

6. What's the characteristic cell in tissue inflammation caused by worms?

- a. eosinophil
- b. lymphocyte
- c. macrophage
- d. neutrophil
- e. plasma cell

7. Which is **MOST LIKELY** to produce directly an exudate rather than a transudate?

- a. inflammation
- b. kidney failure
- c. left-sided heart failure
- d. liver failure
- e. plugged lymphatics

8. What type of exudate is found in pleural empyema?

- a. purulent
- b. chylous
- c. hemorrhagic
- d. fibrinous
- e. serous

9. The following are conditions with congenital heart disease presenting with cyanosis from the start **EXCEPT**:-

- a. Fallot's tetrad
- b. Tricuspid atresia
- c. Truncus arteriosus
- d. Transposition of great arteries
- e. Ventricular septal defect (VSD)

10. The cardiac vegetations which fragment, and embolize, most are due to:-

- a. Infective endocarditis
- b. Rheumatic carditis
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis
- e. Bacterial thrombotic endocarditis

11. The following statements conform with angina pectoris **EXCEPT**:-

- a. Prinzmetal is usually associated with elevation of ST segment on ECG
- b. Stable angina is relieved by rest
- c. Unstable angina is considered a pre-infarction
- d. Typical angina is produced mostly on rest
- e. Variant angina is due to vasospasm

- 13- The cardiac valve vegetations most frequently embolizing are those of
- a-Limban sacks
 - b-Rheumatic carditis
 - c-Marantic
 - d-Infective endocarditis
 - e-Associated with cancer
- 14- Vulnerability of myocardium for rupture following myocardial infarction is highest at about:
- a-One hour
 - b-One week
 - c-End of one month
 - d-After 10 weeks
 - e-Similar at all times
- 15- The most common and serious result of brain edema is
- a-Spread of infection outside the brain
 - b-Metastasis if cancer is the underlying cause
 - c-Rupture of the skull due to severe intracranial pressure
 - d-Loss of memory
 - e-Herniation of brain matter through foramen magnum
- 16- Nutmeg liver indicates
- a-Hepatic infarction
 - b-Chronic passive congestion
 - c-Accelerated blood flow
 - d-Hyperemia
 - e-Hepatic lymph obstruction
- 17- The following statements in cardiovascular disease are true EXCEPT:
- a-Cardiac myxoma predominantly occurs in atrium
 - b-Hemangiopericytoma runs a malignant course
 - c-Bread and butter pericarditis is associated with acute rheumatism
 - d-Constrictive pericarditis might interfere with cardiac filling
 - e-Hemangioma has a high malignant potential
- 18- Predisposition of cardiac thrombosis in myocardial infarction is usually due to
- a-Endothelial (endocardial) injury
 - b-Dyskinetic cardiac contraction
 - c-Primary hypercoagulability state
 - d-Two of the above
 - e-All three of the above
- 19- Venous thrombosis tends to show the following features than arterial EXCEPT:
- a-Poorer lamination
 - b-Predilection to lower limbs
 - c-Higher incidence of embolism
 - d-Stagnation of blood is frequent antecedent
 - e-Shows no attachment to vessel wall

GOOD LUCK

25- One of the following types of vasculitis might affect coronary arteries in children
a-Giant cell arteritis
b-Wegener's granulomatosis
c-Takayasu's arteritis
d-Raynaud's phenomenon
e-Kawasaki disease

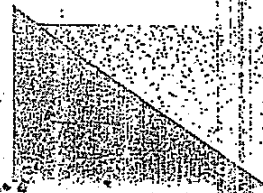
24- The most common vasculitis causally related to tobacco smoking among the following is
a-Buerger's disease
b-Giant cell arteritis
c-Raynaud's phenomenon
d-Polyarteritis nodosa
e-Aortic arch aneurysm

23- EXCEPT Complications common to prosthetic cardiac valves are the following
a-Thrombi
b-Malignancy
c-Infective endocarditis
d-Leaks
e-Structural / mechanical deterioration especially in bioprostheses

22- The following conform with rheumatic carditis EXCEPT
a-Death in acute rheumatic carditis is most commonly due to mitral regurgitation
b-Incidence peaks during childhood
c-Considered of immunologic etiology
d-All cardiac tissues can be involved
e-Antibiotic prevention is possible

21- Reduction in cardiac output is the major cause of shock in
a-Neurogenic shock
b-Hypovolemic shock
c-Anaphylactic shock
d-Two only of the above
e-All three of the above

20- The following are true for emboli EXCEPT
a-The majority of systemic emboli arise in atherosclerotic plaques
b-Fat embolism might follow long bone fracture
c-Deep vein thrombosis is responsible for most pulmonary emboli
d-Amblyotic fluid emboli are more rare than 1/1000
e-Caisson's disease signifies air embolism



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Respiratory

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
PATHOLOGY FINAL EXAM FOR DENTAL STUDENTS
FIRST SEMESTER / 2002-2003

DATE: 23/1/2003

NAME:
UNIV. NO.:

- 1- Lower lid orbital bilateral edema more likely is the result of
- a- Local inflammation/abscess
 - b- Renal failure
 - c- Lymphatic obstruction
 - d- Myocardial infarction
 - e- Systemic hypertension
- 2- Heart-failure cells indicate one of the following
- a- Hyperemia
 - b- Rt ventricular myocardial infarction
 - c- Lower limb embolus
 - d- Hypoprotecemia
 - e- Passive congestion
- 3- Septic shock the following are true EXCEPT:-
- a- Myocardial contractility is never impaired
 - b- Gram - ve organisms are frequent causatives
 - c- Systemic vasodilation commonly results
 - d- Disseminated intravascular coagulation might result
 - e- Warm skin might accompany shock
- 4- The most frequent emboli are
- a- Fat emboli
 - b- Amniotic fluid
 - c- Air emboli
 - d- Of thrombotic origin
 - e- Atherosclerotic
- 5- The most common cause of death in acute rheumatic carditis is
- a- Serofibrinous pericarditis
 - b- Mitral stenosis
 - c- Thrombo-embolism
 - d- Valve incompetence
 - e- Myocarditis
- 6- Raynaud's disease conforms with the following EXCEPT:-
- a- Mainly it involves finger tips
 - b- Intense vasospasm is underlying cause
 - c- Structural changes in the arterial walls are common
 - d- Tendency to affect young adults (teenage)
 - e- Intense vasospasm is underlying cause

10

7- The most frequent and severe form of atherosclerosis occurs in

- a- Forearm vessels
- b- Renal arterioles
- c- Upper arm arteries
- d- Abdominal aorta
- e- Deep veins of lower limbs

8- Aneurysms are most commonly due to

- a- Systemic hypertension
- b- Ageing
- c- Atherosclerosis
- d- Syphilis
- e- Inflammation

9- The most common vasculitis among the following is

- a- Giant cell arteritis
- b- Wegener's granulomatosis
- c- Buerger's disease
- d- Raynaud's phenomenon
- e- Wegener's granulomatosis

10- Regarding pneumocystis pneumonia all the following are true EXCEPT:

- a- Closely related to fungi
- b- An opportunistic infection
- c- Present as encysted form
- d- Confined to lungs
- e- Produce interstitial pneumonitis

11- The heart-specific enzyme/protein serum elevation indicative of myocardial infarction is

- a- Troponin I
- b- Lactic dehydrogenase
- c- Creative kinase index
- d- Troponin T
- e- Fibrinogen

12- Among etiological factors in atherosclerosis are the following EXCEPT:

- a- Hyperlipidemia
- b- Diabetes mellitus
- c- Cigarette smoking
- d- Lack of muscular exercise
- e- Longterm systemic hypertension

13- All the following conditions associated with the development of AIDS EXCEPT:

- a- Viral pneumonitis
- b- Pneumophoria
- c- Near drowning
- d- Fat embolism
- e- Heroin overdose

mild interstitial pneum

D. Tho
Cardio
14

CVS

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR DENTAL STUDENTS
FIRST SEMESTER 2002-2003

NAME: UNIV. NO.:
DATE: 15/12/2003 SCORE:

- 1- 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

- 2- Edema may result from the following EXCEPT:
 - a- Increased capillary permeability
 - b- Hypotension
 - c- Renal failure
 - d- Hypoproteinaemia
 - e- Heart failure

- 3- The valve most commonly affected by rheumatic carditis is the
 - a- Pulmonic
 - b- Mitral
 - c- Tricuspid
 - d- Aortic
 - e- Foramen ovale

- 4- Serum creatine kinase determination in cardiac infarction conforms with the following EXCEPT
 - a- Appears in 2- 4 hours
 - b- Does not elevate with angina pectoris
 - c- Peaks in 24 hours
 - d- Considered highly specific
 - e- Disappears in three days

- 5- One of the following is true for atherosclerosis
 - a- Symmetrical distribution
 - b- ~~Smaller in large arteries than in medium sized arteries~~
 - c- Complications are mainly due to media involvement
 - d- Most frequent and severe in coronary arteries
 - e- Tendency to save upper limbs

- 6- Aneurysms develop in the following conditions EXCEPT
 - a- Buerger's disease
 - b- Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN)
 - c- Syphilis
 - d- Atherosclerosis
 - e- Kawasaki disease

CV
+
Neoplasm

- 14- One of the following is not true for giant cell arteritis
- a- Frequently there is damage to internal elastic lamina
 - b- No strong predilection to either sex
 - c- ~~Tamponade is never histologically involved~~
 - d- No malignant potential
 - e- There is a close causal relation to cigarette smoking
- 15- The following are features of a thrombus (as contrasts from PM clot)
EXCEPT:
- a- Presence of color lamination
 - b- Firmer consistency
 - c- Confinement to intracardiovascular system
 - d- Resistent to fragmentation
 - e- Attachment to cardiovascular wall
- 16- Pathogenesis of shock is similar in all the following EXCEPT
- a- Myocardial infarction
 - b- Diabetes insipidus
 - c- Pulmonary embolism
 - d- Cardiac tamponade
 - e- Ventricular fibrillation
- 17- One of the following complications is seen more frequently in disseminated intravascular coagulation
- a- Thrombosis
 - b- Embolism
 - c- Mechanical deterioration
 - d- Hemolysis
 - e- Infective endocarditis
- 18- Mechanism of edema production is similar in all the following EXCEPT
- a- Mammary carcinoma
 - b- Filariasis
 - c- Axillary irradiation
 - d- Varicose veins of lower limbs
 - e- Mastectomy with axillary block dissection
- 19- Maximal myocardial softness, hence possible rupture is most liable at
- a- The first minute
 - b- Within the first week
 - c- After two weeks
 - d- The fourth week
 - e- Beyond two months
- 20- Angitis causally related to cigarette smoking most likely is:
- a- Raynaud's disease
 - b- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
 - c- Caisson disease
 - d- Wegener's granulomatosis
 - e- Buerger's disease