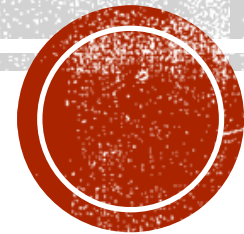


PATHOLOGY PP

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FREE

PALESTINE

اللهم كن لإخواننا المسلمين في فلسطين معينًا ونصيرًا.. جلّ ثنائك وتقدّست أسماؤك، اللهم انصرهم على من عاداهم، فإنه لا يردّ أمرك ولا يهزم جندك.. سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك عليك باليهود الصهاينة، اللهم أحصهم عددًا واقتلهم بددًا ولا تغادر منهم أحدًا

اللهم حرّر المسجد الأقصى على رايات الإيمان وصيحات الله أكبر، اللهم انصر المسلمين على أنفسهم، وعلى شياطينهم وعلى عدوك وعدوهم يا رب العالمين يا قوي يا علي، اللهم حرّر المسجد الأقصى وارزق المسلمين صلاة فيه يا رب العالمين



- All of the following matches regarding thrombosis are correct EXCEPT:
- A. Endothelial cell Injury: arterial thrombi.
- B. Stasis: venous thrombi.
- C. The propagating part: the adherent part of the thrombus.
- D. Hypercoagulability: immobilization (bed-rest).
- E. Recanalization: can establish some degree of blood flow.
- Answer: c



- All of the following are associated with stasis EXCEPT:
- A. Disrupts normal blood flow.
- B. Mostly causes venous thrombi.
- C. Allows the dilution of activated clotting factors.
- D. Prevents the inflow of clotting factor inhibitors.
- E. Promotes endothelial cell injury.
- Answer: c



- The term 'vegetations' refers to a formation at:
- A. Lumen of aorta.
- B. Deep leg veins.
- C. Canula insertion site.
- D. Cardiac valves.
- E. Coronary artery.
- Answer: d



- Resolution is the fate that may occur in ONE of the following:
- A. Stable atheroma.
- B. Old thrombus.
- C. Recent thrombus.
- D. Old infarct.
- E. Vulnerable atheroma.
- Answer: c



- Organization means:
- A. Accumulation of additional platelets and fibrin that obstruct the vessel.
- B. Removing thrombi using fibrolytic mechanisms.
- C. Ingrowth of endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells and fibroblasts into fibrin rich thrombus.
- D. Fragmentation of thrombi and transport elsewhere in the vasculature.
- E. none of the above.
- Answer: c



- Which of the following is wrong:
- A. Basal state of endothelial cells causes thrombosis.
- B. Thrombosis occurs when unnecessary blood clotting is activated.
- C. Turbulent flow retards inflow of clotting inhibitors.
- D. Multiple small emboli within pulmonary are asymptomatic.
- E. most common target of venous emboli is lung.
- Answer: a



- wrong about amniotic fluid embolism:
- A. Presence of Luongo hair within mother pulmonary circulation.
- B. Cause ARDS and DIC.
- C. Cause cassion disease.
- D. Highly mortality.
- E. Mainly appears in the venous side.
- Ans: c



- Most prominent in fat embolism:
- A. Caisson disease.
- B. Neurological symptoms.
- C. Bone fractures.
- Answer: B



- **cassion disease is caused by:**
- **A. Thromboembolism.**
- **B. Nitrogen embolus.**
- **C. Saddle embolus.**
- **D. Amniotic fluid embolus.**
- **E. Fat embolus.**
- **Answer: B**



- The most frequent emboli are:
- A. Fat emboli.
- B. Amniotic fluid.
- C. Air emboli.
- D. thrombotic origin.
- E. Atherosclerotic.
- Answer: D



- the most common cause of pulmonary thromboembolism:
- A. Thromboembolism.
- B. Fat embolism.
- C. Air embolism.
- D. Nitrogen embolism.
- E. Cholesterol embolism.
- Answer: A



- all of the following regarding pulmonary thromboembolism are true EXCEPT:
- A. Arises in most of the cases from deep vein thrombosis of the lower limb.
- B. Organization is seen in most of the cases.
- C. Saddle embolus is an embolus that occurs in the arch of the aorta.
- D. Pulmonary hemorrhage occurs when medium sized arteries are obstructed.
- E. Paradoxical embolus can pass into the systemic circulation due to ventricular septal defect.
- Answer: C



- which of the following is wrong:
- A. Paradoxical embolus means saddle shaped thrombi obstruct the pulmonary bifurcation.
- B. Lines of Zahn indicate antimortem thrombi.
- C. DVT is main cause of pulmonary thrombus.
- D. Immobilization causes secondary hypercoagulability.
- Answer: A



- which is correct about fat embolism:
- A. Frequently follows complicated Caesarian sections.
- B. Represents the most common type of emboli.
- C. Anemia and thrombocytopenia may occur in associated syndrome.
- D. Fat along with epithelial cells and mucus are found within the embolus.
- E. Dissolved nitrogen is the major contributor to symptoms.
- Answer: c



- White infarcts can be seen in all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Heart.
- B. Lungs.
- C. Spleen.
- D. Kidney.
- E. Liver.
- Answer: B



- Accumulation of lymph in peritoneal cavity is called:
- A. Chylousascites.
- B. Chylothorax.
- C. Chylopericardium.
- Answer: a



- Not a risk factor of varicosity:
- A. Obesity.
- B. Female gender.
- C. Osteoporosis.
- D. Pregnancy.
- E. familial tendency.
- Answer: c



- Tumor that causes superior vena cava syndrome:
- A. Kidney.
- B. Liver.
- C. Lung.
- D. Colon.
- E. Renal.
- Answer: c



- Varicose Veins choose the correct answer:
- A. hypertension is a major risk factor.
- B. more in males.
- C. chronic varicose ulcers are a complication.
- D. embolism is common.
- E. none of the above are correct.
- Answer: c



- A patient who underwent a procedure to treat breast cancer, which includes removal of the tumor and breast tissue in addition to ipsilateral axillary lymph node, she will absolutely suffer from:
- A. Secondary lymphedema.
- B. Primary lymphedema.
- Answer: A



- Lymphadenitis refers to which one of the following definitions :
- A. Inflamed, swollen, and tender draining lymph nodes.
- B. Dilated and tortuous bluish subcutaneous vessels.
- C. Lymph accumulation in pleural cavity.
- D. Bacterial infection and inflammation of lymph vessels.
- E. Absence of lymphatics in a certain organ or tissue.
- Answer: a



- Filariasis is an infection that can lead to:
- A. DVT.
- B. Lymphedema.
- Answer: B



- Which of the following occurs as a paraneoplastic syndrome related to tumor elaboration of pro- coagulant factors:
- A. Migratory Thrombophlebitis.
- B. superior vena cava syndrome.
- C. inferior vena cava syndrome.
- Answer: A



- Varicose veins are associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Superficial veins of the upper limb.
- B. Increase in intra-luminal pressure.
- C. Venous wall thinning and loss of support.
- D. Chronic varicose ulcers.
- E. Congestion and swelling.
- Answer: A



- 26-year-old woman has mastectomy for carcinoma and removed axillary lymph nodes, complains of edema in the arm, she has:
- A. chylous.
- B. lymphedema.
- Answer: b



- Which of the following is not a risk factor of atherosclerosis:
- A. Obesity.
- B. Stable atheroma.
- C. Male gender.
- D. Hypertension.
- E. Diabetic patient.
- Answer: b



- Monckeberg medial sclerosis is:
- A. It is usually found in young people.
- B. Causes vascular obstruction and ischemia.
- C. Underlying atherosclerosis is always found.
- D. It is calcified deposits in muscular arteries.
- E. Seen in benign hypertension and diabetes.
- Answer : D



- All are true regarding atherosclerosis EXCEPT:
- A. Consists of a soft necrotic center surrounded by a white fibrous cap.
- B. Due to formation of an atheromatous plaque in the vessel's intima.
- C. Hyperlipidemia is a major non-modifiable risk factor.
- D. The lower abdominal aorta is mostly affected.
- E. Premenopausal women are protected more than their counterpart aged men.
- Answer: c



- One of the following is a modifiable risk factor of atherosclerosis:
- A. Age.
- B. Gender.
- C. Hypertension.
- D. Genetic abnormality.
- E. Family history.
- Answer: c



- One of the following is a component of necrotic center:
- a. Neutrophils.
- b. Cholesterol.
- c. Macrophages.
- d. Lymphocytes.
- e. Proteoglycans.
- Answer: b



- All are true regarding Mönckeberg medial calcific sclerosis EXCEPT:
- A. Affects muscular arteries.
- B. Occurs mostly in children.
- C. Radiologically visible on x-ray.
- D. Doesn't encroach on the vessel lumen.
- E. Not significant.
- Answer: b



- Onion skin appearance of the arteriole results from :
- A. Cholesterol crystals accumulation.
- B. Neutrophils and edema filling the inflamed vessel.
- C. Alternating platelet-rich and red blood cell-rich layers.
- D. Reduplication of basement membranes.
- E. Deposition of hyaline material in the wall.
- Answer: d



- Among the following, the most likely underlying cause of malignant hypertension is :
- A. Chronic hepatic disease.
- B. A hidden malignancy in the lung.
- C. Adrenal insufficiency syndrome.
- D. Uncontrolled chronic hypertension.
- E. Protein losing enteropathy.
- Answer: d



- All are true about hypertensive vascular disease, except:
- A. Secondary hypertension is the most common type of hypertension.
- B. Hyaline arteriolosclerosis affects small blood vessels.
- C. Hypertension is associated with arteriolosclerosis.
- D. Malignant hypertension is associated with hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis.
- E. Essential (idiopathic) hypertension may be familial.
- Answer: A



- Which of the following is a malignant vascular tumor:
- A. Lymphangioma.
- B. Cavernous hemangioma.
- C. Strawberry hemangioma.
- D. Hepatic angiosarcoma.
- Answer: D



- The best term that you would use to describe a "hepatic vascular tumor that has a benign clinical behavior and composed of dilated large vascular spaces" is:
- A. Capillary hemangioma.
- B. Pyogenic granuloma.
- C. Cavernous hemangioma.
- D. Angiosarcoma.
- E. Kaposi sarcoma.
- Answer: c



- A vascular tumor is more likely to be malignant if it shows any of the following features, EXCEPT :
- A. High degree of Cytological atypia.
- B. Contains normal-appearing endothelial cells.
- C. Does not form well-organized vessels.
- D. Associated with exposure to carcinogens.
- E. Locally destructive and metastasize.
- Answer: B



- one is correct regarding vascular dissections :
- A. Dissections do not result in hypotensive shock as blood remains inside the vascular system.
- B. Dissections rarely develop at sites of arterial aneurysms.
- C. Superior and inferior vena cava are the main affected vessels .
- D. Diabetes mellitus is the major risk factor of aortic dissections.
- E. Proximal aortic dissections are more life threatening than isolated descending aortic dissections.
- Answer: E



- one of the following is correct regarding aneurysm:
- A. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome causes aneurysms by defective fibrillin.
- B. Aneurysms are disorders that only involve arteries.
- C. Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms maybe related to weak aortic media.
- D. False aneurysms and dissections are interchangeable terms.
- E. Chancre of primary syphilis may lead to aortic aneurysms.
- Answer: C



- Aneurysms are most commonly due to:
- a. Ageing.
- b. Syphilis.
- c. Atherosclerosis.
- d. Systemic hypertension.
- e. Inflammation.
- Answer: C



- Wrong about aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection:
- A. Hypertension is the most common cause for aortic dissection.
- B. Atherosclerotic aneurysm occur more in men <50 years.
- C. Marfan syndrome is the most common CT disorder for aortic dissection.
- D. Syphilitic aneurysm is associated with obliterative end-arteritis.
- E. Mycotic aneurysm is an infection of a major artery.
- Answer: B



- Regarding abdominal aortic aneurysm, all are correct EXCEPT :
- A. Occurs mostly in men and above 50 years of age.
- B. Marfan syndrome is one of its causes.
- C. Bacteremia from Salmonella gastroenteritis could be one of the causes.
- D. Occurs at the infra-renal level of the abdominal aorta.
- E. Syphilitic aneurysms are the most common cause nowadays.
- Answer: E



- The most common cause of aortic dissections is:
- a. Hypertension.
- b. Connective tissue disorders.
- c. Hypotension.
- d. Hypercholesterolemia.
- e. Obesity.
- Answer: A



- Decompression sickness:
- ANS: **Air embolus**

- All most commonly a source of embolus to lower limb except:
- ANS: **DVT**

- Which is wrong:
- ANS: **Coagulation necrosis in the brain is a result of ischemic injury**

- Which of the following is a false aneurysm:
- ABS: **A leak at the junction of a vascular graft with a natural artery**



- Which of the following is true:
- Answer: **Kaposi sarcoma is a borderline tumor**

- Unique feature of necrotic core in atheroma:
- Answer: **Cholesterol crystals**

- Which sentences is true:
- ANS: **Fat embolism/Thrombocytopenia**

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا



V1



THE END



