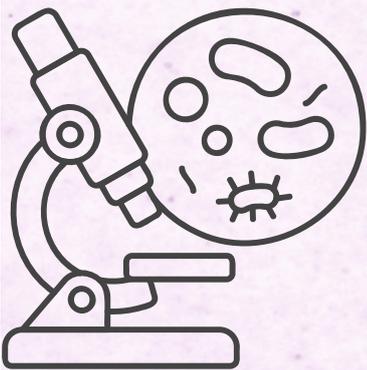


QUIZ TIME

Pathology

Done by: Mohammed Ramadan

Lec: 1



1) A pathologist is reviewing a slide of a lymph node biopsy . To best distinguish the nuclear chromatin details from the cytoplasmic proteins, which primary staining method should be used ?

- a. PAS stain
- b. Giemsa stain
- c. Hematoxylin and Eosin
- d. Perl's stain
- e. Stain for microorganisms

Ans : c

2) A patient presents with a disease that developed after exposure to a toxic chemical in their workplace . In the framework of general pathology , the study of the sequence of events by which this chemical led to the disease is known as :

- a. Etiology
- b. Morphology
- c. Pathogenesis
- d. Functional consequences
- e. Histopathology

Ans : c

3) A 5-year-old boy was brought to the emergency department after accidentally touching a hot metal surface. The injury was classified as a burn caused by a physical agent. Which of the following best describes the etiological factor involved in this case?

- a. Genetic factor
- b. Physical factor
- c. Chemical factor
- d. Psychological factor
- e. Immunological factor

Ans : b

4) A 32-year-old woman undergoes a biopsy to investigate a suspected renal disease involving immune complex deposits. Which of the following techniques would best allow examination at the subcellular level?

- a. Gross examination
- b. Light microscopy
- c. Cytogenetic analysis
- d. Special histochemical staining
- e. Electron microscopy

Ans : e

5) A scientist examines a patient's blood smear under the microscope to evaluate abnormal cells. This procedure falls under which branch of pathology?

- a. Microbiology
- b. Haematology
- c. Histopathology
- d. Cytogenetics
- e. Toxicology

Ans : b

6) A 60-year-old man with long-standing hypertension develops left ventricular hypertrophy. Which of the following best represents the structural changes associated with this disease?

- a. Morphology
- b. Pathogenesis
- c. Etiology
- d. Clinical manifestations
- e. Prevention

Ans : a