## pathology

Medical card

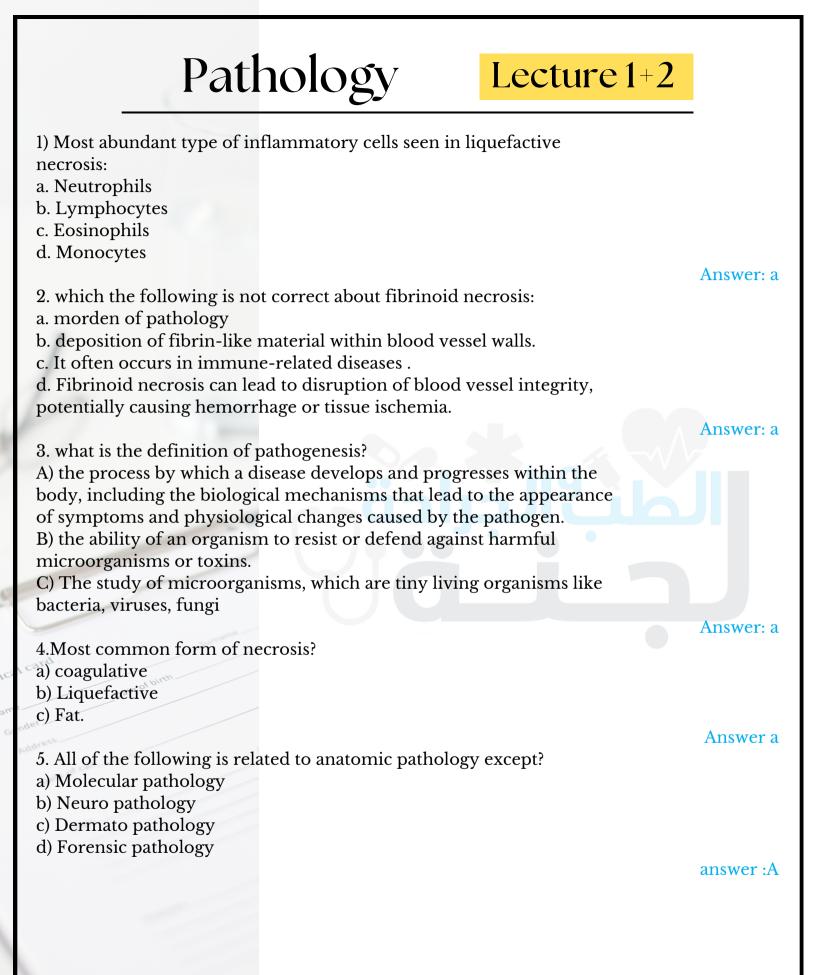
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Archive Lecture 1+2

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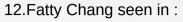


## Pathology Lecture 1+2

<ul> <li>7.Shrinkage and increased basophilia and fragmentation of nucleus this process is called:</li> <li>a- reversible injury</li> <li>b- irreversible injury</li> </ul>	
c- necrosis	
d- apoptosis	
	answer:c
8. Preservation cell outline occurs during:	unswer.e
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 natured 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 & amp; (moth-eaten) due to enzymes	
	answer:D
10.During necrosis, increasing basophilia, shrinkage &	
fragmentation of nucleus is called:	
A. Clumping	
B. Karyolysis <sup>e of bill</sup>	
C. Karyorrhexis	
D. Pyknosis	
E. Balloon degradation	
Date of Canton	answer: c
11.Make a preservation of cell outline :	
A. Necrosis	
B. Apoptosis only	
C. Coagulative only	
D. Apoptosis and coagulative necrosis	
	Answer:d

## Pathology

## Lecture 1+2



- A.Reversible injury
- B.Irreversible injury
- C.Adaptation
- D.Necrosis
- E.Apoptosis
- 13.Cause of liquefactive necrosis
- A. Fungal infections
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Sever hypertension
- D. Infraction

card

14.All of the following are correct except :

- a. Focal bacterial.....Liquefactive necrosis
- b. granuloma .....Casous necrosis
- c. immune reaction.....fibriniod necrosis
- d. multible tissue layers ......coagulative necrosis

answer:a

answer:a

Answer: d