

1. A cute alcoholic hepatitis includes all of the followings **EXCEPT:**
  - A. Fatty changes.
  - B. Alcoholic hyalinization.
  - C. Hepatocyte necrosis.
  - D. Liver cirrhosis.
  - E. Acute inflammatory infiltrates.
  
2. 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 65 year old male with recent cerebral infarction.
  - D. A gangrenous extremity in patient with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus.
  - E. An abscess of the left fallopian tube in a young female with Neisseria gonorrhoea infection.
  
3. A 40 year old female used to take iron medication every day for 15 years, her liver would most likely show:
  - A. Severe fatty changes.
  - B. Coagulative necrosis.
  - C. Hemochromatosis.
  - D. Anthracosis.
  - E. Biliary cirrhosis.
  
4. Sectioning of a 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.
  
5. Focal fat necrosis is most common often associated with which of the following clinical conditions:
  - A. Fibrinous pericarditis.
  - B. Chronic salpingitis.
  - C. Acute pancreatitis.
  - D. Acute hepatitis.
  - E. Acute gastritis.
  
6. Hypertrophy is best illustrated by:
  - A. The uterine myometrium in late pregnancy.
  - B. The female breast at puberty.
  - C. The liver undergoing cirrhosis.
  - D. The ovary following menopause.
  - E. The cervix with chronic inflammation.

7. An 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 of brain tissue.
  - C. Coagulative necrosis.
  - D. Caseous necrosis.
  - E. Apoptosis.
8. After years of breathing contaminated (polluted) city air with smoke, your lungs have accumulate:
- A. Anthracotic pigment.
  - B. Lipofuscin.
  - C. Melanin.
  - D. Hemosidrin.
  - E. Asbestos.
9. A man with a history of chronic alcoholism, will most often have which one of the following findings in the liver:
- A. Cholestasis.
  - B. Fatty changes.
  - C. Hemochromatosis.
  - D. Hypertrophy of smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
  - E. Coagulative necrosis.
10. The intracellular organelle involved with autolytic removal of cellular debris is:
- A. Ribosomes.
  - B. Golgi complex.
  - C. Endoplasmic reticulum.
  - D. Lysosomes.
  - E. Mitochondria.
11. Coagulative necrosis usually occurs in ischemia of which of the following tissues:
- A. Smooth muscle.
  - B. Intestinal mucosa.
  - C. Liver.
  - D. Brain.
  - E. Myocardial muscle.
12. An increase in tissue volume without addition of new cells is:
- A. Anaplasia.
  - B. Hyperplasia.
  - C. Hypertrophy.
  - D. Metaplasia.
  - E. Hypoplasia.
13. 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.
  - E. Shrinkage in the size of a cell.
14. The following conditions may cause muscular atrophy **EXCEPT:**
- A. Increased work-load.
  - B. Denervation.
  - C. Malnutrition.
  - D. Ischemia.
  - E. Immobilization.
15. An 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.
16. Autolysis involves which organelle system as a major factor?
- A. Golgi complex.
  - B. Nucleus.
  - C. RER (rough endoplasmic reticulum).
  - D. Lysosomes.
  - E. Nucleolus.
17. Liquefaction is seen especially in:
- A. Lungs.
  - B. Kidney.
  - C. Brain.
  - D. Heart.
  - E. Liver.
18. The main cellular target for the action of radiation is:
- A. DNA.
  - B. Cell membrane.
  - C. Mitochondria.
  - D. Ribosomes.
  - E. Endoplasmic reticulum.
19. Regarding loss of tissue architecture, with a cheesy appearance and consistency, which of the following is correct?
- A. Fibrinoid necrosis.

- B. Coagulative necrosis.
  - C. Caseous necrosis.
  - D. Cloudy swelling.
  - E. Fatty changes.
20. Apoptosis brings about a reduction in organ or tissue volume by:
- A. Atrophy.
  - B. Calcification.
  - C. Induction of intense inflammatory response.
  - D. Deletion (Removal).
  - E. None of the above.
21. Fat necrosis may be seen after:
- A. Carbon tetrachloride intoxication.
  - B. Dystrophic calcification.
  - C. Severe anemia.
  - D. Release of pancreatic enzymes in the peritoneum.
  - E. None of the above.
22. Enlargement of an organ by combined hyperplasia and hypertrophy may be seen in the:
- A. Remaining kidney after unilateral nephrectomy (removal of kidney).
  - B. Left ventricle in mitral stenosis.
  - C. Uterus in pregnancy.
  - D. Remaining testis after orchidectomy (removal of the testis).
  - E. Skeletal muscle in athletes.
23. Fatty degeneration is the accumulation of triglycerides within cells such as those of the hepatic parenchyma, this material is seen in the :
- A. Nucleus.
  - B. RER (rough endoplasmic reticulum).
  - C. Lysosome system.
  - D. Cytoplasm.
24. These definitions are correct **EXCEPT**:
- A. Sequelae: the complication of a disease.
  - B. Pathogenesis: is the mechanism by which a disease is caused.
  - C. Etiology: is the cause of the disease.
  - D. Prognosis: is the expected outcome of a disease.
  - E. Idiopathic: known cause of a disease.
25. Gas gangrene is a form of necrosis associated with:
- A. Mycotic infections.
  - B. Emphysema.
  - C. Tuberculosis.
  - D. Infection with clostridia.
  - E. Muscle trauma.
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28. Which of the following has the greatest regenerative capacity:
- A. Cartilage.
  - B. Myocardium.
  - C. Skeletal muscle.
  - D. Connective tissue.
  - E. Central nervous system neurons.
29. The main cellular target for the action of radiation is:
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  - D. Ribosomes.
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