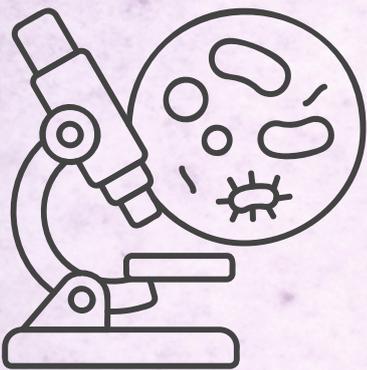


QUIZ TIME

Pathology

Lec: 9

Done by: Bashar Alzyoud



1. The primary abnormalities that lead to intravascular thrombosis, collectively known as Virchow triad, include endothelial injury, hypercoagulability, and:

- A. Vasoconstriction**
- B. Abnormal blood flow (stasis or turbulence)**
- C. Hemorrhage**
- D. Fibrinolysis**

Answer: B. Abnormal blood flow (stasis or turbulence)

2. Which type of thrombi typically arise at sites of endothelial injury or turbulence and are rich in platelets?

- A. Venous thrombi**
- B. Arterial or cardiac thrombi**
- C. Mural thrombi**
- D. Vegetations**

Answer: B. Arterial or cardiac thrombi

3. Stasis contributes to thrombosis by allowing platelets and leukocytes to come into contact with the endothelium and by:

- A. Increasing the washout of activated clotting factors**
- B. Slowing the washout of activated clotting factors**
- C. Decreasing the production of VWF**
- D. Promoting endothelial repair**

Answer: B. Slowing the washout of activated clotting factors

4. The most common cause of systemic thromboembolism is:

- A. Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)**
- B. Intracardiac mural thrombi**
- C. Aortic aneurysms**
- D. Fat embolism**

Answer: B. Intracardiac mural thrombi

5. The grossly and microscopically apparent laminations in a thrombus, representing alternating layers of pale platelet/fibrin and darker red cell-rich layers, are called:

- A. Mural layers
- B. Lines of Zahn
- C. Vegetations
- D. Recanalization

Answer: B. Lines of Zahn

6. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) is characterized by widespread microvascular thrombosis and:

- A. Increased platelet count
- B. Activation of fibrinolytic mechanisms
- C. Decreased consumption of coagulation proteins
- D. Decreased risk of hemorrhage

Answer: B. Activation of fibrinolytic mechanisms

7. The vast majority of pulmonary emboli originate from:

- A. Intracardiac mural thrombi
- B. Deep venous thromboses (DVT)
- C. Aortic aneurysms
- D. Fragmented valvular vegetations

Answer: B. Deep venous thromboses (DVT)

8. An embolus that passes through an atrial or ventricular defect and enters the systemic circulation is known as a:

- A. Saddle embolus
- B. Systemic embolus
- C. Paradoxical embolus
- D. Fat embolus

Answer: C. Paradoxical embolus

9. Which type of infarct occurs in loose tissues (e.g., lung) where blood can collect in the infarcted zone, or as a result of venous occlusions? □

- A. White (anemic) infarct □
- B. Septic infarct □
- C. Bland infarct □
- D. Red (hemorrhagic) infarct □

Answer: D. Red (hemorrhagic) infarct □

10. Which of the following organs is ****most**** susceptible to infarction because it has an end-arterial circulation? □

- A. Liver □
- B. Lung □
- C. Spleen □
- D. Hand and forearm □

Answer: C. Spleen

