

1. An increase in tissue volume without addition of new cells in :
 - A. Anaplasia.
 - B. Hyperplasia.
 - C. Hypertrophy.
 - D. Metaplasia.
 - E. Neoplasia.
2. A heart which is abnormally large but does not have an increase in number of cells is :
 - A. Atrophied.
 - B. Hypertrophied.
 - C. Dysplastic.
 - D. Hyperplastic.
 - E. Anaplastic.
3. Which of the following has the greatest regenerative capacity ?
 - A. Myocardium.
 - B. Cartilage.
 - C. Connective tissue.
 - D. Voluntary muscle.
 - E. Central venous system neurons.
4. The type of cells that is first to migrate into foci of acute inflammatory reaction is the :
 - A. Plasma.
 - B. Polymorphonuclear leucocytes.
 - C. Lymphocytes.
 - D. Monocytes.
 - F. Fibroblast.
5. Metaplasia is :
 - A. A change in which one adult cell type is replaced by another adult cell type.
 - B. Always premalignant.
 - C. Extreme hyperplasia.
 - D. Extreme hypoplasia.
 - F. Shrinkage in the size of a cell.
6. Chronic inflammation most often contain :
 - A. Eosinophils.
 - B. Basophils.
 - C. Neutrophils.
 - D. Lymphocytes.
 - F. Endothelial cells.
7. Catarrhal inflammation characterized by :
 - A. Deep ulceration.
 - B. Discharge from superficial mucosal surfaces.
 - C. Abscess formation.
 - D. Cellulitis.
 - F. Granulomatous reaction.
8. Coagulation necrosis usually occurs in ischemia of :
 - A. Smooth muscle.
 - B. Intestinal mucosa.
 - C. Liver.
 - D. Brain.
 - F. Myocardial muscle.
9. Hyperemia is :
 - A. decrease in blood flow and caliber of the arterioles and capillaries.
 - B. increase in blood flow and caliber of the arterioles and capillaries.
 - C. extravasation of blood to the interstitial tissue.
 - D. Intravascular thrombosis.
 - F. leakage of protein-rich fluid from the Intravascular component to extravascular spaces at the level of microcirculations.
10. The cells which are not involved in the early acute inflammatory reaction include all the following except :

- A. Fibroblsts.
 - B. Multinucleated giant cells.
 - C. Epithelial cells.
 - D. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes.
 - E. Lymphocytes.
11. Macrophages :
- A. Are not similar to blood monocytes.
 - B. Are not causing lysis of fibrin in the inflammatory exudate.
 - C. Are not present in chronic inflammatory reaction.
 - D. May fuse to form giant cells.
 - E. Usually survive for less than 12 hours.
12. The intracellular organelle involved with autolytic removal of cellular debris is :
- A. Ribosomes.
 - B. Golgi complex.
 - C. Endoplasmic reticulum.
 - D. Lysosomes.
 - E. Mitochondria.
13. The greatest number of death among person living in a well developed nations today comes as a result of :
- A. Accidents.
 - B. Homicides.
 - C. Infections.
 - D. Smokes.
 - E. Leukemias.
14. The greatest number of death in developed nations each year result from :
- A. Traumatic injuries.
 - B. Cardiovascular diseases.
 - C. Neoplasia.
 - D. Infectious agents.
 - E. Immunologic diseases.
15. Which of the following is not expected as a consequence of aging in 60-year-old male who has been healthy and active all his life :
- A. Presbyopia.
 - B. Decreased glomerular filtration rate.
 - C. Pulmonary anthracosis.
 - D. Osteoporosis.
 - E. Decreased spermatogenesis.
16. A 70-year-old man, admitted to the hospital you should be most concerned about which of the following condition :
- A. A decreased sperm count.
 - B. Decreased pulmonary vital capacity.
 - C. Wrinkled skin.
 - D. Presbyopia.
 - E. Osteoporosis.
17. A 50-year-old male with a history of chronic alcoholism, will most often have which of one following findings in the liver :
- A. Cholestasis.
 - B. Fatty changes.
 - C. Hemochromatosis.
 - D. Hypertrophy of smooth endoplasmic reticulum
 - E. Coagulative necrosis.
18. A 55-year-old man who is developing an acute myocardial infarction from Coronary occlusion has an irreversible injury to myocardium when :
- A. Glycogen is depleted.
 - B. Cytoplasmic sodium increase.
 - C. Nuclei undergo Karyorrhexis.
 - D. Intracellular pH diminishes.
 - E. Blebs form on cell membrane.
19. After years of breathing contaminated city air, your lungs have accumulated :
- A. Anthracotic pigment.

- B. Lipofuscin.
 - C. Melanin.
 - D. Hemosidrin.
 - E. Asbestos.
20. Signs of pericardial inflammation may be seen in all of the followings EXCEPT :
- A. Acute myocardial infarction.
 - B. Acute rheumatic fever.
 - C. Uremia.
 - D. Suppurative plural effusion.
 - E. Aortic stenosis.
21. A presence of squamous epithelium in the lower trachea of a 40-year-old female with a history of heavy smoking is called :
- A. Dysplasia.
 - B. Anaplasia.
 - C. Aplasia.
 - D. Hyperplasia.
 - E. Metaplasia.
22. A 60-year-old female had cerebral infarction. Months later, a computed tomographic (CT) scan shows a cystic area in her cerebral cortex. The CT finding in a lesion that is the consequence of resolution from :
- A. Liquefactive Necrosis.
 - B. Atrophy.
 - C. Coagulation Necrosis.
 - D. Caseous Necrosis.
 - E. Apoptosis.
23. The presence of numerous metaplastic squamous cells in the cytology sample from the lower respiratory tract, suggests :
- A. Squamous cell carcinoma.
 - B. Bronchogenic carcinoma.
 - C. Reaction to chronic irritation.
 - D. Acute bronchopneumonia.
 - E. Normal respiratory tract epithelium.
24. Hypertrophy is best illustrated by :
- A. The uterine myometrium in pregnancy.
 - B. The female breast at puberty.
 - C. The liver following partial resection.
 - D. The ovary following menopause.
 - E. The cervix with chronic inflammation.
25. A 40-year-old female used to take iron medication each day for 15 years. Her liver would most likely show :
- A. Severe fatty changes.
 - B. Coagulative Necrosis.
 - C. Hemochromatosis.
 - D. Anthracosis.
 - E. Biliary Cirrhosis.
26. Fetal fat necrosis is most common often associated with which of the following clinical conditions :
- A. Fibrinous pericarditis.
 - B. Chronic salpingitis.
 - C. Acute pancreatitis.
 - D. Hepatitis.
 - E. Acute gastritis.
27. At autopsy sectioning of the spleen shows a tan to white, wedge-shaped lesion with its base on the capsule of the organ, this lesion is most likely represents the result of :
- A. Coagulative Necrosis.
 - B. Metaplasia.
 - C. Abscess formation.
 - D. Liquefactive Necrosis.
 - E. Fat Necrosis.

28. As a physician, you should be concerned about a surgical pathology report that describes "Metaplasia" in a biopsy because :
- A. This change indicates irreversible tissue damage.
 - B. It may be due to an irritant that can be avoided.
 - C. The patient will probably develop cancer.
 - D. The etiology is probably a microbial infection that can be treated.
 - E. The patient will probably develop a dysplasia.
29. The best example of dystrophic calcification is seen in :
- A. A 55-year-old female with metastasis from breast carcinoma and hypercalcemia.
 - B. A healing granuloma in a 41-year-old male with pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - C. A gangrenous extremity in patient with diabetes mellitus.
 - D. A 65-year-old male with recent cerebral infection.
 - E. An abscess of the left fallopian tube in a young female with Neisseria gonorrhoeae infection.