

pathology

Archive

Lecture2

Medical card .

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Pathology

Lecture 2

1) Most abundant type of inflammatory cells seen in liquefactive necrosis:

- a. Neutrophils
- b. Lymphocytes
- c. Eosinophils
- d. Monocytes

Answer: a

2. which the following is not correct about fibrinoid necrosis:

- a. morden of pathology
- b. deposition of fibrin-like material within blood vessel walls.
- c. It often occurs in immune-related diseases .
- d. Fibrinoid necrosis can lead to disruption of blood vessel integrity, potentially causing hemorrhage or tissue ischemia.

Answer: a

3. Most common form of necrosis?

- a) coagulative
- b) Liquefactive
- c) Fat.

Answer a

4. All of the following is related to anatomic pathology except?

- a) Molecular pathology
- b) Neuro pathology
- c) Dermato pathology
- d) Forensic pathology

answer :A

5. Preservation cell outline occurs during:

- a- liquefactive necrosis
- b- Coagulative necrosis only
- c- Apoptosis only
- d- Coagulative & apoptosis

answer :d

6. All of the following are correct except :

- a. Focal bacterial.....Liquefactive necrosis
- b. granulomaCasous necrosis
- c. immune reaction.....fibriniod necrosis
- d. multible tissue layerscoagulative necrosis

Answer :d

7. Preservation cell outline occurs during:

- a- liquefactive necrosis
- b- Coagulative necrosis only
- c- Apoptosis only
- d- Coagulative & apoptosis

answer:d

8. 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 & (moth-eaten) due to enzymes

answer:D

9. During necrosis, increasing basophilia, shrinkage & fragmentation of nucleus is called:

- A. Clumping
- B. Karyolysis
- C. Karyorrhexis
- D. Pyknosis
- E. Balloon degradation

answer: c

10. Make a preservation of cell outline :

- A. Necrosis
- B. Apoptosis only
- C. Coagulative only
- D. Apoptosis and coagulative necrosis

Answer:d

11. Cause of liquefactive necrosis:

- A. Fungal infections
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Sever hypertension
- D. Infraction

Answer: a

12. most often encountered in foci of tuberculosis infection is:

- A. coagulative necrosis
- B. caseous necrosis
- C. liquefactive necrosis
- D. fat necrosis
- E. Gangrenous necrosis

Answer: B

13. Cause of fibrinoid necrosis ?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Tuberculosis
- C) Viral infection
- D) Atherosclerosis

Answer : A

