## PATHOLOGY TEST BANK

## **TOPIC: REPAIR**

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What's true about TGF-β:
A. important fibrogenic factor
B. responsible about sprouting
C. has no role in repairing
D. produced by neutrophils only
E. has no importance in tumors
Found in mature scars:
A. cross linked collagen 1
B. Granulation tissue
C. a lot of thin-walled capillaries

- D. collagen 3 only
- E. collagen 2 only

3- What mediates fibrogenesis and ECM deposition: A.TNF

- B. Ι**F**-γ
- C. TGF beta
- D. Nitric oxide

4-The following picture is:

- A. keloid scar
- B. Arterial ulcer
- C. Hypertrophic scar
- D. Diabetic ulcer



5- Which one of the following is considered a stable tissue :

- A. skeletal muscle
- B. liver
- C. skin
- D. cardiac muscle
- E. bone marrow

6- Secondary repair -compared with initial repair- has:

- A. more scar and more tissue injury
- B. always associated with tissue granuloma
- C. very small tissue lost
- D. maintained function of the repaired tissue

7-One of the following sentences is correct :

- A. Tissues with better blood supply heal more slowly
- B. Healing process is affected by one factor only
- C. Taking steroid drugs will delay tissue repair
- D. The presence of foreign bodies enhances repair process

8-Which of the following is true about bed ulcers:

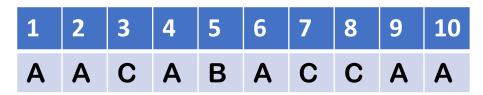
- A. Always fatal
- B. Impossible to deal with
- C. preventable
- D. Appear as an intact epithelial surface under the microscope

9-The main cause of alzheimer's disease is:

- A. Misfolded proteins
- B. DNA damage
- C. Toxin
- D. Reactive oxygen species

10- this picture is:

- A. Deep ulcer with atherosclerosis
- B. non healing gangrene with fungal infection
- C. Wound dehiscense
- D. Inflamed leg with dilated blood vessels





11-patient suffers from a tender polyp in teeth with yellow liquid, the most accurate sentence is:

A. can be treated with antibiotics since it's a bacterial infection

- B. inflammation with abscess
- C. A defect of the mucosal surface
- D. Involves transudate fluid

12-A patient with RA have been under a long period steroids therapy, suffering from shortness of breath & fever, X rays shows a bilateral lung infiltration, diagnosis of the case:

- A. opportunistic lung infection
- B. Staphylococcal pneumonia
- C. Asthma
- D. squamous cell carcinona

13- Which of the following statements best describes repair in the gastrointestinal mucosa ?

A. Mediators are released and tissue is replaced by immature scar formation

B. stem cells are recruited every week to differentiate and grow

C. mucosa is a permanent tissue incapable of regeneration

D. granulation tissue will be stimulated to mature to collagen type 1

E. regeneration is it quick and continuously active to replace lost tissue

14- Which one of the following mediators is a strong fibrogenic and scar forming factor ?

- A. prostaglandin E4
- B. histamine
- C. transforming growth factor beta
- D. interleukin 17
- E. complement system protein 5A

15- Which one of the following factors will significantly delay healing of a surgical wound ?

A. ingestion of oral antibiotics as prophylaxis

B. a patient with severe atherosclerosis

- C. taking oral pain killers for pain control
- D. early post-operative immobilization
- E. A patient with prior cholecystectomy

16-You are examining a 65 year old male patient with fever ,malaise and shortness of breath. history denotes severe rheumatoid arthritis requiring long term high dose steroid treatment chest. X-Ray shows bilateral lung infiltrate .what should you consider in this particular patient as an important differential diagnosis ?

- A. opportunistic lung infection
- B. lung Abscess due to necrotizing inflammation
- C. community acquired candida pneumonia
- D. lobar pneumonia due to Haemophilus influenza infection
- E. H1-N1 influenza infection

17-A 53 year old male patient came to you with perianal pain ,fever and chills .he gave history of anal fissure and hemorrhoids for the prior 2 years . on examination ,you find a perianal swelling , ill-defined mass, which is tender to touch. you made the diagnosis of an abscess and you performed "incision and drainage" . the wound after this procedure will heal by:

- A. Healing by primary /first intention
- B. This is a severe purulent inflammation /Abscess needing healing by granulation 6tissye (second intention )
- C. Quick regeneration and re-epithelialization
- D. Platelet plug scab
- E. stem cells will be required regeneration of lost tissue will follow

18- The major function of vascular endothelial growth factor VEGF in the early phase of repair is :

A. fibroblast recruitment and proliferation

- B. angiogenesis, sprouting and not signaling
- C. platelet aggregation
- D. fibroblast activation
- E. basement membrane degradation

19-Activation Of fibroblast and deposition of matrix and repair is mainly mediated by ?

- A. vascular endothelial growth factor
- B. prostaglandin E4
- C. transforming growth factor beta
- D. leukotriene B4
- E. interleukin 17

20-In which of the following scenarios the risk for postoperative wound dehiscence would be high?

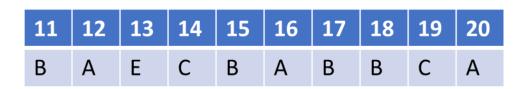
A. transabdominal open colon cancer resection in 65 year old male patient who is obese and chronic smoker

B. we don't see this complication anymore with modern medicine

C. tooth root canal surgery for a 75 year old obese male patient

D. valvular heart replacement surgery requiring open thoracotomy in a 59 years Old female patient who is a heavy chronic smoker

E. laparoscopic cholyeystectomy for a 63 year old male patient with morbid obesity and chronic smoking history



21-Microscopic examination of granulation tissue and early immature scar formation will show ?

A. numerous young capillaries and heavy mixed inflammation cell infiltrate

- B. complete re-epithelialization of the surface
- C. heavy eosinophilic and mast cell infiltrate
- D. Abundant cross-linked collagen type 1 fibers
- E. numerous foreign-body type giant cells granulomas

22-Bed "pressure" sores are best described as?

- A. Diabetic foot ulceration with superadded infection
- B. Serous-type inflammation with complicating infection
- C. avoidable ulcer due to bad nursing/home care
- D. stress ulcer from severe chronic diseases
- E. mild superficial ulcers that are easy to heal
- 23- choose the correct :
- A. Severe ischemia due to atherosclerosis
- B. Friction burn of skin and subcutaneous tissue
- C. radiation injury for squamous cell carcinoma of the leg
- D. traumatic serous inflammation of the skin and
- subcutaneous tissue
- E. varicose veins of lower limbs



24-In contrast to repair after acute inflammation , repair after chronic inflammation is characterized by:

- A. Lesser activity of vascular endothelial growth factor
- B. Lesser amount of collagen type 1
- C. granulation tissue and scar formation
- D. quick and simple with no need for mediators
- E. better repair process with no sequel sequelae

25-. The final stages of repair remodeling occurs. this process is characterized by:

- A. formation of platelet plugs
- B. increased angiogenesis
- C. degradation of collagen by matrix metalloproteinase
- D. oxidative burst by inflammatory cells
- E. switching type 1 collagen to type 3

26-. choose the correct :

- A. Abnormal excessive repair and the scar formation
- B. side effect of using see certain type of surgical sutures
- C. occurs in patients with a pre-existing atherosclerosis
- D. lateral genic result due to bad surgical technique
- E. Wound dehiscence



21	22	23	24	25	26
Α	С	Α	С	С	Α