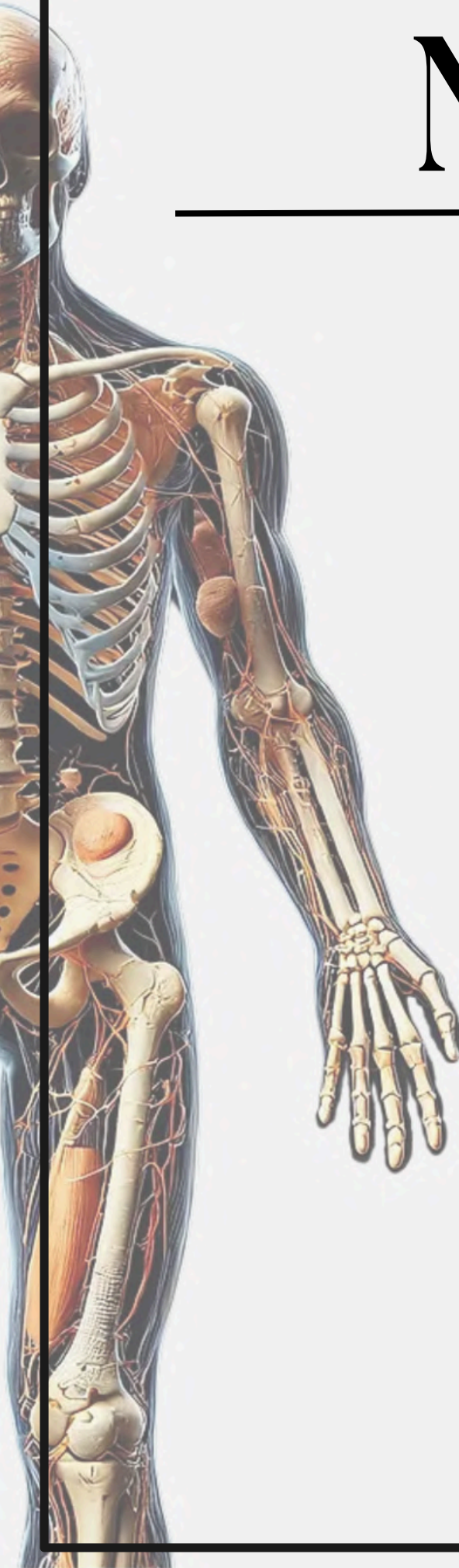


MSS

Archive

Lab - athar



Anatomy

1. The pointed muscle is :

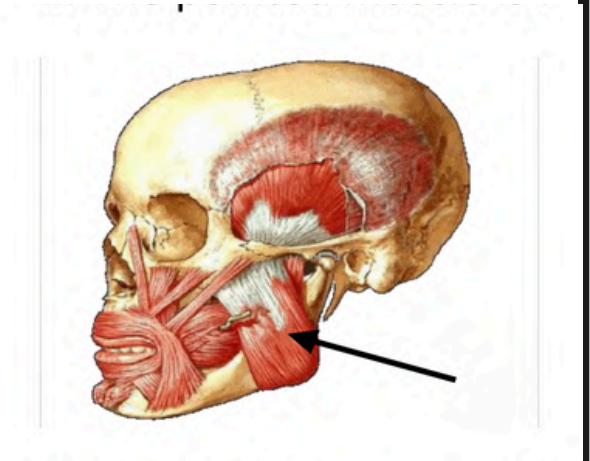
- A- Longissimus.
- B- Spinalis.
- C- Trapezius.
- D- Iliocostalis.
- E- Latissimus dorsi.



Answer: D

2. The pointed muscle is :

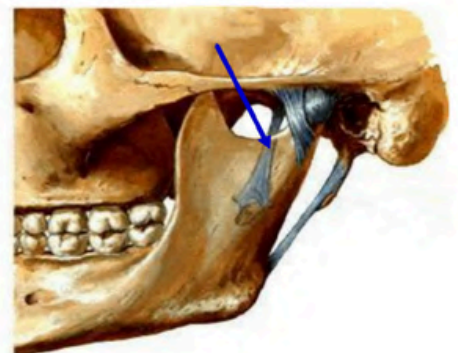
- A- Temporalis.
- B- Lateral pterygoid.
- C- Masseter.
- D- Buccinator.
- E- Medial pterygoid.



Answer : C

3. The pointed structure is :

- A- Sphenomandibular ligament.
- B- Temporomandibular ligament.
- C- Pterygomandibular ligament.
- D- Stylomandibular ligament.

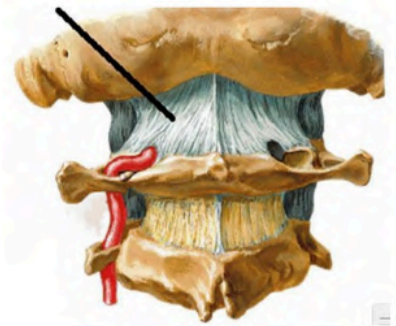


Answer : A

Mss -lab

4. The pointed structure is :

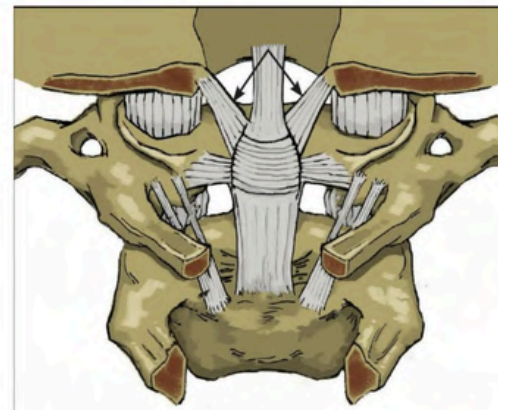
- A- Posterior longitudinal ligament.
- B- Anterior atlanto-occipital membrane.
- C- Anterior longitudinal ligament.
- D- Posterior atlanto-occipital membrane.



Answer: D

5. The pointed structure is :

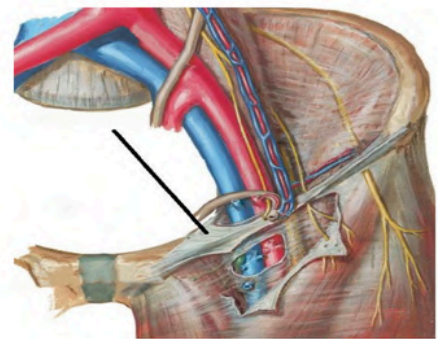
- A- Transverse ligament.
- B- Alar ligament.
- C- Apical ligament.
- D- Cruciate ligament.
- E- Posterior longitudinal ligament.



Answer: B

6. The pointed structure is :

- A- Lacunar ligament.
- B- Pectineal line.
- C- Conjoint tendon.
- D- Reflected ligament.



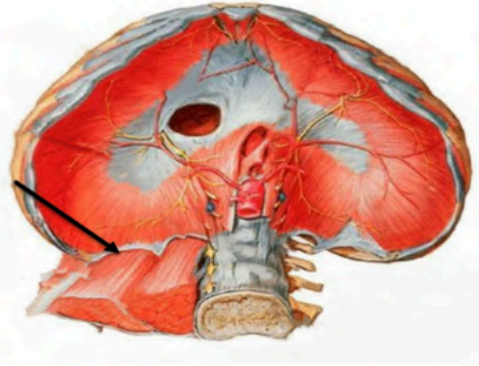
Answer: A

Mss -lab

7. The pointed structure is :

- A- Median arcuate ligament.
- B- Lateral arcuate ligament.
- C- Medial arcuate ligament.
- D- Central tendon.
- E- Right crus of diaphragm.

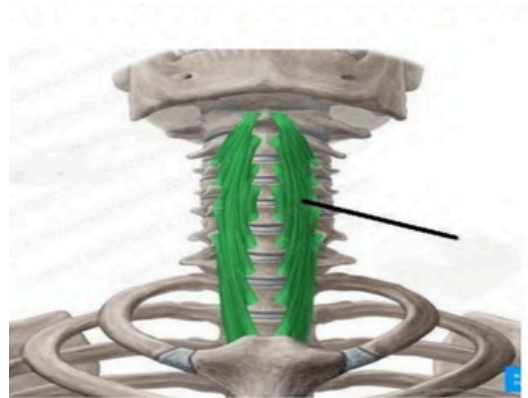
Answer: B



8. The pointed muscle is :

- A- Longus coli.
- B- Scalenus.
- C- Splenius.
- D- Longissimus.
- E- Latissimus dorsi.

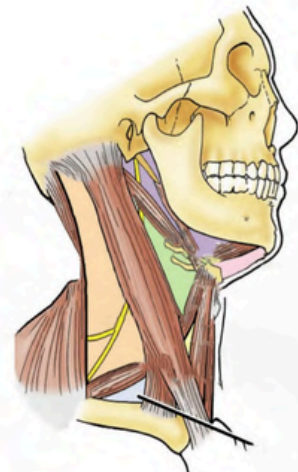
Answer: A



9. The pointed structure is :

- A- Submental triangle.
- B- Submandibular triangle.
- C- Supraclavicular triangle.
- D- Muscular triangle.

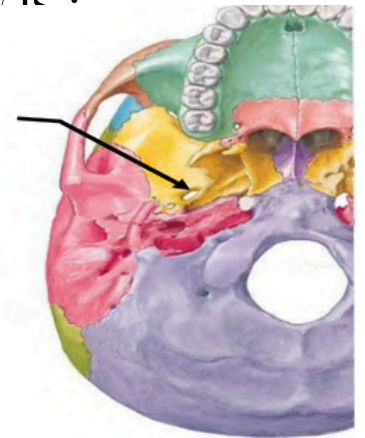
Answer: C



Mss -lab

10. Foramen of the skull that's labelled below is .

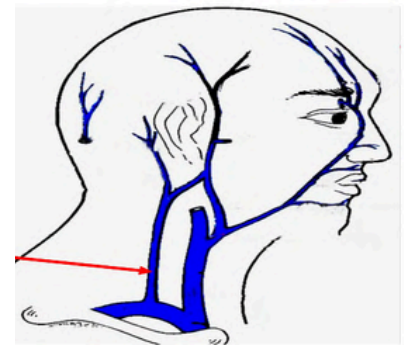
- A- Foramen spinosum.
- B- Foramen ovale.
- C- Jugular foramen.
- D- Stylomastoid foramen.
- E- Foramen lacerum.



Answer: B

11. The pointed vein is :

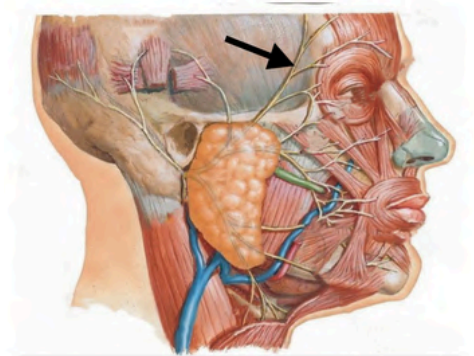
- A- External jugular vein.
- B- Posterior auricular vein.
- C- Internal jugular vein.
- D- Common facial vein.



Answer: A

12. The pointed structure is :

- A- Zygomatic branch of facial nerve.
- B- Temporal branch of facial nerve.
- C- Buccal branch of facial nerve.
- D- Supratrochlear nerve.
- E- Supraorbital nerve



Mss -lab

13. The pointed structure is :

- A- Pubic tubercle.
- B- Iliac crest.
- C- Inguinal ligament.

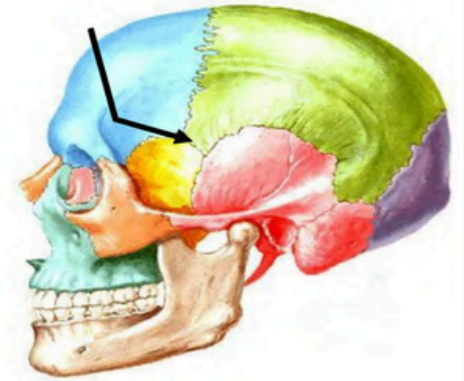
Answer: C



14. The pointed structure is :

- A- Pterion.
- B- Asterion.
- C- Suprameatal triangle.
- D- Temporal fossa.
- E- Tympanic process of temporal fossa.

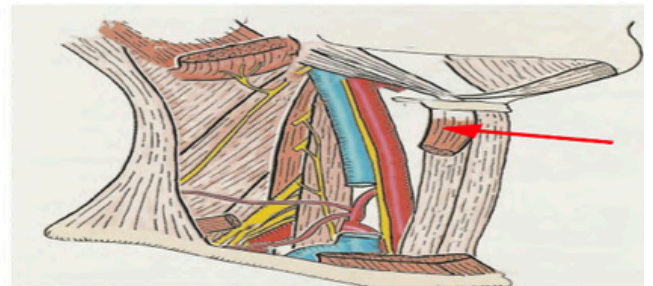
Answer: A



15. The pointed muscle is :

- A- Infrahyoid.
- B- Omohyoid.
- C- Sternomastiod.

Answer: B

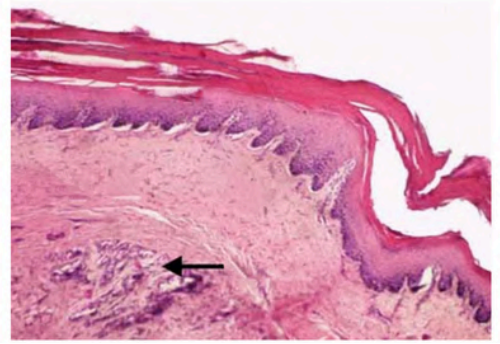


Mss -lab

Histo

16. What is the pointed structure :

- A- Hair follicle.
- B- Dermis.
- C- Sweat gland.
- D- Epidermis.



Answer: C

17. The letter "d" present which layer of epidermis :

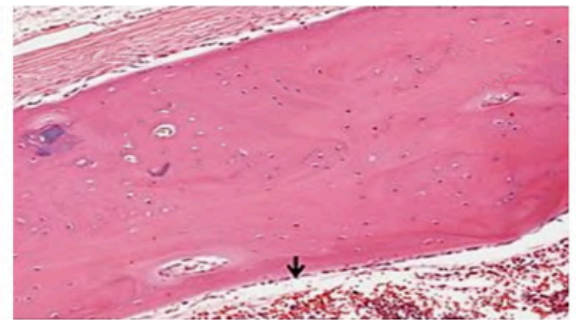
- A- Stratum basale.
- B- Stratum spinosum.
- C- Stratum corneum.
- D- Stratum lucidum.
- E- Stratum granulosum.



Answer: D

18. The pointed structure is :

- A- Periosteum.
- B- Endosteum.
- C- Perimysium.
- D- Endomysium.

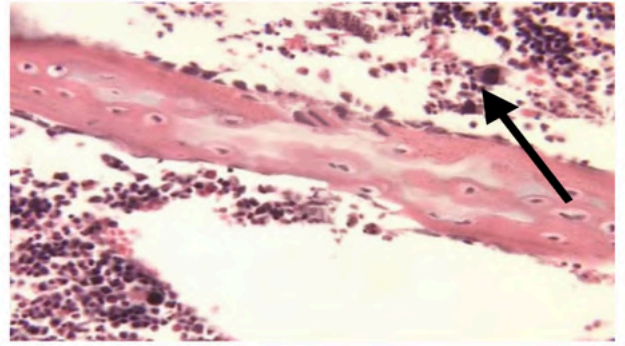


Answer: B

Mss -lab

19. The pointed structure is :

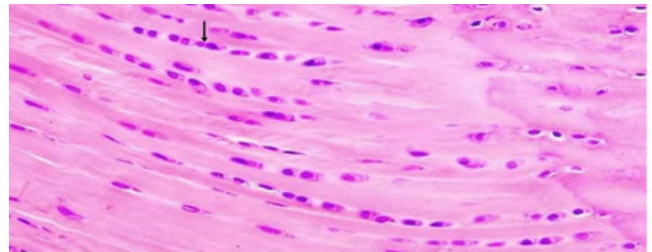
- A- Osteoblast.
- B- Osteoclast.
- C- Osteoid.
- D- Chondrocyte.



Answer: A

20. What is the pointed structure :

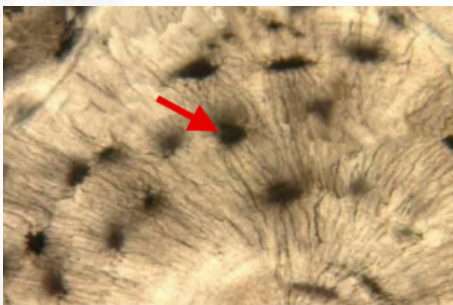
- A- Chondroblast.
- B- Chondrocyte.
- C- Osteoblast.
- D- Osteoclast.



Answer: B

21. The pointed structure is :

- A- Osteocyte lacunae in decalcified compact bone.
- B- Osteocyte lacunae in decalcified cancellous bone.
- C- Osteocyte lacunae in ground preparation of compact bone.
- D- Osteocyte lacunae in ground preparation of cancellous bone.
- E- Haversian canal in ground preparation of compact bone.

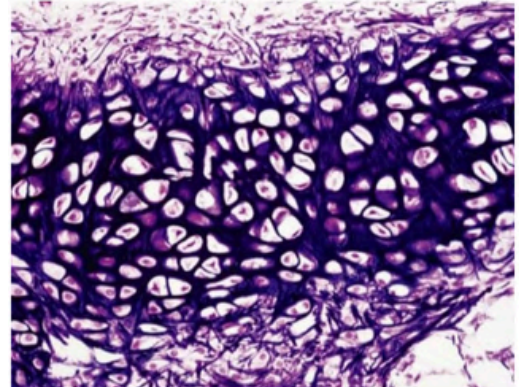


Answer: C

Mss -lab

22. Stained by verhoeff van gieson stain :

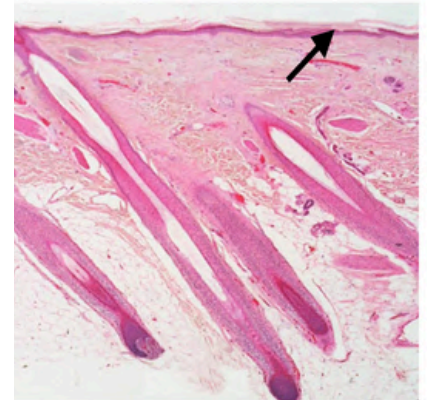
- A- Hyaline cartilage.
- B- Fibrocartilage.
- C- Compact bone.
- D- Cancellous bone.
- E- Elastic cartilage.



Answer: E

23. Type of epithelium in the pointed structure :

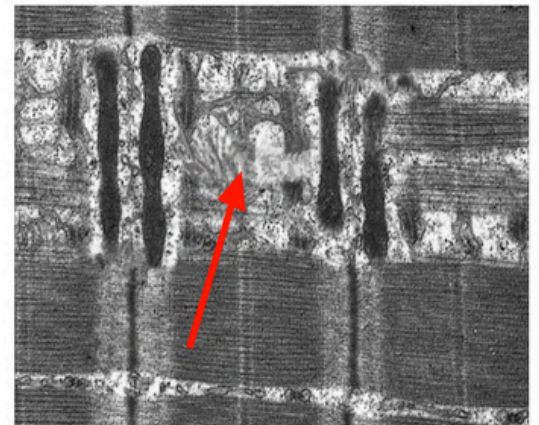
Answer: Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium.



24. The pointed structure is :

- A- Mitochondria.
- B- Sarcoplasmic reticulum.
- C- Terminal cisternae.

Answer: B

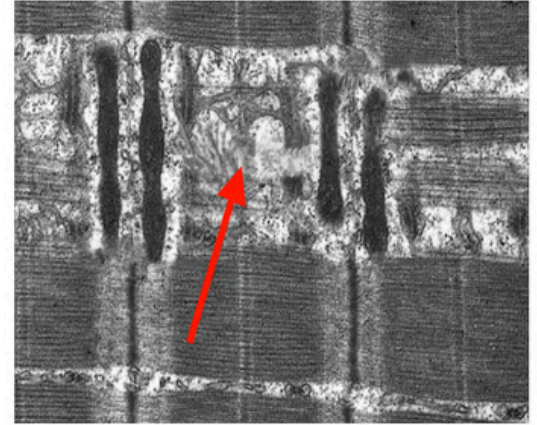


Mss -lab

24. The pointed structure is :

- A- Mitochondria.
- B- Sarcoplasmic reticulum.
- C- Terminal cisternae.

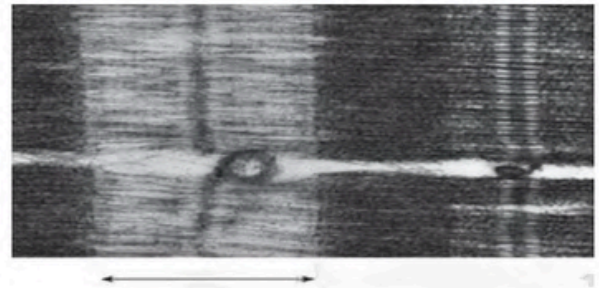
Answer: B



25. The pointed structure is :

- A- H band.
- B- Sarcomere.
- C- A band.
- D- I band.
- E- M line.

Answer: D

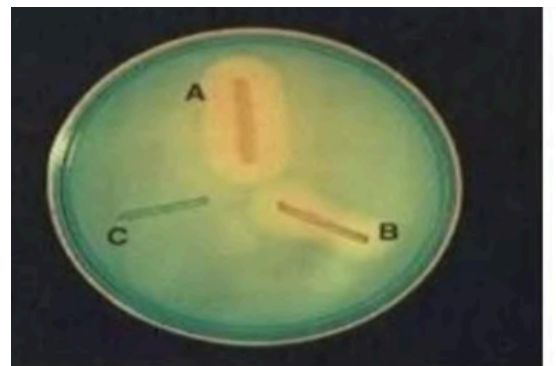


Micro

26. The type of test in this culture is :

- A- DNA hydrolysis test.
- B- KOH.
- C- Gram stain test.
- D- Triple sugar iron agar.

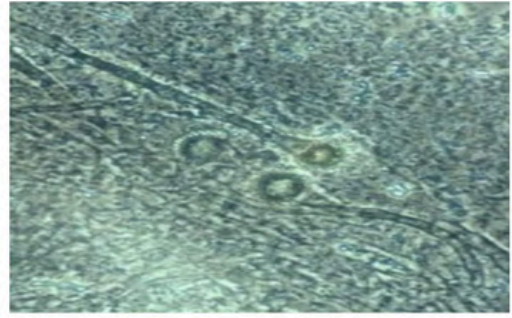
Answer: A



Mss -lab

27. This colony refers to :

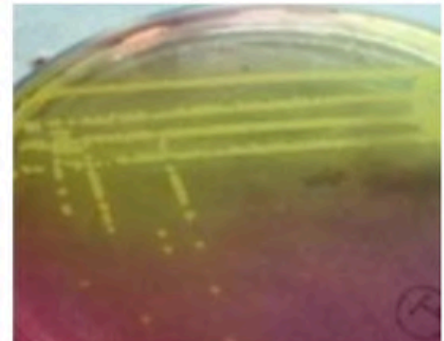
- A- Cryptococcus.
- B- Candida albicans.
- C- Aspergillus.
- D- Staphylococcus aureus.
- E- Propionibacterium acne.



Answer: C

28. Which bacteria refers to this culture :

- A- Staphylococcus aureus.
- B- Streptococcus pyogenes.
- C- Staphylococcus epidermidis.
- D- Propionibacterium acne.



Answer: A

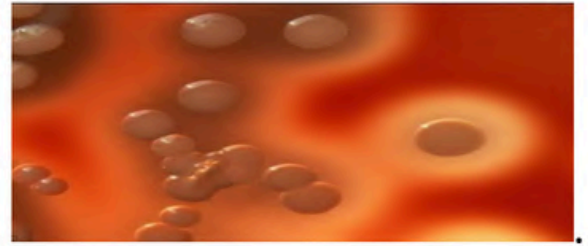
29. This colony refers to :

- A- Cryptococcus.
- B- Candida albicans in SDA.
- C- Aspergillus.
- D- Candida albicans in gram stain.



Answer: B

30. This culture characterised by :

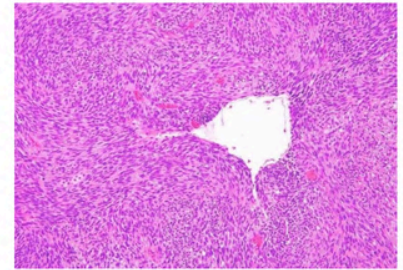


Answer: Beta-hemolysis

Patho

31. This histological pattern characterised by :

- A- Biphasic type of synovial sarcoma.
- B- Look like a gland.
- C- Staghorn dilated blood vessel.
- D- Positive for keratin.



Answer: C

32. This child has a mother with asthma, the rash on his face most likely :

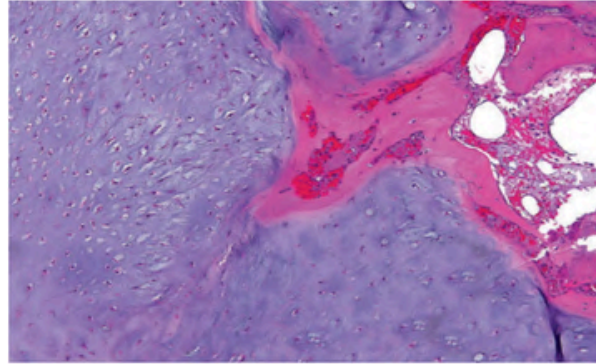
- A- Allergic contact dermatitis.
- B- Atopic dermatitis.
- C- Drug related eczematous dermatitis.
- D- Photoeczematous dermatitis.



Answer: B

33. This histological pattern related to :

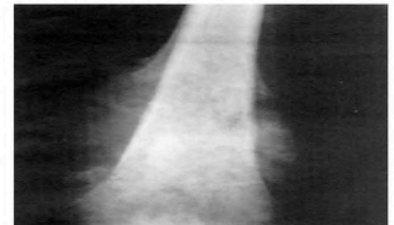
- A- Osteochondroma.
- B- Chondroma.
- C- Chondrosarcoma.
- D- Osteosarcoma.
- E- Osteoid osteoma.



Answer: B

34. Type of tumor that look radiographically like this photo, characterised by all of the following except :

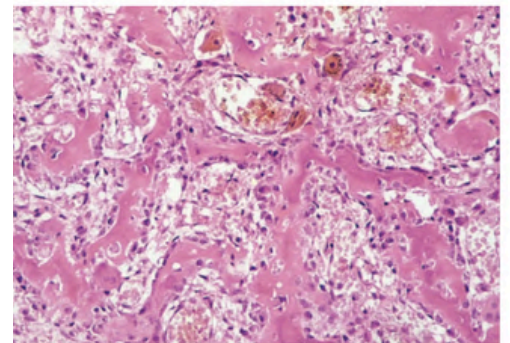
- A- Malignant tumor that produces Osteoid matrix.
- B- Affect on old patient.
- C- Affect on metaphysis of long bone.
- D- Painful and cause pathologic fracture.
- E- It's anaplastic malignant tumor cells.



Answer: B

35. One of the following is related this type of tumor :

- A- Larger than 2cm.
- B- Not induce marked bony reaction.
- C- Medulla of bone.
- D- Relieved by aspirin.
- E- Affect on components of vertebrae.

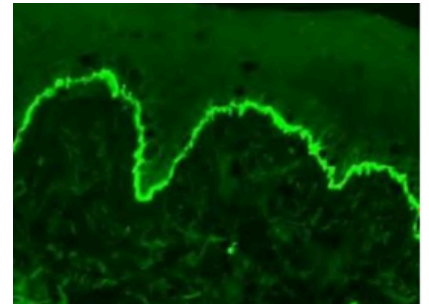


Answer: D

36. All of the following is true regarding this lesion except :

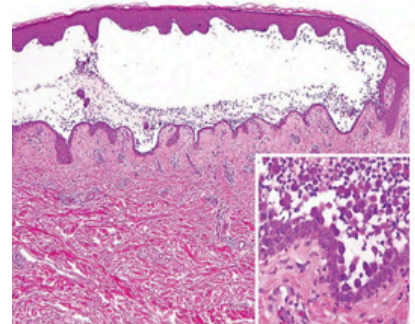
- A- Subepidermal nonacantholytic blisters.
- B- Perivascular infiltrate of lymphocytes & eosinophils.
- C- Superficial dermal edema.
- D- Basal cell vacuolization gives rise to fluid-filled blister.
- E- Epidermis ruptured easily.

Answer: E



37. This histological pattern related to which lesion :

- A- Pemphigus vulgaris.
- B- Pemphigus foliaceus.
- C- Blistering disorder.
- D- Urticaria.
- E- Lichen planus.

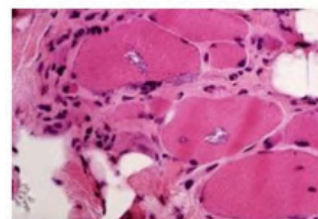


Answer: A

38. All of the following related to this disease except :

- A- Affect on old patient.
- B- Associated with neurodegenerative disorders.
- C- Beta amyloid deposition.
- D- Respond well to immunosuppressive agents.
- E- Basophilic rimmed vacuoles.

Answer: D



Mss -lab

39. One of the following is true regarding this disease :

A- Affect on lower extremities.

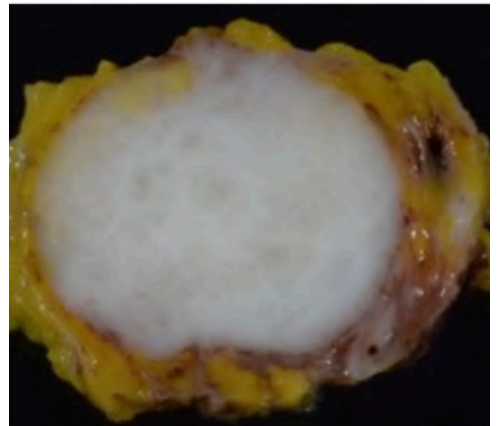
B- More than 5cm grossly.

C- Gradient of maturation is typically.

D- Infiltrative proliferation that can cause local deformity.

E- Associated with gardner syndrome.

Answer: C



40. All of the following related to this disease except :

A- The most inflammatory myopathy in children.

B- Typically associated with skin manifestations.

C- Perivascular mononuclear cell infiltrate with plasma cells.

D- Treated with corticosteroids.

E- Manifests as a paraneoplastic disorder in adults.

Answer: D

