

FBQ1: Disease is known as _____

Answer: *Pathos*

FBQ2: Elementary exposes that, the cell is the _____.

Answer: *Unit of life*

FBQ3: The study of pathology is divided into _____ and _____ pathology

Answer: *General and system*

FBQ4: _____ are the reversible function and structural responses to more severe physiologic stresses and some pathologic stimuli, during which new but altered steady states are achieved by allowing the cell to survive and continue to function.

Answer: *Adaptation*

FBQ5: _____ may consist of an increase in the size of cells.

Answer: *Adaptive response*

FBQ6: _____ is the increase in the number of cells

Answer: *Hyperplasia*

FBQ7: Change in the phenotype of cells is known as _____

Answer: *Metaplasia*

FBQ8: Inflammation may be _____ or _____

Answer: *Acute or Chronic*

FBQ9: Vascular and cellular reactions of inflammation are triggered by _____

Answer: *Soluble factors*

FBQ10: _____ is associated with the presence of lymphocytes and macrophages, the proliferation of blood vessels, fibrosis and tissue destruction.

Answer: *Chronic inflammation*

FBQ11: A fifth clinical sign loss of function was added by _____ in the 19th century

Answer: *Rudolf Virchow*

FBQ12: Function laesa means _____

Answer: *Loss of function*

FBQ13: Alteration in vascular calibre lead to an increase in _____

Answer: *Blood flow*

FBQ14: Burns, Frostbite, irradiation exposure to some environmental chemicals are examples of _____

Answer: *Thermal injury*

FBQ15: Hypersensitivity reactions are also known as _____

Answer: *Immune reactions*

FBQ16: Healing by connective tissue replacement is known as -----

Answer: *Fibrosis*

FBQ17: Tissue destruction is induced by the persistent -----

Answer: *Offending agent* or by the

FBQ18: ----- is a distinctive pattern of chronic inflammation that encountered in a limited number of infectious and some non-infectious condition.

Answer: *Granulomatous inflammation*

FBQ19: ----- is a focus of chronic inflammation consisting of microscopic aggregation of macrophages that are transformed into epithelium-like cells.

Answer: *Granuloma*

FBQ20: ----- Leprosy, Syphilis and Sarcoidosis are examples of diseases with granulomata.

Answer: *Tuberculosis*

FBQ21: Gram -ve negative bacillus is the cause of ----- disease

Answer: *Cat-Scratch disease*

FBQ22: ----- is the cause of syphilis

Answer: *Treponema Pallidum*

FBQ23: The systemic changes associated with acute inflammation are collectively called the -----.

Answer: *Acute-phase response*

FBQ24: The systemic inflammatory response syndrome is also known as -----

Answer: *Acute-phase response*

FBQ25: ----- is a common feature of inflammatory reactions especially those induced by bacterial infections

Answer: *Leukocytosis*

FBQ26: Treponema Pallidum is the cause of -----

Answer: *Syphilis*

FBQ27: During inflammation leukocytes count is usually climbs from ----- to -----

Answer: *15,000 to 20,000*

FBQ28: ----- and ----- are the two principal types of cell death

Answer: *Necrosis and Apoptosis*

FBQ29: ----- is the deficiency of oxygen

Answer: *Hypoxia*

FBQ30: Reduced blood flow is called -----

Answer: *Ischemia*

FBQ31: ----- and ----- extreme Temperature, radiation, electric shock etc. are physical agents capable of causing cell injuries.

Answer: *Trauma, mechanical*

FBQ32: ----- is a special form of necrosis usually seen in immune reactions involving blood vessels.

Answer: *Fibrinoid necrosis*

FBQ33: ----- and hypoxic is the most common type of cell injury in clinical medicine.

Answer: *Ischemic injury*

FBQ34: ----- may occur in normal tissues whenever there is hypercalcaemia.

Answer: *Metastatic calcification*

FBQ35: Most adhesion proteins also known as -----

Answer: *Cell adhesion molecules*

FBQ36: Formation of granulation tissue is the ----- step in wound healing.

Answer: *2nd step*

FBQ37: An abnormal increase in interstitial fluid within tissues is called -----

Answer: *Oedema*

FBQ38: ----- is a severe and generalized oedema with widespread subcutaneous tissue swelling.

Answer: *Anasarca*

FBQ39: Low cardiac output due to the loss of blood or plasma volume is called -----

Answer: *Hypovolemic shock*

FBQ40: ----- is a loss of vascular tone and peripheral pooling of blood.

Answer: *Neurogenic shock*

FBQ41: ----- is a tightly regulated process that involves a large number of molecules and interrelated pathways.

Answer: *Cell proliferation*

FBQ42: The proliferation of many cell types is driven by ----- known as growth factors

Answer: *Polypeptides*

FBQ43: Lack of differentiation is called -----

Answer: *Anaplasia*

FBQ44: A tumour is said to be ----- when itâ€™s microscopic and gross characteristics relatively innocent and cannot spread to other sites.

Answer: *Benign*

FBQ45: ----- is a multistep process at both the phenotypic and the genetic levels, resulting from the accumulation of multiple mutations.

Answer: *Carcinogenesis*

FBQ46: ----- is the gene that promote autonomous cellgrowth in cancer cells.

Answer: *Oncogenes*

FBQ47: The modern classification of tumour antigens is based on their ----- and source

Answer: *Molecular structure*

FBQ48: Most cancers occur in persons who donot suffer from any -----

Answer: *Overt immunodeficiency*

FBQ49: ----- is crucial in both benign and malignant tumours

Answer: *Location*

FBQ50: ----- is not caused by the nutritional demands of the tumour.

Answer: *Cachexia*

MCQ1: Pathology is the study of -----

Answer: diseases

MCQ2: Elementary biology exposes that the cell is the ----- of life.

Answer: Unit of life

MCQ3: There ----- aspects of disease process that form the core of pathology

Answer: 3

MCQ4: Pathology is the link between ----- and ----- practice

Answer: Basic sciences and clinical practice

MCQ5: ----- is the increase in the size of the cells

Answer: hypertrophy

MCQ6: ----- is known as the decrease in the size and metabolic activity of cells.

Answer: Atrophy

MCQ7: ----- is the ability to get rid of damaged necrotic tissues and foreign invaders

Answer: Inflammation

MCQ8: The following are the characteristics of chronic inflammation except -----

Answer: Fibrolytic

MCQ9: The following are medically important causes of inflammation except -----

Answer: Amoeba

MCQ10: The following are medically important causes of inflammation except -----

Answer: Amoeba

MCQ11: Outcomes of acute inflammation are the following except -----

Answer: Complete restitution

MCQ12: The following are the examples of diseases with granulomatous inflammation except -----

Answer: Elephantiasis

MCQ13: One of the following diseases has unknown etiology

Answer: Sarcoidosis

MCQ14: Treponema pallidum is the cause of -----

Answer: Syphilis

MCQ15: During inflammation leukocytes count usually climbs to -----

Answer: 15,000 to 20,000

MCQ16: ----- serves many normal functions and is not necessarily associated with cell injury

Answer: Apoptosis

MCQ17: The following are the causes of cell injury except -----

Answer: Immunology genetic reaction

MCQ18: Causes of hypoxia include the following except -----

Answer: Nutritional moderacy

MCQ19: The following are the patterns of tissue necrosis except -----

Answer: Gageous

MCQ20: There are ----- principal causes of hypercalcemia

Answer: 4

MCQ21: The following are the steps in wound healing except -----.

Answer: Formation of protein/plasma

MCQ22: Local and systemic factors, that influence wound healing are ----- and -----

Answer: Awareness status

MCQ23: The causes of shock can be due to the following except -----
Answer: Infective shock

MCQ24: The following are the examples of ----- hypovolemic shock
except -----
Answer: Superantigens

MCQ25: One of the following associated with severe haemodynamic and haemostatic
derangements
Answer: Septic shock

MCQ26: The following are the major factors contributing to the pathophysiologic of
septic shock except -----
Answer: Immunity

MCQ27: Neoplasia means -----
Answer: New growth

MCQ28: The following types of cancer are not curable, except -----
Answer: Hodgkin lymphoma

MCQ29: Cell proliferation can be stimulated by ----- and ----- conditions
Answer: Physiologic and pathologic conditions

MCQ30: Cell proliferation is largely controlled by -----
Answer: Signals

MCQ31: Development of nodular goitres in the thyroid is as a result of -----
Answer: Increased in serum levels of thyroid stimulating hormone

MCQ32: The following are the tissue of the body is divided into three groups on the
basis of the proliferative activity of their cells except one -----
Answer: Continuous tissue

MCQ33: ----- tissue contain cells that have left the cell cycle and cannot
undergo mitotic division in postnatal life.
Answer: Non-dividing tissue

MCQ34: The regenerative capacity of stable cells is best exemplified by the ability of
the ----- to regenerate after partial hepatectomy and acute chemical
injury
Answer: Liver

MCQ35: If neurones in the central nervous system are destroyed, the tissue is
generally replaced by the proliferation of the following except one -----
Answer: Supporting ligaments

MCQ36: The cell cycle consists of the following except -----

Answer: G4

MCQ37: ----- is as a result of increased production of cellular proteins.

Answer: Hyperthrophy

MCQ38: ----- is caused by excesses of hormones or growth factors acting on target cells

Answer: Physiologic hyperplasia

MCQ39: Characteristics of benign tumour are the following except -----

Answer: Microscopic and gross considered innocent

MCQ40: ----- can invade and destroy adjacent structures and spread to distant sites to cause death

Answer: Tumour

MCQ41: ----- is one of the fundamental alterations in the process of carcinogenesis

Answer: Failure of growth inhibition

MCQ42: Major chemical carcinogens are the following except -----

Answer: C - diepoxybutane

MCQ43: ----- cause an increased incidence of squamous cell carcinoma

Answer: Ultra violet rays

MCQ44: ----- and ----- are two major types of tumour

Answer: Malignancy and benign

MCQ45: Pathology is the study of -----

Answer: Disease

MCQ46: The following are the aspects of a disease process that form the core of pathology except -----

Answer: Pathogenetic

MCQ47: ----- type of inflammation is rapid in onset

Answer: Acute

MCQ48: Signs of inflammations are the following except -----

Answer: Draining

MCQ49: A fifth clinical signs of inflammation was added by ----- in the 19th century.

Answer: Rudolf Virchow

MCQ50: Hypersensitivity reactions is also known as -----

Answer: Immune reaction