

NSC205 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

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Q1 Non-dividing cells are also called cells.

Q2 Continuously dividing cells are also called cells.

Q3 Progressive loss of body fat and lean body mass accompanied by profound weakness, anorexia, and anemia in cancers is referred to as .

Q4 Genes that promote autonomous cell growth in cancer cells are called .

Q5 A multistep process at both the phenotypic and the genetic levels resulting from the accumulation of multiple mutations is called .

Q6 Malignant tumors are collectively referred to as .

Q7 The study of tumors is .

Q8 A new growth is called .

Q9 A dysplastic change in which the tumor cells breach the basement membrane is said to be an tumor.

Q10 A dysplastic change that involves the entire thickness of the epithelium and remains confined by the basement membrane is referred to as .

Q11 Development of nodular Goitre in the thyroid as a consequence of increased serum levels of hormone.

Q12 In late adult life, the brain may undergo progressive atrophy, mainly because of reduced blood supply as a result of atherosclerosis; a condition called atrophy.

Q13 Loss of innervation results in atrophy.

Q14 Decreased workload causes atrophy of

Q15 The central nervous system–supportive elements are called the cells.

Q16 An important cause of urinary albumin loss is the syndrome.

Q17 Lymphatic obstruction in filariasis due to extensive inguinal lymphatic and lymph node fibrosis can result in massive oedema of the external genitalia and lower limbs to earn the appellation .

Q18 Inflammatory oedema is a protein-rich that is a result of increased vascular permeability.

Q19 Oedema caused by increased hydrostatic pressure or reduced plasma

protein is typically a protein-poor fluid called a ____.

Q20 Hydroperitoneum is more commonly called ____.

Q21 An abnormal increase in interstitial fluid within tissues is called ____.

Q22 Only about ____ % of total body water is in blood plasma.

Q23 Approximately ____ % of lean body weight is water.

Q24 Degradation of collagen and other ECM proteins is achieved by matrix ____.

Q25 The balance between ECM synthesis and degradation results in ____ of the connective tissue framework.

Q26 Fibroblasts and vascular endothelial cells proliferate in the first 24 to 72 hours of the repair process to form a specialized type of tissue called ____ tissue.

Q27 Tissue repair is a ____ response.

Q28 The main healing process by deposition of collagen and other ECM components causes the formation of a ____.

Q29 The boundary between epithelium and underlying connective tissue is called ____ membrane.

Q30 All growth factors function as ____ that bind to specific receptors.

Q31 The proliferation of many cell types is driven by polypeptides known as ____ factors.

Q32 Scar formation is the predominant healing process that occurs when the framework is damaged by severe injury.

Q33 Scar formation by the deposition of ____.

Q34 The process of tissue ____ may restore some original structures but can cause structural derangements.

Q35 Tissue ____ results in the complete restitution of lost or damaged tissue.

Q36 The process in which reperfused tissues sustain loss of cells in addition to the cells that are irreversibly damaged at the end of ischemia is called ____ injury.

Q37 Reduced supply of oxygen and nutrients to tissues most often because of reduced blood flow as a consequence of a mechanical obstruction in the arterial system is called ____.

Q38 Reduced oxygen availability to tissues is called ____.

Q39 Chemical species that have a single unpaired electron in an outer orbit are called **_____**.

Q40 The glycolytic pathway derives its **_____** source either from body fluids or from the hydrolysis of glycogen.

Q41 The major pathway of ATP production in mammalian cells is **_____** of adenosine diphosphate.

Q42 Excess of cholesterol predisposes to **_____**.

Q43 The decreased life span of red blood cells caused by a single amino acid substitution in hemoglobin occurs in **_____** anemia.

Q44 Causes of hypoxia include reduced blood flow called **_____**.

Q45 Hypoxia is a deficiency of **_____**, which causes cell injury by reducing aerobic oxidative respiration.

Q46 The extreme elevations of leukocyte count up to 40,000 to 100,000 cells/ μ L are referred to as **_____** reactions.

Q47 Leukocyte count up to 15,000 or 20,000 cells / μ L is called **_____**.

Q48 Fever is produced in response to substances called **_____**.

Q49 The most prominent manifestations of the acute-phase response is **_____**.

Q50 Fever is characterized by an elevation of body **_____**, usually by 1° to 4°C.

Q51 Systemic inflammatory response syndrome is a reaction to **_____**.

Q52 The principal types of cell death are necrosis and **_____**.

Q53 If necrotic cells and cellular debris are not promptly destroyed and reabsorbed, they tend to attract calcium salts and other minerals; a phenomenon is called dystrophic **_____**.

Q54 Down syndrome is caused by a **_____** anomaly.

Q55 Carbon monoxide poisoning produces a stable **_____** that blocks oxygen carriage.

Q56 A fifth clinical sign of inflammation, **_____**, was added by Rudolf Virchow in the 19th century.

Q57 Inflammation reactions are triggered by soluble factors that are produced by various cells or derived from **_____**.

Q58 Cells exposed to injurious agents or stress becomes compromised by that affect essential cellular constituents.

Q59 The normal cell is able to handle physiologic demands, maintaining a steady state called ____.

Q60 Pathology is the study of .

Q61 Hypoxia causes cell injury by reducing _____ oxidative respiration.

Aerobic

Anaerobic

Eurobic

Hypoxic

Q62 Nuclear features of necrosis include all but _____.

Pyknosis

Karyorrhexis

Karyolysis

Karyonosis

Q63 The appearance of lipid vacuoles in the cytoplasm, seen mainly in hypoxic, toxic or metabolic injuries in cells involved in and dependent on fat metabolism, such as hepatocytes and myocardial cells is called _____.

Autophagy

Necrosis

Apoptosis

Fatty Change

Q64 Hypoxia refers to reduced _____ availability.

Carbondioxide

Oxygen

Nutrients

Nitrogen

Q65 Ischemia refers to reduced supply of _____ to tissues.

Carbondioxide

Oxygen

Nutrients

Oxygen and Nutrients

Q66 The process in which a cell eats its own contents is called

_____.

Autophagy

Necrosis

Apoptosis

Fatty Change

Q67 Oxidative phosphorylation of ATP is by the electron transfer system of the _____.

Cytosol
Mitochondrion
Peroxisomes
Ribosomes

Q68 Acute-phase proteins are plasma proteins, mostly synthesized in the _____.

Spleen
Stomach
Liver
Kidneys

Q69 The enzyme which breaks down both membrane and cytoskeletal proteins is called _____.

Phospholipase
Protease
Endonuclease
ATPase

Q70 The enzyme which is responsible for DNA and chromatin fragmentation is called _____.

Phospholipase
Protease
Endonuclease
ATPase

Q71 The enzyme which hastens ATP depletion is called _____.

Phospholipase
Protease
Endonuclease
ATPase

Q72 Normal cellular constituent include all except _____.

Water
Lipids
Carbohydrates
Proteins such as α 1-antitrypsin

Q73 Substances accumulate in the cytoplasm frequently within _____.

Phagolysosomes
Lysosomes
Peroxisomes
Ribosomes

Q74 The principal causes of hypercalcemia include _____.

Hyperthyroidism
Limb Overuse
Renal failure
Vitamin D lack

Q75 The basic molecules that assemble to form the basic forms of ECM include _____

Elastins
Collagens
Glycoproteins
All of the above

Q76 _____ provide resilience to tissues.

Elastins
Collagens
Glycoproteins
Proteoglycans

Q77 Adhesive _____ connect the matrix elements to one another and to cells.

Elastins
Collagens
Glycoproteins
Proteoglycans

Q78 Fibrous structural proteins, such as _____ enables tissue recoil.

Elastins
Collagens
Glycoproteins
Proteoglycans

Q79 Fibrous structural proteins, such as _____ provide tensile strength to the tissue.

Elastins
Collagens
Glycoproteins
Proteoglycans

Q80 The _____ is found in spaces between epithelial, endothelial, and smooth muscle cells, as well as in connective tissue.

Interstitial matrix
Laminin
Basement membrane
Proteoglycans

Q81 The basement membranes consist of all except _____.

Type IV Nonfibrillar collagen
Laminin

Heparin sulfate
Elastin

Q82 The term scar is most often used in connection to wound healing in the skin, is used to describe the replacement of parenchymal cells in any tissue by _____.

Interstitial matrix
Collagen
Basement membrane
Proteoglycans

Q83 The initial tissue injury causes platelet adhesion and aggregation and the formation of a clot in the surface of the wound, leading to _____.

Inflammation
Proliferation
Maturation
All of the above

Q84 The formation of granulation tissue, proliferation and migration of connective tissue cells and re-epithelialization of the wound surface occurs during the _____ phase of wound healing.

Inflammatory
Proliferative
Maturation
All of the above

Q85 ECM deposition, tissue remodeling, and wound contraction occurs during the _____ phase of wound healing.

Inflammation
Proliferation
Maturation
All of the above

Q86 The simplest type of cutaneous wound repair is the healing of a clean, uninfected surgical incision approximated by surgical sutures is referred to as healing by _____.

Tertiary intention
First union
Secondary Intention
None

Q87 The healing of wounds that involves a more intense inflammatory reaction, formation of abundant granulation tissue and extensive collagen deposition, leading to the formation of a substantial scar is referred to as healing by _____.

Tertiary intention
Primary Intention
Secondary Intention
None

Q88 Local factors that influence healing include _____.

Diabetes mellitus
Peripheral vascular diseases
Infection
Hormones

Q89 Inadequate formation of granulation tissue or assembly of a scar can lead to _____.

Wound dehiscence
Keloids
Hypertrophic scar
Contracture

Q90 Excessive formation of the components of the repair process can give rise to _____.

Wound dehiscence
Ulceration
Hypertrophic scar
Contracture

Q91 Two thirds of the body's water is in the _____ compartment.

Extracellular
Intracellular
Interstitial
Plasma

Q92 The third space that lies between cells is called _____ space.

Extracellular
Intracellular
Interstitium
Plasma

Q93 Severe and generalized edema with widespread subcutaneous tissue swelling is called _____.

Anasarca
Lymphoedema
Hydrothorax
Hydropericardium

Q94 Impaired lymphatic drainage results in _____.

Anasarca
Lymphoedema
Hydrothorax
Hydropericardium

Q95 Reduced Plasma Osmotic Pressure occurs when _____, the major plasma protein, is not synthesized in adequate amounts or is lost from the circulation.

Albumin
Globulin
Fibrin
Adenine

Q96 Shock is characterized by systemic _____ due either to reduced cardiac output or to reduced effective circulating blood volume.

Hypertension
Hypotension
Eutension
All of the above

Q97 _____ shock results from low cardiac output due to myocardial pump failure.

Cardiogenic
Neurogenic
Anaphylactic
Septic

Q98 _____ shock results from vasodilation and peripheral pooling of blood as part of a systemic immune reaction to bacterial or fungal infection.

Cardiogenic
Neurogenic
Anaphylactic
Septic

Q99 Shock that occur in the setting of anesthetic accident or a spinal cord injury is termed _____ shock.

Cardiogenic
Neurogenic
Anaphylactic
Septic

Q100 _____ shock denotes systemic vasodilation and increased vascular permeability caused by an IgE-mediated hypersensitivity reaction.

Cardiogenic
Neurogenic
Anaphylactic
Septic

Q101 In _____ shock, the skin may initially be warm and flushed because of peripheral vasodilation.

Cardiogenic
Neurogenic
Anaphylactic
Septic

Q102 Stress-induced hormones include _____.

Glucagon
Growth hormone
Glucocorticoids
All of the above

Q103 Shock tends to evolve through the following phases except

_____.
Non Progressive
Progressive
Irreversible
All of the above

Q104 The systemic changes associated with acute inflammation are collectively called _____.

Acute-phase response
Systemic inflammatory response syndrome
SIRS
All of the above

Q105 A monoclonal antibody against CD20, a _____-cell surface antigen, is widely used for treatment of lymphomas.

B
T
B&T
None

Q106 Cytotoxic _____ lymphocytes play a protective role against virus-associated neoplasms.

B
T
B&T
None

Q107 Recognition proteins that are expressed at high levels on cancer cells and in normal developing (fetal) but not adult tissues are called _____ antigens.

Tumor suppressor
Tumor specific
Tumor Associated
Oncofetal

Q108 Recognition proteins which are present on tumor cells and also on some normal cells are called _____ antigens.

Tumor suppressor
Tumor specific
Tumor Associated
Oncofetal

Q109 Recognition proteins which are present only on tumor cells and not on

any normal cells are called _____ antigens.

- Tumor suppressor
- Tumor specific
- Tumor Associated
- Oncofetal

Q110 The products of _____ genes suppress cell proliferation.

- Tumor suppressor
- Tumor specific
- Tumor Associated
- Oncofetal

Q111 Tumours may be resistant to programmed cell death, as a consequence of inactivation of _____ gene.

- P50
- P51
- P52
- P53

Q112 The architecture of the tissue may be disorderly in cell _____.

- Dysplasia
- Hyperplasia
- Anaplasia
- Metaplasia

Q113 A reversible change in which one differentiated cell type is replaced by another cell type is called _____.

- Dysplasia
- Hyperplasia
- Anaplasia
- Metaplasia

Q114 Lack of differentiation is called _____.

- Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- Anaplasia
- Atrophy

Q115 _____ is reduced size of an organ or tissue resulting from a decrease in cell size and number.

- Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- Anaplasia
- Atrophy

Q116 _____ is an increase in the number of cells in an organ or tissue, usually resulting in increased mass of the organ or tissue.

- Hypertrophy

Hyperplasia
Anaplasia
Atrophy

Q117 _____ refers to an increase in the size of cells, resulting in an increase in the size of the organ.

Hypertrophy
Hyperplasia
Anaplasia
Atrophy

Q118 Quiescent cells that have not entered the cell cycle are in the _____ state.

G0
G1
S
M

Q119 Quiescent tissues cells include _____.

Bone marrow cells
Hematopoietic cells
Lymphocytes
None

Q120 Continuously dividing tissues cells include _____.

Stratified squamous epithelia of the skin
Lining mucosa of salivary glands
Columnar epithelium of the GI tract
All of the above