



مقدم من فريق أفق الطبي



- Which of the followings is not a direct effect of cell injury?
 - Cloudy change.
 - Necrosis.
 - Apoptosis.
 - Dysplasia.
 - Metaplasia.
- Which of the followings is extremely important & common cause of cell injury?
 - Hypoxia.
 - Physical agents.
 - Chemical agents.
 - Genetic derangement.
 - Nutritional imbalances.
- Causes of hypoxia include all of the followings except:
 - Anemia.
 - Carbon monoxide poisoning.
 - Vitamins deficiency.
 - Ankemia.
 - Cardiorespiratory failure.
- Which of the followings is not a direct molecular target of injury?
 - Rough endoplasmic reticulum.
 - Golgi apparatus.
 - Mitochondria.
 - Plasma membrane.
 - Organelle membranes.
- Which of the followings is not a direct effect of interference with aerobic respiration (oxidative phosphorylation)?
 - Impaired protein synthesis.
 - Cellular swelling.
 - ↓ Intracellular pH.
 - Influx of water.
 - ↑ Intracellular pH.
- Accumulation of reactive oxygen species (oxidative stress) play a major role in:
 - Reperfusion injury.
 - Chemical injury.
 - Cellular aging.
 - All of the above.
 - Radiation injury.
- Reactive oxygen species include all the followings except:
 - Superoxide (O_2^-).
 - Superoxide dismutase.
 - Hydroxyl radical ($OH^\bullet$).
 - All of the above.
 - Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2).
- Causes of disruption of membranes in cell injury include all the followings except:
 - Free radical peroxidation of lipids.
 - ATP depletion.
 - ↓ Activity of sodium pump.
 - Disruption of lysosomal membranes.
 - Inactivation of phospholipases.

9. As regard cloudy swelling, it is:
- Due to ↓ Activity of sodium pump.
 - Irreversible cell injury.
 - Latest change.
 - Characterized by cellular shrinkage.
 - Characterized by basophilic vacuolar cytoplasm.
10. As regard hydropic change, it is:
- Due to ↑↑ Activity of sodium pump.
 - Irreversible cell injury.
 - Earliest change.
 - Characterized by cellular shrinkage.
 - Characterized by pale vacuolar cytoplasm.
11. As regard necrosis, it is:
- Less common type of cell death.
 - Irreversible cell injury.
 - Involving individual cells.
 - Characterized by intact cell membrane.
 - Characterized by no attempts of repair.
12. Processes underlie basic morphologic changes in necrosis. Includes:
- Denaturation of proteins.
 - Enzymatic digestion of organelles & other cellular components.
 - Autolysis.
 - Autolysis & heterolysis.
 - All of the above.
13. All of the following changes can be seen in necrotic cells except:
- Pyknosis.
 - Mitosis.
 - ↑ Eosinophilia.
 - Karyolysis.
 - Karyomegaly.
14. Which of the following conditions is characterized by coagulative necrosis:
- Renal infarction.
 - Cerebral infarction.
 - Pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus.
15. Which of the following conditions is characterized by liquefactive (colliquative) necrosis:
- Renal infarction.
 - Cerebral infarction.
 - Pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus.
16. Which of the following conditions is characterized by caseation necrosis:
- Renal infarction.
 - Cerebral infarction.
 - Pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus.

17. Caseous necrosis is characterized by all of the following features except:

- A. Cheese-like material.
- B. Commonly seen in tuberculous lesions.
- C. The structural outlines of the necrotic cells are preserved.
- D. It represents partially liquified coagulative necrosis.
- E. Microscopically appears as granular structureless pale pink material.

18. Which of the following conditions is characterized by enzymatic fat necrosis:

- A. Renal infarction.
- B. Cerebral infarction.
- C. Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- D. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus.

19. Which of the following conditions is characterized by colloid necrosis:

- A. Renal infarction.
- B. Cerebral infarction.
- C. Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- D. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus.

20. The following are features of apoptosis except:

- A. It is always pathologic.
- B. It is characterized by cellular shrinkage.
- C. It is controlled by caspase family.
- D. It is characterized by transformation of the affected cell into apoptotic bodies.
- E. It is controlled by Bcl₂ protein family.

21. Which of the following conditions is characterized by physiological apoptosis:

- A. Renal infarction.
- B. Menstruation.
- C. Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- D. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
- E. Chronic viral hepatitis.

22. Which of the following conditions is characterized by pathological apoptosis:

- A. Renal infarction.
- B. Menstruation.
- C. Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- D. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
- E. Chronic viral hepatitis.

23. Features of apoptosis include all the following except:

- A. Shrinkage of cell size.
- B. Nuclear chromatin condensation.
- C. Formation of membrane blebs.
- D. Inflammation.
- E. DNA fragmentation.

INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION & EXTRACELLULAR DEPOSITIONS (C102)

24. Which of the followings represent intracellular accumulation of normal endogenous substance due to inadequate metabolism?

- A. Lysosomal storage diseases
- B. α 1 antitrypsin disease
- C. Hepatic steatosis
- D. Macrophages laden with environmental carbon
- E. Tattooing

25. Which of the followings represent intracellular accumulation of normal endogenous substance due to genetic or acquired defects in its metabolism?

- A. Lysosomal storage diseases
- B. α 1 antitrypsin disease
- C. Hepatic steatosis
- D. Macrophages laden with environmental carbon
- E. Tattooing

26. Which of the followings represent intracellular accumulation of abnormal endogenous substance?

- A. Lysosomal storage diseases
- B. α 1 antitrypsin disease
- C. Hepatic steatosis
- D. Macrophages laden with environmental carbon
- E. Tattooing

27. Which of the following statements is false for hepatic steatosis?

- A. May be caused by alcohol intake
- B. May occur in cases of obesity
- C. May be followed by cirrhosis
- D. It is reversible
- E. It is due to accumulation of triglycerides

28. The pathological term used to describe the affected hepatocytes in hepatic steatosis is:

- A. Signet ring appearance
- B. Nutmeg appearance
- C. Tabby cat appearance
- D. Cheesy appearance
- E. Horse-shoe shaped appearance

29. The pathological term used to describe the affected heart in localized cardiac steatosis is:

- A. Signet ring appearance
- B. Nutmeg appearance
- C. Tabby cat appearance
- D. Cheesy appearance
- E. Horse-shoe shaped appearance

INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION & EXTRACELLULAR DEPOSITIONS (C12)

30. Which of the following statements is false for hyalinosi?

- A. It represents intracellular accumulation or extracellular alteration.
- B. It is descriptive histologic term rather than a gross change.
- C. It gives homogeneous pink appearance with H&E stain.
- D. It is a specific marker for cell injury.
- E. It is due to accumulation of proteins in intracellular subtype.

31. All of the following conditions are examples of Extracellular hyalinosi except:

- A. Old scars.
- B. Russell bodies.
- C. Leiomyoma.
- D. Longstanding hypertension.
- E. Longstanding DM.

32. All of the following conditions are examples of endogenous pigmentation except:

- A. Anthracosis.
- B. Brown atrophy of heart.
- C. Chloasma of pregnancy.
- D. Chronic venous congestion of lung.
- E. Malaria & bilharziasis.

33. Which of the followings is an example of systemic hemosiderosis?

- A. Anthracosis.
- B. Brown atrophy of heart.
- C. Chloasma of pregnancy.
- D. Chronic venous congestion of lung.
- E. Malaria & bilharziasis.

34. Which of the followings is an example of diffuse hemosiderosis?

- A. Anthracosis.
- B. Brown atrophy of heart.
- C. Chloasma of pregnancy.
- D. Chronic venous congestion of lung.
- E. Malaria & bilharziasis.

35. Which of the followings is an example of systemic hemosiderosis?

- A. Anthracosis.
- B. Brown atrophy of heart.
- C. Chloasma of pregnancy.
- D. Chronic venous congestion of lung.
- E. Malaria & bilharziasis.

36. Which of the followings is an example of localized hemosiderosis?

- A. Anthracosis.
- B. Brown atrophy of heart.
- C. Chloasma of pregnancy.
- D. Chronic venous congestion of lung.
- E. Malaria & bilharziasis.

INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION & EXTRACELLULAR DEPOSITIONS (CH2)

37. Which of the followings is an example of hemozoin pigmentation?

- A. Anthracosis
- B. Brown atrophy of heart.
- C. Chloasma of pregnancy.
- D. Chronic venous congestion of lung.
- E. Malaria & bilharziasis.

38. Which of the following statements is false as regard primary hemochromatosis?

- A. It is most common form of iron overload.
- B. It is congenital disorder due to chromosome 7 gene defect.
- C. Homozygotes are only affected.
- D. Hemosiderin is deposited in many tissues including endocrine glands as pancreas, adrenal, pituitary & thyroid.
- E. It can lead to heart failure.

39. Which of the following pigments gives rust brown blue reaction, although containing iron?

- A. Hemosiderin
- B. Lipofuscin
- C. Bilirubin
- D. Melanin
- E. Hemosiderin

40. Which of the following pigments gives rust brown blue reaction?

- A. Hemosiderin
- B. Lipofuscin
- C. Bilirubin
- D. Melanin
- E. Hemosiderin

41. Which of the following conditions may be accompanied by normal melanin hyperpigmentation?

- A. Multiple neurofibromatosis
- B. Brown atrophy of the heart
- C. Melanosis coli
- D. Leukoderma
- E. All of the above

42. Which of the following statements is true for dystrophic calcification?

- A. It is due to hypercalcemia.
- B. It affects healthy tissues.
- C. It can be seen in tuberculosis.
- D. It commonly occurs in teeth and bone.
- E. It is more common in arterial than venous thrombi.

INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION & EXTRACELLULAR DEPOSITIONS (Q12)

43. Which of the following statements is true for metastatic calcification?

- A. It may occur in cases of hyperparathyroidism.
- B. It is seen in metastatic tumors.
- C. Calcified thrombi represent a type of metastatic calcification.
- D. It has no relation to sarcoidosis.
- E. It starts in small intestine.

44. Which of the following statements is not true for amyloidosis?

- A. Amyloid is predominantly a fibril protein.
- B. It is due to failure of degradation of misfolded proteins.
- C. Sudan III and Congo red stain specifically amyloid.
- D. Amyloid is mainly deposited within the walls of small blood vessels.
- E. Amyloidosis may lead to Addison's disease.

45. The following are causes of a systemic amyloidosis except:

- A. Acute suppurative inflammation.
- B. Tuberculosis.
- C. Ulcerative colitis.
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis.
- E. Chronic hepatitis.

46. Which of the following is the site of deposition produces the most serious effects?

- A. Amyloid in heart.
- B. Hepatic amyloidosis.
- C. Renal amyloidosis.
- D. Amyloid in bone marrow.
- E. Cutaneous amyloidosis.

47. In all of the following except one, the systemic fibril protein is AA except:

- A. Ulcerative colitis.
- B. Multiple myeloma.
- C. Tuberculosis.
- D. Chronic osteomyelitis.
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis.

48. Which of the following is not seen in amyloidosis within medullary carcinoma of thyroid?

- A. The amyloid protein is secreted by macrophages within the thyroid gland.
- B. The amyloid protein is produced by tumor cells.
- C. It may be accompanied by renal or hepatic amyloidosis.
- D. The amyloid protein is AL.
- E. None of the above.

INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION & EXTRACELLULAR DEPOSITIONS (C12)

49. Which of the following is true about amyloidosis in familial amyloidotic polyneuropathies?

- A. The amyloid protein is mutant transthyretin.
- B. The amyloid protein is produced by tumor cells.
- C. The amyloid protein is AA.
- D. The amyloid protein is AL.
- E. None of the above.

50. Which of the following is true about hemodialysis-associated amyloidosis?

- A. The amyloid protein is mutant transthyretin.
- B. The amyloid protein is β_2 -microglobulin.
- C. The amyloid protein is AA.
- D. The amyloid protein is AL.
- E. None of the above.

51. The amyloid protein in Alzheimer disease is:

- A. Mutant transthyretin.
- B. β_2 -microglobulin.
- C. AA.
- D. AL.
- E. β -amyloid.

52. In amyloidosis of the kidney, tubular lumen shows hyaline casts which are formed of:

- A. Transthyretin.
- B. Escaped plasma proteins.
- C. AA.
- D. AL.
- E. $\text{A}\beta_4$ protein.

53. In amyloidosis of the kidney, amyloid is deposited in all of the following sites except:

- A. Basement membrane of glomerular capillaries.
- B. Wall of afferent arterioles.
- C. Lumen of tubules.
- D. Wall of efferent arterioles.
- E. Basement membrane of tubules.

54. In systemic amyloidosis, death may result from infection of the following organs except:

- A. Kidney.
- B. Heart.
- C. Adrenals.
- D. Intestine.
- E. Spleen.

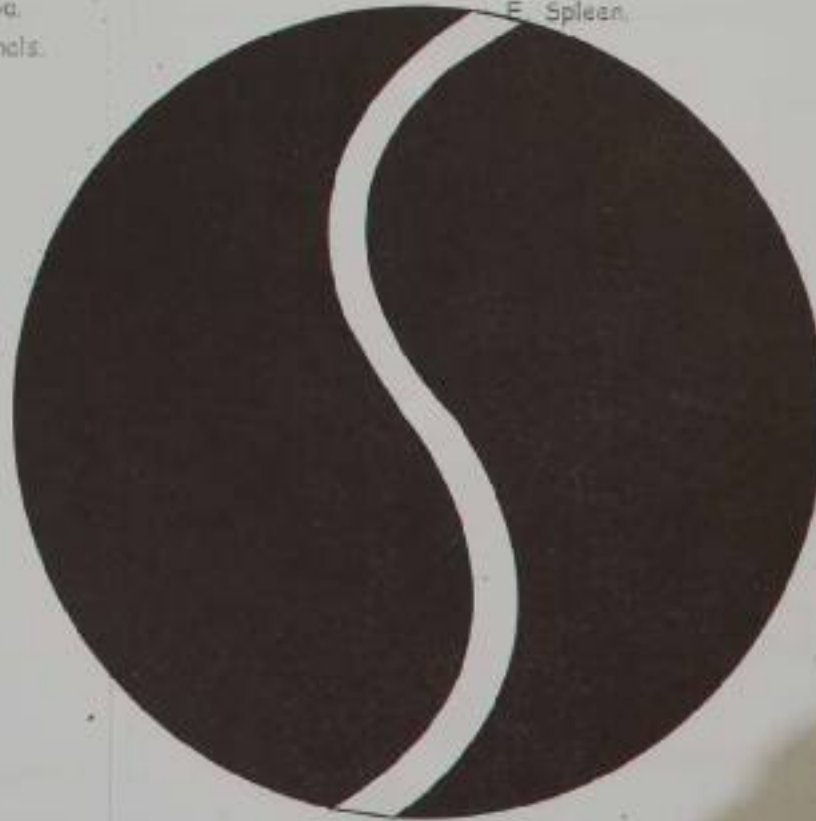
INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION & EXTRACELLULAR DEPOSITIONS (CH2)

55. In systemic amyloidosis without renal manifestations, biopsy is preferred to be taken from:

- A. Kidney.
- B. Gingiva.
- C. Adrenals.
- D. Intestine.
- E. Spleen.

56. In amyloidosis with renal manifestations, biopsy is preferred to be taken from:

- A. Kidney.
- B. Gingiva.
- C. Adrenals.
- D. Intestine.
- E. Spleen.



57. Which of the following statements is false as regard inflammation?

- A. It is response of living vascularized tissue to injury.
- B. It initiates process of repair.
- C. It is only protective without adverse effects.
- D. It eliminates initial cause of injury in addition to necrotic cells & tissues.
- E. It may have adverse effects.

58. Which of the followings are among most common & medically important causes of inflammation?

- A. Infections.
- B. Trauma.
- C. Foreign bodies.
- D. Physical & chemical agents.
- E. Immune reactions.

59. Which of the followings is not related to vascular changes in acute inflammatory response?

- A. Transient NO.
- B. Arteriolar NO.
- C. $\downarrow$ Vascular permeability.
- D. Endothelial cell contraction.
- E. $\downarrow$ Flow.

60. The following statements are true for inflammatory fluid exudate except

- A. It is formed mainly due to $\uparrow$ vascular permeability.
- B. It brings leucocytes.
- C. It brings oxygen & nutrients for active cells such as neutrophils.
- D. It dilutes toxins produced by bacteria.
- E. It brings antibodies, where they can lyse microorganisms & help in phagocytosis through opsonization.

61. Which of the following factors participates in the formation of inflammatory fluid exudate?

- A. Increased intravascular osmotic pressure.
- B. Increased vascular permeability.
- C. Vasoconstriction.
- D. Decreased osmotic pressure of the interstitial tissue.
- E. All of the above.

62. The most predominant protein in inflammatory fluid exudate is:

- A. Fibrinogen.
- B. Albumin.
- C. Globulin.
- D. Complements.
- E. None of the above.

63. The following statements are true as regard Leukocyte Recruitment, except:

- A. Monocytes accumulate in extravascular space before neutrophils.
- B. Rolling of leukocytes is mediated by selectins expressed on leukocyte cell surfaces.
- C. Pavementing of leukocytes is mediated by integrins expressed on leukocyte cell surfaces.
- D. Emigration of Leukocytes occurs into lymph vessels.
- E. Margination of leukocytes involves the slowing of blood flow.

64. Which of the following statements is false for chemotaxis?

- A. It is movement of leukocytes toward chemical infection or injury.
- B. Cocci attract monocytes more than bacteria.
- C. Chemotaxis involves chemotactic receptors on leukocytes.
- D. Assembly of leukocytes at the site of infection is necessary for resolution.
- E. Cytokines are involved in the process of chemotaxis and leukocyte.

65. Which of the following is not a vascular change in acute inflammation?

- A. It is mainly secondary to increased vascular permeability.
- B. It is mainly caused by vasodilation.
- C. It is mainly caused by vasoconstriction.
- D. It is mainly caused by increased blood flow.
- E. It is mainly caused by increased blood flow.

66. Which of the following statements is true about the cellular phase of acute inflammation?

- A. Opsonins play an important role in the process of phagocytosis.
- B. Neutrophils and monocytes are the main cells involved.
- C. Emigration of leukocytes is followed by leukopenia.
- D. Giant cells are formed by fusion of neutrophils.
- E. Bacilli are more chemotactic to macrophages, while cocci mainly attract neutrophils.

67. Leukocyte Activation results in enhancement of following functions except:

- A. Phagocytosis of particles.
- B. Production of mediators.
- C. Diapedesis of RBCs.
- D. Liberation of substances that destroy extracellular microbes & dead tissues.
- E. Secretion of various growth factors from macrophages.

68. All of the followings are local signs & symptoms of acute inflammation except:

- A. Fever.
- B. Redness.
- C. Swelling.
- D. Heat.
- E. Pain & tenderness.

69. Which of the followings is not systemic effect of acute inflammation?

- A. Hotness.
- B. Fever.
- C. Leukocytosis.
- D. Production of acute-phase proteins.
- E. Septic shock.

70. Which of the followings is not an outcome of acute inflammation?

- A. Progression.
- B. Promotion.
- C. Resolution.
- D. Chronicity.
- E. Scarring.

71. Which of the following outcomes of acute inflammation is followed by a need?

- A. Progression.
- B. Promotion.
- C. Resolution.
- D. Chronicity.
- E. Scarring.

72. Which of the following outcomes of acute inflammation, there is no need for repair?

- A. Progression.
- B. Promotion.
- C. Resolution.
- D. Chronicity.
- E. Scarring.

73. Which of the following bacteria is not pyogenic?

- A. Streptococcus viridans.
- B. Streptococcus hemolyticus.
- C. Gonococci.
- D. Meningococci.
- E. Staphylococcus aureus.

74. All of the followings are general characters of pyogenic organisms except:

- A. Death of many neutrophils due to high virulence of bacteria.
- B. Remarkable necrosis.
- C. Production of huge amount of exotoxins.
- D. Attraction of huge number of neutrophils.
- E. Most are cocci.

75. All of the followings are characters of pus of staphylococcus aureus except:

- A. Acidic.
- B. Non-coagulable.
- C. Creamy thick.
- D. Yellowish.
- E. Odorous.

76. All of the followings are characters of pus of streptococcus hemolyticus except:

- A. Alkaline.
- B. Non-coagulable.
- C. Creamy thick.
- D. Sanguinous.
- E. Odorous.

77. All of the following are characters of pus of pyogenic organisms except:

- A. Alkaline.
- B. Non-coagulable.
- C. Greenish.
- D. Sanguinous.
- E. Odorous.

78. Which of the followings is an example of acute localized suppurative inflammation?

- A. Carbuncle.
- B. Suppurative cellulitis.
- C. Septic peritonitis.
- D. Cellulitis.
- E. None of the above.

79. Which of the following is an example of acute diffuse suppurative inflammation?

- A. Carbuncle.
- B. Abscess.
- C. Furuncle.
- D. Cellulitis.
- E. None of the above.

80. Which of the following bacteria is the main causative organism in abscess?

- A. Streptococcus viridans.
- B. Streptococcus hemolyticus.
- C. Gonococci.
- D. Meningococci.
- E. Staphylococcus aureus.

81. The followings statements are true as regard acute abscess, except:

- A. It is caused by seeding of pyogenic organisms into a tissue.
- B. It may be caused by secondary infections of necrotic foci.
- C. Its central portion is largely necrotic.
- D. Its wall is fibrotic.
- E. It is rimmed by layer of preserved neutrophils with a surrounding zone of dilated vessels & fibroblasts.

82. Complications of the acute abscess include all of the followings except:

- A. Putrefaction.
- B. Rupture.
- C. Lymphangitis & lymphadenitis.
- D. Metastatic transformation.
- E. Fistula.

83. Which complications of the abscess may be mistaken for a malignant tumor?

- A. Putrefaction.
- B. Rupture.
- C. Chronicity.
- D. Metastatic transformation.
- E. Fistula.

84. In which of the following organs, putrefaction is a serious complication of abscess?

- A. Liver.
- B. Brain.
- C. Lung.
- D. Bone.
- E. Spleen.

85. Which of the following bacteria is the causative organism of furuncle (boil)?

- A. Streptococcus pyogenes.
- B. Streptococcus hemolyticus.
- C. Gonococci.
- D. Micrococcus.
- E. Staphylococcus aureus.

86. Which of the following is true about carbuncle?

- A. It is caused by streptococcus hemolyticus.
- B. More common in diabetics.
- C. More common in thin skin.
- D. It represents acute diffuse suppurative inflammation.
- E. None of the above.

87. Which of the following sites is a site of carbuncle?

- A. Orbit.
- B. Scrotum.
- C. Back of neck.
- D. Palm.
- E. Sole.

88. Which of the followings is in favor of diagnosis of abscess than cellulitis?

- A. Caused by streptococcus hemolyticus.
- B. Occurs in loose connective tissues
- C. Spread of infection is more common.
- D. Pus is sanguineous (contains many RBCs)
- E. Pus contains few sloughs.

89. Which of the following conditions is an example of serous inflammation?

- A. Epidermal vesicles due to herpes simplex viral infection.
- B. Lobar pneumonia.
- C. Common cold.
- D. Diphtheria.
- E. Small pox.

90. Which of the following conditions is an example of cardinal inflammation?

- A. Epidermal vesicles due to herpes simplex viral infection.
- B. Lobar pneumonia.
- C. Common cold.
- D. Diphtheria.
- E. Small pox.

91. Which of the following conditions is an example of catarrhal inflammation?

- A. Epidermal vesicles due to herpes simplex viral infection.
- B. Lobar pneumonia.
- C. Common cold.
- D. Diphtheria.
- E. Small pox.

92. Which of the following conditions is an example of purulent inflammation?

- A. Epidermal vesicles due to herpes simplex viral infection.
- B. Lobar pneumonia.
- C. Common cold.
- D. Diphtheria.
- E. Small pox.

93. Which of the following conditions is an example of hemorrhagic inflammation?

- A. Epidermal vesicles due to herpes simplex viral infection.
- B. Lobar pneumonia.
- C. Common cold.
- D. Diphtheria.
- E. Small pox.

94. In which of the following sites both catarrhal and pseudomembranous inflammations can occur?

- A. Skin.
- B. Lung.
- C. Liver.
- D. Mucus membranes.
- E. Spleen.

95. Both serous and fibrinous inflammations can occur in the following sites except:

- A. Lung.
- B. Pleura.
- C. Pericardium.
- D. Peritoneum.
- E. Vagina vaginalis.

96. The first and most predominant inflammatory cell in acute inflammation is:

- A. Plasma cells.
- B. Lymphocytes.
- C. Eosinophils.
- D. Epithelial cells.
- E. Neutrophils.

97. Which of the following chemical mediators is a potent vasodilator?

- A. Chemokines.
- B. TNF.
- C. Histamine.
- D. Bradykinin.
- E. Lipoxins.

98. Which of the following chemical mediators is mainly proinflammatory?

- A. Chemokines.
- B. TNF.
- C. Histamine.
- D. Bradykinin.
- E. Lipoxins.

99. Which of the following chemical mediators acts as a pain substance?

- A. Chemokines.
- B. TNF.
- C. Histamine.
- D. Bradykinin.
- E. Lipoxins.

100. Which of the following chemical mediators acts as endogenous antagonists of leukotrienes?

- A. Chemokines.
- B. TNF.
- C. Histamine.
- D. Bradykinin.
- E. Lipoxins.

101. Which of the following chemical mediators is a cytokine and acts as chemotactic factor?

- A. Chemokines.
- B. TNF.
- C. Histamine.
- D. Bradykinin.
- E. Lipoxins.

102. Which of the following chemical mediators is anti-chemotactic factor?

- A. Chemokines.
- B. TNF.
- C. Histamine.
- D. Bradykinin.
- E. Lipoxins.

103. Which of the following chemical mediators is platelet activator?

- A. Chemokines.
- B. C3c & C5a.
- C. Histamine.
- D. Bradykinin.
- E. Lipoxins.

104. Which of the following is a feature of degrees of chronic inflammation than acute inflammation?

- A. Marked endothelial injury.
- B. No fibrosis.
- C. Endothelial dysfunction.
- D. Absence of leukocytes.
- E. Infiltration by neutrophils & macrophages.

105. Which of the following is a feature of diagnosis of granulomatous inflammation than chronic non-specific inflammation?

- A. Perivascular accumulation of lymphocytes, macrophages & macrophages.
- B. Fibrosis.
- C. Endothelial dysfunction.
- D. Suppurative abscess.
- E. Activated macrophages.

106. Which of the following statements is true about plasma cells in inflammation?

- A. They are most commonly seen in suppurative inflammation.
- B. They have a weaker phagocytic capacity than macrophages.
- C. They are more commonly seen in granulomas than in chronic non-specific inflammation.
- D. They are malignant tumor cells.
- E. None of the above.

107. Which of the followings is not true for epithelioid cells?

- A. They are derived from epithelial cells.
- B. They are activated macrophages.
- C. They can be seen in case of sarcoidosis.
- D. They can give rise to giant cells.
- E. They are more commonly seen in proliferative than exudative tissue reaction of tuberculosis.

108. Which of the following granulomatous lesions may be associated with marked necrosis?

- A. Silicosis.
- B. Foreign body granuloma.
- C. Sarcoidosis.
- D. Tuberculosis.
- E. Granulomatosis.

109. Which one of the following is not an acceptable characteristic of granuloma?

- A. It predominantly consists of a regular collection of macrophages.
- B. Epithelioid cells are common.
- C. Giant cells may develop.
- D. Neutrophils are always present.
- E. Bilharziosis may be associated with granuloma.

110. Which of the following statements is false as regard healing & repair?

- A. It is replacement of damaged tissue by new healthy one.
- B. It occurs without injury.
- C. It occurs both in labile and permanent cells.
- D. It must be preceded by inflammatory reaction.
- E. It may have adverse effects.

111. Which of the followings is a characteristic of labile tissue?

- A. Cells have no proliferative activity in postnatal life.
- B. Cells have minimal proliferative activity.
- C. Cells have short G0 & continuous mitotic division.
- D. Cells have only G0, irreversibly post-mitotic & don't divide.
- E. None of the above.

112. Which of the following is a characteristic of stable tissue?

- A. Cells have no proliferative activity in postnatal life.
- B. Cells have minimal proliferative activity.
- C. Cells have short G0 & continuous mitotic division.
- D. Cells have only G0, irreversibly post-mitotic & don't divide.
- E. None of the above.

113. Which of the followings is a characteristic of permanent tissue?

- A. Cells have no proliferative activity in postnatal life.
- B. Cells have minimal proliferative activity.
- C. Cells have short G0 & continuous mitotic division.
- D. Cells have long G0 resting phase but can enter in mitotic division when stimulated.
- E. None of the above.

114. Which of the following statements is true about permanent cells?

- A. Injury of these cells may be sometimes followed by their regeneration.
- B. They can give rise to tumors.
- C. Fibroblasts are examples of permanent cells.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

HEALING & REPAIR (Ch 4)

115. Which of the followings is an example of labile tissue?

- A. Cardiac muscle cells.
- B. Most of neurons.
- C. Fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells & endothelial cells.
- D. Parenchymal cells of solid tissues, as liver, kidney, & pancreas.
- E. Hematopoietic cells.

116. Which of the followings is an example of stable tissue?

- A. Cardiac muscle cells.
- B. Most of neurons.
- C. Surface epithelia.
- D. Parenchymal cells of solid tissues, as liver, kidney, & pancreas.
- E. Hematopoietic cells.

117. Which of the followings is an example of permanent tissue?

- A. Cardiac muscle cells.
- B. Fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells & endothelial cells.
- C. Surface epithelia.
- D. Parenchymal cells of solid tissues, as liver, kidney, & pancreas.
- E. Hematopoietic cells.

118. What is the most important determinant of cell cycle of proliferative activity of cells?

- A. S phase time.
- B. M phase time.
- C. G1 phase time.
- D. G2 phase time.
- E. All of the above.

119. All of the followings are true about healing by fibrous tissue formation, except:

- A. It is replacement of damaged tissue by granulation tissue which matures into fibrous tissue (scar tissue).
- B. It mainly occurs in stable tissues.
- C. It leads to structural and functional abnormalities.
- D. Granulation term is used when granulation tissue is formed on fibrin.
- E. None of the above.

120. Which of the following statements is true about granulation tissue?

- A. It is formed of proliferated capillaries & fibroblasts.
- B. It is very late stage of repair.
- C. It has smooth appearance.
- D. It is hypovascular.
- E. It is dry.

121. As regard mechanism of healing by fibrosis, all of the following statements are true except:

- A. There is development of new blood vessels from existing vessels, primarily venules.
- B. Finally scar is pale, nearly avascular, & composed of inactive fibroblasts.
- C. There is early progressive collagen type I deposition.
- D. Liberation of platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2) & transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β).
- E. There is progressive decrease of size of scar by collagenase secreted by macrophage & myofibroblasts contraction.

122. All of the following are characteristics of a scar tissue:

- A. Pale.
- B. Red.
- C. Nearly avascular.
- D. Composed of inactive fibroblasts.
- E. None of the above.

123. Which of the following is false statement about mechanism of Connective Tissue & Scar?

- A. $\uparrow\uparrow$ Proliferation of endothelial cells.
- B. $\uparrow\uparrow$ Collagen type 2 deposition.
- C. $\downarrow$ Size of scar by collagenase secreted by macrophage.
- D. Myofibroblasts contraction.
- E. None of the above.

124. All of the following are not the functions of growth factors except:

- A. Stimulation of cell proliferation.
- B. Influence of cell migration.
- C. Influence of cell adhesion.
- D. Influence of angiogenesis.
- E. None of the above.

125. Which of the following growth factors inhibit cell proliferation?

- A. Epidermal growth factor (EGF).
- B. Fibroblast growth factor (FGF).
- C. Transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β).
- D. Platelet derived growth factors (PDGF).
- E. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

126. Which of the following statements is true:

- A. Platelet derived growth factor is produced by platelets and stored in macrophages.
- B. Transforming growth factor β has a growth inhibition action.
- C. Growth factors are essential to stimulate the proliferation of skeletal muscle cells.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

127. Which of the followings is not a control of growth factors?

- A. Autocrine signaling.
- B. Paracrine signaling.
- C. Apocrine signaling.
- D. Endocrine signaling.
- E. None of the above.

128. All of the following statements as regard integrity of extracellular matrix & Cell-matrix interaction are true except:

- A. Cells are attached to ECM by transmembrane receptors which bind to fibronectin (glycoprotein component of ECM).
- B. ECM components can regulate cell proliferation, migration & differentiation by signaling through integrins.
- C. ECM acts as scaffolding on which cells can adhere & migrate.
- D. If ECM is damaged, permanent cells cannot restore the normal structure by collagen deposition & scar.
- E. None of the above.

129. All of the followings are local factors influencing wound healing:

- A. Infection
- B. $\uparrow\uparrow$ Local pressure or tension.
- C. $\downarrow\downarrow$ Protein & vitamin C deficiency.
- D. Foreign bodies.
- E. Type & severity of tissue injury.

130. All of the followings are characters of wound that heals by first intention except:

- A. Gaping wound.
- B. Clean wound.
- C. Surgical incision with minimal tissue damage.
- D. Non-Infected wound.
- E. None of the above.

131. All of the followings are characteristics of healing by first intention except:

- A. After 24 hours, mild inflammatory reaction, with fluid exudate & neutrophils, start digestion of clot.
- B. Within 24-48 hours, basal cells proliferate & migrate to bridge gap, & afterwards continue to proliferate to restore full thickness of epidermis.
- C. From day 3, macrophages appear & complete digestion of fibrin & cellular debris. Small amount of GT form to repair dermis.
- D. Dermal appendages are regenerated.
- E. Scar is small, fine pale & linear.

132. All of the following are characteristic of wound that heal by secondary intention except:

- A. Gaping wound.
- B. Clean wound.
- C. Abscess.
- D. Infected wound.
- E. None of the above.

133. All of the following are characteristic of healing by secondary intention except:

- A. At most, wound heals by contraction to proliferate & bridge gap, until GT form to fill gap.
- B. There is an increase of healing time.
- C. There is some structure.
- D. Dermal appendages are regenerated.
- E. Scar is large & ugly.

134. In which type of wound healing, there will be regeneration of dermal appendages?

- A. Healing by first intention.
- B. Healing by second intention.
- C. Both A & B.
- D. Neither A & B.
- E. All of the above.

135. The following statement is true about keloid except:

- A. It is due to ↑↑ fibroblast proliferation & collagen production after dermal injury (overdone repair).
- B. It is firm mass covered by stretched epidermis following surgery or burns.
- C. It is genetically determined, & is more common in whites.
- D. It recurs after surgical excision and is treated by irradiation.
- E. None of the above.

136. Complications of wound healing include all of the following except:
- A. Cosmetic deformities.
 - B. Contracture.
 - C. Dermoid cyst of the ovary.
 - D. Malignant transformation (Marjolin's ulcer).
 - E. Chronic ulcer, sinus or fistula.
137. All of the following statements are true as regard healing of peripheral nerves except:
- A. Peripheral nerves heal by regeneration.
 - B. Regeneration starts by Schwann cell proliferation to form a neurilemmal tube.
 - C. Disintegration of axons & myelin sheath occurs distally and proximally (Ranvier).
 - D. Full functional recovery always occurs.
 - E. Only Schwann cells survive.
138. If there is median nerve cut 7 cm above the wrist, regeneration of the wrist will occur after:
- A. 70 days.
 - B. 71 days.
 - C. 90 days.
 - D. 100 days.
 - E. 120 days.
139. Which of the following statements is true about peripheral nerve injury?
- A. Following injury of a peripheral nerve, the nerve ends are surrounded by gliosis.
 - B. Schwann cells are sensitive to injury and are therefore primarily responsible for nerve injury.
 - C. The earliest stage in healing of peripheral nerve injury is myelin degeneration.
 - D. Complete regeneration is possible in all cases.
 - E. Healing of nerves is always accompanied by development of the static neuroma.
140. Which of the followings is false as regard organization of neuroma?
- A. It is benign tumor.
 - B. It is tangled mass of proliferating axons & stroma.
 - C. It is due to poor alignment or amputation of distal end of nerve.
 - D. It is sometimes painful & has to be removed.
 - E. None of the above.

141. Which of the following is true about healing of Bone Fracture?

- A. It is not regulated by growth factors.
- B. Callus (Woven Bone) formation takes about 3 days.
- C. Remodeling takes over a long period of time.
- D. Callus, which in medullary cavity is external callus.
- E. Hematoma formation occurs later after fracture.

142. Which of the following is not a factor that can delay or even arrest healing of fractures?

- A. Adequate immobilization.
- B. Soft tissue interposition.
- C. Infection.
- D. Anemia.
- E. Pre-existing bone disease.

143. Which of the following statements is true on regenerative healing of liver?

- A. Hepatocytes are replaced by fibroblasts.
- B. Hepatocytes are replaced by adipocytes.
- C. Condition of liver after acute hepatitis is a scar tissue, but followed by regeneration of hepatocytes.
- D. Condition of liver after chronic hepatitis is a scar tissue, but followed by fibrosis.
- E. None of the above.

144. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Hepatic binuclear cells are the source of new cells and local hematopoiesis.
- B. Wound contraction is an important feature of the union of wounds.
- C. Type II collagen is the most abundant type of collagen found in wound healing.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

145. Renal infarction heal by:

- A. Regeneration.
- B. Fibrosis.
- C. Gliosis.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

146. Acute toxic tubular necrosis, if the patient survives, results in:

- A. Regeneration.
- B. Fibrosis.
- C. Gliosis.

D. All of the above.

E. None of the above.



DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (CNS)

147. Growth occurs through, except:
- ↑↑ Number of cells (embryogenesis).
 - ↑↑ Size of cells (skeletal muscle).
 - ↑↑ Intercellular components (bone & cartilage).
 - Combination of all (embryological development).
 - None of the above.
148. Which of the following disorders of growth is characterized by altered growth?
- Atrophy.
 - Hypertrophy.
 - Hyperplasia.
 - Metaplasia.
 - All of the above.
149. Which of the following disorders of growth is characterized by altered growth?
- Atrophy.
 - Hypertrophy.
 - Hyperplasia.
 - Metaplasia.
 - All of the above.
150. The pathological term used to describe an increase in size of organ due to ↑↑ in size of its cells is:
- Atrophy.
 - Hypertrophy.
 - Hyperplasia.
 - Metaplasia.
 - Carcinoma in situ.
151. Which of the following is an example of cardiac hypertrophy?
- Muscle hypertrophy in skeletal muscle.
 - Pregnant uterus.
 - Kidney enlargement when the other kidney is surgically removed.
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy due to hypertension or aortic valve stenosis.
 - None of the above.
152. Which of the following is an example of cardiac hypertrophy?
- Muscle hypertrophy in skeletal muscle.
 - Pregnant uterus.
 - Kidney enlargement when the other kidney is surgically removed.
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy due to hypertension or aortic valve stenosis.
 - None of the above.
153. The pathological term used to describe ↑↑ size & weight of organ due to ↑↑ in number of its cells (↑↑ cell division) is:
- Atrophy.
 - Hypertrophy.
 - Hyperplasia.
 - Metaplasia.
 - Carcinoma in situ.

154. Which of the following conditions is an example of pathological hyperplasia?

- A. Bone marrow hyperplasia after hemorrhage.
- B. Pregnant uterus.
- C. Kidney enlargement when the other kidney is surgically removed.
- D. Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- E. None of the above.

155. Which of the following conditions is an example of physiological hyperplasia?

- A. Breast enlargement at puberty.
- B. Pregnant uterus.
- C. Kidney enlargement when the other kidney is surgically removed.
- D. Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- E. None of the above.

156. The pathological term used to describe the size & weight of an organ after organ had reached its adult size due to increase of its cells in cell number is:

- A. Atrophy.
- B. Hypertrophy.
- C. Hyperplasia.
- D. Metaplasia.
- E. Dysplasia.

157. Which of the following conditions is an example of atrophy?

- A. Muscles after prolonged immobilization or fracture.
- B. Thymus after puberty.
- C. Muscles in poliomyelitis.
- D. Breast atrophy following bilateral mastectomy.
- E. Atrophy of vaginal bodies due to urethral atrophy or aneurysm.

158. The pathological term used to describe transformation of one mature differentiated cell type to another of same histologic category in response to chronic injury is:

- A. Atrophy.
- B. Hypertrophy.
- C. Hyperplasia.
- D. Metaplasia.
- E. Carcinoma in situ.

159. All of the following types of metaplasia are precancerous except:

- A. Squamous metaplasia.
- B. Leukoplakia.
- C. Intestinal metaplasia.
- D. Apocrine metaplasia.
- E. Barrett's oesophagus.

DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (CIS)

160. Which of the following features is true for squamous metaplasia?
- A. It may be related to vitamin A deficiency.
 - B. It may be followed by leukoplakia.
 - C. It is a common feature of bilharzial cystitis.
 - D. It predisposes to squamous cell carcinoma.
 - E. All of the above.
161. The pathological term used to describe non-neoplastic disordered cell proliferation, usually induced by prolonged cell irritation is:
- A. Dysplasia.
 - B. Hypertrophy.
 - C. Hyperplasia.
 - D. Metaplasia.
 - E. Carcinoma in situ.
162. All of the following types of dysplasia are precancerous except:
- A. Cervical dysplasia.
 - B. Renal dysplasia.
 - C. Gall bladder dysplasia.
 - D. Bronchial dysplasia.
 - E. Colonic dysplasia.
163. Which of the following statements is true for angioma?
- A. It is pre-neoplastic.
 - B. It is common to base of a mucosa.
 - C. It may affect the nasal mucosa in chronic hypertrophy.
 - D. It is common.
 - E. None of the above.
164. The pathological term used to describe the earliest stage of carcinoma & is characterized by severe epithelial dysplasia without invasion of stroma:
- A. Dysplasia.
 - B. Hypertrophy.
 - C. Hyperplasia.
 - D. Metaplasia.
 - E. Carcinoma in situ.
165. Carcinoma in Situ (CIS) can occur in the following sites except:
- A. Bladder.
 - B. Cervix.
 - C. GIT.
 - D. Mammary gland.
 - E. Bone.

166. Which of the following statements is true about carcinoma in situ?

- A. It is a locally malignant tumor characterized by direct spread without distant spread.
- B. It is a non-invasive malignant change within the epithelium, detected microscopically.
- C. It is a microscopic malignant intraepithelial change that invades the basement membrane.
- D. It is a secondary tumor caused by distant spread of carcinoma.
- E. It leads to cohexia.

167. Which of the following statements is true for carcinoma in situ?

- A. It may appear grossly as an irregular ulcer with everted edges.
- B. It is characterized by cellular atypia accompanied by basement membrane invasion.
- C. It progresses to the development of metastases.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

168. Which of the followings is not a character of neoplasia?

- A. Not always exerted by stimulus.
- B. Irreversible, i.e. does not stop after removal of stimulus.
- C. Proliferated cells in malignant neoplasia are abnormal shaped.
- D. Metastasis.
- E. Anaplasia.

169. All of the following cells may be origin of neoplasia except:

- A. Neurons
- B. Cardiac muscles
- C. Lymphoid cells
- D. Epithelial cells
- E. None of the above.

170. Which of the followings is not in favor of diagnosis of benign tumor?

- A. Ill-defined or irregular border.
- B. Capsulated mass
- C. Cut section commonly uniform.
- D. Absence of necrosis.
- E. None of the above.

171. All of the followings are characters of cellular anaplasia except:

- A. Cellular pleomorphism.
- B. Nuclear pleomorphism.
- C. ↑↑ N/C ratio & hyperchromatism.
- D. Abundant abnormal mitoses.
- E. Langerhans giant cells.

DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (CH3)

172. Which of the following microscopic characteristics mostly differentiates between benign and malignant neoplasms?

- A. Cellular pleomorphism.
- B. Necrosis.
- C. ↑↑ N/C ratio & hyperchromatism.
- D. Abundant abnormal mitoses.
- E. Nuclear pleomorphism.

173. Which of the following characteristics differentiates alone between benign and malignant neoplasms?

- A. Capsule.
- B. Border.
- C. Metastases.
- D. Rate of growth.
- E. Site of growth.

174. All of the following are characteristics of malignant tumors except:

- A. Poorly or completely circumscribed.
- B. Generally slow growing.
- C. Invasive growth, more irregular borders.
- D. More anaplasia.
- E. Metastasize to distant sites.

175. All of the following statements are true except regarding spread of malignant tumors except:

- A. Occurs by direct extension.
- B. Affects the lymphatic system.
- C. Metastatic spread is not related to primary tumor.
- D. Occurs by hematogenous embolization.
- E. Displacement of the tumor a primary mechanism of spread.

176. The following statements are true except: Sentinel Lymph Node except:

- A. Biopsy of sentinel lymph node is used for determination of extent of disease.
- B. It can be identified by injection of blue dyes or radiolabeled tracers near primary tumor.
- C. It is the first regional LN that receives lymph from a primary tumor.
- D. It can be used to plan treatment.
- E. None of the above.

DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (Ch 15)

177. Hematogenous (blood) spread of malignant tumors include all of the followings except:

- A. Occurs more commonly with carcinomas than sarcomas.
- B. Certain cancers have a tendency for invasion of veins e.g. renal cell carcinoma.
- C. Gastric carcinoma gives first metastases in liver.
- D. Metastatic deposit resembles primary tumor.
- E. None of the above.

178. All of the following sites are common sites of metastases, except:

- A. Spleen.
- B. Liver.
- C. Lung.

179. Which of the following statements is not true about distant metastases?

- A. Spleen is among the most commonly affected sites.
- B. Histology of metastatic tumors usually resembles that of the primary tumor.
- C. Omental metastases are commonly accompanied by hemorrhagic ascites.
- D. Sites for metastases in intestine are rarely affected by metastases.
- E. Lungs and liver are common sites for metastases.

180. Which of the following statements is not true about bone metastases?

- A. It is common in breast cancer.
- B. It may be osteolytic or osteosclerotic.
- C. It may lead to pathological fracture.
- D. It is a common cause of pain in the bones.
- E. In breast carcinoma, ends of long bones are more affected than shafts.

181. The following statements are true as regards Krukenberg tumor, except:

- A. It is primary malignant tumor of ovary.
- B. May represent transperitoneal spread.
- C. May represent retrograde lymphatic spread.
- D. It is secondary malignant tumor of ovary.
- E. None of the above.

182. Which of the following statements is false about Intermediate Tumors (Locally Malignant Tumors)?

- A. They usually grow slowly.
- B. They spread early by lymphatics then by blood.
- C. They can recur after surgical excision.
- D. They have a better prognosis than frank malignant tumors.
- E. They are malignant tumors which are locally invasive & destructive.

183. Which of the followings is not a Locally Malignant Tumor?

- A. Adamantinoma.
- B. Basal cell carcinoma of skin.
- C. Chondroma.
- D. Some neuroendocrine tumors as carcinoid tumor.
- E. Some tumors of CNS as meningioma.

184. Which of the following is not about benign tumors?

- A. They are localized.
- B. They are well circumscribed.
- C. Few are malignant.
- D. Most are curable.
- E. None of the above.

185. Which of the following is not a site of squamous cell carcinoma?

- A. Skin.
- B. Tongue.
- C. Cervix.
- D. Urinary bladder.
- E. Larynx.

186. Which of the following tumors may not affect skin and subcutaneous tissues?

- A. Villous papilloma.
- B. Lipoma.
- C. Leiomyoma.
- D. Adenoma.
- E. All of the above.

187. Which of the following is not a site of squamous cell carcinoma?

- A. Skin.
- B. Breast.
- C. Cervix.
- D. Urinary bladder.
- E. Larynx.

188. Which of the following statements is true as regard adenomas of Endocrine or Exocrine Glands?

- A. They are benign mesenchymal tumors.
- B. They may be not capsulated or capsulated.
- C. They may be solid, cystic or cystic with papillary projections.
- D. They are always functioning.
- E. None of the above.

189. Which of the following sites is a common site of fibroadenoma?

- A. Breast.
- B. Thyroid.
- C. Adrenal.

190. Which of the following sites is a common site of papillary cystadenoma?

- A. Breast.
- B. Thyroid.
- C. Adrenal.

191. All of the following statements are true as regard adenomas of Mucosal Glands except:

- A. They are non-capsulated.
- B. Colon is a common site.
- C. In colon may project on surface of mucosa into colonic lumen.
- D. In colon may produce a papillary architecture & are called tubular adenoma.
- E. They are premalignant.

192. Which of the following tissues is not a common site of squamous cell carcinoma?

- A. Breast.
- B. Cervix.
- C. Vagina.

193. Which of the following tissues is a common site of squamous cell carcinoma on top of squamous metaplasia?

- A. Breast.
- B. Cervix.
- C. Vagina.
- D. Vulva.
- E. Urinary bladder.

DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (CH3)

194. All of the following statements are false as regard squamous cell carcinoma except:
- A. It is capsulated.
 - B. Colon is a common site.
 - C. It spreads early by blood then by lymphatics.
 - D. Dermis or submucosa is infiltrated by malignant epithelial cells which in poorly differentiated neoplasms form "cell nests".
 - E. None of the above.
195. Which of the following tissues is a common site of adenocarcinoma?
- A. Tongue.
 - B. Cervix.
 - C. Colon.
 - D. Vulva.
 - E. Skin.

196. All of the following statements are false as regard adenocarcinoma except:
- A. It is capsulated.
 - B. Oesophagus is a common site.
 - C. It spreads early by blood then by lymphatics.
 - D. It exhibits poor differentiation.
 - E. Tumour of the skin.

197. Which of the following is not a character of malignant tumour?
- A. Irregular shape and growth.
 - B. Lumens are irregular.
 - C. Cells show marked pleomorphism.
 - D. Early invasion.
 - E. The tumour is well circumscribed.

198. Which of the following tissues is a common site of glandular carcinoma?
- A. Tongue.
 - B. Cervix.
 - C. Breast.
 - D. Skin.
 - E. Vulva.

199. Which of the following is a specific character of glandular carcinoma?
- A. Cell nests.
 - B. Palisaded nuclei.
 - C. Mucin lakes.
 - D. Cellular anaplasia.
 - E. Caseation necrosis.

200. Which of the followings is a specific character of signet ring cell carcinoma?
- A. Cell nests.
 - B. Palisaded nuclei.
 - C. Mucin lakes.
 - D. Cellular anaplasia.
 - E. Intracytoplasmic mucin.

DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (cont.)

201. Which of the following tissues is a common site of carcinoma simplex?

- A. Tongue.
- B. Cervix.
- C. Breast.
- D. Urinary bladder.
- E. Tongue.

202. Which of the followings is in favor of diagnosis of adenocarcinoma than medullary carcinoma?

- A. Soft & better defined.
- B. Malignant cells are rounded & form large-sized solid groups.
- C. More marked necrosis.
- D. Dense fibrous stroma.
- E. Scarce fibrous stroma.

203. All of the following are benign tumors except:

- A. Fibroma.
- B. Lipoma.
- C. Chondroma.
- D. Myxoma.
- E. Leiomyoma.

204. All of the following are benign tumors except:

- A. Fibroma.
- B. Lipoma.
- C. Chondroma.
- D. Osteosarcoma.
- E. Myxoma.

205. Which of the followings is in favor of diagnosis of adenocarcinoma than squamous carcinoma?

- A. Soft & better defined.
- B. Marked cellular anaplasia.
- C. More marked necrosis.
- D. More cellular cohesion.
- E. More hemorrhage.

206. All of the followings are carcinomas which spread early by lymphatics and later by blood except:

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma.
- B. Basal cell carcinoma.
- C. Transitional cell carcinoma.
- D. Adenocarcinoma.
- E. Mucoepithelioid carcinoma.

207. All of the following carcinomas spread early by blood except:

- A. Thyroid carcinoma.
- B. Breast carcinoma.
- C. Kidney carcinoma.
- D. Stomach carcinoma.
- E. Lung carcinoma.

DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (CH)

208. Which of the following malignant tumors is not commonly associated with lymph node metastases:

- A. Giant cell tumor of bone.
- B. Fibrosarcoma.
- C. Osteosarcoma.
- D. Leiomyosarcoma.
- E. All of the above.

209. Which of the followings is feature of sarcoma?

- A. Mild cellular anaplasia.
- B. Histological differentiation depends on tumor cells arrangement.
- C. No in situ phase.
- D. Blood vessels are less frequent & better formed.
- E. Hemorrhage, necrosis & secondary lymphatic invasion are usually less common.

210. All of the following are benign tumors except:

- A. Lymphoma.
- B. Lipoma.
- C. Chondroma.
- D. Uterine leiomyoma.
- E. Leiomyoma.

211. Which of the following tumors is benign?

- A. Struma ovarii.
- B. Immature teratoma.
- C. Nephroblastoma.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

212. Which of the following statements is true for neuroblastoma?

- A. It is a congenital tumor that arises from sympathetic ganglia.
- B. The most common site is the adrenal gland.
- C. It may arise in the anterior mediastinum or retroperitoneum.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

213. Which of the following statements is true for ovarian teratoma cyst?

- A. It is a post-operative complication.
- B. It is a malignant embryonic tumor.
- C. It is a cystic form of mature teratoma.
- D. They may contain mature organs as kidney and eye.
- E. None of the above.

214. All of the following are malignant tumors except:

- A. Neuroblastoma.
- B. Retinoblastoma.
- C. Nephroblastoma.
- D. Osteoblastoma.
- E. Medulloblastoma.

DISORDERS OF GROWTH & NEOPLASIA (Chs)

215. All of the following tumors are invasive except:

- A. Rodent ulcer.
- B. Osteoblastoma.
- C. Hepatoblastoma.
- D. Immature teratoma.
- E. Nodular melanoma.

216. Which of the following statements is true for hamartoma?

- A. It is a benign bone tumor commonly affecting the humerus.
- B. It is a benign tumor that arises in the breast around the age of 50 years.
- C. It is a developmental tumor-like malformation.
- D. It is considered a type of teratoma.
- E. It is an embryonic tumor.

217. All of the following statements are true except regarding hamartoma except:

- A. It is capsulated.
- B. It is formed from the tissue of affected organ, arranged haphazardly.
- C. It usually stops growing after puberty.
- D. Some hamartomas are precancerous.
- E. None of the above.

218. All of the following are considered as hamartomas, except:

- A. Kidney hamartoma.
- B. Hemangioma.
- C. Lymphangioma.
- D. Melanoma.
- E. Osteochondroma.

219. All of the following statements are false except regarding teratoma, except:

- A. It is a benign tumor.
- B. It is a congenital anomaly consisting of a heterotopic nest of cells.
- C. It is formed of immature tissue.
- D. It is precancerous.
- E. None of the above.

ANSWERS

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	30	D	59	C	88	E
2	A	31	B	60	B	89	A
3	C	32	A	61	B	90	B
4	B	33	A	62	A	91	C
5	B	34	B	63	A	92	D
6	E	35	B	64	B	93	E
7	D	36	B	65	B	94	D
8	C	37	B	66	B	95	A
9	A	38	B	67	C	96	E
10	E	39	E	68	A	97	C
11	B	40	A	69	A	98	B
12	C	41	A	70	B	99	D
13	B	42	C	71	A	100	E
14	A	43	A	72	C	101	A
15	B	44	B	73	A	102	E
16	C	45	A	74	C	103	B
17	A	46	C	75	A	104	C
18	D	47	E	76	C	105	E
19	E	48	B	77	D	106	C
20	A	49	A	78	A	107	A
21	B	50	B	79	B	108	D
22	B	51	E	80	E	109	D
23	D	52	B	81	D	110	B
24	C	53	A	82	B	111	C
25	A	54	C	83	B	112	B
26	B	55	C	84	C	113	A
27	D	56	A	85	E	114	B
28	A	57	C	86	B	115	E
29	C	58	A	87	C	116	D

ANSWERS

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
117	A	146	A	175	C	204	D
118	C	147	E	176	C	205	D
119	B	148	D	177	A	206	B
120	A	149	E	178	A	207	D
121	C	150	B	179	A	208	E
122	B	151	D	180	B	209	C
123	E	152	C	181	A	210	A
124	E	153	A	182	B	211	A
125	D	154	D	183	C	212	D
126	B	155	A	184	A	213	C
127	C	156	A	185	D	214	D
128	D	157	B	186	A	215	B
129	C	158	C	187	A	216	C
130	A	159	D	188	C	217	A
131	D	160	E	189	A	218	D
132	B	161	A	190	B	219	B
133	D	162	B	191	D		
134	D	163	D	192	A		
135	C	164	E	193	B		
136	C	165	B	194	D		
137	A	166	B	195	A		
138	D	167	B	196	D		
139	D	168	E	197	D		
140	A	169	B	198	D		
141	C	170	A	199	C		
142	A	171	E	200	E		
143	B	172	B	201	C		
144	E	173	C	202	D		
145	B	174	B	203	D		