pathology

Archive Lecture 9

Corrected By: Alaa Alsbou

Medical card

Designed By:
Raneem Dmour



Lecture 9

- 1) First step in healing is?
- A. inflammation
- **B. ECM deposition**
- C. blood clot formation
- D. remodeling
- E. formation of granulation tissue

Answer: C

- 2) All of are sings of injury except:
- A. color
- B. rabor
- C. dolor
- D. tumor
- E. scar.

Answer: E

- 3) Which of the following recruit smooth muscle cells
- A. VEGF
- B. FGF
- C. TGF
- D. PDGF

Answer: D

- 4) All the following statement are true regarding the Healing, except? Select one:
- A. by Regeneration: replacement of the damaged components by the same original tissue.
- B. Regeneration and scar formation are contribute in varying degrees to the ultimate repair.
- C. The type of repair is determined by the tissue capacity for proliferation and severity of the injury.
- D. The difference between primary and secondary union are qualitative, not quantitative.
- E. Healing by Fibrosis: replacement of the injured tissues by extensive deposition of collagen fibers.

Answer: D

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- 5) All the following are true regarding stem cells, except? Select one:
- A. It is an original embryonic cells that have the inherent property of proliferation.
- B. Characterized by prolonged self-renewal capacity.
- C. Permanent tissues regenerate after injury as long as the pool of stem cells is present.
- D. After cell division, one cell will differentiate while other cell remains undifferentiated.
- E. They have very wide differentiation capabilities.

Answer: C

- 6) All the following statements are true regarding granulation tissue and scar, except? Select one:
- A. Granulation tissue is minimally vascularized.
- B. The scar is pale and avascular.
- C. Granulation tissue contains minimal mature collagen.
- D. The scar contains dense collagen,
- E. As the scar matures, there is progressive vascular regression.

Answer: A

- 7) 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

- 8) The Kupffer cells are macrophages that located in? Select one:
- A. Spleen.
- B. Lymph nodes.
- C. Central nervous system.
- D. Liver.
- E. Lungs.

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- 9) All the following is true regarding the process of angiogenesis, except? Select one:
- A. Increased permeability induced by VEGF.
- B. PDGF and FGF-B participate in the stabilization process.
- C. Separation of pericytes and breakdown of the basement membrane to allow formation of a vessel sprout.
- D. Migration of endothelial cells toward the area of tissue injury.
- E. Recruitment of periendothelial cells to form the mature vessel.

Answer: B

- 10) What are the components of granulation tissue? Select one:
- A. Plasma cells, blood vessels and fibroblasts.
- B. Macrophages, new blood vessels and epithelioid cells.
- C. Monocytes, giant cells and fibroblasts.
- D. Macrophages, new blood vessels and fibroblasts.
- E. Lymphocytes, caseation necrosis and multinucleated giant cells.

Answer: D

- 11) All the following are true regarding stem cells. except?
- A. It is an original embryonic cells that have the Inherent property of proliferation
- B. Characterized by prolonged self-renewal capacity
- C. Labile tissue regenerate after injury as long as the pool of stem cells is present
- D. After cell division, one cell Will differentiate while Other cell remains undifferentiated
- E. They have very limited differentiation capabilities

Answer: E

- 12) The Kupffer cells are macrophages that located in?
- A. spleen
- B. Lymph
- C. Central nervous system
- D. Liver
- E. lung

Answer: D

Lecture 9

- 13) All the following statements are true regarding granulation tissue and scar except?
- A. Granulation tissue is highly vascularized
- B. The scar is pale and vascular
- C. Granulation tissue contains minimal mature collagen
- D. The scar contains dense collagen
- E. As the scar matures there is progressive vascular regression

Answer: B

- 14) All the following is true regarding the process of angiogenesis, except?
- A. Vasodilation in response to NO and increased permeability induced by VEGF
- B. PDGF and FGF-ß participate in the stabilization process
- C. Separation of pericytes and breakdown of the basement membrane to allow formation of vessel
- D. Migration of endothelial cells toward the area of tissue injury
- E. proliferation of endothelial just behind the leading front (tip) of migration cells

Answer: B

- 15) All the following statement are true regarding the healing process, except?
- A. By regeneration the replacement of the damaged components by the same original tissue
- B. Regeneration and scar formation are contribute in varying degrees to ultimate repair
- C. The type of repair is determined only by the tissue capacity to proliferation
- D. The difference between primary and secondary union are quantitative and qualitative
- E. Healing by fibrosis: the replacement of the injured tissue by extensive deposition of collagen

Answer: C

Lecture 9

- 16) All of the following cardinal sings of inflammation except:
- A. loss of function
- **B. Redness**
- C. pain
- D. heat
- E. deposition of collagen

Answer: E

- 17) The factor that recruits fibroblasts and works all functions of angiogenesis:
- A. VEGF (vascular endothelial)
- B. FGF (fibroblast)
- C. PDGF (platelet-derived)
- D. EGF (endothelial)
- E. endotoxin

Answer: B

- 18) Limited capacity of proliferation is seen within:
- A. Epithelium of bronchus
- B. Endothelium
- C. Skin
- D. Gastric mucosa
- E. Bone marrow

Answer: B

- 19) The growth factor that do all process in angiogenesis except:
- A. VEGF
- B. FGF
- C. EGF
- D. PDGF

Answer: C