



مقدم من فريق أفق الطبي



General Pathology

1. Who is known as the “Father of Modern Pathology”?

- A) Rudolf Virchow
- B) Louis Pasteur
- C) Robert Koch
- D) Joseph Lister

Answer: Rudolf Virchow

2. What did Rudolf Virchow state about diseases?

- A) They are caused by supernatural forces
- B) All diseases result from visible cell abnormalities
- C) They are only caused by bacteria
- D) They are unrelated to histology

Answer: All diseases result from visible cell abnormalities

3. What does the term “pathology” mean?

- A) Study of bacteria
- B) Study of viruses
- C) Study of disease
- D) Study of anatomy

Answer: Study of disease

4. What is general pathology concerned with?

- A) Diseases of specific organs
- B) Changes in tissues due to injury
- C) Only genetic diseases
- D) Studying bacteria and viruses

Answer: Changes in tissues due to injury

5. What is systemic (special) pathology?

- A) Study of bacteria and viruses
- B) Study of diseases affecting different body systems
- C) Study of genetic mutations
- D) Study of surgical procedures

Answer: Study of diseases affecting different body systems

6. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of any disease?

- A) Definition
- B) Etiology
- C) Nutrition
- D) Pathogenesis

Answer: Nutrition

7. What is etiology?

- A) Study of disease mechanisms
- B) Study of the natural history of a disease
- C) Study of disease causes
- D) Study of medical treatments

Answer: Study of disease causes

8. What are predisposing factors in etiology?

- A) Directly cause disease
- B) Make the body more susceptible to disease
- C) Always lead to infection
- D) Are the same as pathogens

Answer: Make the body more susceptible to disease

9. What is an example of an exciting cause of a disease?

- A) Poor diet
- B) Lack of exercise
- C) Tubercle bacilli in tuberculosis
- D) Genetic predisposition

Answer: Tubercle bacilli in tuberculosis

10. What does pathogenesis refer to?

- A) The cause of the disease
- B) The mechanism of disease development
- C) The treatment of a disease

D) The prevention of a disease

Answer: The mechanism of disease development

11. Morphological and anatomical alterations due to pathological processes can be observed at which levels?

- A) Gross
- B) Microscopic
- C) Radiologic and molecular
- D) All of the above

Answer: All of the above

12. What does “gross features” mean in pathology?

- A) Features visible under a microscope
- B) Features seen with the naked eye
- C) Features only visible on radiographs
- D) Features detected through blood tests

Answer: Features seen with the naked eye

13. What type of microscopy is used to detect malignant cells in cancer?

- A) Electron microscopy
- B) Light microscopy
- C) Immunochemistry
- D) Radiography

Answer: Light microscopy

14. What is the term for the prediction of a disease's course?

- A) Etiology
- B) Pathogenesis
- C) Prognosis
- D) Histology

Answer: Prognosis

15. A disease with a poor prognosis is likely to result in:

- A) Complete recovery

- B) Benign tumor formation
- C) Malignant tumor progression
- D) No clinical symptoms

Answer: Malignant tumor progression

16. What is the purpose of a biopsy?

- A) Treatment of a disease
- B) Diagnosis of a disease
- C) Monitoring blood glucose levels
- D) Performing surgery

Answer: Diagnosis of a disease

17. Which type of biopsy removes a small portion of tissue through a needle?

- A) Punch biopsy
- B) Core biopsy
- C) Incisional biopsy
- D) Excisional biopsy

Answer: Core biopsy

18. What is an autopsy used for?

- A) Diagnosing disease in living patients
- B) Evaluating causes of death
- C) Measuring body temperature
- D) Blood pressure monitoring

Answer: Evaluating causes of death

19. What is a frozen section examination used for?

- A) Rapid intraoperative diagnosis
- B) Long-term research studies
- C) Blood analysis
- D) Genetic testing

Answer: Rapid intraoperative diagnosis

20. How is a frozen section prepared?

- A) Fixed in formalin for 24 hours
- B) Embedded in paraffin wax
- C) Frozen immediately and cut using a cryostat
- D) Stained with PAP stain

Answer: Frozen immediately and cut using a cryostat

21. What is cytology the study of?

- A) Bone fractures
- B) Body fluids and cellular abnormalities
- C) MRI scans
- D) Only genetic diseases

Answer: Body fluids and cellular abnormalities

22. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cytological specimen?

- A) Sputum
- B) Nipple discharge
- C) Liver biopsy
- D) Cervicovaginal smear

Answer: Liver biopsy

23. What is the purpose of a PAP smear?

- A) Diagnosing tuberculosis
- B) Detecting cervical cancer
- C) Evaluating kidney function
- D) Diagnosing diabetes

Answer: Detecting cervical cancer

24. How are paraffin sections prepared?

- A) Frozen in a cryostat
- B) Processed through dehydration, clearance, and embedding in wax
- C) Directly smeared onto glass slides
- D) Mixed with special fixatives

Answer: Processed through dehydration, clearance, and embedding in wax

25. What is the preferred fixative for paraffin sections?

- A) Glutaraldehyde
- B) 10% buffered formalin
- C) Ethanol
- D) Xylene

Answer: 10% buffered formalin

26. What special fixative is used for testicular biopsies?

- A) Bouin's solution
- B) Formalin
- C) Alcohol
- D) Xylene

Answer: Bouin's solution

27. What is the main purpose of bone biopsy decalcification?

- A) To make the bone harder
 - B) To remove calcium for sectioning
 - C) To enhance staining
 - D) To detect bacterial infections
- Answer: To remove calcium for sectioning

28. Which microscopy technique is used to detect ultrastructural details?

- A) Light microscopy
 - B) Electron microscopy
 - C) Radiology
 - D) Immunohistochemistry
- Answer: Electron microscopy

29. What stain is commonly used in histopathology?

- A) PAP stain
 - B) Sudan III
 - C) Hematoxylin & Eosin (H&E)
 - D) Methylene blue
- Answer: Hematoxylin & Eosin (H&E)

30. What is the importance of immunostaining?

- A) Identifying bacteria
 - B) Detecting specific antigens in tissues
 - C) Measuring blood glucose levels
 - D) Diagnosing fractures
- Answer: Detecting specific antigens in tissues