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