



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-04 05:01

التشريح المرضي العام المستوى الثالث - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

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- 1) Benign tumor is characterized by:
 - 1) - Rapid growth
 - 2) + Expansion growth with compression of the surrounding tissue
 - 3) - Metastasis
 - 4) - Recurrence
- 2) All the following are true regarding necrosis, except
 - 1) - Cell death
 - 2) + Reversible cell injury
 - 3) - Irreversible cell injury
 - 4) - Final outcome of cell injury
- 3) Hyperplasia is
 - 1) + Non neoplastic process
 - 2) - Malignant tumor
 - 3) - Benign tumor
 - 4) - Neoplastic process
- 4) Pink, soft and granular appearance are features of:
 - 1) - Fibrosis
 - 2) - Granuloma
 - 3) + Granulation tissue
 - 4) - Abscess
- 5) Is based on the extent of tumor spread:
 - 1) - Grade of tumor.
 - 2) + Stage of tumor.
- 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 by all the following, except:
 - 1) - Tumor cells are small and uniform, resemble the normal cells
 - 2) + Anaplastic cells
 - 3) - No invasive growth
 - 4) - Differentiated tumor cells
- 8) Which grade of tumor is characterised by mild cytologic atypia and low mitotic rates:
 - 1) - High grade tumor
 - 2) + Low grade tumor
- 9) Carcinoma commonly spreads by:
 - 1) + Lymphatics to lymph nodes
 - 2) - Blood to distant sites as liver
- 10) Ulcerative growth of the tumor mass is a gross picture of:
 - 1) - Malignant tumor arising in exocrine and endocrine glands.
 - 2) + Malignant tumor arising from mucosal surfaces.
- 11) All the following are features of anaplasia except:
 - 1) - Pleomorphism
 - 2) - Increased mitotic activity
 - 3) - Hyperchromatism with dark staining nuclei
 - 4) + Invasive growth of tumor cells.



- 12) Which tumor is characterized by rapid and less infiltrative growth, and does not arise from the surface epithelium:
- 1) ☒ Sarcoma
 - 2) ☐ Carcinoma
- 13) Fibroma:
- 1) ☐ Malignant tumor of surface epithelium
 - 2) ☐ Malignant tumor of epithelium
 - 3) ☐ Malignant tumor of connective tissue
 - 4) ☒ Benign tumor of fibrous tissue
- 14) Which tumor is characterized by proliferated glands arising from mucosal surface:
- 1) ☒ Mucosal cell papilloma
 - 2) ☐ Adenoma
 - 3) ☐ Glandular adenoma
 - 4) ☐ Papilloma
- 15) In carcinoma in situ, destruction of the epithelial basement membrane is mediated by:
- 1) ☐ Bradykinin and C3b.
 - 2) ☐ Lysosomal enzymes
 - 3) ☒ Collagenase type IV
- 16) Damaged mucosal surface of the GIT is healed by:
- 1) ☒ Labile cells
 - 2) ☐ Stable cells
 - 3) ☐ Permanent cells
 - 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 the following are features of malignant tumors, except:
- 1) ☒ Differentiated tumor cells
 - 2) ☐ Invasive growth
 - 3) ☐ Poorly differentiated tumor cells
 - 4) ☐ Spread to distant sites
- 19) Which type of the following tumors is grossly appears as papilloma and histologically composed of proliferated glands:
- 1) ☒ Mucosal adenoma
 - 2) ☐ Glandular adenoma
- 20) Benign surface tumor is characterized by:
- 1) ☐ Fungating, pedunculated simple and infiltrative growth
 - 2) ☒ Pedunculated simple and complex and sessile growth
 - 3) ☐ Endophytic solid 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) Myocardial infarction is characterized by:
- 1) ☒ Coagulative necrosis
 - 2) - Liquefactive necrosis
- 24) Adenoma is a benign tumor arising from:
- 1) ☒ Glandular epithelium
 - 2) - Surface epithelium
 - 3) - Squamous epithelium
 - 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) Glandular adenoma is characterized by all the following, except:
- 1) ☒ Pedunculated complex branching growth
 - 2) - Occurs in solid organs
 - 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) Thin walled blood vessels within the stroma of the tumor is a feature of:
- 1) - Benign tumor
 - 2) ☒ Malignant tumor
 - 3) - Mucosal adenoma
 - 4) - Papilloma
- 29) Bulky mass with soft and fleshy consistency are characteristic features of:
- 1) - Adenocarcinoma
 - 2) ☒ Fibrosarcoma
 - 3) - Benign tumor
 - 4) - Malignant tumor.
- 30) Differentiation means:
- 1) - New growth
 - 2) - Production of cancer
 - 3) ☒ Resemblance of tumor tissue to normal tissue
- 31) What kind of tumors do not resemble the tissue from which they have arisen:
- 1) - Well differentiated tumor
 - 2) - Moderately differentiated tumor
 - 3) - Poorly differentiated tumor
 - 4) ☒ Undifferentiated tumor
- 32) If a tumor is benign and of glandular origin from surface of GIT, what would it be called:
- 1) - Glandular adenoma
 - 2) - Fibroma.
 - 3) ☒ Mucosal cell 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 the above
- 36) All the following types are tumors of glandular epithelium, except:
- 1) - Signet ring cell carcinoma
 - 2) ☒ Basal cell carcinoma
 - 3) - Mucoïd carcinoma
 - 4) - Adenoma
- 37) Which of the following is malignant:
- 1) - Lipoma
 - 2) - Fibroma.
 - 3) - Granuloma
 - 4) ☒ Lymphoma
- 38) Sarcoma is characterized by:
- 1) - Cohesive groups cells and glandular structures.
 - 2) ☒ Hypercellularity
- 39) Cellular 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 both cellular details and outlines are features of:
- 1) - Coagulative necrosis
 - 2) ☒ Caseous necrosis