

# pathology

---

Archive

Lecture 4

Medical card

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of b \_\_\_\_\_

Gender \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of call \_\_\_\_\_

Corrected By :

Sura Qasem

Designed By :

Raneem Dmour



1. Example about the Pathological hypertrophy?

- A. hypertension in cardiomyopathy
- B. certain viral infection
- C. Pregnancy-related uterine enlargement

Answer: A

2. What changes happen in Uterus during pregnancy?

- A. hypertrophy only
- B. Hypertrophy and Hyperplasia
- C. hyperplasia only
- D. apoptosis

Answer: B

3. A 57 – year – old male patient has been smoking 2 packs per day for 25 years . Now presented with chronic productive cough for the past year , during investigations a biopsy from trachea and bronchi showed extensive replacement of the normal ciliated columnar epithelial cells by stratified squamous epithelial cells . Which of the following best describes the changes seen in the patients biopsy ? Select one :

- A . Infarction .
- B. Metaplasia .
- C. Hyperplasia .
- D. Hypertrophy .
- E. Dysplasia

Answer: B

4. What colour does the wear-and-tear pigment give on the routine hematoxylin and eosin stain? Select one:

- A. Colourless.
- B. Blue
- C. Pink.
- D. Black.
- E. Brownish-yellow

Answer: E

5. A 46-year-old female patient visiting her family physician for routine checkup. She has no major complain and she goes to her job normally, but she reported a problem of chronic alcohol abuse for the last 5 years. No abnormal findings on physical examination or laboratory studies. Which of the following microscopic findings is most likely to be present in her liver? Select one:

- A. Excessive intracellular glycogen.
- B. Coagulative necrosis.
- C. Hemochromatosis.
- D. Steatosis.
- E. Apoptosis.

Answer: D

6. A 25 - year - old female gave birth to a healthy baby boy and initiated breastfeeding within the first hour of birth . Which of the following processes that occurred in her breasts during pregnancy enables her to breastfeed the infant ? Select one:

- A . Glandular dysplasia
- B . Stromal hypertrophy
- C . Glandular hyperplasia .
- D . Ductal metaplasia .
- E . Fatty changes

Answer: C

7. Atrophy is shrinkage in the size of cells by the loss of cell substance. Which of the following causes of atrophy is a normal physiologic process? Select one:

- A. Immobilization of a limb to permit healing of a fracture.
- B. Loss of innervation after a spinal injury.
- C. Atherosclerotic disease affecting the cerebral arteries.
- D. Inadequate nutrition in an anorexic patient.
- E. Loss of hormone stimulation in menopause.

Answer: E

8. One of the following is Incorrect about fatty changes observed in cellular injury? Select one:

- A. Occurs mainly in hypoxic injury.
- B. Seen in organs that involved in fat metabolism.
- C. It results from failure of the sodium potassium pump.
- D. Most common site is the liver.
- E. Manifested by triglyceride containing lipid vacuoles in the cytoplasm.

Answer: C

9. One of the following pathways of Cell Death is used as a survival mechanism in states of nutrient deprivation? Select one:

- A. Necroptosis.
- B. Apoptosis.
- C. Pyroptosis.
- D. Autophagy.
- E. Necrosis.

Answer: D

10. ONE of the following is correct concerning intracellular accumulations?

- A. They are always harmful and cause varying degrees of Injury
- B. Hemosiderin is the most common exogenous pigment
- C. When Lipofuscin present in large amounts it is called Anthracosis
- D. Iron is normally stored within cells in association with apoferritin
- E. Toxins are the most common causes of fatty change in the liver

Answer: D

11. A 34-year-old male has been complaining of epigastric pain for 2 years, After the clinical diagnosis of chronic gastric reflux, an endoscopy was preformed Which showed no masses or ulcer but the microscopic examination of an esophageal biopsy revealed intestinal-type columnar epithelium, Which of the following best describes the changes seen in the patients biopsy?

- A. Infarction
- B. Hypertrophy
- C. Hyperplasia
- D. Metaplasia
- E. Dysplasia

Answer: D

12. 50-year-old man has a 2-year history of left chest pain that occur during exercise, His Doctor diagnosed him with Coronary artery disease due to atherosclerosis. Accumulation of Which of the following substances has the main role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis?

- A. intracellular glycogen
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Proteins
- D. Triglycerides
- E. Lipofuscin

Answer: B

13. Prussian blue is special histochemical stain used to highlight which of the following accumulated pigments?

- A. Hemosiderin
- B. Melanin
- C. Lipofuscin
- D. Carbon
- E. Glycogen

Answer: A

14. Hypertrophy is an increase in the of cells resulting in an increase in the size of the organ, All the following is correct about hypertrophy EXCEPT?

- A. Hypertrophy can be physiologic or pathologic
- B. It Can progress to functionally significant cell injury the stress is not relieved
- C. Muscle hypertrophy develops by synthesis of more proteins and myofilaments per cell
- D. Chiseled physique of weightlifter stems only from the hypertrophy
- E. in some cases it occurs together with hyperplasia like in cardiac muscles

Answer: E

15. at the end of a normal menstrual cycle, the endometrium sloughs (menstrual bleeding), examination of the endometrium microscopically shows cellular fragmentation (apoptotic body) which of the following is most likely to trigger apoptosis in these endometrial cells?

- A. acute inflammation
- B. decreased estrogen
- C. p53 protein accumulation
- D. hypoxia
- E. DNA damage

Answer: B

16. A 67-years-old female known case of hypertension, in one of her follow-up visit, she has a blood pressure of 150/95 mmHg, she said that she keeps forgetting her medication, if this patient kept forgetting her medication which of the following cellular alteration would most likely be seen in her myocardium?

- A. apoptosis
- B. hypertrophy
- C. hyperplasia
- D. hemosiderosis
- E. fatty changes

Answer: B

17. 70 year old man have prostate size double the normal size

- A. Hyperplasia
- B. Hypertrophy
- C. Metaplasia
- D. Atrophy

Answer: A

18. Which of following parenchymal organs whose cells have the highest proliferative capacity ? Select one :

- A . Liver
- B . Pancreas
- C . Thyroid gland .
- D . Adrenal gland
- E . Lung

Answer: A

