

Bacterial infections : \

A1: liquifactive necrosis

Q2: wrong about hyperplasia

A2: resistance to growth factor

Q3: Pancreatitis

A3: fat necrosis

Q4: the common product of all pathways

A4: C3

Q5: wrong about Metaplasia

A5: already differentiated cells

Q6: define inflammation

A6: ez

Q7: pregnant woman, something wrong about the changes in her uterus

A7: irreversible changes

Q8: something wrong about the elimination of T-lymphocytes

:Q9; the first manifestation of vascular changes during inflammation

A9: vasoconstriction followed by vasodilation

Q10: fever/ pain / acute appendicitis

A10: neutrophils

Q11: acute appendicitis

A11: neutrophil

Q12; sequential steps

A12: recognition/ recruitment/ removal/ controlling / repair

Q13: pus is

... A13: a purulent exudate

:Q14: the mediators that are secreted by an alternatively activated macrophage

A14: growth factor and iL-10

Q15: about steroids

..A15: inhibition of phospholipases

Q16: what is wrong about apoptosis

A16; the presence of neutrophils in the infiltrate

Q17: exudate

A17: high cellularity

:Q18: ROS play a role in all the following except

A18: extrinsic mitochondrial apoptotic pathway

Q19: most potent radical

A19: h₂o₂-mpo-halide

:Q20; all of the following enzymes are activated by calcium except

A20:catalase

:Q21: all of the following can be found in reversible injury except

A21:fragmentation of nucleus

Q22: right about granuloma

A22: sarcoidosis diagnosed by exclusion

:Q24: all of the following initiate apoptosis except

A24: FLIP

Q25: induction of pain by

A25; kinins

Q26; first morphological change in any reversible injury

A26: swelling

Q27: life span of neutrophils

A27: 1-2 days

:Q28: the first manifestation of MI

A28: enzymes

Q29: one of the following is irreversible

A29; cytochrome c

escapes into cytosol

Q30:Viscous meshwork of nuclear

chromatin

A30: neutrophil traps

