



# PATHOLOGY

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**MCQ LECTURE 2 MSS**

**OSTEOMYELITIS**

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**LEVEL 1 - SEMESTER 2**

## MCQ ON LECTURE 2

<p><b>1. The most common organism to cause acute suppurative osteomyelitis is:</b></p> <p>a) Staph aureus  b) E coli  c) Streptococcus hemolyticus  d) Gonococci  e) Meningococci</p>	A
<p><b>2. The following site is resistant to spread in cases of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis:</b></p> <p>a) Epiphysis  b) Diaphysis  c) Metaphysis  d) Periosteum  e) Endosteum</p>	A
<p><b>3. The following is not a cause of hematogenous suppurative osteomyelitis</b></p> <p>a) Staph aureus  b) E.Coli  c) Klebsiella  d) Streptococci  e) None of the above</p>	C
<p><b>4. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis affects</b></p> <p>a) Epiphysis  b) Diaphysis  c) Metaphysis  d) Periosteum  e) Endosteum</p>	C
<p><b>5. The characteristic inflammatory cell in acute osteomyelitis is:</b></p> <p><b>a) Plasma cells</b>  b) Neutrophils  c) Lymphocytes  d) Macrophages  e) Eosinophils</p>	B

<p><b><u>In acute suppurative osteomyelitis, the inflamed bone become necrotic due to:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Bacterial toxins</li> <li>b) Ischemia caused by inflammatory thrombosis</li> <li>c) Ischemia due to compression of vessels by exudates</li> <li>d) All of the above</li> <li>e) None of the above</li> </ul>	D
<p><b><u>7. All of the followings are true about acute osteomyelitis except:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) is most commonly caused by staphylococcus aureus</li> <li>b) May be complicated by septicemia</li> <li>c) May result in the formation of sequestrum</li> <li>d) More commonly affects females above 60 years old</li> <li>e) Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis usually affects the knee region</li> </ul>	D
<p><b><u>8. The most common joint to be affected by acute hematogenous osteomyelitis is:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Shoulder</li> <li>b) Knee</li> <li>c) Elbow</li> <li>d) Sacroiliac</li> <li>e) Ankle</li> </ul>	B
<p><b><u>9. Separated necrotic bone is called</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Sequestrum</li> <li>b) Involucrum</li> <li>c) Cloaca</li> <li>d) Brodie abscess</li> <li>e) None of the above</li> </ul>	A
<p><b><u>10. The commonest site of hematogenous osteomyelitis is:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Epiphysis of long bones</li> <li>b) Metaphysis of long bones</li> <li>c) Short bones</li> <li>d) Flat bones</li> </ul>	B
<p><b><u>11. Sequestrum in osteomyelitis consists of:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Osseous metaplasia of skeletal muscles</li> <li>b) Necrotic bone</li> <li>c) Malignant bone</li> <li>d) Sinuses from the infection to skin surface</li> <li>e) Sub-periosteal new bone formation</li> </ul>	B

**12. The characteristic inflammatory cell in chronic osteomyelitis is:**

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

**13. A necrotic dead piece of bone in osteomyelitis is called:**

- a) Involucrum
- b) Sequestrum
- c) Woven bone
- d) Lamellar bone
- e) Cancellous bone

B

**14. Pott's disease of the spine is caused by:**

- a) Staph
- b) Strept
- c) Syphilis
- d) Tuberculosis
- e) Unknown cause

D

**15. In Tuberculous osteomyelitis which is true:**

- a) Type of acute osteomyelitis
- b) Still very common in developed countries.
- c) Never follow pulmonary tuberculosis
- d) Called paget's disease of bone
- e) Liquefaction of necrotic bones of the vertebral bodies leads to kyphosis and scoliosis

E

**16. Sinus tract of Chronic osteomyelitis is liable for:**

- a) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Malignant melanoma
- c) Basal cell carcinoma
- d) Squamous cell carcinoma
- e) Fibrinoid necrosis

D

<p><b>All the following are complications of Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis except:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Toxaemia</li> <li>b) Septicemia.</li> <li>c) Thrombophlebitis</li> <li>d) Primary amyloidosis.</li> <li>e) Pathological fractures.</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>18. Sequestrum in osteomyelitis consists of:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Osseous metaplasia of skeletal muscles</li> <li>b) Necrotic bone</li> <li>c) Malignant bone</li> <li>d) Sinuses from the infection to skin surface</li> <li>e) Sub-periosteal new bone formation</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>19. Involucrum in osteomyelitis consists of:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Osseous metaplasia of skeletal muscles</li> <li>b) Necrotic bone</li> <li>c) Malignant bone</li> <li>d) Sinuses from the infection to skin surface</li> <li>e) Sub-periosteal new bone formation</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>20. The characteristic inflammatory cell in chronic osteomyelitis is:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Macrophage</li> <li>b) Lymphocyte</li> <li>c) Plasma cell</li> <li>d) Eosinophil</li> <li>e) Neutrophil</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>21. All of the followings are true about acute osteomyelitis except:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Is most commonly caused by staphylococcus aureus</li> <li>b) May be complicated by septicemia</li> <li>c) May result in the formation of sequestrum</li> <li>d) More commonly affects females above 60 years old</li> <li>e) Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis usually affects the knee region</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>