

## Pathology Exam 2

1. Cigarette smoke is considered a cancer-causing agent, which could also be referred to as:
  - A. Oncogene
  - B. Malignant
  - C. Carcinogen
  - D. Malignant
2. The spread of cancerous tissue from one location to another is called:
  - A. Migration
  - B. Metastasis
  - C. Angiogenesis
  - D. Malignant
3. The type of cancerous tumors that are characterized as being nonsolid is:
  - A. Sarcomas
  - B. Lymphomas
  - C. Leukemia
  - D. Carcinoma
4. In the "ABCD" guidelines to melanoma the "D" stands for:
  - A. Dimension
  - B. Darkness
  - C. Diameter
  - D. Depth
5. Hair loss is common with this form of cancer treatment:
  - A. Chemotherapy
  - B. Immunotherapy
  - C. Gene therapy
  - D. Radiation
6. Which is NOT a feature of apoptotic cell death?
  - A. Cutting of the DNA at regular intervals.
  - B. Cross linking of proteins in the cytoplasm
  - C. Destruction of the cytoskeleton
  - D. Liquefaction of the apoptotic remnant
7. The clinician tells the patient 'The pathologist called your biopsy pre-cancerous'. That means the pathologist probably called it:
  - A. Hyperplasia
  - B. Hypertrophy
  - C. Dysplasia
  - E. Metaplasia
8. Which is NOT evidence of irreversible cell injury?

- A. Acute cell swelling
  - B. Calcium chunks in the mitochondria.
  - C. Nuclear pyknosis
  - D. Rupture of the lysosomes
9. You are likely to see caseous necrosis in:
- A. Gangrenous diabetic foot
  - B. Infarcted myocardium
  - C. Tuberculous lung
  - D. Pus in a boil
10. The "acute phase reaction" in acute inflammation is a group of biochemical changes mediated by:
- A. Dilatation of small blood vessels
  - B. Factors released from macrophages
  - C. Histamine and complement components, among others
  - D. Neutrophil injury to tissue
11. What is the characteristic cell in tissue inflammation cause by worms?
- A. Eosinophils
  - B. Lymphocytes
  - C. Macrophages
  - D. Neutrophils
12. Platelet-derived growth factor is best-known for:
- A. Activating fibroblasts in wound healing.
  - B. Activating the complement cascade
  - C. Aiding the maturation of granulomas
  - D. Causing epithelium to heal over breaks.
13. Which is most likely to produce directly an exudate rather than a transudate?
- A. Inflammation
  - B. Kidney failure
  - C. Liver failure
  - D. Plugged lymphatics
14. Which is LEAST LIKELY to mediate pain in acute inflammation?
- A. Arteriolar dilatation
  - B. Bradykinin
  - C. Prostaglandin
  - D. The injury itself
15. A 'keloid' is a type of:
- A. Cancer
  - B. Cellular hyperplasia
  - C. Infarct
  - D. Scar
16. Cancer cells can readily be destroyed by radiation due to:

- A. Fast mutation
- B. Rapid cell division
- C. Lack of mutation
- D. Lack of oxygen

17. A patient is suspicious of having breast cancer. What type of test will the physician conduct to diagnose the cancer?

- A. Blood test
- B. Pap test
- C. CT scan
- D. Mammography

18. Which of the following genes is involved in the conversion of pro-oncogenes into oncogenes causing cancer?

- A. Metastatic genes
- B. Angiogenesis genes
- C. Transposons
- D. Tumor suppressor genes

19. Which of the following therapies will involve only the cancerous cells not the normal cells in treatment?

- A. Immunotherapy
- B. Surgery
- C. Aromatherapy
- D. Chemotherapy

20. All the following are endogenous antioxidants and/or free radical removers EXCEPT:

- A. Ceruloplasmin
- B. Glutathione
- C. Hydrogen peroxide
- D. Vitamin C and E

## SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Instructions: Answer all questions

1. Describe the steps of wound healing by first intention 9 mks
2. Explain why it is important for nurse to study pathology 6 mks
3. When the cell is exposed to an injurious stimulus, it can either die or adapt to the stimuli. Explain any four adaptive responses. 8 mks
4. Explain any four outcomes of acute inflammation 8 mks
5. Describe the differences between benign and malignant tumors 9 mks

## SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Describe the mediators of inflammation. 20 mks
2. Describe cysts under the following headings 20 mks
  - a. Definition 2 mks
  - b. Causes 3 mks
  - c. Classification with examples 14 mks
  - d. Treatment 1 mk

