

FINAL AND MIDTERM EXAMS IN PATHOLOGY CONTAIN THREE COMPONENTS:

- 1] Continuous assessment, all of which are multiple choice questions of single best.
- 2] Final examination which also made up of multiple choice question of single best answers.
- 3] Final practical made up of glass slides and gross specimen, all of which are well described in the syllabus.
- 4] Example of the multiple choice questions with answers are as labelled:

Q.1 All the following effect coronary arteries except:

- A] Takayasu disease.
- B] SLE.
- D C] Kawasaki disease.
- D] Wegners granulomatosis.
- E] PAN.

Q.2 Which of the following is earliest complication of Acute Myocardial Infarction?

- A] Ventricular aneurysm.
- B] Cardiac tamponade.
- C C] Mitral valve incompetence.
- D] Peripheral embolism.
- E] Fibrohemorrhagic pericarditis.

Q.3 Sudden cardiac death is caused by:

- A] IHD.
- B] Aortic valve stenosis.
- E C] Electrolyte derangements.
- D] Conduction system defects.
- E] All of the above.

Q.4 Risk for infective endocarditis is present in all forms of congenital heart disease except:

- A] VSD.
- B] ASD.
- B C] PDA.
- D] Tetralogy of fallot.
- E] Aortic stenosis.

Q.5 Death in coarctation of aorta is due to:

- A] Intracranial hemorrhage.
- B] Infective aortitis.
- E C] Rupture of aorta.
- D] Congestive heart failure.
- E] All of the above.

Q.6 Aortic regurgitation is seen in:

- A] Syphilis.
- B] Ankylosing spondylytis.
- E C] Rheumatoid arthritis.
- D] Marfans syndrome.
- E] All of the above.

Q.7 Myocarditis is seen in all diseases except:

- A] Relapsing fever.
- B] Weils disease.
- E C] Meningococemia.
- D] Tuberculosis.
- E] None of the above.

Q.8 All the drugs cause diffuse interstitial lung disease except:

- A] Bleomycin.
- B] Busulfan.
- C] Cyclophsphamide.
- D] Pencillamine.
- E] Gold.

Q.9 All the following cancers have association with smoking except:

- A] Urinary bladder.
- B] Pancreas.
- D C] Esophagus.
- D] Stomach.
- E] Bronchogenic carcinoma.

Q.10 All the following are manifestations of bronchogenic carcinoma except:

- A] Myopathy.
- B] Acanthosis nigricans.
- D C] Leukenoid reaction.
- D] Hypokalemia.
- E] Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy.

Q.11 Coin lesion on roentograph are produced by:

- A] Bronchogenic carcinoma.
- B] Bronchial carcinoid.
- E C] Bronchoalveolar carcinoma.
- D] Mediastinal lymphoma.
- E] Hamartoma.

Q.12 All of the following vitamin deficiencies are implicated in pathogenesis of squamous cell carcinoma of esophagus except:

- A] Vit. A.
- B] Vit. D.
- B C] Vit. C.
- D] Thiamine.
- E] Pyridoxine.

Q.13 All the following are APUD cells except:

- A] Adrenal medulla.
- B] Corticotrophs of pituitary.
- C C] Sympathetic ganglia.
- D] Carotid body cells.
- E] Follicular cells of parathyroid.

Q.14 Acquired pyloric stenosis is seen in all except:

- A] Carcinoma of pylorus.
- B] Carcinoma of head of pancreas.
- D C] Lymphomas.
- D] Duodenal ulcers.
- E] Gastric ulcers.

Q.15 All increase risk of gastric carcinoma except:

- A] High intake of salt.
- B] High intake of nitrate.
- C C] High intake of animal fat.
- D] High intake of tuberous roots.
- E] Low intake of green leafy vegetables.

Q.16 Diverticular incidence of colorectal carcinoma parallels all except:

- A] Diverticular disease.
- B] Appendicitis.
- D C] Inflammatory bowel disease.
- D] Peptic ulcer.
- E] Neoplastic colorectal polyps.

Q.17 Most abundant substance secreted in bile is:

- A] Bilirubin.
- B] Biliverdin.
- C C] Bile salts.
- D] Cholesterol.
- E] Phospholipids.

Q.18 Hepatic failure decreases synthesis of all clotting factors except:

- A] II.
- B] V.
- C C] VIII.
- D] IX.
- E] VII.

Q.19 Mallory bodies are seen in all except:

- A] Alcoholic hepatitis.
- B] Haemochromatosis.
- B C] Indian childhood cirrhosis.
- D] Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- E] Primary biliary cirrhosis.

Q.20 Clinical manifestations of haemochromatosis reversible with deferoxamine therapy include all except:

- A] Diabetes.
- B] Arthritis.
- B C] Skin pigmentation.
- D] Cardiac arrhythmias.
- E] Abdominal pain.

Q.21 Pre-renal azotemia is seen in all except:

- A] Congestive heart failure.
- B] Shock.
- C C] Hypovolemia.
- D] Hemorrhage.
- E] Hypertension.

Q.22 All the clinical manifestations of renal failure are reversible:

- A] Pericarditis.
- B] Myopathy.
- E C] Encephalopathy.
- D] Peripheral neuropathy.
- E] None of the above.

Q.23 All are true about acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis except:

- A] Peak age of incidence is 6-10 years.
- B] It is due to Group A beta hemolytic streptococci.
- E C] Most common types are 12, 4, 1.
- D] Raise in ASO titres.
- E] Raise the serum concentration of C₃.

Q.24 All of the following can lead to membranous glomerulonephritis except:

- A] SLE.
- B] Diabetes mellitus.
- D C] Thyroiditis.
- D] Ovarian cancer.
- E] Bronchogenic carcinoma.

Q.25 All of the following infections lead to membranous glomerulonephritis except:

- A] Syphilis.
- B] H.B.V.
- C C] H.I.V.
- D] Schistosomiasis.
- E] Malaria.

Q.26 All of the following are dialysis associated changes in chronic glomerulonephritis except:

- A] Arterial intimal thickening.
- B] Acquired cystic disease.
- E C] Deposition of calcium oxalate crystals in interstitium.
- D] Borderline adenocarcinoma.
- E] Widening of minor calyces.

Q.27 All include complications of chronic glomerulonephritis except:

- A] Uremic pericarditis.
- B] Uremic gastroenteritis.
- C C] Secondary hypoparathyroidism.
- D] Renal osteodystrophy.
- E] Uremic pneumonitis.

Q.28 Abdominal manifestations of Henoch schonlein purpura include all except:

- A] Pain.
- B] Vomiting.
- E C] Intestinal bleeding.
- D] Non-migratory arthralgia.
- E] Hepatosplenomegaly.

Q.29 All the following cause nephrotoxic ATN except:

- A] Cyclosporine.
- B] Mercury.
- E C] Lead.
- D] Arsenic.
- E] Bismuth.

Q.30 All of the following are components of MPS system except:

- A] Microglial cells.
- B] Langerhan cells.
- C C] Osteoblasts.
- D] Histiocytes.
- E]

Q.31 All the following are mononuclear cells except:

- A] Macrophages.
- B] Neutrophils.
- B C] Lymphocytes.
- D] Plasma cells.
- E]

Q.32 The epithelial cell is adapted for:

- A] Better chemotaxis.
- B] More phagocytosis.
- C C] Extracellular secretions.
- D] All of the above.
- E]

Q.33 All the following are stable cells except:

- A] Parenchyma of pancreas.
- B] Pancreatic duct.
- B C] Vascular endothelial cells.
- D] Liver cells.
- E]

Q.34 The nutritional factor that enhance wound healing is:

- A] Methionine.
- B] Cystine.
- F C] Vit. C.
- D] Zinc.
- E] All of the above.

Q.35 Indication for liver transplantation in children is:

- A] Non-alcoholic cirrhosis.
- B] Primary biliary.
- E C] Sclerosing cholangitis.
- D] Resectable neoplasms.
- E] All of the above.

Q.36 Exacerbations of SLE are produced by:

- A] Hydralazine.
- B] Procainamide.
- E C] D-Pencillamine.
- D] Oral contraceptives.
- E] All of the above.

Q.37 All the following substances inhibit thrombin except:

- A] Thrombomodulin.
- B] α_2 -macroglobulin
- D C] Antithrombin-3.
- D] PAF.
- E]

Q.38 Protein C causes antithrombosis by inactivation of:

- A] Factor Va.
- B] Factor VIIIa.
- C C] Both.
- D] None of the above.
- E]

Q.39 Lines of Zahn is a characteristic appearance of laminations in thrombi when formed in:

- A] Peripheral veins.
- B] Aorta.
- B C] Retinal artery.
- D] Arcuate artery.
- E]

Q.40 Most common site of occlusive arterial thrombosis is:

- A] Iliac.
- B] Coronary.
- B C] Cerebral.
- D] Femoral.

Q.41 The exceptional cases where venous thrombosis causes infarction is:

- A] Intestines.
- B] Retina.
- C C] Ovary.
- D] Heart.

Q.42 White infarcts are encountered in all except:

- A] Heart.
- B] Spleen.
- D C] Kidney.
- D] Ovary.

Q.43 Red infarct is seen in all except:

- A] Ovary.
- B] Intestine.
- D C] Brain.
- D] Kidney.

