**YUSRA MEDICAL & DENTAL COLLEGE, ISLAMABAD**

**Roll # …………….**

3rd MBBS COURSE, SESSION 2011-2016

3rd YEAR – 1st MODULE EXAM-2014

**GENERAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY**

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| Total Time Allowed: 35mins | 35 Marks |
| **Instructions**   * Read paper carefully * Encircle the correct answer only |  |

**Q No 1. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Which of the following is the commonest cause of cell injury?**
   1. Infection
   2. Ischemia
   3. Nutritional imbalances
   4. Radiation
   5. Trauma
2. **Liquefactive necrosis is common in which of the following organs?**
   1. Brain
   2. Heart
   3. Kidney
   4. liver
   5. lung
3. **Myelin figures are derived from which of the following organelles?**
   1. Cell membrane
   2. Endoplasmic reticulum
   3. Mitochondria
   4. Nuclear membrane
   5. Nucleolus
4. **Which of the following types of necrosis is on gross appearance opaque and chalky?**
   1. Caseous necrosis
   2. Coagulative necrosis
   3. Fat necrosis
   4. Gangrenous necrosis
   5. Liquefactive necrosis
5. **Which of the following is a reversible change?**
   1. Gangrene
   2. Karyorhexis
   3. Karyolysis
   4. Pyknosis
   5. Swelling of endoplasmic reticulum
6. **Which of the following pigment is an exogenous pigment?**
   1. Bilirubin
   2. Carbon
   3. Hemosiderin
   4. Lipofuscin
   5. Melanin
7. **The worst position for scars is?**
8. Back
9. Shoulder
10. Sternum
11. Abdomen
12. Legs
13. **Fibrosis is a morphologic feature of**
14. Chronic inflammation
15. Acute inflammation
16. Sepsis
17. Ascites
18. Transudate
19. **A forty-eight years woman diagnosed with malignant lymphoma was treated with chemotherapeutic agent after which the size of lymphoma decreased. By which of the following mechanism has her neoplasm responded to chemotherapy?**
20. Apoptosis
21. Coagulative necrosis
22. Fibrosis
23. Mitochondrial damage
24. Phagocytosis
25. **A 40 years male is diagnosed with emphysema and Alpha 1- antitrypsin deficiency. Which intracellular accumulation is most likely to be present within the endoplasmic reticulum of his cells?**
    1. Cholesterol
    2. Glycogen
    3. Hemosiderin
    4. Protein
    5. Triglycerides
26. **A 37 years man had nausea and vomiting for 5 weeks .He had an episode of hematemesis. Upper GI endoscopy showed a 1.5 cm lesion in the gastric antrum which appears to be an area with loss of epithelial surface. These findings are most typical for which of the following pathological processes?**
27. Abscess
28. Neoplasia
29. Granuloma
30. Ulcer
31. Gangrene
32. **A 50 years woman developed fever and cough. Staph aureus was cultured from her sputum. After 2 weeks of antibiotic therapy she still had fever but no cough. X-ray revealed 3 cm rounded density in the right lower lobe whose liquefied contents formed a central air fluid level. Which of the following is the best description for this outcome of pneumonia?**
33. Hypertrophic scar
34. Abscess formation
35. Regeneration
36. Cancer
37. Progression to chronic inflammation
38. **Essential step for respiratory burst in neutrophils is**
39. Increased neutrophil production in the bone marrow
40. Attachement to the endothelial cells
41. Opsonization of bacteria
42. Phagocytosis of bacteria
43. Generation of microbicidal activity
44. **A 15 years girl had episodes of sneezing, watery eyes and runny nose for the past 2 weeks. On physical examination she has red, swollen nasal mucosal surfaces. She has similar episodes each spring and summer. Her symptoms are most likely to be mediated by which mediator?**
45. Complement C3b
46. Platelet activating factor
47. Tumor necrosis factor
48. Histamine
49. IgG
50. **Polymorph neutrophils:**
51. Have kidney-shaped nuclei
52. They are the predominant cell type in chronic inflammation
53. May fuse to form multinucleate giant cell
54. Are initial phagocytic cells
55. Are secondary phagocytic cells as macrophages are the initial ones
56. **Which of the following is most responsible for the anti inflammatory activity of cortico steroids?**
57. Increased leucocyte adhesion to endothelial cells
58. Inhibition of phospholipase A2
59. Destruction of eosinophils
60. Inhibition of cycloxygenase
61. Inhibition of lipoxygenase
62. **Which of the following is non-granulomatous disease?**
63. Tuberculosis
64. Leprosy
65. Sarcoidosis
66. Ulcerative colitis
67. Crohns disease
68. **All three complement pathways converge at:**
69. The production of c3b
70. Opsonization of pathogens
71. Cleavage of C5 into C5a ,c5b
72. Formation of Membrane Attack Complex
73. Cleavage of C1 into c4and C2
74. **Which of the following component of cigarette smoke pre-disposes to lung cancer?**
75. **Nicotine**
76. Carbon Monoxide
77. Nitrosamine
78. Tar
79. Acetone
80. **Inflammation in the lining of body cavities is:**
81. Serous
82. Suppurative
83. Chronic
84. Fibrinous
85. Ulcerative
86. **Langhans giant cells are:**
87. Antigen presenting cells in the skin
88. Have a peripheral ring of nuclei with central clearing
89. Are characteristically seen in leprosy
90. Are derived from neutrophils
91. Appear within 24-48 hours of onset of all chronic inflammations
92. **Fibroblast in healing wound is derived from?**
93. Local mesenchyme
94. Epithelium
95. Endothelium
96. Vascular fibrosis
97. Bone marrow
98. **Wound healing can be delayed in deficiency of vitamin**
99. Vitamin A
100. Vitamin E
101. Vitamin C
102. Vitamin B Complex
103. Iron
104. **Brown atrophy occurs due to accumulation of which pigment?**
     1. Bilirubin
     2. Hemosiderin
     3. Hemozoin
     4. Lipofuscin
     5. Melanin
105. **In acute appendicitis the inflammation is:**
106. Chronic
107. Suppurative
108. Serous
109. Transudative
110. Fibrotic
111. **Which of the following has a strong association with fatty liver?**
112. Alcohol
113. Atheroma
114. Drugs
115. Obesity
116. Tumor
117. **A 53 years man experienced severe chest pain. Labs show a raised serum troponin. A coronary angiogram reveals >90% occlusion of the left anterior descending artery. In this irreversible myocardial fiber damage which of the following cellular changes have occurred?**
118. Decreased intracellular pH
119. Depletion of glycogen stores
120. Formation of cell membrane blebs
121. Increased intracellular sodium
122. Karryohexis
123. **A skin blister from a burn is:**
124. Chronic inflammation
125. Ulcer
126. Abscess
127. Fibrinous inflammation
128. Serous inflammation
129. **A 65 years woman had blood pressure measurements in the range 150/90 to 180/110 mm Hg. She did not take medicines regularly and died of heart failure. At autopsy, her heart weighed 540gm. The size of her heart is likely to result from:**
130. Edema
131. Fatty degeneration
132. Fatty infiltration
133. Hyperplasia
134. Hypertrophy
135. **A 22 years woman has congenital anemia. She has required multiple transfusions of red blood cells for many years. Which of the following microscopic findings would most likely appear in liver biopsy?**
136. Amyloid in portal triads
137. Bilirubin in canaliculi
138. Glycogen in hepatocytes
139. Hemosiderin in hepatocytes
140. Steatosis in hepatocytes
141. **A 14 years boy with thalesemia has been receiving blood transfusions since the age of 1 year. Which one of the following pigment may be found in his liver?**
142. Bilirubin
143. Carbon
144. Hemosiderin
145. Lipofuscin
146. Melanin
147. **C3a and C5a cause**
148. Vasodilatation
149. Increased vascular permeability
150. Fever
151. Pain
152. Tissue damage
153. **Fever is mediated by**
154. IL-1
155. Bradykinin
156. Nitric oxide
157. Histamine
158. Substance P
159. **The following is an opsonin**
160. C4
161. C3a
162. C1
163. C3b
164. MAC
165. **Which of the following types of necrosis is mainly due to ischemic injury?**
166. Caseous
167. Coagulative
168. Fat
169. Fibrinoid
170. Liquefactive