General Pathology (MCQ)

Past Y Exam Q Mansoura سنين سابقه (VIP)

1.Frozen section technique is applied for:- a) Postoperative diagnosis b) Postmortem diagnosis c) Fixation of pathology specimen d) Electron microscopy e) Intraoperative consultation.	E
2.Increase in the size of organ due to increase in the size of each cell:- a) Hypertrophy b) Regeneration c) Metaplasia d) Hyperplasia e) Atrophy	A
3. Increased number of cellular elements is called:- a) Degeneration b) Dysplasia c) Hypertrophy d) Hyperplasia e) Metaplasia	D
4. Changing of a tissue type to a related one is called:- a) Dysplasia b) Anaplasia c) Hyperplasia d) Metaplasia e) Malignancy	D

5. Which of the following can cause steatosis by increasing fatty acid uptake by liver cells:- a) Alcoholism b) Hypertension c) Starvation d) Malnutrition e) Increased activity of alpha glycerol-phosphate enzyme	C
6. In the pathogenesis of fatty liver, hypoxia is associated with:- a) Increased fatty acid entry to the liver b) Increased acetate inside the liver c) Decreased oxidation of fatty acids d) Increased esterification of fatty acids to glycerol e) Decreased apoprotein formation	C
7. Which of the followings can cause steatosis by decreasing apoprotein production:- a) Anemia b) Obesity c) Starvation d) Malnutrition e) Increased activity of alpha glycerol-phosphate enzyme	D
8. The key cellular organelle responsible for the pathogenesis of cloudy swelling is:- a) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum b) Micro-tubules c) Mitochondria d) Golgi apparatus e) Micro-filaments	C

9. Caseation necrosis usually results from which of the following conditions:- a) Abscess formation, b) Ischemia c) Trauma. d) Tuberculosis e) Toxoplasmosis	D
10. A patient suffered from a stroke and had left-sided weakness and paralysis in the upper extremity. Which type of necrosis is associated with a well-developed brain infarction:- a) Coagulative b) Enzymatic fat c) Liquefactive d) Gangrenous e) Fibrinoid.	C
11. Which of the following types of cells show liquefactive necrosis:- a) Kidney cells b) Spleen cells c) Brain cells d) Heart cells e) Liver cells	C
12. The chemical substance acting on Hypothalamus and induces fever in acute inflammation is:- a) Bradykinin. b) Serotonin. c) Histamine. d) Complement Sa. e) Interleukin-1.	E

13. Which one of the followings is acute suppurative inflammation:- a) Catarrhal inflammation b) Membranous inflammation c) Fibrinous inflammation d) Necrotizing inflammation e) Carbuncle	**E**
14. Which one of the followings is a bad effect of acute inflammation:- a) Dilution of toxin b) Formation of fibrin c) Phagocytosis d) Stimulation of the immune system e) Swelling of tissue	**E**
15. Ulcer is defined as:- a) Collection of inflammatory cells b) Mas of fibrous tissue c) Tract connecting two epithelial surfaces d) Discontinuity of surface epithelium e) Blind ended tract due to defective healing	**D**
16. Which of the following surgical wounds most likely to heal first:- a) Wound on the face b) Wound on the leg c) Wound on the abdomen d) Wound on the hand e) Wound on the foot	**A**
17. Regeneration after acute inflammation:- a) Occurs to brain cells b) Occurs to cardiac muscle c) Occurs to epithelial cells d) All of the above e) None of the above	**C**

18. What is the type of healing in surgical wounds:- a) Regeneration b) Granulation tissue c) Secondary intension d) Primary intension e) None of the above	D
19. A scar tissue is:- a) Granulation tissue b) Avascular strong fibrous tissue c) Proliferated epidermis d) Rich in skin appendages e) Malignant spindle cell proliferation	B
20. Adenoma is defined as:- a) A benign epithelial neoplasm b) A malignant epithelial neoplasm c) A hamartoma of epithelial cells d) A benign mesenchymal neoplasm e) A malignant mesenchymal neoplasm	A
21. The most important factor regarding prognosis of malignant tumors is:- a) Age of the patient b) Size of the tumor c) Site of the tumor d) Distant metastasis e) Histologic type	D
22. Malignant tumors are characterized by:- a) They grow by expansion only b) It is usually small in size c) They are non-capsulated d) Their vascularity is poor e) Secondary changes are less common	C

23. Local recurrence after surgical removal is due to:- a) Infiltration b) Marked anaplasia c) Presence of capsule d) Lymphatic spread e) Increased growth rate	**A**
24. Which one of the following is a locally malignant tumor:- a) Squamous cell carcinoma b) Malignant melanoma c) Teratoma d) Basal cell carcinoma e) Cavernous hemangioma	**D**
25. Which of the followings is an example of local atrophy:- a) Hormonal atrophy b) Ischemic atrophy c) Senile atrophy d) Starvation induced atrophy e) Toxic atrophy	**B**
26. Which epithelium develops in metaplasia of tracheal mucosa:- a) Atrophic b) Columnar c) Mesothelial d) Prismatic e) Squamous	**E**
27.Cloudy swelling occurs in tissue rich in which cellular organelle:- a) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum b) Micro-tubules c) Mitochondria d) Golgi apparatus e) Microfilaments	**C**

28. What is the effect of cloudy swelling on the nuclei of cells:- a) Pyknosis b) Mitosis c) Karyolysis d) No change e) Karyorrhexis	D
29. Which type of necrosis is most characteristic of ischemia involving the heart or kidney:- a) Fibrinoid b) Liquefactive c) Coagulative d) Enzymatic e) Caseous	C
30. Which tissue is most susceptible to liquefactive necrosis following infarction:- a) Pancreas b) Liver c) Spleen d) Brain e) Intestine	D
31. Coagulative necrosis usually results from which of the following conditions:- a) Abscess b) Ischemia c) Trauma d) Tuberculosis e) Syphilis	B

32. Which of the followings is considered as an example of vascular hyalinosis:- a) Old scar b) Leiomyoma c) Splenic hyalinosis d) Atherosclerosis e) Old thrombus	D
33. Russell bodies can be shown in which of the following conditions:- a) Influenza b) Common cold c) Viral hepatitis d) Rhinoscleroma e) Bilharziasis	D
34. Which of the following represents an example of exogenous pigmentation:- a) Melanoma b) Neurofibromatosis c) Pneumoconiosis d) Chloasma of pregnancy e) Addison disease	C
35. Which of the following represents an example of endogenous pigmentation:- a) Tattooing b) Lead poisoning c) Melanoma d) Pneumoconiosis e) Anthracosis	C

36. Which of the following organisms can cause suppurative inflammation:- a) Diphtheria b) Influenza virus c) Pneumococci d) Herpes zoster e) Staphylococci	E
37. Which of the followings is an example of purulent inflammation:- a) Catarrhal rhinitis b) Fibrinous pericarditis c) Lung abscess d) Rheumatoid arthritis e) Sero-fibrinous peritonitis	C
38. Which of the following describes an abscess:- a) Acute diffuse inflammation in soft tissue b) Chronic inflammation following acute reaction c) Localized chronic inflammation d) Acute localized suppurative inflammation e) Acute non-suppurative inflammation	D
39. Which one of the followings describes granuloma:- a) Type I Hypersensitivity reaction b) Type II Hypersensitivity reaction c) Type III Hypersensitivity reaction d) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction e) Not a hypersensitivity reaction	D
40. Which of the followings describes granuloma:- a) It is a tumor b) It is a form of acute inflammation c) It is a chronic nonspecific inflammation d) It is a chronic specific inflammation e) It is a type of necrosis	D

41. Multinucleated giant cells originate by fusion of which type of cell:- a) Lymphocytes b) Endothelial cells c) Macrophages d) Fibroblasts e) Eosinophils	C
42. What is the first step in the pathogenesis of granuloma:- a) Antigen presentation b) Fibrosis c) Formation of giant cells. d) Release of chemical mediators e) Secretion of antibodies	A
43. How do you classify Rheumatoid arthritis:- a) Acute inflammatory condition b) Foreign body reaction c) Immune mediated chronic inflammation d) Metabolic disease e) Vascular disease	C
44. Which of the followings is a benign tumor of surface epithelium:- a) Adenoma. b) Fibroma c) Osteoma d) Papilloma e) Lipoma	D
45. What is anaplasia:- a) Atypical mitosis b) Local infiltration c) Lost differentiation d) Tumor giant cell e) Variation in nuclear size	C

46. Exposure to aflatoxin is a predisposing factor for which of the following tumors:- a) Skin malignancy b) Leukemia c) Bladder carcinoma d) Hepatocellular carcinoma e) Stomach carcinoma	D
47. Bilharziasis is a predisposing factor for which of the following cancers:- a) Skin malignancy b) Cervical carcinoma c) Burkitt's lymphoma d) Urinary bladder carcinoma e) Leukemia	D
48. Ebstein Barr virus is stated as carcinogenic for which of the followings:- a) Cervical carcinoma b) Leukemia c) Lung carcinoma d) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma e) Skin malignancy	D

Quizzes & College & Lectures MCQ (Important)

1. Etiology means:- a) The cause of the disease b) Morphology of the disease. c) Mechanism of disease formation d) Forecast of the course of the disease e) Additional structural changes in the diseases tissue	A
2. Fixation is not important for:- a) Will preserve the morphology. b) Prevent decomposition and autolysis. c) Minimize microbial/fungal growth. d) Minimize the loss of molecular components. e) Preparation of cytology specimens	E
3. Frozen section technique is applied for:- a) Postoperative diagnosis b) Postmortem diagnosis c) Fixation of pathology specimen. d) Electron microscopy e) Intraoperative consultation	E
4. Pathology specimens don't include:- a) Incision biopsy b) Tru cut biopsy c) Fixative d) Cytology e) Excision	C
5. Failure of development of a lumen in a normally tubular structure:- a) Atresia b) Agenesis c) Atrophy d) Heterotopia e) Hypoplasia	A

6. Development of mature tissue in an inappropriate site is called:- a) Hypoplasia b) Heterotopia c) Agenesis d) Atresial e) Atrophy	**B**
7. Which of the followings is an example of hypertrophy:- a) Increased respiratory epithelium in response to Vit A deficiency b) Increase size of female breast during lactation c) Increase in size of female uterus during pregnancy d) Increase size of female breast during puberty e) Increase in liver size after partial hepatectomy	**C**
8. Occurs in response to increased muscle activity or sustained outflow resistance:- a) Hypertrophy & hyperplasia of uterine muscle b) Hyperplasia of breast tissue c) Muscle hypertrophy d) Thyroid hyperplasia e) Hyperplasia of bone marrow	**C**
9. A male patient had undergone partial hepatectomy. The remaining liver tissue would compensate by:- a) Collagen synthesis b) Proliferation of fibroblasts c) Angiogenesis d) Activation of macrophages e) Proliferation of surviving cells	**E**

10. Consequence of the increased metabolic demand of puberty and pregnancy:- a) Hypertrophy & hyperplasia of uterine muscle b) Hyperplasia of breast tissue c) Muscle hypertrophy d) Thyroid hyperplasia e) Hyperplasia of bone marrow	D
11. The earliest type of cell injury due to lack of oxygen is a) Necrosis b) Cloudy swelling c) Hydropic swelling d) Fatty change e) Apoptosis	B
12. The key cellular organelle responsible for the pathogenesis of cloudy swelling is:- a) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum b) Micro-tubules c) Mitochondria d) Golgi apparatus e) Micro-filaments.	C
13. In cloudy swelling, the nuclei of the affected cells show a) Pyknosis b) Karyorrhexis c) Karyolysis d) They are normal e) They are lost	D
14. Which of the following cellular response to irritation is reversible:- a) Amyloidosis b) Fat necrosis c) Apoptosis d) Fatty change e) Liquefactive necrosis	D

15. Regarding fatty change, which is not true:- a) It may be due to chronic alcoholism b) It can be caused by DM and malnutrition c) It is more often seen in the liver and heart d) It is a reversible lesion e) It is an irreversible lesion	**E**
16. Corticosteroids can cause steatosis by:- a) Decreasing fatty acid oxidation b) Increasing acetate inside hepatocytes c) Increasing hepatic uptake of fatty acids d) Decreasing apoprotein formation e) Increasing esterification of fatty acids	**C**
17. Necrosis is defined as:- a) Local reaction of vascularized connective tissue b) Programmed cell death c) Death of cells in living body d) Reversible cell injury e) Causes of the disease	**C**
18. Which of the following is irreversible change seen in a cell:- a) Hydropic degeneration b) Fatty degeneration c) Cloudy swelling d) Apoptosis e) Amyloidosis	**D**
19. The most common cause of cell injury and cell death is:- a) Mechanical injury b) Immunological injury c) Hypoxic injury d) Chemical injury e) Nutritional imbalance	**C**

20. The most common morphological pattern of cell death is:- a) Coagulative necrosis b) Fat necrosis c) Liquefactive necrosis d) Caseous necrosis e) Fibrinoid necrosis	**A**
21. You are asked to participate in a research project on myocardial infarctions in a rat model. Which of the following occurs in ischemic cell injury? a) Efflux of Na+ b) Influx of K+ c) Influx of K+ and H20 d) Influx of Ca++ e) Influx of Na+ and K+	**D**
22. Which type of necrosis is most characteristic of ischemia involving the heart or kidney:- a) Fibrinoid b) Coagulative c) Liquefactive d) Enzymatic e) Caseous	**B**
23.Myocardial infarction is a type of a) Liquefactive necrosis b) Coagulative necrosis c) Fat necrosis d) Caseous necrosis e) Fibrinoid necrosis	**B**

24. Coagulative necrosis usually results from:- a) Abscess formation b) Ischemia c) Trauma d) Tuberculosis e) Syphilis	B
25. Which tissue is the most susceptible to liquefactive necrosis following ischemic injury:- a) Pancreas b) Liver c) Spleen d) Brain e) Intestine	D
26.29 year old man hospitalized for AIDS is found to have pulmonary tuberculosis. Which type of necrosis is found in this granulomatous lesions a) Coagulative b) Liquefactive c) Caseous d) Fibrinoid. e) Enzymatic	C
27. Which of the followings best describes coagulative necrosis:- a) Eosinophilic cytoplasm with cell outlines preserved b) Granular friable mass devoid of cell outline c) Localized solid basophilic lesion d) Necrosis in which tissue changes into fluid e) Yellow cheesy-like material	A
28.One of the common examples of systemic amyloidosis a) Medullary thyroid carcinoma b) Insulinoma c) Plasma cell myeloma d) Macroglossia e) Senile cerebral amyloidosis	C

29. As regards acute inflammation which of the followings is correct:- a) Delayed onset b) Associated with repair c) Exudative d) Caused by weak irritant e) Predominant cells are lymphocytes	C
30. Which of the following are predominant in the 1" 48 hours in acute inflammation:- a) Neutrophils b) Macrophages c) Lymphocytes d) Plasma cells e) RBCs	A
31. The process of engulfment of particulate material by the cell is called:- a) Diapedesis b) Phagosome c) Phagocytosis d) Chemotaxis e) Migration	C
32. If the following events of acute inflammation are put in their correct order which would come fourth:- a) Arteriolar contraction b) Increased vascular permeability c) Dilatation of arterioles d) Emigration of leukocytes from blood vessels e) Protein rich fluid escapes from blood vessels	E

33. Which of the followings is not a useful effect of acute inflammation:- a) Dilution of toxin b) Formation of fibrin c) Phagocytosis d) Stimulation of the immune system e) Swelling of tissues	E
34. Fever in acute inflammation is due to chemical substance acting on Hypothalamus. This substance is:- a) Bradykinin. b) Serotonin. c) Histamine. d) Complement 5a. e) Interleukin-1.	E
35. Which of the following organisms cause suppurative inflammation:- a) Diphtheria b) E-coli c) Pneumococci d) Staphylococci e) Herpes simplex	D
36. Which of the following is acute suppurative inflammation:- a) Fibrinous inflammation b) Membranous inflammation c) Necrotizing inflammation d) Catarrhal inflammation e) Carbuncle	E

37.Concerning suppurative inflammation all of the following are correct except:- a) Localized collection of pus is called abscess b) Carbuncle is an example of suppurative inflammation. c) Spreading suppurative inflammation is called cellulitis. d) Tuberculosis is a type of localized inflammation. e) For suppuration to occur necrosis and excess neutrophils infiltration are necessity.	D
38. Catarrhal inflammation is characterized by:- a) Deep ulceration. b) Discharge from superficial mucosal surfaces. c) Abscess formation. d) Cellulitis. e) Granulomatous reaction.	B
39. Chronic inflammation characterized by the following features except:- a) Long duration. b) Vascular congestion. c) Could be associated with fibrosis. d) It may follow acute inflammation. e) Gradual onset	B
40. The main cell responsible for antigen presentation to the immune system is:- a) Blymphocytes. b) Plasma cells. c) Macrophage. d) Eosinophils. e) Neutrophils	C

41. By definition, granulomas are composed of:- a) Cholesterol clefts b) Collagen c) Endothelial cells and fibroblasts d) Epithelioid cells e) Hemosiderin-laden macrophages	D
42. Non infective granuloma includes:- a) Fungal b) Sarcoidosis c) Viral d) Parasitic e) Tuberculosis	B
43. Cells which never regenerate are called:- a) Labile cells b) Stable cells c) Permanent cells d) Neoplastic cells	C
44. The following lesion doesn't heal by second intention:- a) Ulceration b) Infarction c) Surgical wound d) Abscess	C
45. Abnormal mass of tissue the growth of which exceeds and is uncoordinated with that of the normal tissues is called:- a) Neoplasm b) Hyperplasia c) Hypertrophy d) Inflammation e) Degeneration	A

46. Which of the following chemicals is stated as a carcinogen for the tumor listed next to them:- a) Cyclophosphamide - Skin malignancy b) Tar - leukemia c) Nitrosamine - Bladder carcinoma d) Azo dye - Liver carcinoma e) Asbestos-stomach carcinoma	D
47.Adenoma is defined as:- a) A benign epithelial neoplasm b) A malignant epithelial neoplasm c) A benign mesenchymal neoplasm d) A malignant mesenchymal neoplasm e) A hamartoma of epithelial cells	A
48. Histologic grading is based on the degree of a) Dysplasia b) Metaplasia c) Differentiation d) Teratoma e) Hypertrophy	C
49. What does TNM stand for:- a) Tumor size, lymph node, malignancy b) Tumor size, leiomyoma, malignancy c) Tumor shape, lymph node, metastasis d) Tumor size, lymph node, metastasis e) This is not a medical grading system	D
50.As regard benign tumors, the followings are true except:- a) It's localized b) Cannot spread to other sites c) Amenable to local surgical removal d) Can send distant metastasis e) Usually small in size	D

51. As regard malignant tumors, the following is true:- a) It is localized b) Cannot spread to other sites c) Amenable to surgical removal d) Can send distant metastasis e) Form capsulated masses	**D**
52. Malignant tumor are characterized by:- a) They grow by expansion only b) It is usually small in size c) They are non-capsulated d) Their vascularity is poor e) Formed of mature uniform cells	**C**
53.Lack of differentiation is called:- a) Degeneration b) Desmoplasia c) Anaplasia d) Hyperchromatism e) Pleomorphism	**C**
54. The following feature is not a malignant criteria under the microscope:- a) Pleomorphism b) Giant cell formation c) Atypical mitosis. d) Karyorrhexis e) Prominent nucleoli	**D**
55. Which of the following is true for locally malignant tumors:- a) They lack microscopic features of malignancy b) Rodent ulcer and giant cell tumor of bone are common examples c) They're commonly capsulated d) Give distant metastasis e) Grow by expansion	**B**