTORY MODULE (PATHOLOGY, MCQ)

Choose the correct answer:

1. Dysplastic changes include the following:

- a) Decreased mitotic activity
- b) Cellular & nuclear pleomorphism
- c) Nuclear hypochromasia
- d) Necrosis

2. Which of the following conditions is associated cell proliferation?

- a) Hypertrophy
- b) Atrophy
- c) Hyperplasia
- d) Metastatic calcification

3. Pathological atrophy is seen in one of the following:

- a) Hypertensive heart disease
- b) poliomyelitis
- c) Bilharziasis
- d) Sharp broken tooth

4. A benign neoplasm derived from glandular epithelial cells is referred as:

- a) Sarcoma
- b) Polyp
- c) Carcinoma
- d) Adenoma

5. The main difference between benign and malignant tumor is

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- a) Presence of capsule
- b) Presence of hemorrhage
- c) Invasion and metastasis
- d) Presence of necrosis.

6. Which of the following is the common site of hematogenous spread of malignant tumors ?

- a) Spleen
- b) Pancreas
- c) Lung

d) Kidney

7. A benign neoplasm derived from fat tissue is referred as:

- a) Fibroma
- b) Lipoma
- c) Leiomyoma
- d) Adenoma

8.is benign mesenchymal tumor.

- a) Papilloma
- b) Adenoma
- c) Hepatoma
- d) Fibroma

9. Which of the following is TRUE about sarcoma:

- a) It is malignant tumor of epithelial tissue
- b) Spread distant by lymphatic then by blood
- c) Cellular anaplasia is marked than carcinoma
- d) More common than carcinoma

10- A 63 years old white male present to outpatient with an irregular ulcer in lower lip, the ulcer was 2x2 cm with raised everted edge rough necrotic floor and indurate base, swabbing from ulcer indicated malignant cells, wedge shape excision biopsy was done.

What is the most possible diagnosis for this tumor?

- a) Benign epithelial tumour
- b) Malignant epithelial tumour
- c) Suppurative Inflammation
- d) Pseudomembranous inflammation

11- 68 years old women suddenly lost conscious , on awaking 1 hour later could not speak, 2 months later CT brain showed cystic lesion of the brain. What is the most likely pathological changes of the brain?

- a) Fat necrosis
- b) Coagulative necrosis
- c) Apoptosis
- d) Liquefactive necrosis

12- Which of the following accumulation occurs in the myocardium due to aging process?

- a) Melanin
- b) Lipofuscin
- c) Bilirubin
- d) Glycogen
- e) Hemosiderin

13- Mycobacterium tuberculosis causes the following:

- a) Fat necrosis
- b) Gangrenous necrosis
- c) Caseous necrosis
- d) Fibrinoid necrosis

14- Programmed cell death is called :

- a) Necrosis
- b) Metaplasia
- c) Amyloidosis
- d) Apoptosis

15- Which of the following processes elicits inflammation?

- a) Apoptosis
- b) Necrosis
- c) Hyperplasia
- d) Metastatic calcification

16- Which of the following is best stained by Congo red stain?

- a) Glycogen
- b) Fat
- c) Mucin
- d) Amyloid

17-Local signs and symptoms of acute inflammation include all the following EXCEPT:

- a) Redness
- b) Hotness
- c) Pain
- d) Scar

18-Abscess is a type of :

- a) Acute inflammation
- b) Chronic inflammation
- c) Diffuse inflammation
- d) Granuloma

19-Granuloma is formed of all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Macrophages
- b) Giant cells
- c) Eosinophils
- d) Lymphocytes

20-The most important cell of acute inflammation is:

- a) Plasma cell
- b) Macrophage
- c) Neutrophil
- d) Lymphocyte

21-Types of repair includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Regeneration
- b) Necrosis
- c) Fibrosis
- d) Gliosis

22-Factors affecting efficiency of repair includes:

- a) Age
- b) Nutritional status
- c) Extent of tissue damage
- d) All of the above

23-A female patient went to the emergency room complaining of severe abdominal pain and admitted for surgical exploration. Which type of healing occurs in this surgical incision?

- a) Healing by primary intention
- b) Healing by secondary intention
- c) Healing by gliosis
- d) All of the above

24-Complications of wound healing include all of the following except:

- a) Keloid
- b) Ulcer
- c) Regeneration
- d) Cosmetic deformity

25- How is TB treated?

- a) Antiviral medicine
- b) Antibiotics
- c) Surgery
- d) Chemotherapy

26- What are symptoms of active TB?

- a) Weight loss
- b) Night sweats
- c) Loss of appetite
- d) All of the above

27- The causative organism of TB is?

- a) Staphylococcus
- b) Streptococci
- c) Mycobacterium TB
- d) Treponema pallidum

28- Mode of transmission of TB include?

- a) Inhalation
- b) Ingestion
- c) Skin inoculation
- d) All of the above

29- A 45 years old male patient with history of coughing and hemoptysis. He was admitted to hospital. Tuberculin test was positive. The type of necrosis seen in biopsy from lesion is?

- a) Gangrenous necrosis
- b) Coagulative necrosis
- c) Caseous necrosis
- d) Liquefactive necrosis.

30- Which of following true about thrombophlebitis?

- a) It is always septic
- b) It affects inflamed arteries
- c) It may lead to pyemia
- d) All of above.

31-Which of the following types of infraction may be followed by gangrene?

- a) Intestinal infraction
- b) Cerebral infraction
- c) Myocardial infarction
- d) Renal infraction.

32- CNS infarction is a type of

- a) Coagulative necrosis
- b) Liquefactive necrosis.
- c) All of above.
- d) None of above

33-A male patient aged 55 years had history of left sided heart failure complicated by right sided heart failure. He recently developed severe chest pain. The most likely diagnosis is

- a) Renal infarction
 - b) Liver infarction
 - c) Lung infarction
 - d) None of above.
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Answer key:

- 1- B
- 2- C
- 3- B
- 4- D
- 5- C
- 6- C
- 7- B
- 8- D
- 9- C
- 10- B

- 11- D
- 12- D
- 13- C
- 14- D

- 15- B
- 16- D
- 17- D
- 18- A
- 19- C
- 20- C
- 21- B
- 22- D
- 23- A
- 24- C
- 25- B
- 26- D
- 27- C
- 28- D
- 29- C
- 30- D
- 31- A
- 32- B
- 33- C