Pathology Exam 1

Section A

1. Malignant tumors that arising from mesechymal cells are referred as
a. Carcinomas
b. Sarcomas
c. Fibroma
d. Cystadenoma

2. Malignant neoplasms that arise from epithelial origin are referred
a. Sarcomas
b. Carcinomas
c. Fibroma
d. Carcinosarcomas

3. Invasiveness is the feature of
a. Benign tumors
b. Malignant tumors
c. Dysplasia
d. Hyperplasia

4. Lack of differentiation is referred as
a. Anaplasia
b. Dysplasia
c. Metaplasia
d. Hyperplasia

5. The orderly regeneration of epithelial cells of the skin and viscera requires the presence of
a. Connective tissues
b. Epithelial tissues
c. Basement membrane
d. Blood vessels

6. The example for permanent cells
a. Nerve cell
b. Liver cells
c. Kidney cells
d. Surface epithelial cells

7. The example for continuously dividing cells
a. Skeletal muscle cells
b. Cardiac muscle cells
c. Nerve cells
d. Surface epithelial cells

8. The collagen present in basement membrane is

a. Collagen I
b. Collagen II
c. Collagen III
d. Collagen IV

9. The formation of new blood vessels from preexisting blood vessels is
a. Neovascularization
b. Vasculogenesis
c. Granulation tissues
d. Pyogenic granulation

10. Features which differentiates primary from secondary healing is
a. Inflammatory reactions
b. Granulation tissues
c. Wound contraction
d. Angiogenesis

11. Excessive collagen formation in wound healing give rise
a. Keloids
b. Contractures
c. Wound dehiscence
d. Granulation tissues

12. Exaggerated of contraction in normal healing process is
a. Keloid
b. Aggressive fibromatosis
c. Exuberant granulation
d. Contracture

13. The signs of inflammation were first described by
a. Julius Cohnheim
b. Ellie Metchinckof
c. Celcius
d. John Hunter

14. The escape of fluid proteins and blood cells from vascular system into interstitium is called
a. Pavementing
b. Phagocytosis
c. Exudation
d. Emigration

15. The presence of dilated small blood vessels packed with red blood cells is called
a. Stasis
b. Vasodilation
c. Vasoconstriction
d. Engorgement

16. The hallmark of acute inflammation
a. Leukocytes extravasation

b. Phagocytosis
c. Increased vascular permeability
d. Chemotaxis

17. The process of emigration of leukocytes to the site of injury is known as
a. Phagocytosis
b. Transmigration
c. Rolling
d. Chemotaxis

18. When the endothelium is virtually lined by white blood cells the appearance is called
a. Margination
b. Rolling
c. Pavementing
d. Extravasation

19. In inflammation, transcytosis occurs across
a. Basement membrane
b. Cell wall
c. Cell membrane
d. Organelle endothelium

20. The father of modern pathology
a. Julius Cohnheim
b. Rudolf Virchow
c. Celcius
d. John Hunter

Section B (SAQ)
1. Outline the causes of disease in pathology (6 marks).
2. Explain the events of acute inflammation (6 marks).
3. Describe pathophysiology of type I hypersensitivity reaction (8 marks).
4. Describe the morphological types of acute inflammation (6marks).
5. Explain the core aspects of pathology (6 marks).
6. Briefly describe the cellular adaptations in cell injury (8 marks).

Section C (LAQ)
1. Describe the factors which determine edema formation (20 marks)
2. Describe the process of healing by primary union (20marks)