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UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE  
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY  
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR DENTAL STUDENTS  
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STUDENT NAME.....

STUDENT NUMBER.....

1- Angina pectoris that occurs more frequently and of progressively longer period than others is :

- a- Crescendo
- b- Stable
- c- Variant
- d- Prinzmetal
- e- Angina of effort

2- Stable angina has the following characters EXCEPT:-

- a- Appears with increased demand for blood
- b- Associated with depressed ST segment of ECG
- c- Basically there is fixed coronary narrowing by atherosclerosis
- d- Usually of a short period
- e- Being the least common

3- Several factors modify the location and extent of Myocardial infarction among which are the following EXCEPT:

- a- Patient's cardiovascular status
- b- Sex of the patient
- c- Vasospasm
- d- Duration of occlusion
- e- Collaterals

4- Risk of cardiac rupture following MI is most likely when the heart is softest at:-

- a- One hour following MI
- b- One day
- c- One week
- d- Three to four weeks
- e- Longer than 8 weeks

5- In right coronary dominant patients the most frequent coronary artery occlusion causing MI is :

- a- Left main stem
- b- Right main stem
- c- Left circumflex
- d- Left anterior descending
- e- Right posterior descending

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6- The incidence of urinary bladder cancer is markedly increased following the exposure to one of the following chemicals

- a-Aflatoxin B1
- b-B-naphthylamine
- c-Cyclophosphamide
- d-Nitrosamines
- e-Betel nut

7- One of the following genes is responsible for encoding cytoplasmic signal transducing proteins

- a-Myc gene
- b-Ras gene
- c-1p53 gene
- d-BCL2 gene
- e-BAD gene

8- The executioner caspase is

- a-Caspase 9
- b-Caspase 8
- c-Caspase 7
- d-Caspase 3
- e-Caspase 1

9- Normally, the highest pressure at the arteriolar end of a capillary is

- a-Intravascular colloid osmotic pressure
- b-Interstitial colloid osmotic pressure
- c-Intravascular hydrostatic pressure
- d-Interstitial hydrostatic pressure
- e-Some other pressure

10- The following congenital heart diseases are acyanotic EXCEPT

- a-Atrial septal defect
- b-Aortic coarctation
- c- Patent ductus arteriosus
- d-Fallot's tetrad
- e-Ventricular septal defect

11- Etiology of edema is similar in the following EXCEPT

- a-Nephrotic syndrome
- b-Chrthosis
- c-Celiac disease
- d-Marasmus
- e-Right sided cardiac failure

12- Most myocardial infarctions are caused by

- a-Thrombosis
- b-Platelet aggregates
- c-Vasculitis
- d-Calcification
- e-Aspirin

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- 6- ✓ Edema might result from any of the following conditions EXCEPT:-
- a- Increased intravascular hydrostatic pressure ✓
  - b- Increased interstitial colloid osmotic pressure ✓
  - c- Increased capillary permeability
  - d-  Increased lymphatic drainage
  - e- Decreased cardiac output
- 7-  The most common cause of pulmonary embolism is thrombosis of
- a- Deep veins of lower limbs
  - b- Aneurysm of abdominal aorta
  - c- Vegetation of bacterial endocarditis
  - d- Varicose veins of legs
  - e- Myocardial infarction
- 8-  The micro organism responsible for rheumatic carditis is
- a- Alpha streptococcus hemolyticus group A
  - b- Human papilloma virus
  - c- Staphylococcus aureus
  - d-  Some other micro organism
  - e- A mechanism other than the above
- 9-  The following have similar mechanism of edema production EXCEPT:-
- a- Lower limb thrombosis
  - b- Lower cardiac output
  - c- Pregnancy
  - d- Axillary irradiation
  - e- Congestive heart failure
- 10-  The most common cause of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage is
- a- Mycotic aneurysm
  - b-  Rupture of microaneurysms
  - c- A-V malformation
  - d- Fusiform aneurysm
  - e- Berry aneurysm rupture
- 11-  Which one of the following vegetations is most friable & hence liable for embolization
- a- Marantic
  - b- Rheumatic
  - c-  Infective endocarditis
  - d- Non - bacterial thrombotic
  - e- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- 12-  The majority myocardial infarctions are due to
- a-  Thrombotic phenomenon
  - b- Vasospasm
  - c- Hypertension
  - d- Anemia
  - e- Uncomplicated atherosclerosis

13- X Shock develops in the following condition by a similar mechanism EXCEPT-

- a- Pulmonary embolism
- b- Cholera infection
- c- Uncontrollable bleeding
- d- Severe burns
- e- Severe hemorrhage

14- X Most severe atherosclerosis develops due to which one of the following

- a- Obesity
- b- Sedentary stressful life
- c- Cigarette smoking
- d- Oral contraceptives
- e- Increased carbohydrate consumption

15- X One of the following is true for systemic hypertension

- a- Adrenal disease accounts for the majority of secondary hypertension
- b- It can develop due to increased peripheral vascular resistance
- c- Malignant hypertension exclusively develop on benign hypertension
- d- Idiopathic hypertension accounts for about 15% of cases
- e- The proportion of benign hypertension is about 50% of all types

16- X The following are more common EXCEPT

- a- Mitral valve rheumatic involvement than other valves
- b- Right coronary in myocardial infarction of posterior wall of left ventricle
- c- Arteries of the trunk more than extremities in Buerger's disease
- d- Atherosclerosis of abdominal than thoracic aorta
- e- Quantitative more than qualitative in atherosclerotic vasculitis

17- X The following conform with aortic dissection EXCEPT

- a- More common at distal than proximal segment of arch
- b- More frequent in hypertensives than normotensives
- c- Atherosclerosis has little or no influence in its production
- d- Might be confused with myocardial infarction clinically
- e- Pregnant ladies are more at risk of its development

18- X Adult respiratory distress syndrome is the major pattern of pulmonary damage produced by all of the following EXCEPT

- a- Oxygen toxicity
- b- Drug overdose
- c- Septic shock
- d- Cardiopulmonary bypass surgery
- e- Pneumothorax