

Questions For Pathology :

1. clinical study is performed of patients with pharyngeal infections. The most typical clinical course averages 3 days from the time of onset until the patient sees the physician. Most of these patients experience fever and chills. On physical examination, the most common findings include swelling, erythema, and pharyngeal purulent exudate. Which of the following types of inflammation did these patients most likely have?

- A Granulomatous
- B Acute
- C Gangrenous
- D Resolving
- E Chronic

Answer : B

2. A 40-year-old woman had laparoscopic surgery 3 months ago. Now she has a small 0.5 cm nodule beneath the skin at the incision site that was sutured. Which of the following cell types is most likely to be most characteristic of the inflammatory response in this situation?

- A Mast cell
- B Eosinophil
- C Giant cell
- D Neutrophil
- E Plasma cell

Answer : C

3. A 22-year-old man develops marked right lower quadrant abdominal pain over the past day. On physical examination there is rebound tenderness on palpation over the right lower quadrant. Laparoscopic surgery is performed, and the appendix is swollen, erythematous, and partly covered by a yellowish exudate. It is removed, and a microscopic section shows infiltration with numerous neutrophils. The pain experienced by this patient is predominantly the result of which of the following two chemical mediators?

- A Complement C3b and IgG
- B Interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor
- C Histamine and serotonin
- D Prostaglandin and bradykinin
- E Leukotriene and HPETE

Answer : D

4. A 48-year-old woman has a malignant lymphoma involving lymph nodes in the para-aortic region. She is treated with a chemotherapeutic agent which results in the loss of individual neoplastic cells through fragmentation of individual cell nuclei and cytoplasm. Over the next 2 months, the lymphoma decreases in size, as documented on abdominal CT scans. By which of the following mechanisms has her neoplasm primarily responded to therapy?

- A Coagulative necrosis
- B Mitochondrial poisoning
- C Phagocytosis
- D Acute inflammation
- E Apoptosis

Answer : E

5. A 56-year-old man has had increasing dyspnea for 6 years. He has no cough or fever. He had chronic exposure to inhalation of silica dust for many years in his job. A chest x-ray now shows increased interstitial markings and parenchymal 1 to 3 cm solid nodules. His pulmonary problems are most likely to be mediated through which of the following inflammatory processes?

- A Neutrophilic infiltrates producing leukotrienes
- B Foreign body giant cell formation
- C Plasma cell synthesis of immunoglobulins
- D Mast cell histamine release
- E Macrophage elaboration of cytokines

Answer : E

6. A 55-year-old man with a history of ischemic heart disease has worsening congestive heart failure. He has noted increasing dyspnea and orthopnea for the past 2 months. On physical examination there is dullness to percussion at lung bases. A chest x-ray shows bilateral pleural effusions. A left thoracentesis is performed, and 500 mL of fluid is obtained. Which of the following characteristics of this fluid would most likely indicate that it is a transudate?

- A Cloudy appearance
- B High protein content
- C lymphocytes/microliter
- D Presence of fibrin
- E Large size of the effusion

Answer : C

7. A 53-year-old man has experienced severe chest pain for the past 6 hours. On physical examination he is afebrile, but has tachycardia. Laboratory studies show a serum troponin I of 10 ng/mL. A coronary angiogram is performed emergently and reveals >90% occlusion of the anterior interventricular (left anterior descending) artery. In this setting, an irreversible injury to myocardial fibers will have occurred when which of the following cellular changes occurs?

- A Glycogen stores are depleted
- B Cytoplasmic sodium increases
- C Nuclei undergo karyorrhexis
- D Intracellular pH diminishes
- E Blebs form on cell membranes

Answer : C

8. A 20-year-old man has experienced painful urination for 4 days. A urethritis is suspected, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is cultured. Numerous neutrophils are present in a smear of the exudate from the penile urethra. These neutrophils undergo diapedesis to reach the organisms. Release of which of the following chemical mediators is most likely to drive neutrophil exudation?

- A Histamine
- B Prostaglandin
- C Hageman factor
- D Bradykinin
- E Complement

Answer : E

Special Thanks For: Sadeel Al-majali 🙏🌟

Keep looking where the light pours in .. 🌟🌻