# DONE BY :
# ANAS ZAKARNEH

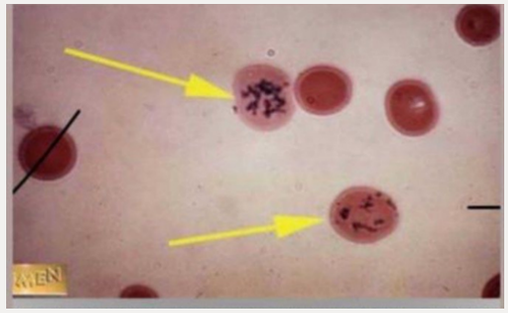

النادي الطبي
معكم خطوة بخطوة

WHICH IS TRUE ABOUT CELL
INJURY
A)Myocardial cell die after 3-5 min of irreversible hypoxia
B)Glutathione peroxide protects the cell
C)Increased oxidative phosphorylation
D)Cause efflux of calcium and influx of potassium

Ans: B

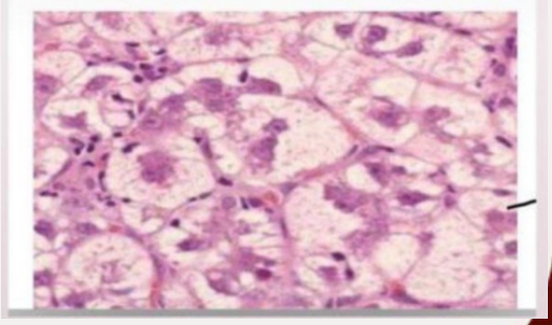
WHAT IS INCORRECT ABOUT ACUTE INFLAMMATION
A)A hallmark is increased permeability
B)Selectin play a role in firm adhesion
C)Vasodilation is second step in
Hemostasis
D)Chemotaxis is migration toward chemotactic agents

Ans:B



DISCUSS THE CHANGES IN THE
PICTURE
A)Irreversible nuclear changes ( Karyorrehxis)
B) Reversible nuclear changes
C)Karyolysis
D) Pyknosis

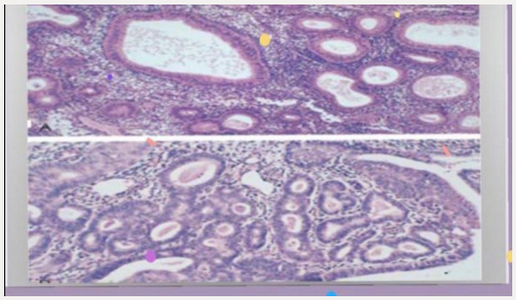
Ans: A



THE MECHANISM RESULTING IN THE CHANGES MOSTLY DUE TO!
A)Accumulating of fat in liver cells
B)Failure of ion pump in plasma membrane
C)Glycogen accumulates
D)Necrosis of hepatocyte due to viral infection

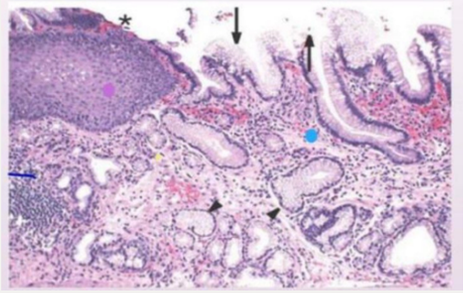
Ans: B

44 Y FEMALE PRESENTED WITH MENORRHAGIA. YOUR DX
A)Endometrial carcinoma
B)Endometrial hyperplasia
C) Endometrial metaplasia
D) Hypertrophy of the uterus



And:B

PATIENT WITH HX OF REFUX
ESOPHAITIS IDENTIFY THE LESION
A)Adenocarcinoma of
esophagus
B)Barrette esophagus
C)Squamous cell carcinoma of esophagus
D)Peptic ulcer

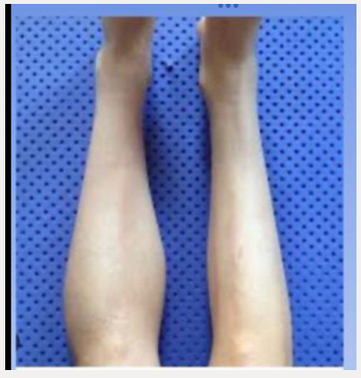


Ans: B

PATIENT WI HEART BURN WHAT IS CONSEQUENCE IF UNTREATED
A)Left ventricular hypertrophy
B) Barrett esophagus
C) Hyperplasia
D) Atrophy

Ans: B

PATIENT WITH HISTORIC IMMOBILIZATION? IT DENOTE
A)Atrophy
B)Hypertrophy
C) Hyperplasia
D)Neoplasia



Ans:A

IS ADAPTATION!
A)Reversible injury
B )Irreversible injury

WHAT IS TRUE ABOUT APOPTOSIS
A)Caspase is the key enzyme
B)Always pathological
C) Associated with inflammation
D)Characterized by cellular swelling

Ans : A

LIQUIFACTIVE NECROSIS IS SEEN IN
A)Myocardial infarction
B)Brain infarction
C)Intestinal gangrene
D) Tuberculosis

Ans:B

WHAT IS THE TYPE OF NECROSIS IN POLYARTERITIS NODOSA
A)Fibrinoid
B)Coagulative
C) Caseous
D) Non of the above

Ans :A

WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS PATHOLOGICAL APOPTOSIS
A)Cell death by anticancer chemotherapy
B)Breakdown of endometrium in menstrual cycle
C)Involution of lactating breast after weaning
D)Death of inflammatory cells post immune reaction

Ans: A

Important question
What do you know about reperfusion injury?

Ans :

Reperfusion injury defined as the paradoxical exacerbation of cellular dysfunction and death, following restoration of blood flow to previously ischaemic tissues.
What cause ;Increased formation of reactive oxygen species.
Microvascular vasoconstriction.
Adhesion of neutrophils to endothelial lining, their activation, and release of cytokines.

DYSTROPHIC CALCIFICATION IS
SEEN IN
A)Nephrocalcinosis
B)Breast cancer
C)Parathyroid adenoma
D) Vitamins D toxicity

Ans:B

HEMISIDEROSIS SEEN IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING;
A)Hemolytic anemia
B) Glycogen storage disease
C)Liver steatosis
D) Multiple myeloma

Ans: A

MALLORY BODY SEEN IN
A)Multiple myeloma
B)Alcoholic liver disease
C)Nephrotic syndrome
D)Repeated blood transfusions

Ans:B

ENDOTHELIAL CELL
CONTRACTION STIMULATED BY
A)TNF
B)Histamine and bradykinin
C)IL-6
D)High ESR

Ans: B

WHAT IS THE CAUSE IF REDDNESS IN ACUTE INFLAMMATION
A)Increase vascular permeability
B)Vasodilation
C)Direct injury to the endothelial cells
D)Endothelial retraction

Ans:B

THE FIRST STEP IN CELLULAR RESPONSE IN INFLAMMATION
A)Transient Vasoconstriction
B)Margination
C) Sticking and rolling
D) Vasodilation

Ans:B

REGARDING CELLULAR
SCENECENT WHICH ONE IS TRUE
A)Can Occurs throughout life span
B)Occurs only in aging
C)Due to activation of telomerase
D)It is reversible arrest of cell cycle

Ans :A

WHAT IS TRUE ABOUT MYELIN
FIGURE
A)Occurs in irreversible injury
B)Seen in apoptosis
C)Constant feature of reversible injury
D)It is composed of protein

Ans: A

how many hours after inflammations selectins expressed on endothelial?

Ans : 1–2 hours

THE CELL THAT ACTIVATED BY GAMMA INTERFERON TO ACT IS
A)T-lymphocyte
B)Macrophage
C) Neutrophil I
D) Plasma cell

Ans:B

WHICH ONE IF THE FOLLOWING SEEN IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA
A)Russel body
B)Foreign body
C)Apoptotic body
D)Mallory body
Ans: A

CYTOKINE INDUCE FEVER RELEASE FROM MACROPHAGE
A)Histamine
B)TNF
C) Prostaglandin
D)Leukotriene

Ans: B

WHICH ONE ACCUMULATES IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC VESSELS
A)Triglycerides
B)Cholesterol ester
C) Fatty acid
D) Lipofuscin

Ans:B

What is P53
Discuss !

Ans:

The p53 gene like the Rb gene, is a tumor suppressor gene, i.e., its activity stops the formation of tumors. If a person inherits only one functional copy of the p53 gene from their parents, they are predisposed to cancer and usually develop several independent tumors in a variety of tissues in early adulthood.

# Dr ghada quiz on Teams

Q1>It is an arachidonic acid metabolites, cyclo-oxygenase pathway product , potent platelet aggregating agent and cause vasoconstriction
: A-Prostaglandin E2
B-Prostacyclin
C-Lipoxin A4
D-Leukotriene E4
E-Thromboxane
<Q2>A Cytokines, synthesized a by macrophages, act on hypothalamus to induce fever, has major role in acute phase reaction in inflammation defined as ?
A-Prostaglandin
B-Thromboxane
C-C-Reactive protein
D-Tumor necrotic factor
E-Bradykinin
<Q3>Which one of the following is NOT a morphological features of apoptosis?
A-Cell shrinkage.
B-Cytoplasmic blebbing and apoptotic body.
C-Chromatin condensation.
D-Presence of acute inflammatory infiltrate.
E-Preservation of cell membrane.
<Q4>A 55-year-old woman has a malignant lymphoma involving lymph nodes. She is treated with a chemotherapeutic agent which results in the loss of neoplastic cells through fragmentation of individual cell nuclei
and cytoplasm. Over the next 2 months, the lymphoma decreases in size,. 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

Ans:
E
D
D
E