General pathology exam question book Sample 1 answers

IF MEDICAL SCHOOL WERE EASY, YOUR DEGREE WOULD BE WORTHLESS.

1. We remember Rudolf Virchow LEAST for:
   A. being the founder of modern-day pathology
   B. his idea that all cells come from pre-existing cells
   C. his idea that all disease is disease of cells
   D. his idea that politics is a major cause of human disease
   * E. his focus on disease at the "whole person" level

2. During the 24 hours before the pathology exam, the wise student physician:
   A. brings out his or her seventh color of highlighter to complete the rainbow of scholarship
   B. complains there's never any time to preview the material before lectures
   C. looks at the videodisc pictures for the first time
   D. looks up the words he or she didn't look up the first three times through the material
   * E. says "I can't know it all, and I don't need to know it all" and gets a good night's sleep

3. All the following are endogenous antioxidants and/or free-radical removers EXCEPT
   A. ceruloplasmin
   B. glutathione
   * C. hydrogen peroxide
   D. superoxide dismutase
   E. vitamins C and E

4. Which is NOT a feature of apoptotic cell death?
   A. cutting of the DNA at regular intervals
   B. cross-linking of proteins in the cytoplasm
   C. destruction of the cytoskeleton
   * D. liquefaction of the apoptotic remnant
   E. pyknosis of the nucleus as in other forms of necrosis

5. The clinician tells the patient, "The pathologist called your biopsy pre-cancerous". That means the pathologist probably called
it:
A. a mass without anaplasia
B. hyperplasia
C. hypertrophy
D. metaplasia
* E. dysplasia

6. "Histotoxic hypoxia" results from
A. bleeding to death from DIC
B. carbon monoxide poisoning in a garage suicide
C. drowning in Smithville Lake
D. dying of a failing heart
* E. eating cyanide bonbons

7. Gorbachev's birthmark is an example of a(n):
A. atresia
B. cyst
* C. hamartoma
D. choristoma
E. metaplasia

8. An epithelialized track connecting the midportion of the jejunum and a point on the skin three cm left of the umbilicus is an example of a(n):
A. autolysis
B. choristoma
C. cyst
* D. fistula
E. supernumerary structure

9. Microtubules fail to polymerize, and lysosomes fail to fuse with phagocytic vacuoles, in:
A. Ataxia-telangiectasia
* B. Chediak-Higashi syndrome
C. DiGeorge syndrome
D. Kartagener's syndrome
E. Prader-Willi / Angelman syndromes

10. Which is NOT evidence of irreversible cell injury?
* A. acute cell swelling ("cellular edema")
B. calcium chunks in the mitochondria
C. nuclear pyknosis
D. rupture of the lysosomes
E. all the above are evidence of irreversible injury

11. Which ion is blamed for "reperfusion injury"?
* A. calcium
B. magnesium
C. phosphate
D. potassium  
E. sodium

12. You're most likely to see caseous necrosis in
   A. calcified fat around a wounded pancreas  
   B. gangrenous diabetic foot  
   C. infarcted myocardium  
   D. pus in a boil  
   * E. tuberculous lung

13. The "acute phase reaction" in acute inflammation is a group of biochemical changes mediated by:
   A. dilatation of small blood vessels  
   * B. factors released from macrophages  
   C. histamine and complement components, among others  
   D. neutrophil injury to tissue  
   E. the increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate

14. What's the characteristic cell in tissue inflammation caused by worms?
   * A. eosinophil  
   B. lymphocyte  
   C. macrophage  
   D. neutrophil  
   E. plasma cell

15. Platelet-derived growth factor is best-known for
   * A. activating fibroblasts in wound healing  
   B. activating the complement cascade  
   C. aiding the maturation of granulomas  
   D. causing epithelium to heal over breaks  
   E. producing hemostasis in minor injuries