Q. 1. Which of the following is a reversible change:
   A. Swelling of endoplasmic reticulum
   B. Pyknosis
   C. Karyorhexis
   D. Karyolysis
   E. Gangrenous necrosis

Q. 2: A 69-year-old man has had difficulty with urination, including hesitancy and frequency, for the past 5 years. A digital rectal examination reveals that the prostate gland is palpably enlarged to about twice normal size. A transurethral resection of the prostate is performed, and the microscopic appearance of the prostate “Chips” obtained is that of nodules of glands with intervening stroma. Which of the following pathologic processes has most likely occurred in the prostate:
   a. Dysplasia
   b. Hyperplasia
   c. Hypertrophy
   d. Metaplasia

Q. 3: A decrease in organ size (atrophy) may be a result of each of the following except:
   a. Lack of innervations
   b. Reduction of blood supply
   c. Aging
   d. Metabolic storage disease
   e. Reduction of hormonal stimulation

Q. 4: A lesion shows non-cellular material surrounded by large multinucleated giant cells and epitheloid cells. The lesion is most likely
   a. Fibrinoid necrosis
   b. Coagulative necrosis
   c. Caseous necrosis
   d. Liquefactive necrosis

Q. 5: Edema due to increased hydrostatic pressure occurs in:
   a. Congestive heart failure
   b. Nephrotic syndrome
   c. Malnutrition
   d. Protein losing gastroenteropathy

Q. 6: Red infarct occurs in:
   a. Heart
   b. Spleen
   c. Kidney
   d. Lung

Q. 7: A benign epithelial cell neoplasm derived from non-glandular surfaces is referred to as:
   a. papilloma
   b. sarcoma
   c. adenoma
   d. hamartoma
Q.8. A neoplasm composed of interlacing bundles of fiber in which the nuclei are centrally located in cross-sections, and "cigar-shaped" with rounded blunted ends in long longitudinal sections is most likely a:
   a. fibrosarcoma
   b. leiomyoma
   c. neurofibroma
   d. rhabdomyoma

Q.9. Which one of the following is not considered to be a distinctive pattern of non-neoplastic growth?
   a. regeneration
   b. hypertrophy
   c. hyperplasia
   d. anaplasia

Q.10. The study of neoplastic growths is referred to as:
   a. tetralogy
   b. anaplasia
   c. oncology
   d. neoplasia
   e. dysplasia

Q.11. A person feels warmth & redness in a finger after suffering from a blunt injury. This is due to:
   a. Vasoconstriction
   b. Vessel rupture
   c. Bronchodilatation
   d. Vasodilatation

Q.12. A patient is having an ulcer on the leg as a result of road side accident. This has not been cured for the last 6 months. Which of the following outcomes of acute inflammation, is this patient having?
   a. Fibrosis
   b. Scarring
   c. Infarction
   d. Chronic inflammation

Q.13. A preformed mediator of inflammation is:
   a. Prostaglandin
   b. Histamine
   c. Leukotriene
   d. Nitric oxide

Q.14. A young man of 20, got a lacerated wound on his left arm, stitched-1 week later sutures were removed-healing continued but the site became disfigured by prominent raised irregular nodular scar, in next two months which of the following best describes the process:
   a) Organization
   b) Dehiscence
   c) Resolution
   d) Keloid formation
Q 15: Chronic inflammation is characterized by all of the following except:
   a. Tissue induration
   b. Angiogenesis
   c. Infiltration with neutrophils
   d. Fibrosis

Q 16: Of the following diseases, which one is most likely to be caused by delayed hypersensitivity reaction?
   a. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
   b. Contact dermatitis, such as poison oak
   c. Hemolytic disease of the newborn
   d. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

Q 17: Down syndrome occurs due to
   a) 47 xxy
   b) Trisomy 21
   c) 45 x0
   d) 46xy

Q 18: Klinefelter syndrome occurs due to
   a) 47 xxy
   b) Trisomy 21
   c) 45 x0
   d) 46xy

Q 19: Reduced virulence but retaining antigenicity:
   a) Attenuated
   b) Chronic
   c) Blisters
   d) Endotoxin

Q 20: Of the following four types of hypersensitivity reactions, which one causes the hemolysis that occurs in hemolytic disease of the newborn (erythroblastosis fetalis)?
   a. Type I – Immediate hypersensitivity
   b. Type II – Cytotoxic hypersensitivity
   c. Type III – immune complex hypersensitivity
   d. Type IV – delayed hypersensitivity

Q 21: Regarding the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases, which one of the following is the most accurate?
   a. In myasthenia gravis, antibodies are formed against acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction.
   b. In Goodpasture's syndrome, antibodies are formed against the synovial membrane in the large weight-bearing joints.
   c. In autoimmune hemolytic anemia, the red cells are destroyed by tumor necrosis factor produced by activated macrophages.
   d. In Graves' disease, antibodies bind to the receptor for thyroid-stimulating hormone, which stimulates the thyroid to produce excess thyroxine.
Q. 22. Allergic asthma occurs due to
   a. Type I – Immediate hypersensitivity
   b. Type II – Cytotoxic hypersensitivity
   c. Type III – immune complex hypersensitivity
   d. Type IV – delayed hypersensitivity

Q 23. One of the following viruses produce eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies called Negri bodies:
   a. Herpes Simplex Virus
   b. Cytomegalovirus
   c. Measles Virus
   d. Rabies virus

Q. 24. The following viruses can be transmitted by blood transfusion except:
   a. Hepatitis B
   b. Hepatitis C
   c. HIV
   d. Hepatitis E

Q. 25. Regarding viruses, all correct except,
   a. Contain both DNA and RNA
   b. May have an envelope
   c. May contain enzymes
   d. Depend on living host for their replication

Q No 26: A 32 year old man presents to his physician with non-bloody, foul smelling, greasy stools 3 weeks after travelling to Mexico. Which of the following organisms is the most likely etiological cause of her symptoms
   a. Amebiasis
   b. Ascariasis
   c. Giardiasis
   d. Entrobiasis

Q. 27. Following are the characteristics of trophozoites of giardia except:
   a. Pear shaped
   b. Two nuclei
   c. Two pairs of flagella
   d. Suction disk

Q. 28. The shape of ulcer seen in E. histolytica is
   a. Bottle shaped
   b. Flask shaped
   c. Raised edged
   d. Deeply penetrating
Q. No. 29: Which is the most prevalent protozoan disease in the world?
   a) Amebiasis
   b) Balantidiosis
   c) Giardiasis
   d) Malaria

Q. 30. A pore forming exotoxin produced by Staphylococcus aureus that kills cells and is important in the severe, rapidly spreading necrotizing lesions caused by MRSA strain is
   a) Enterotoxin
   b) Exfoliatin
   c) P-V leukocidin
   d) Staphyloxanthin

Q. 31. A patient showing high titres of ASOT. He is infected most likely by:
   a) Streptococcus viridans
   b) Staph saprophyticus
   c) Salmonella typhi
   d) Strept pyogenes

Q. 32. Which of the following serological tests is required for diagnosing Typhoid fever?
   a) Asot
   b) Widal
   c) Crp
   d) Ana

Q. 33. A ten year old female presented with high grade fever, drowsiness and neck rigidity. A diagnosis of meningitis was suspected. The most likely organism in the CSF would be
   a) E-Coli
   b) Neisseria meningitides
   c) Salmonella Typhi
   d) Corynbacterium diphtheriae

Q. 34. A young medical student develops fever, neck stiffness, hypotension and erythematous patches over limb within forty eight hours of illness. The toxin most likely initiated in the illness is
   a) Endotoxin
   b) Enterotoxin
   c) Erythrotoxin
   d) Neurotoxin

Q. 35. Which of the following tumors are caused by virus
   a) Carcinoma prostate
   b) Carcinoma kidney
   c) Burkitts lymphoma
   d) Endomertial carcinoma
Q 1: The process of neoplastic cells moving through the circulatory system and becoming lodged in a vessel causing obstruction is referred to as thrombosis

Q No 2: Edema due to increased hydrostatic pressure occurs in Nephrotic syndrome

Q 3: A neoplasm composed of a variety of cell types representing more than one germ layer is referred to as adenoma

Q 4: Edema of the dependent part of body is a prominent feature of Congestive heart failure

Q 5: A malignant neoplasm of the epithelial tissue is known as carcinoma.

Q 6: A benign neoplasm derived from glandular epithelial cells is referred to as Hamartoma

Q 7: Metaplasia is most closely associated with chronic irritation

Q 8: An area of keratinizing squamous epithelium lining a major bronchus is an example of heterotopia

Q 9: Lymphocytes are the hallmark of acute inflammation

Q 10: Coagulative necrosis is characteristic of brain ischemia

Q 11: Fibroblast growth factor elaborated by macrophages, which recruits macrophages and fibroblasts to wound site and induces all steps in angiogenesis.

Q 12: Apoptosis is characterized by nuclear fragmentation

Q 13: B cells and dendritic cells can present antigen to helper T cells?

Q 14: Hay fever occurs due to Type IV Hypersensitivity reaction

Q 15: Erythroblastosis fetalis occurs due to Type II hypersensitivity reaction

Q 16: The monocytes in extravascular tissue become Lymphocytes

Q 17: In liquefactive necrosis the tissue architecture is preserved.

Q 18: Hyperplasia is an increase in the size of the cell

Q 19: Graft-versus-host reaction is caused primarily by mature T cells in the graft

Q 20: Tumor immunity means that both cytotoxic T cells and cytotoxic antibodies attack human cancer cells.
Q. 21. Dystrophic calcification is seen in degenerating tissues.  
T / F

Q. 22. Entamoeba Histolytica affects kidneys  
T / F

Q. 23. Parasite induced microcytic hypochromic anemia is caused by Ancyclostoma Duodenale.  
T / F

Q. 24. The form of plasmodium which is transmitted from mosquito to humans is Merozoite.  
T / F

Q. 25. Infectious mononucleosis and Burkitt's Lymphoma are caused by infection with Cytomegalovirus.  
T / F

Q. 26. The most important factor in pathogenesis of thrombus is atrial fibrillation.  
T / F

Q. 27. M. Protein is associated with the antiphagocytic property of the group A streptococcus.  
T / F

Q. 28. The difference between amebic & bacillary dysentery is presence of neutrophils.  
T / F

Q. 29. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by Streptococcus viridians.  
T / F

Q. 30. Acute Glomerulonephritis occurs mostly after post streptococcal infection of the body cavities.  
T / F

Q. 31. Transudate is characterised by low specific gravity.  
T / F

Q. 32. Bacitracin sensitivity test is used to differentiate between Staph Aureus & Staph Epidermidis.  
T / F

Q. 33. Turner syndrome is caused by genotype 45X0.  
T / F

Q. 34. Koplik spots are seen in infection by Mumps virus.  
T / F

Q. 35. Hepatitis B virus is an RNA virus  
T / F

Q. 36. Cell-mediated immunity is the main host defense against Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.  
T / F

Q. 37. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by clostridium difficile.  
T / F

Q. 38. Spirochete Treponema pallidum causes diphtheria.  
T / F

Q. 39. Jones criteria is used to diagnose Rheumatic fever.  
T / F

Q. 40. Chemical mediators of inflammation include immunoglobulins.  
T / F