



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق -2025/2024م-كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان :: علم الامراض الع
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- 1) Malignant tumors are characterized by all the following features, except:
 - 1) - Rapid growth
 - 2) Expansion growth with compression of the surrounding tissue
 - 3) - Metastasis
 - 4) - Recurrence
- 2) All the following are false regarding healing by first intention, except:
 - 1) - Rapid and associated with contraction.
 - 2) - Slow and associated with contraction
 - 3) - New epithelium by forth day.
 - 4) By 3rd day, macrophages secrete growth factors.
- 3) Toxic damage to submucosal veins of colon with formation of fibrin is a feature of:
 - 1) - Fibrinous inflammation
 - 2) Pseudo-membranous inflammation.
 - 3) - Sero-fibrinous inflammation.
 - 4) - All
- 4) Pink, soft and granular appearance are features of:
 - 1) - Fibrosis
 - 2) - Granuloma
 - 3) Granulation tissue
 - 4) - Abscess
- 5) Abscess is a localized process as a result of action of:
 - 1) - Streptokinase enzyme
 - 2) Coagulase enzyme
 - 3) - Nitric oxide
 - 4) - Lysosomal enzymes
- 6) Regeneration is defined as:
 - 1) - Replacement of dead cells by fibrosis
 - 2) Replacement of dead cells by new tissue of the same type
- 7) Benign tumor is characterized histologically by all the following, except:
 - 1) - Tumor cells are small and uniform, resemble the normal cells
 - 2) Anaplastic cells
 - 3) - No invasive growth
- 8) Which grade of tumor is characterised by severe cytologic atypia and high mitotic rates:
 - 1) High grade tumor
 - 2) - Low grade tumor
- 9) Sarcoma commonly spreads by:
 - 1) - Lymphatics to lymph nodes
 - 2) Blood to distant sites as liver
- 10) Tumor mass with irregular infiltrative growth is a gross picture of:
 - 1) Malignant tumor arising from exocrine and endocrine glands.
 - 2) - Malignant tumor arising from mucous surfaces.
- 11) Complement mediator C3b is a mediator of:
 - 1) Plasma source
 - 2) - Cellular source
 - 3) - Plasma and cellular sources
 - 4) - Chemotaxis





- 12) Macrophages are important due to their productions that cause:
- 1) Fibrosis and destruction
 - 2) Tissue fibrosis
 - 3) Degeneration
 - 4) Formation of proliferated capillaries
- 13) The main effect of increased VP is:
- 1) Cell movement
 - 2) Formation of inflammatory cellular exudate.
 - 3) Loose binding of leukocytes to endothelium.
 - 4) Local swelling.
- 14) Nodular collection of epithelioid cells with giant cells is mediated by:
- 1) C3a
 - 2) C5a
 - 3) Granuloma
 - 4) IFN- gamma
- 15) C3a and C5a cause increased vascular permeability by:
- 1) Direct action on blood vessels.
 - 2) Bradykinin.
 - 3) Production of histamine from mast cells and basophils.
 - 4) Exudate formation.
- 16) Mucosal surface of the GIT is healed by:
- 1) Labile cells
 - 2) Stable cells
 - 3) Regeneration
 - 4) Fibroplasia.
- 17) Cheesy like appearance is the morphological manifestation of:
- 1) Fat necrosis
 - 2) Liquefactive necrosis
 - 3) Coagulative necrosis
 - 4) Gaseous necrosis
- 18) All of the following are features of benign tumors, except:
- 1) Tumor cells are small and uniform
 - 2) No invasive growth
 - 3) Localized, don't spread
 - 4) Spread to distant sites
- 19) Which type of the following tumors is grossly appears as papilloma:
- 1) Mucosal cell adenoma
 - 2) Glandular adenoma
- 20) Malignant surface tumor is characterized by:
- 1) Fungating, pedunculated simple and infiltrative growth
 - 2) Irregular, pedunculated complex and infiltrative growth
 - 3) Fungating, irregular and infiltrative growth
 - 4) Fungating, ulcerative and infiltrative growth
- 21) Carcinogenesis means development of:
- 1) Inflammation
 - 2) Cancer
 - 3) Thrombus
 - 4) Infarction
- 22) Clonal expansion means development of tumor from:





- 1) A single cell with genetic mutations
 - 2) A single cell without genetic mutations
- 23) Brain infarction is characterized by:
- 1) Coagulative necrosis
 - 2) Liquefactive necrosis
- 24) Adenoma is a benign tumor arising from:
- 1) Epithelial cells
 - 2) Mesenchymal cells
 - 3) Glandular cells
 - 4) Stromal cells
- 25) All the following are true regarding pedunculated complex branching tumor, except:
- 1) Adenomatous polyp
 - 2) Mucosal cell papilloma
 - 3) Glandular adenoma
 - 4) Mucosal adenoma
- 26) Benign tumor in solid organs is characterized by all the following, except:
- 1) Sessile growth
 - 2) Encapsulation
 - 3) Cystic changes on cut section
 - 4) Endophytic growth.
- 27) Fibrinoid necrosis is manifestation of:
- 1) Non-immunological injury
 - 2) Immune mediated vasculitis
 - 3) Trauma to tissue with high fat content
 - 4) Granulomatous inflammation
- 28) Well-formed blood vessels within the stroma of the tumor is a feature of:
- 1) Benign tumor
 - 2) Malignant tumor
 - 3) Mucosal cell adenocarcinoma
 - 4) Adenocarcinoma
- 29) Bulky mass with soft and fleshy consistency with less infiltrative growth are characteristic features of:
- 1) Carcinoma
 - 2) Sarcoma
 - 3) Benign tumor
 - 4) Malignant tumor.
- 30) Anaplasia means:
- 1) New growth
 - 2) Production of cancer
 - 3) Resemblance of neoplastic cells with normal cells
 - 4) Lack of differentiation of tumors
- 31) What kind of tumors resemble the tissue from which they have arisen:
- 1) Hypertrophy
 - 2) Malignant tumor
 - 3) Benign tumor
 - 4) Hyperplasia
- 32) If a tumor is benign and of squamous origin, what would it be called:
- 1) Adenoma
 - 2) Carcinoma
 - 3) Papilloma





- 4) - Granuloma
- 33) The most important feature of malignant tumor is:
- 1) - Pleomorphism
 - 2) - Hyperchromatism
 - 3) Metastasis
 - 4) - Mitosis
- 34) Benign tumor is clinically characterized by absence of:
- 1) - Pleomorphism
 - 2) - Capsule
 - 3) Recurrence
 - 4) - invasive growth
- 35) Sarcoma is a malignant tumor of:
- 1) - Epithelial origin
 - 2) Mesenchymal origin
 - 3) - Lymphoid origin
 - 4) - All
- 36) All the following types are tumors of glandular epithelium, except:
- 1) - Signet ring cell carcinoma
 - 2) Papilloma
 - 3) - Mucoïd carcinoma
 - 4) - Adenoma
- 37) All the following are benign tumors, except:
- 1) - Lipoma
 - 2) - Fibroma.
 - 3) - Granuloma
 - 4) Seminoma
- 38) carcinoma is characterized by formation of:
- 1) Cohesive groups cells and glandular structures.
 - 2) - Hypercellularity
- 39) Differentiation of tumors:
- 1) - Resemblance of neoplastic cells to normal cells.
 - 2) Resemblance of tumor tissue with normal tissue.
- 40) Necrotic cells with loss of cellular details and outlines are features of:
- 1) - Coagulative necrosis
 - 2) Caseous necrosis

