

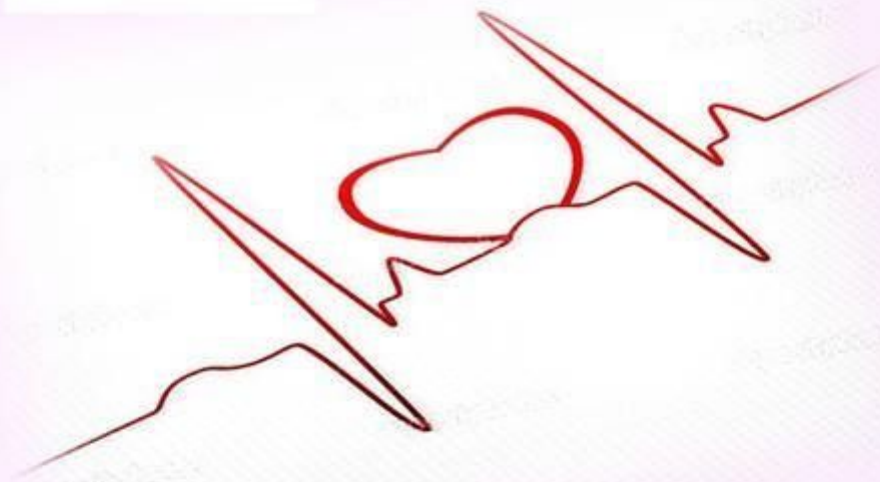
# PATHOLOGY



**SHEET**



**SLIDE**



**Lecture Number: 15**



**Doctor: Dr. Mazen**



**DONE BY:**



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## Pathology Midterm Exam - -

(Answers with " \* " beside them are the correct one)

Q1- Elevated cardiac markers coronary occlusion, irreversible injury cellular changes?

- A- Glycogen stores are depleted.
  - B- Cytoplasmic sodium increases.
  - \*C- Nuclei undergo karyorrhexis.
  - D- Intracellular PH diminishes.
  - E- Blebs formation cell membrane.
- 

Q2-Mild burning substernal pain esophageal mucosa, columnar epithelium with goblet cells, Mucosal alteration?

- A- Dysplasia.
  - B- Hyperplasia.
  - C- Carcinoma.
  - D- Ischemia.
  - \*E- Metaplasia.
- 

Q3-Young recently wed female pregnant uterus, adaptive cellular response?

- A- Hyperplasia.
  - B- Dysplasia.
  - C- Atrophy.
  - D- Hypertrophy.
  - \*E- More than one of the above.
- 

Q4-Old Neurological deficit narrowed Gyri and widened Sulci, local cellular processes EXCEPT?

- \*A-Increased protein synthesis.
- B- Increase Ubiquitin Tagging of proteins.
- C- Autophagy.
- D- Reduced translation.
- E- Increased proteosomal degradation.

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Q5- Old Neurological deficit cerebral occlusion cystic area, later on cellular events?

- A- Coagulative necrosis.
- B- Atrophy.
- \*C- Liquifactive necrosis.
- D- Caseous necrosis.
- E- Apoptosis.

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Q6- Heavy smoker bronchial epithelium with squamous metaplasia, which statement is applicable?

- A- Aging.
- B- Irreversible, even if she or he stops smoking.
- C- Metastases of the lung.
- \*D- Increase the risk of infection.
- E- Thromboembolism.

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Q7- Extensive blood loss, hypotensive, most resistant tissue?

- A- Intestinal epithelium.
- \*B- Skeletal muscle.
- C- Retina.
- D- Cerebral Cortex.
- E- Renal Tubules.

\*\*NOTE: if "cornea" was one of the choices, it is correct. Because cornea is an Avascular tissue.

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Q8- MI (Myocardial Infraction), restore coronary blood flow, myocardial fiber injury may increase which cellular abnormalities?

- A- Increased production of ATP.
  - B- Decreased intracellular PH as a result of anaerobic glycolysis.
  - \*C- Increased free radical formation.
  - D- Mitochondrial swelling.
  - E- Decreased phospholipid peroxidation.
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Q9- Small room with a kerosene heater and closed windows, mitochondrial damage intracellular abnormalities EXCEPT?

- A- Sodium pump failure.
  - B- Increased anaerobic glycolysis.
  - C- Dissociation of polysomes.
  - \*D- Efflux of calcium.
  - E- Decreased Cell PH.
- 

Q10- Increased free radicals, Which enzyme is protective ?

- A- NADPH oxidase.
  - B- Phospholipase.
  - C- Endonuclease.
  - \*D- Glutathione peroxidase.
  - E- Myeloperoxidase.
- 

Q11- All of the following statements are true regarding acetaminophen EXCEPT?

- A- The antidote for an overdose is N-acetylcysteine.
  - B- Is metabolized through the cytochrome P-450 system.
  - C- Alcoholics are more susceptible to an overdose.
  - D- Glutathione is required to prevent toxic injury.
  - \*E- Acetaminophen is directly toxic to hepatocytes.
- 

Q12- scattered loss, karyorrhexis, cellular fragmentation, overall tissue structure intact:

- \*A- Viral hepatitis.
  - B- Brown atrophy of the heart.
  - C- Renal transplant rejection.
  - D- Chronic alcoholic liver disease.
  - E- Barbiturate overdose.
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Q13-At the end of a normal menstrual cycle, cellular fragmentation, TRUE:

- A- Endometrial cell death as a result of acute inflammation.
  - B- Cytochrome C is retained in the leaky mitochondria.
  - \*C- Decreased estrogen down-regulates BCL2 in endometrial cells.
  - D- Phosphatidylserine is present on the inner leaflet of the plasma membrane.
  - E- None of the above statements are True.
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Q14-Misfolded proteins lead to Activation of which enzyme?

- A- NADPH oxidase.
  - B- Glutathion peroxidase.
  - C- Ribonuclease.
  - \*D- Caspase.
  - E- Telomerase.
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Q15- Near Lethal doses of Radiation, cellular processes EXCEPT ?

- A- Cell cycle arrest.
  - B- P53 protein accumulation.
  - C- BH3 sensor activation.
  - \*D-Inhibition of BAX.
  - E- Activation of Caspases.
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Q16-Old female with neurological deficit, abnormally folded peptides, cellular processes EXCEPT?

- A- Apoptosis.
  - \*B- Reduced ubiquitin-proteosomal pathway activity.
  - C- Reduced protein synthesis.
  - D- Increased chaperone synthesis.
  - E- All of the above are found
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Q17-Lung Cancer, hilar lymph nodes small , but BLACK ?

- \*A-Anthracotic pigment.
  - B- Lipochromedeposits ." Hint : it is the same as lipofusion"
  - C- Melanin accumulation.
  - D- Hemosidrosis.
  - E- Metastatic carcinoma.
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Q18-Old male heart is small and brown, yellow-brownish, perinuclear pigment is?

- A- Hemosedrine.
  - \*B-Lipofusion.
  - C- Glycogen.
  - D- Calcium deposition following necrosis.
  - E- Cholesterol.
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Q19-Necrosis and calcification process explains which calcium deposition?

- A- Metastatic calcification.
  - B- Apoptosis.
  - C- Hypercalcimia.
  - \*D-Dystrophic calcification.
  - E- Excessive ingestion of calcium.
- 

Q20- Cellular Fibroblast stop growing because of :

- A- Mutation.
  - \*B-Aging.
  - C- Nutritional deficiency.
  - D- Telomerase over expression.
  - E- Oxidative stress.
- 

Q21-Inner cell mass of blastocyst, All TRUE, EXCEPT?

- A-They are totipotent.
  - \*B-Differentiated cells can be grafted without anti-rejection medication.
  - C- Can replicate Asymmetrically.
  - D- Can be maintained in culture for over a year.
  - E- When induced can form specialized cells of all three germ cell layers.
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Q22-Skilled surgeon, wound is healing nicely, Growth factor will do all of the following to aid wound healing, EXCEPT?

- A- Induce cells to proliferate.
- B- Induce cells to migrate.
- \*C- Induce cells to undergo apoptosis.
- D- Induce cells to differentiate.
- E- Induce cells to increase protein production.

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Q23-Hit your "friend" in the eye, purple color, yellow-brown color later, which pigment?

- A- Lipofusion.
- B- Billrubin .
- C- Melanin.
- \*D- Hemosiderin.
- E- Glycogen.

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Q24- Regarding the Induced Pluripotent Stem cells "IPS" , which is TRUE :

- \*A-Genetic modification of adult cells required to generate them.
- B-Graft rejection can occur & therefore anti-rejection medication is needed
- C-Widely used in clinic .
- D-First success was in leukemia in 2013.
- E-All of the above are True.

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تجميع: ايمن العموش , ندى الشريف , براء دنون , فرح زيادة , أريج جابر

GOOD LUCK 😊😊