



قائمة الاسئلة

علم الأمراض الأساسية-الثاني-جميع التخصصات - كلية العلوم الطبية التطبيقية- درجة الامتحان(90)

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- 1) Metaplasia is defined as:
 - 1) ☒ Change of one differentiated cell type to another differentiated cell type of the same group
 - 2) - Study of etiology
 - 3) - Change of one differentiated cell type to another differentiated cell type of the different group
- 2) All the following are features of acute inflammation, except:
 - 1) ☒ Is caused by mild irritant
 - 2) - Sudden onset and short duration
 - 3) - Formation of exudate
 - 4) - Local signs of acute inflammation
- 3) Tumor is characterized by all the following, except:
 - 1) - Uncontrolled increased number of cells
 - 2) - Irreversible cellular proliferation
 - 3) ☒ Reversible cellular proliferation
 - 4) - Permanent genetic DNA damage
- 4) Clinical Significance of disease includes all the following, except:
 - 1) - Clinical presentation of disease.
 - 2) - Clinical course of disease
 - 3) - Prognosis of disease
 - 4) ☒ Pathogenesis
- 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) Hyperplasia is defined as:
 - 1) - Increased in cell number leading to decreased in organ size
 - 2) - Increased in cell size leading to decreased in organ
 - 3) - Increased in cell size 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) Pathogenesis is defined as:-
 - 1) ☒ Mechanism of disease development
 - 2) - Study of structural changes of disease
 - 3) - Cause of disease
- 9) Malignant tumor is characterized by:
 - 1) - Slow growth
 - 2) - Localized, don't spread
 - 3) ☒ Rapid growth and metastasis
 - 4) - No recurrence
- 10) Repair is defined as replacement of damaged and dead tissues by:



- 1) ☒ New tissue
- 2) ☐ Old tissue
- 11) Hypoxia is defined as:
 - 1) ☐ Decreased blood supply
 - 2) ☐ Increased blood supply
 - 3) ☐ Hydrogen deficiency
 - 4) ☒ Decreased oxygen supply
- 12) The three main processes of repair are all the following, except:
 - 1) ☒ Inflammation
 - 2) ☐ Regeneration
 - 3) ☐ Fibroplasia
 - 4) ☐ Gliosis
- 13) Types of necrosis are all the following, except:
 - 1) ☐ Coagulative necrosis
 - 2) ☐ Liquefactive necrosis
 - 3) ☐ Caseous necrosis
 - 4) ☒ Cell swelling
- 14) Reversible cell injury is characterized by:
 - 1) ☐ Caused by severe injury
 - 2) ☒ Early manifestation of cell injury
 - 3) ☐ Final manifestation of cell injury
 - 4) ☐ Long duration and maximal intensity
- 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) Transudate is defined as:
 - 1) ☒ Extravascular non- inflammatory fluid with low protein content and without inflammatory cells.
 - 2) ☐ Extravascular inflammatory fluid with high protein concentration and 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) The study of disease includes all the following aspects, except:
 - 1) ☐ Etiology
 - 2) ☐ Pathogenesis
 - 3) ☐ Morphology
 - 4) ☒ Neoplasia
- 19) Non-suppurative inflammation is characterized by:
 - 1) ☐ Formation of pus
 - 2) ☒ No pus formation
- 20) Necrosis is defined as:
 - 1) ☒ Cell death
 - 2) ☐ New steady state
- 21) Chronic inflammation is chracterised by all the following, except:
 - 1) ☒ Is caused by mild irritant
 - 2) ☐ Is characterized by formation of fibrosis



- 3) - Gradual onset
- 22) All the following are types of adaptation, except:
- 1) - Hyperplasia
 - 2) - Hypertrophy
 - 3) - Metaplasia
 - 4) + Irreversible cell injury (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) Adenocarcinoma:
- 1) + Malignant tumor of glandular epithelium
 - 2) - Malignant tumor of squamous epithelium
 - 3) - Malignant tumor of transitional epithelium
- 26) Tumor is defined as:
- 1) - Uncontrolled decreased number of cells
 - 2) - Increased number of cells
 - 3) - Decreased number of cells
 - 4) + Uncontrolled increased number of cell
- 27) Angiogenesis (Neovascularization):
- 1) - New growth
 - 2) - New abnormal mass
 - 3) + Formation of new blood vessels at the site of injury
 - 4) - Formation of new fibroblast at the site of formation of new blood
- 28) Fibroma:
- 1) - Malignant tumor of adipose tissue
 - 2) - Malignant tumor of fibrous tissue
 - 3) + Benign tumor of fibrous tissue
 - 4) - Benign tumor of adipose tissue
- 29) Carcinogenesis is due to:
- 1) - Development of inflammation
 - 2) - Development of tumor
 - 3) + Genetic mutation of normal genes.
- 30) Abscess is:
- 1) + Localized type of acute inflammation
 - 2) - Localized type of chronic inflammation
- 31) Chemotaxis means:
- 1) - Attraction of lymphocytes to the site of injury
 - 2) + Attraction of leukocytes to the site of injury
- 32) Which type of necrosis is caused by ischemia:
- 1) + Coagulative necrosis
 - 2) - Caseous necrosis
 - 3) - Fat necrosis





- 4) - Fibrinoid necrosis
- 33) Prognosis of disease means:
- 1) + Final outcome of disease
 - 2) - Study of disease
- 34) Increased size of female breast during puberty, pregnancy and lactation refers to:
- 1) + Hyperplasia
 - 2) - Metaplasia
- 35) Increased size of skeletal muscle due to exercise refers to:
- 1) - Hyperplasia
 - 2) + Hypertrophy
- 36) Papilloma is defined as:
- 1) - Malignant tumor of glands.
 - 2) - Malignant tumor of squamous epithelium.
 - 3) - Malignant tumor of fibrous tissue.
 - 4) + Benign tumor of squamous epithelium