

pathology

Archive

Lecture 1+2

Medical card .

Name _____

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Corrected By :

Rahma Al -amayrah

Designed By :

Raneem Dmour



1) Most abundant type of inflammatory cells seen in liquefactive necrosis:

- a. Neutrophils
- b. Lymphocytes
- c. Eosinophils
- d. Monocytes

Answer: a

2. which the following is not correct about fibrinoid necrosis:

- a. morden of pathology
- b. deposition of fibrin-like material within blood vessel walls.
- c. It often occurs in immune-related diseases .
- d. Fibrinoid necrosis can lead to disruption of blood vessel integrity, potentially causing hemorrhage or tissue ischemia.

Answer: a

3. what is the definition of pathogenesis?

- A) the process by which a disease develops and progresses within the body, including the biological mechanisms that lead to the appearance of symptoms and physiological changes caused by the pathogen.
- B) the ability of an organism to resist or defend against harmful microorganisms or toxins.
- C) The study of microorganisms, which are tiny living organisms like bacteria, viruses, fungi

Answer: a

4. Most common form of necrosis?

- a) coagulative
- b) Liquefactive
- c) Fat.

Answer a

5. All of the following is related to anatomic pathology except?

- a) Molecular pathology
- b) Neuro pathology
- c) Dermato pathology
- d) Forensic pathology

answer :A

7. Shrinkage and increased basophilia and fragmentation of nucleus this process is called:

- a- reversible injury
- b- irreversible injury
- c- necrosis
- d- apoptosis

answer:c

8. Preservation cell outline occurs during:

- a- liquefactive necrosis
- b- Coagulative necrosis only
- c- Apoptosis only
- d- Coagulative & apoptosis

answer:d

9. During necrosis, which of the following changes occur to the cytoplasm?

- A. Increased eosinophilia as eosin binds with natures cytoplasmic proteins
- B. Increased eosinophilia due to loss of ribonucleic acid (DNA) in the cytoplasm
- C. Glassy homogeneous cytoplasm, mostly due to loss of lighter staining glucose particles
- D. Cytoplasm vacuolated & moth-eaten due to enzymes

answer:D

10. During necrosis, increasing basophilia, shrinkage & fragmentation of nucleus is called:

- A. Clumping
- B. Karyolysis
- C. Karyorrhexis
- D. Pyknosis
- E. Balloon degradation

answer: c

11. Make a preservation of cell outline :

- A. Necrosis
- B. Apoptosis only
- C. Coagulative only
- D. Apoptosis and coagulative necrosis

Answer:d

12. Fatty Change seen in :

- A. Reversible injury
- B. Irreversible injury
- C. Adaptation
- D. Necrosis
- E. Apoptosis

answer: a

13. Cause of liquefactive necrosis

- A. Fungal infections
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Severe hypertension
- D. Infarction

answer: a

14. All of the following are correct except :

- a. Focal bacterial.....Liquefactive necrosis
- b. granulomaCaseous necrosis
- c. immune reaction.....fibrinoid necrosis
- d. multiple tissue layerscoagulative necrosis

Answer: d

