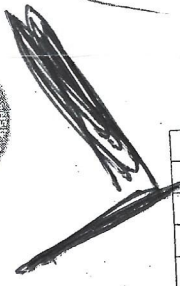


القناة الأولى - البث المباشر

Department of pathology
Faculty of veterinary medicine
Menoufia university

بنقده تالسه
شكر اول



Course name (code)	General pathology (311)
Program	BVSc
Date	March 2021
Time allowed	2 hours
Total score	25 Marks

All questions should be answered:

(20 marks)

Part I: Choose the correct answer

- Q1. Pathology is the study of the structural, biochemical, and functional changes in cells, tissues, and organs that underlie disease:
 (A) True (B) False (C) True if the word structural removed (D) True if the word functional removed
- Q2.are reversible functional and structural responses to changes in physiologic states and some pathologic stimuli allowing the cell to survive and continue to function.
 (A) Apoptosis (B) Necrosis (C) Adaptations (D) Anthracosis
- Q3.one of the four final common biochemical mechanisms leading to cell injury.
 (A) karyolysis (B) Damage to DNA (C) Lipidosis (D) Amyloidosis
- Q4. The influx of water along with sodium ions to the cell when the Na⁺/K⁺ pumps fail called
 (A) Hydropic degeneration (B) Hypertrophy (C) Ischemia (D) Healing
- Q5.is a local decrease in blood supply to tissue with decreased delivery of oxygen, glucose, and other nutrients to the cell, as well as decreased removal of metabolic wastes
 (A) Hyperemia (B) Edema (C) Congestion (D) Ischemia
- Q6. Glycolysis leads to an accumulation of lactate with decreased intracellular pH, and produces heat
 (A) True (B) False (C) True if lactate replaced by glucose (D) True if decreased replaced by increased
- Q7. liver affected with Hydropic degeneration increased in weight, pale and swollen with rounded edges.
 (A) True (B) False (C) True if pale replaced by bright red (D) True if increased replaced by decreased
- Q8. Disruption of the intracellular.....balance is integral to the transition from potentially reversible acute cell swelling to irreversible injury and cell death.
 (A) Vitamin C (B) Sodium ion (C) MS222 (D) Calcium ion
- Q9. EM examination of acute swollen epithelia showed loss of cilia & microvilli & develops cytoplasmic blebs
 (A) True (B) False (C) True if loss replaced by increasing (D) True if "blebs" replaced by inclusions
- Q10. Normal endothelium is prothrombotic and antifibrinolytic.
 (A) True (B) False
- Q11. Necrotic cell death elicits an inflammatory reaction because of the release of cell contents into the ECM.
 (A) True (B) False (C) True if elicits replaced by doesn't elicit (D) True if necrotic replaced by apoptotic
- Q12. If cell fails to restore mitochondrial function, acute cell swelling becomes irreversible causing cell death.
 (A) True (B) False (C) True if irreversible replaced by reversible
- Q13. is a gross lesion for the myocardial and skeletal muscle necrosis in white muscle disease.
 (A) Anthracosis (B) Calcification (C) Icterus (D) edema
- Q14. Soon after cell death, necrotic tissue may have the same macroscopic features of acute cell swelling.
 (A) True (B) False
- Q15. Dead cells tend to have intense cytoplasmic eosinophilia due to the denatured protein and loss of ribosomes
 (A) True (B) False