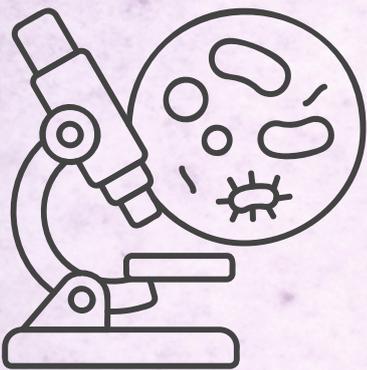


QUIZ TIME

Pathology

Lec: 8

Done by: Bashar Alzyoud



1. Which of the following is an ****active**** process resulting from arteriolar dilation and increased blood inflow, as occurs at sites of inflammation?

- A. Congestion
- B. Edema
- C. Hyperemia
- D. Thrombosis

Answer: C. Hyperemia

2. Congested tissues have an abnormal blue-red color (cyanosis) due to the accumulation of:

- A. Oxygenated blood
- B. Deoxygenated hemoglobin
- C. Plasma protein
- D. Fibrin

Answer: B. Deoxygenated hemoglobin

3. Severe, generalized edema marked by profound swelling of subcutaneous tissues and accumulation of fluid in body cavities is termed:

- A. Hydrothorax
- B. Ascites
- C. Anasarca
- D. Hydropericardium

Answer: C. Anasarca

4. The most common cause of increased hydrostatic pressure leading to edema is:

- A. Reduced plasma osmotic pressure
- B. Lymphatic obstruction
- C. Disorders that impair venous return (e.g., congestive heart failure)
- D. Excessive sodium and water retention due to acute renal failure

Answer: C. Disorders that impair venous return (e.g., congestive heart failure)

5. Edema in nephrotic syndrome is primarily caused by:
- A. Increased hydrostatic pressure
 - B. Reduced plasma osmotic pressure due to loss of albumin
 - C. Lymphatic obstruction
 - D. Increased sodium and water retention

Answer: B. Reduced plasma osmotic pressure due to loss of albumin

6. The characteristic finely pitted appearance of the skin of the affected breast due to lymphatic obstruction by breast cancer is called:
- A. Elephantiasis
 - B. Pitting edema
 - C. Dependent edema
 - D. Peau d'orange

Answer: D. Peau d'orange

7. Minute (1 to 2 mm in diameter) hemorrhages into skin, mucous membranes, or serosal surfaces, often caused by low platelet counts, are called:
- A. Purpura
 - B. Ecchymoses
 - C. Hematoma
 - D. Petechiae

Answer: D. Petechiae

8. The characteristic color changes of a bruise (ecchymosis) result from the enzymatic conversion of hemoglobin to eventually form:
- A. Bilirubin (blue-green)
 - B. Fibrin (white)
 - C. Hemosiderin (golden-brown)
 - D. Thrombin (yellow)

Answer: C. Hemosiderin (golden-brown)

9. The formation of a blood clot (thrombus) within non-traumatized, intact vessels is known as:
- A. Hemostasis
 - B. Thrombosis
 - C. Hyperemia
 - D. Embolism

Answer: B. Thrombosis

10. Which of the following factors is part of the ****extrinsic**** pathway of the coagulation cascade and is measured by the Prothrombin Time (PT) assay?

- A. Factor XII
- B. Factor VIII
- C. Factor VII
- D. Factor IX

Answer:C

