



قائمة الاسئلة

علم الأمراض - المستوى الثاني - قسم جميع التخصصات - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثانية - درجة الامتحان

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- 1) Pathogenesis is defined as:
 - 1) - Study of disease
 - 2) - Study of etiology
 - 3) - Study of structural changes
 - 4) + Study of mechanism
- 2) All the following are features of acute inflammation, except:
 - 1) - Is caused by severe irritant
 - 2) + Gradual onset and prolonged duration
 - 3) - Is characterized by formation of exudate
 - 4) - It is characterized by absence of local signs
- 3) Tumor is characterized by all the following, except:
 - 1) + Irreversible cellular proliferation
 - 2) - Reversible cellular proliferation
- 4) Morphology:
 - 1) + Study of structural changes of disease by their description (Gross and microscopic)
 - 2) - Clinical course of disease
 - 3) - Signs and symptoms
 - 4) - Prognosis of disease
- 5) Steps of repair by fibroplasia are as the following:
 - 1) + Removal of cellular debris, formation of granulation tissue and formation of scar
 - 2) - Formation of granulation tissue, removal of cellular debris and formation of scar
 - 3) - Formation of scar, removal of cellular debris and formation of granulation tissue
- 6) Hypertrophy is defined as:
 - 1) + Increased in organ size
 - 2) - Increased in cell size leading to decreased in organ
 - 3) - Change in cell type leading to increased in organ size
 - 4) - Increased in cell number leading to increased in organ size
- 7) Cellular inflammatory response is characterized by:
 - 1) - Vasoconstriction
 - 2) - Vasodilatation
 - 3) - Increased vascular permeability
 - 4) + Chemotaxis
- 8) Reversible cell change is defined as:-
 - 1) + Ability of the damaged cell to return to previous normal state
 - 2) - Inability of the damaged cell to return to previous normal state
- 9) benign tumor is characterized by all the following, except:
 - 1) - Slow growth
 - 2) - Localized, don't spread
 - 3) - No metastasis
 - 4) + Recurrence
- 10) Compensatory hyperplasia are all the following except:
 - 1) - Hyperplasia of nephrons of the kidney
 - 2) - Hyperplasia of liver cells
 - 3) + Thyroid hyperplasia.
 - 4) -





- 11) Ischemia is defined as:
- 1) Decreased blood supply
 - 2) Increased blood supply
 - 3) Hydrogen deficiency
 - 4) Decreased oxygen supply
- 12) The three main types of repair are all the following, except:
- 1) Inflammation
 - 2) Regeneration
 - 3) Fibroplasia
 - 4) Gliosis
- 13) The type of necrosis that is caused by ischemia is:
- 1) Coagulative necrosis
 - 2) Liquefactive necrosis
 - 3) Caseous necrosis
 - 4) Cell swelling
- 14) Irreversible cell injury is the:
- 1) Final manifestation of cell injury
 - 2) Early manifestation of cell injury
- 15) Inflammation is defined as:
- 1) Local death of a group of cells within the living body
 - 2) Stasis
 - 3) Local and complex vascular cellular reaction to injurious agent
- 16) Exudate is defined as:
- 1) Inflammatory fluid with high protein content and with inflammatory cells.
 - 2) Non inflammatory fluid with low protein concentration and without inflammatory cells
- 17) All the following are types of cellular response to stimuli, except:
- 1) Adaptation
 - 2) Reversible cell injury (RCI)
 - 3) Irreversible cell injury (IRCI) with cell death
 - 4) Meaplasia
- 18) Metaplasia is defined as:
- 1) Cellular proliferation
 - 2) Change of one differentiated cell type to another differentiated cell type of the same group.
 - 3) Cellular atrophy
- 19) Suppurative inflammation is characterized by:
- 1) Formation of pus
 - 2) No pus formation
- 20) Cell swelling is:
- 1) Cell death
 - 2) Reversible cell injury
- 21) Fatty Change of the liver:
- 1) Abnormal accumulation of lipids in liver parenchyma.
 - 2) Abnormal accumulation of water in liver parenchyma.
- 22) All the following are types of adapation, except:
- 1) Hyperplasia
 - 2) Hypertrophy
 - 3) Metaplasia
 - 4) IRCI
- 23) Both acute and chronic inflammation are mediated by:





- 1) Chemical mediators
 - 2) - Vasoconstriction, VC
 - 3) - Vasodilatation, VD
 - 4) - Increased vascular permeability
- 24) Vasodilatation means:
- 1) - Contraction and narrowing of blood vessel lumen
 - 2) - Extravascular non- inflammatory fluid
 - 3) Dilation of blood vessel lumen
 - 4) - Formation of gaps
- 25) Clinical features of malignant tumors are all the following except:
- 1) - Rapid growth
 - 2) - Invasive growth to the surrounding tissue
 - 3) - Spread to distant sites to cause metastasis
 - 4) Localized, don't spread
- 26) Fibroma:
- 1) - Benign tumor of adipose tissue
 - 2) Benign tumor of fibrous tissue
- 27) Adenocarcinoma:
- 1) - Malignant tumor of surface epithelium.
 - 2) Malignant tumor of glandular epithelium.
- 28) Carcinogen means:
- 1) - Any substance that causes development of necrosis
 - 2) Any substance that causes development of tumor
- 29) Carcinogenesis means:
- 1) - Development of inflammation
 - 2) Development of tumor
- 30) Abscess is:
- 1) Localized type of inflammation
 - 2) - Diffuse type of inflammation
- 31) Chemotaxis means:
- 1) - Attraction of lymphocytes to the site of injury
 - 2) Attraction of leukocytes to the site of injury
- 32) Squamous cell carcinoma is tumor of:
- 1) Surface epithelium
 - 2) - Glandular epithelium
- 33) Malignant tumor of epithelium is called:
- 1) Carcinoma
 - 2) - Sarcoma
- 34) Increased size of skeletal muscle during exercise refers to:
- 1) - Hyperplasia
 - 2) - Metaplasia
 - 3) Hypertrophy
- 35) Benign tumor of surface epithelium is:
- 1) Papilloma
 - 2) - Adenoma

