

PATHOLOGY MCQs

1. An example of a tissue or organ composed of Permanent Parenchymal cells is:

- a) Liver
- b) Bone Marrow
- c) Small Intestinal Mucosa
- d) Heart**
- e) Renal Tubules

2. The type of necrosis that occurs in Peripancreatic tissue in Acute Pancreatitis is:

- a) Liquefaction
- b) Fat**
- c) Coagulation
- d) Gummatous
- e) Fibrinoid

3. Change of Columnar Epithelium of the Bronchi into Mature Squamous Epithelium is called:

- a) Metaplasia**
- b) Dysplasia
- c) Hyperplasia
- d) Neoplasia
- e) Hypertrophy

4. Metastatic Calcification:

- a) Is due to hypercalcemia**
- b) Is due to hypocalcemia
- c) Occurs in Necrotic Tissue
- d) Occurs at sites of Chronic Inflammation
- e) Is due to malignancy

5. Which of the following is a feature of Irreversible Cell Injury:

- a) Glycogen stores are depleted
- b) Cytoplasmic sodium increases
- c) Nuclei undergo karyorrhexis**
- d) Intracellular pH diminishes
- e) Blebs form on cell membranes

6. Which of the following processes that occur in the breast allows a mother to feed the infant:

- a) Stromal hypertrophy
- b) Epithelial dysplasia
- c) Steatocyte atrophy
- d) Ductal epithelial metaplasia
- e) Lobular hyperplasia**

7. An Amputated lower limb from a diabetic patient showing black discoloration of the skin and soft tissues with areas of yellowish exudates is characterized as:

- a) Neoplasia
- b) Gangrenous Necrosis**
- c) Coagulopathy
- d) Hemosiderosis
- e) Gas gangrene

8. Focal fat necrosis, with flecks of chalky tan-white material seen in the omentum is most often associated with the following:

- a) Gangrenous appendicitis
- b) Chronic salpingitis
- c) Acute pancreatitis**
- d) Hepatitis
- e) Acute gastritis

9. In a 60 year old male, Gangrene of toes is most likely associated with:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus**
- b) Heart Failure
- c) Blunt force trauma
- d) AIDS
- e) Type III hypersensitivity reaction

10. The presence of Columnar Epithelium with Goblet cells in the Lower Oesophagus is most consistent with:

- a) Dysplasia
- b) Hyperplasia
- c) Carcinoma
- d) Ischaemia
- e) Metaplasia**

11. Which of the following processes explain the appearance of Calcium deposition in Tuberculous Lymph Nodes:

- a) Dystrophic calcification**
- b) Apoptosis
- c) Hypercalcaemia
- d) Metastatic calcification
- e) Neoplastic change

12. Lipofuscin deposition is most likely to result from:

- a) Nuclear pyknosis
- b) Myocardial fiber hypertrophy
- c) Coagulative necrosis
- d) Autophagocytosis**
- e) Anaerobic glycolysis

13. Which of the following cellular changes is most likely to present irreversible cellular injury:

- a) Epithelial dysplasia

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- b) Cytoplasmic fatty metamorphosis
- c) Nuclear pyknosis**
- d) Atrophy
- e) Anaerobic Glycolysis

14. Which of the following is an Anti-Oxidant:

- a) Glutathione Peroxidase
- b) Catalase
- c) Hydrogen peroxide
- d) NADPH oxidase
- e) Myeloperoxidase**

15. Which of the following is the most likely pathologic alteration following occlusion of the left middle cerebral artery by a sterile thrombus:

- a) Cerebral softening from liquefactive necrosis**
- b) Pale infarction with coagulative necrosis
- c) Predominantly the loss of glial cells
- d) Recovery of damaged neurons if the vascular supply is re-established
- e) Wet gangrene with secondary bacterial infection

16. The action of putrefactive bacteria on necrotic tissue results in:

- a) Coagulation
- b) Infarction
- c) Gangrene**
- d) Embolism
- e) Caseation

17. Which of the following type of necrosis is most commonly associated with ischaemic injury:

- a) Coagulation Necrosis
- b) Liquefaction Necrosis
- c) Caseous Necrosis
- d) Fat Necrosis
- e) Gangrenous Necrosis**

18. Enzymes involved in the inactivation of free radicals include:

- a) Superoxide dismutase
- b) Vitamin E
- c) Both A and B**
- d) Neither A nor B
- e) α -antitrypsin

19. Hepatocytes are an example of:

- a) Permanent cells
- b) Stable cells**
- c) Labile cells
- d) Metaplasia
- e) Mesenchymal cells

20. Calcium may play a role in cell injury by:

- a) Causing ATP depletion

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- b) Activating phospholipases
- c) Inducing autophagocytosis
- d) Regulating pyknosis
- e) Reducing intracellular pH

21. A common manifestation of sublethal cell injury (reversible injury) in organs such as the heart and liver is:

- a) Glycogen accumulation
- b) Fatty change
- c) Calcium deposition
- d) Apoptosis
- e) Deposition of melanin

22. An area of keratinizing squamous epithelium lining a major bronchus is an example of:

- a) Heterotopia
- b) Metaplasia
- c) Dysplasia
- d) Atrophy
- e) Neoplasia

23. The enzymes responsible for liquefaction in an abscess are derived mainly from:

- a) Tissue
- b) Serum
- c) Lymph
- d) Neutrophils
- e) Lymphocytes

24. Each of the following is an example of hyperplasia except:

- a) Enlargement of one kidney after surgical removal of the other kidney
- b) Changes in the thyroid gland in response to increased demand for thyroid hormones
- c) Changes in breast tissue during pregnancy
- d) Enlargement of lymph nodes during a viral infection
- e) Enlargement of skeletal muscles after weight training

25. Select the wrong statement. Apoptosis:

- a) Occurs in single cells or in small cluster of cells
- b) Is programmed cell death
- c) Is seen in toxic or viral hepatitis
- d) Appears cheesy in appearance
- e) Does not elicit an inflammatory reaction

26. Intracellular system(s) sensitive to cell injury is/are:

- a) Aerobic respiration
- b) Maintenance of the integrity of cell membrane
- c) Synthesis of protein
- d) Integrity of genetic apparatus

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e) All of the above

27. Which of the following can undergo apoptosis:

- a) Cells infected with virus
- b) Cells with DNA damage
- c) Increased oxidant within the cell
- d) None of the above
- e) All of the above

28. Apoptosis:

- a) Massive necrosis
- b) Foreign body phagocytosis
- c) Lipoprotein synthesis
- d) Programmed cell death
- e) Wet gangrene

29. Enzymes involved in the inactivation of free radicals include:

- a) Superoxide dismutase
- b) Vitamin E
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B
- e) α -antitrypsin

30. The following is true about hyperplasia except:

- a) Can be physiological
- b) Is a precancerous condition
- c) Is reversible
- d) Is due to excess hormone stimulation
- e) Can be associated with hypertrophy

31. Early clumping of nuclear chromatin is most closely associated with:

- a) Reduced intracellular pH
- b) Increased intracellular pH
- c) Denatured proteins and RNA loss
- d) Decreased DNA synthesis
- e) Release of lysosomal enzymes

40. Digestion of tissue with soap formation and calcification is characteristic of:

- a) Coagulation Necrosis
- b) Caseous Necrosis
- c) Fibrinoid Necrosis
- d) Liquefaction Necrosis
- e) Enzymatic Fat Necrosis

41. All of the following findings represent changes seen within cells that represent reversible cellular injury, except:

- a) Fatty change in hepatocytes
- b) Neuronal cell swelling
- c) Skeletal muscle fiber anaerobic glycolysis
- d) Renal tubular cell nuclear pyknosis

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e) Kupffer cell iron deposition

42. Which is most likely to happen following a stroke with loss of blood supply to a lobe of the brain:

- a) Cerebral softening from liquefactive necrosis
- b) Pale infarction with coagulative necrosis
- c) Predominantly the loss of glial cells
- d) Recover of damaged neurons if the vascular supply is reestablished
- e) Wet gangrene with secondary bacterial infection

43. The best example of Dystrophic Calcification is seen in a:

- a) 55 year old woman with metastases from breast carcinoma & hypercalcemia
- b) Healing granuloma in a 41 year old man with pulmonary tuberculosis
- c) Gangrenous lower extremity in a 50 year old woman with diabetes mellitus
- d) 62 year old woman with a recent cerebral infarction
- e) Abscess of the left fallopian tube in a 19 year old woman with Neisseria Gonnorrhoea Infection

44. Which of the following cellular changes represents the best evidence for irreversible cellular injury:

- a) Epithelial dysplasia
- b) Cytoplasmic fatty metamorphosis
- c) Nuclear pyknosis
- d) Atrophy
- e) Anaerobic glycolysis

45. The presence of differentiated columnar epithelium with goblet cells in lower esophagus is consistent with:

- a) Dysplasia
- b) Hyperplasia
- c) Carcinoma
- d) Ischemia
- e) Metaplasia

46. Which of the following will show hypertrophy:

- a) The uterine myometrium in pregnancy
- b) The female breast at puberty
- c) The liver following partial resection
- d) The ovary following menopause
- e) The cervix with chronic inflammation

47. Which of the following is most likely to give rise to Metaplasia:

- a) Tanning of the skin following sunlight exposure
- b) Lactation following pregnancy
- c) Vitamin A deficiency
- d) Acute Myocardial Infarction
- e) Acute Tubular Necrosis

- 48. Which of the following is deposited in myocardium in advanced age:**
- a) Hemosidrin
 - b) Lipochrome
 - c) Glycogen
 - d) Cholesterol**
 - e) Calcium Salts
- 49. Which of the following tissues is most likely to be least affected by Ischemia:**
- a) Skeletal muscle
 - b) Small intestinal epithelium**
 - c) Retina
 - d) Myocardium
 - e) Hippocampus
- 50. An amputated foot of a diabetic will most likely show:**
- a) Neoplasia
 - b) Gangrenous Necrosis**
 - c) Coagulopathy
 - d) Hemosiderosis
 - e) Caseation
- 51. Which of the following processes explains the appearance of calcium deposition in a tuberculous lymph node:**
- a) Dystrophic calcification**
 - b) Apoptosis
 - c) Hypercalcemia
 - d) Metastatic calcification
 - e) Neoplastic change
- 52. Which of the following types of necrosis is grossly opaque & "chalk" white:**
- a) Coagulation necrosis
 - b) Liquefaction
 - c) Caseous necrosis
 - d) Fat necrosis**
 - e) Gangrenous necrosis
- 53. Dystrophic Calcification is most closely associated with:**
- a) Hypercalcemia
 - b) Necrosis**
 - c) Chronic irritation
 - d) Diminished blood supply
 - e) Increased workload
- 54. Deposition of Calcium in dead or dying tissue is:**
- a) Dystrophic calcification**
 - b) Metastatic calcification
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) Neither A nor B

55. Which of the following types of necrosis is characterized by amorphous granular debris:

- a) Coagulation Necrosis
- b) Liquifaction Necrosis
- c**) Caseous Necrosis
- d) Fat Necrosis
- e) Gangrenous Necrosis

56. Hypertrophy is most closely associated with:

- a) Hypercalcemia
- b) Necrosis
- c) Chronic Irritation
- d) Diminished Blood Supply
- e**) Increased Work Load

57. Which of the following is most susceptible to liquefaction necrosis following ischemic injury:

- a) Pancreas
- b) Liver
- c) Spleen
- d**) Brain
- e) Intestine

58. Hypoplasia is due to:

- a) Cell Loss
- b) Atrophy
- c**) Inadequate development
- d) Disuse
- e) Ischemia

59. The loss of individual cell through fragmentation of individual cell nucleus is best described as:

- a) Coagulative Necrosis
- b) Mitochondrial Poisoning
- c) Phagocytosis
- d**) Apoptosis
- e) Liquefaction

60. The light brown perinuclear pigment seen in an old man muscle fiber is:

- a) Hemosidrin
- b**) Lipofuscin
- c) Glycogen
- d) Melanin
- e) Calcium

61. Hypertensive Enlargement of the heart is a form of:

- a) Fatty infiltration
- b) Hypoplasia

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- c) Glycogen storage
- d) Hypertrophy**
- e) Hyperplasia

62. Gangrene of the big toe in a 60 year old female is most likely associated with:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus**
- b) Temporal Arteritis
- c) AIDS
- d) Type III Hypersensitivity
- e) Carcinoma of the Bronchus

63. Focal Fat Necrosis is associated with:

- a) Fibrinous Pericarditis
- b) Chronic Appendicitis
- c) Acute Pancreatitis**
- d) Periportal Fibrosis
- e) Gas Gangrene

64. Two days after myocardial infarction, histology of the heart will show:

- a) Fibroblasts and Collagen
- b) Granulation Tissue
- c) Necrotic Muscle & Neutrophils
- d) Granulomatous Inflammation
- e) Aneurysmal Dilation

65. Cigarette Smoking does not cause:

- a) Squamous Metaplasia
- b) Smooth Muscle Hyperplasia**
- c) Defective Ciliary Action
- d) Damage of Airway
- e) Inhibition of Alveolar Leukocytes & Macrophages

66. Which of the following is responsible for gangrene of lower extremities:

- a) Obesity
- b) Hyperlipidemia
- c) Cigarette Smoking
- d) Diabetes Mellitus**
- e) Hypercalcemia

67. Which of the following is not a feature of reversible cell injury:

- a) Swollen cell
- b) Swollen mitochondria
- c) Pyknotic Nucleus**
- d) Dilated Endoplasmic
- e) Cell surface blebs

68. Changes of color in Gangrene is due to:

- a) Deposition of amyloid

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- b) Breakdown of hemoglobin
- c) Deposition of melanin
- d) Deposition of lipofuscin
- e) Deposition of calcium salts

69. Which of the following is not a feature of reversible cell injury:

- a) Increased DNA synthesis
- b) Reduction of ATP
- c) Failure of Sodium Pump
- d) Influx of Calcium
- e) Accumulation of Metabolites

70. Which of the following is a feature of Colliquative Necrosis:

- a) Complete loss of architecture
- b) Cyst formation
- c) Occurs in tissues with high water content
- d) A and C
- e) All of the above

71. Which of the following is (are) true about apoptosis:

- a) It is programmed cell death
- b) It requires cell energy
- c) Induces a severe inflammatory reaction
- d) Both A and B
- e) Both B and C

72. Calcium may play a role in cell injury by:

- a) Causing ATP depletion
- b) Activating Phospholipases
- c) Inducing Autophagocytosis
- d) Regulating Pyknosis

73. Irreversible cellular changes include all of the following except:

- a) Hydropic Change
- b) Pyknosis
- c) Karyorrhexis
- d) Karyolysis

74. Abnormal pigmentation is seen in the following except:

- a) Conn's Syndrome
- b) Pernicious Anemia
- c) Tattooing
- d) Addison's Disease
- e) Pregnancy

75. The following are true about Apoptosis except:

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- a) It is programmed cell death
- b) Affects a group of cells
- c) Is energy dependent
- d**) There is chromatin condensation
- e) Does not elicit an inflammatory reaction

76. Which of the following is not a feature of Necrosis:

- a) Karyolysis
- b) Karyorrhexis
- c**) Cytoplasmic Basophilia
- d) Pyknosis
- e) Loss of RNA

77. Which of the following is not a feature of Coagulative Necrosis:

- a) Deposition of Fibrinolysis
- b) Tissues are firm and swollen
- c**) Ghost outline of cell are seen
- d) Architecture is maintained
- e) The tissue is deeply eosinophilic

78. Which of the following is most likely associated with Caseation Necrosis:

- a) Diabetic Gangrene
- b) Gas Gangrene
- c) Myocardial Infarction
- d**) Inpissated Pus
- e) Splenic Infarction

79. The following are known causes of Atrophy except:

- a) Aging
- b) Starvation
- c**) Increased trophic hormone secretion
- d) Immobilization
- e) Denervation

80. Dystrophic Calcification is:

- a) Reversible
- b**) Due to reduction of pH in tissues
- c) Causes renal failure
- d) Associated with primary hyperparathyroidism
- e) Occurs in dead parasites in the body

81. Which of the following pathologic changes would be considered irreversible?

- a) Fatty change in liver cells
- b) Hydrophic vacuolization or renal tubular epithelial cells
- c**) Karyolysis in myocardial cells
- d) Glycogen deposition in hepatocyte nuclei
- e) Hyperplasia of the breast during pregnancy

82. Squamous Metaplasia can occur in all of the following sites except:

- a) Nose
- b) Salivary Gland Ducts

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- c) Jejunum
- d) Renal Pelvis
- e) Gall Bladder

83. Colliquative Necrosis occurs in:

- a) Spleen
- b) Liver
- c) Heart
- d) Brain**
- e) Kidneys

84. The following are features of Colliquative Necrosis:

- a) Complete loss of architecture
- b) Cyst formation
- c) Occurs in tissues with high water content
- d) A & C
- e) All of the above**

85. Which of the following is significant in Reperfusion Injury:

- a) Generation of Free Radicals
- b) Decreased pH
- c) Cytokines released by damaged hypoxic cells
- d) Both A & B**
- e) Both A & C

86. Reperfusion Injury is due to:

- a) Generation of Oxygen Free Radicals
- b) Additional recruitment of polymorphs by cytokines from hepatic cells
- c) Both A & B**
- d) None of the above

87. Which of the following is a feature of irreversible cell injury:

- a) Swelling of Endoplasmic Reticulum
- b) Formation of Blebs
- c) Karyolysis of Nuclei**
- d) Fatty Change
- e) Mitochondrial Swelling

88. A common manifestation of sublethal cell injury seen in organs such as the heart and liver is:

- a) Glycogen accumulation
- b) Fatty change
- c) Calcium deposition**
- d) Apoptosis
- e) Deposition of Amyloid

89. In the process of necrosis, a reduction in the size of the nucleus and a condensation of nuclear material is known as:

- a) Karyolysis
- b) Pyknophrasia
- c) Karyorrhesis

- d)** Pyknosis
- e) Metachromasia

90. A cardinal sign of Inflammation is:

- a) Vasoconstriction
- b)** Redness
- c) Leukocyte Margination
- d) Vasodilation
- e) Slowing of the Circulation

91. After initiating an acute inflammatory event, the third in a sequence of changes in vascular flow is:

- a) Vasoconstriction
- b) Redness
- c) Leukocyte Margination
- d) Vasodilation
- e)** Slowing of the Circulation

92. Leukocytes capable of significant Phagocytosis include:

- a)** Lymphocyte
- b) Plasma Cell
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

93. Which of the following is most associated with Acute Inflammation:

- a)** Neutrophils
- b) Connective Tissue
- c) Macrophages
- d) Granulation Tissue
- e) Granuloma

94. Inflammatory conditions which have a large number of eosinophils in the exudates include:

- a) Asthma
- b) Parasitic disease
- c)** Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

95. By definition, which cells are involved in organization:

- a) Kidney tubular and Liver Parenchymal cells
- b) Macrophages and Endothelial Cells
- c)** Endothelial Cells and Fibroblasts
- d) Fibroblasts and Fat Cells

96. Phagocytosis is enhanced by:

- a) C5a
- b) Bradykinin
- c) Lysozyme
- d)** C3b
- e) Serotonin

97. The tumor of inflammation is due primarily to:

- a) Arteriolar Dilation
- b) Venous Dilation
- c) Capillary Dilation
- d) Increased Intracellular Fluid
- e) Increased Extracellular Fluid**

98. A mediator of acute inflammation that causes increased vascular permeability and pain is:

- a) Endotoxin
- b) Complement
- c) Histamine
- d) Bradykinin**
- e) Endogenous Pyrogen

99. Multinucleated Giant Cells of the foreign body type origin from:

- a) Nuclear Division of Granulocytes
- b) Atypical Regeneration of Epithelium
- c) Megakaryocytes
- d) Fusion of Macrophages**
- e) Multiplication of Nuclei Surrounding Fibrocytes

100. Histamine is thought to be the direct cause of:

- a) Leukocytosis
- b) Emigration
- c) Phagocytosis
- d) Increased Vascular Permeability**
- e) All of the Above

101. An Abscess is best defined as:

- a) A local defect in the surface of a tissue
- b) An abnormal accumulation between two surfaces
- c) Any area of tissue necrosis
- d) A localized collection of pus**
- e) An epithelium-lined sac filled with viscous fluid

102. Mediators of fever in inflammation include:

- a) Macrophage product similar to interleukin I
- b) Prostaglandins
- c) Both A and B**
- d) Neither A nor B

103. Phagocytes from an individual deficient in myeloperoxiase (MPO) will most likely be less effective in:

- a) Killing Bacteria**

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- b) Recognizing Bacteria
- c) Marginating in vessels
- d) Undergoing Chemotaxis
- e) Engulfing Bacteria

104. A purulent exudates is generally characterized by the presence of:

- a) Mucous
- b) Macrophages and connective tissue
- c) Neutrophils and necrotic debris**
- d) Serous Fluid
- e) Precipitated Protein

105. Granuloma formation is most frequently associated with:

- a) Acute inflammation
- b) The Healing Process
- c) Wound Contraction
- d) Fibroblasts and Neovasularization**
- e) A persistent irritant

106. Which of the following best describes a granuloma:

- a) A small nodule of granulation tissue
- b) A tumor composed of granulocytes
- c) A small hard mass of fibroblasts and collagen
- d) Inflammation primarily composed of lymphocytes
- e) An aggregate of activated macrophages**

107. The most characteristic feature of granulation tissue is the:

- a) Resemblance to a Granuloma
- b) Growth of Fibroblasts and New Capillaries**
- c) Character of the Exudate
- d) A form of Gangrenous Necrosis
- e) Presence of Monocytes and Fibroblasts

108. Which of the following is the most efficient killer of bacteria in neutrophils:

- a) Spontaneous dismutation of O_2 to H_2O
- b) Conversion of H_2O_2 to $HOCl$ by Myeloperoxiase**
- c) Oxidative metabolism giving rise to OH and O_2
- d) Hydrolyzing Bacterial Coated with Lysozyme
- e) Action of Hydrolytic Enzymes

109. The emigration and accumulation of neutrophils in the acute inflammation reaction is primarily the result of:

- a) Active hyperemia
- b) Hydrostatic Pressure
- c) Increased Microvascular Permeability**
- d) Chemotaxis

e) None of the above

110. Which of the following is expressed on endothelial cells in acute inflammation for leukocyte adhesion:

- a) Interferon Gamma
- b) Hageman Factor
- c) Lysozyme
- d) E-selectin**
- e) Prostacyclin

111. Fever and Leukocytes in which most leukocytes are neutrophils typical of:

- a) Acute Bacterial Infection**
- b) Acute Viral Infection
- c) Chronic Viral Infection
- d) Parasitemia
- e) Foreign Body Giant Cell Reaction

112. Epitheloid Cells and Langerhans Giant Cells in granulomas are derived from:

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Eosinophils
- c) Mast Cells
- d) Macrophage**
- e) Lymphocytes

113. Prostaglandins are formed from Arachidonic Acid through the action of which enzyme pathway?

- a) Cyclooxygenase
- b) Lipoxygenase
- c) Myeloperoxidase
- d) Phospholipase A**
- e) Glutathione Reductase

114. The cavity of an Abscess contains:

- a) Caseous Necrosis
- b) Hyalin
- c) Giant Cells
- d) Pus**
- e) Granulation Tissue

115. Transudate can be found in the following settings *except*:

- a) Congestive Heart Failure
- b) Nephrotic Syndrome
- c) Superior Venacaval Obstruction
- d) Pericarditis
- e) None of the Above

116. The diagnostic feature of granuloma is the presence of:

- a) Giant cells
- b) Epitheloid cells**

- c) Lymphocytes
- d) Fibrosis
- e) Caeseation

117. The following have a granuloma *except*:

- a) T.B
- b) Syphilis
- c) Leprosy
- d) Schistosomiasis
- e) Staphylococcal Infection**

118. Formation of the epitheloid cells is mediated by:

- a) IL-1
- b) IL-2
- c) Histamine
- d) Gamma Interferon**
- e) Serotonin

119. The first inflammatory cell to show at the site of acute inflammation is the:

- a) Monocyte
- b) B-lymphocyte
- c) T-lymphocyte
- d) Neutrophils**
- e) Mast cell

120. The following are true about an exudate except:

- a) It can be present as edema
- b) It has a high protein content
- c) It has a specific gravity ≥ 1.020**
- d) It may contain inflammatory cells
- e) It can be due to congestive heart failure

121. Which of the following is the most powerful chemotactic agent:

- a) Histamine
- b) Prostaglandin
- c) Hageman Factor
- d) Bradykinin
- e) Complement C5a**

122. A biopsy of a region of acute inflammation would most likely reveal all of the following except:

- a) Fibrinous exudate
- b) Neutrophils
- c) Edema
- d) Necrosis
- e) Fibrous connective tissue**

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123. Which of the following chemical mediators is most important in the development of Granulomatous Inflammation:

- a) Interferon gamma
- b) Bradykinin
- c) Complement C5a
- d) Histamine
- e) Prostaglandin E2

124. Following an attack of chest infection for three days, a patient becomes very ill and his chest x-rays shows a 3cm rounded density. He is most likely having:

- a) Hypertrophic scar
- b) Abscess formation**
- c) Regeneration
- d) Bronchogenic carcinoma
- e) Progression to chronic inflammation

125. Which of the following cells is the most important in the development of tuberculous granuloma:

- a) Macrophages**
- b) Fibroblast
- c) Neutrophil
- d) Mast Cell
- e) Platelet

126. Which of the following inflammatory processes would cause interstitial fibrosis and nodules in the lungs of a person who inhaled silica dust:

- a) Neutrophilic infiltration with release of leukotrienes
- b) Foreign body giant cell formation**
- c) Plasma cell production of immunoglobulin
- d) Histamine release by mast cells
- e) Release of growth factors by macrophages

127. Which of the following mediators are predominantly responsible for pain in acute inflammation:

- a) Complement C3b and IgG
- b) Interleukin-1 and tumour necrosis factor
- c) Histamine and Serotonin
- d) Prostaglandin and Bradykinin**
- e) Leukotriene and E-selectin

128. Which of the following cell types is most likely to be most characteristic of a foreign body reaction:

- a) Mast cell
- b) Eosinophil
- c) Giant cell**
- d) Neutrophils

e) Plasma cell

129. Which of the following is needed for anti-microbial killing during Phagocytosis:

- a) Glutathione peroxidase
- b) C3b
- c) Interleukin 1
- d) NADPH oxidase
- e) Myeloperoxidase**

130. Deficiency of which of the following will reduce phagocytosis by neutrophils:

- a) C3a
- b) Leukotriene A4
- c) C3b**
- d) Leukotriene B4
- e) C5a

131. All of the following are true of granulation tissue except:

- a) Contains epitheloid cells
- b) Contains myofibroblast**
- c) Contains proliferating capillaries
- d) Important in wound contraction
- e) Contains fibronectin

132. Matrix components in early granulation tissue include:

- a) Fibronectin
- b) Type III collagen
- c) Both A and B**
- d) Neither A nor B
- e) Granuloma

133. Apoptosis does not induce inflammation because:

- a) The injury is too mild to induce inflammation
- b) Phagocytic cells secrete cytokines that inhibit inflammation**
- c) The process occurs only in avascular tissues
- d) Apoptosis occurs only in immune deficient tissues
- e) The patient is using antibiotics

134. Osponization is the:

- a) Formation of free radicals
- b) Degradation of bacteria by lysozymes
- c) Engulfment of antigen by leukocytes
- d) Coating of antigen by antibodies**
- e) Processing of antigens by antigen presenting cells

135. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a Granuloma:

- a) Macrophages
- b) Giant Cells

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes
- d) Lymphocytes
- e) Epitheloid Cells

136. Which of the following has a large number of eosinophils in exudates:

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) Bronchiectasis
- c) Syphilis
- d) Bronchial Asthma
- e) Chronic Bronchitis

137. Which of the following are involved in organization:

- a) Endothelial cells and osteocytes
- b) Endothelial cells and chondroblasts
- c) Endothelial cells and fibroblasts
- d) Fibroblasts and fat cells
- e) Fibroblasts and plasma cells

138. The tumour of inflammation is due primarily to:

- a) Arteriolar dilation
- b) Venous dilation
- c) Capillary dilation
- d) Increased intracellular fluid
- e) Increased extracellular fluid

139. One of the following is a Chemotactic Factor:

- a) Histamine
- b) Bradykinin
- c) Interleukin 1
- d) Leukotriene B4
- e) Serotonin

140. Phagocytosis is enhanced by:

- a) C1
- b) Bradykinin
- c) Lysozyme
- d) Osponin
- e) Serotonin

141. Which one of the following is a harmful effect of acute inflammation:

- a) Dilution of toxins
- b) Phagocytosis
- c) Formation of fibrin
- d) Swelling of tissue
- e) Stimulation of immune response

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

142. The high protein content of the inflammatory exudates is mainly due to:

- a) Protein released from dead tissue
- b) Production of protein by inflammatory cells
- c) Increased capillary permeability**
- d) Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
- e) Increased blood flow in the site of inflammation

143. Which of the following is expected to be found in sputum of an asthmatic child:

- a) IgE antibodies
- b) Activate macrophages
- c) Eosinophils**
- d) Foreign body giant cell
- e) Asbestos bodies

144. Phagocytosis is enhanced by:

- a) Prostaglandin E2
- b) Bradykinin
- c) Lysozymes
- d) Osponin**
- e) Serotonin

145. Which of the following are involved in organization:

- a) Liver parenchymal cells
- b) Macrophages and endothelial cells
- c) Endothelial cells and fibroblasts**
- d) Fibroblasts and fat cells
- e) Neurons and glial cells

146. Which part of the microcirculation is most consistently involved in the permeability changes and exudation of acute inflammation:

- a) Small arteries
- b) Arterioles
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules**
- e) Veins

147. Chronic Inflammation is characterized by the presence of:

- a) Polymorphs, monocytes and exudate
- b) Plasma cells, lymphocytes, fibroblasts and monocytes**
- c) Plasma cells, polymorphs, lymphocytes and monocytes
- d) Plasma cells, basophils, eosinophils, fibroblasts and monocytes

148. The following are true of macrophages except:

- a) They are phagocytic cells
- b) They produce interleukins
- c) Are antigen-presenting cells**
- d) They are derived from blood monocytes
- e) They are the main cells in chronic inflammation

149. Which of the following is true about an Exudate:

- a) Occurs in heart failure
- b) Is due to low plasma oncotic pressure
- c) Has a low specific gravity
- d)** Has a high protein content
- e) Is due to lymphatic obstruction

150. The most important factor in the formation of acute inflammatory exudates is:

- a) Increased Hydrostatic Pressure
- b) Increased Blood Flow
- c) Chemotaxis
- d)** Increased Vascular Permeability
- e) Lymphatic Obstruction

151. Increased Vascular Permeability is due to:

- a) Damage to endothelial cells
- b) Widening of gaps between endothelial cells
- c) Slowing of blood flow
- d)** Both A & B
- e) Both A & C

152. Infertility and short stature in a woman with a 45x karyotype are typical of:

- a) Klinefelter Syndrome
- b)** Turner Syndrome
- c) Down Syndrome
- d) Achondroplasia Dwarfism
- e) Cystic Fibrosis

153. Down Syndrome is:

- a)** Trisomy 21
- b) Trisomy 18
- c) Trisomy 13
- d) Autosomal Dominant
- e) Mothers are less than 30 years old

154. Mutations in mitochondrial genes are:

- a) Inherited from the father
- b) Common cause of disease
- c)** Inherited from the mother
- d) Autosomal Recessive
- e) Affects only males

155. There are no Y-linked disorders because:

- a) There are no mutations occurring in the Y chromosome
- b) The affected males die before adulthood
- c)** Affected males are infertile
- d) Defects in the Y chromosome are autosomal dominant

e) None of the above

156. X-linked disorders:

- a) Males are always carriers
- b) Females are always diseased
- c) Are inherited from the father
- d)** Are inherited from the mother
- e) Sickle cell anemia is an example

157. Autosomal recessive disorders:

- a) Are inherited from the father only
- b) Are inherited from the mother only
- c) Are inherited commonly due to new mutations
- d)** Are usually more severe than autosomal dominant disorders
- e) None of the above

158. All of the following are autosomal recessive except:

- a) Cystic Fibrosis
- b) Sickle Cell Anemia
- c) Thalassemia
- d) Hemochromatosis
- e)** Diabetes Mellitus

159. Mendelian disorders are due to:

- a) Chromosomal abnormalities
- b)** Single gene defect
- c) Environmental Factors
- d) Mitochondrial gene mutations
- e) X-linked mutations

160. Which of the following is inherited as autosomal recessive disorders:

- a) Familial polyposis coli
- b) Hemophilia A
- c)** Cystic Fibrosis
- d) Neurofibromatosis
- e) Rheumatic Heart Disease

161. Which of the following is inherited as autosomal dominant disorders:

- a)** Familial polyposis coli
- b) Hemophilia A
- c) Cystic Fibrosis
- d) Diabetes
- e) Rheumatic Heart Disease

162. Which of the following is inherited as an X-linked recessive trait:

- a) Familial polyposis coli
- b)** Hemophilia A

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Cystic Fibrosis
- d) Neurofibromatosis
- e) Rheumatic Heart Disease

163. The primary role of which of the following in the closure of wounds healing by second intention:

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Connective Tissue
- c) Macrophages
- d) Granulation Tissue
- e) Granuloma

164. The process of regeneration:

- a) Does not restore prior function
- b) Invariability leads to scar formation
- c) Refers to healing by proliferation of stromal elements
- d) Occurs in tissues composed of labile and stable cells
- e) Is synonymous with repair

165. The following factors delay healing of damaged tissue:

- a) Scurvy
- b) Ionizing Radiation
- c) Immobilization
- d) Infections
- e) Glucocorticoids

166. Repair of which of the following involves regeneration and connective tissue repair:

- a) Bone fracture
- b) Renal tubular necrosis
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

167. Which of the following does not promote fracture healing:

- a) Steroid therapy
- b) Adequate blood supply
- c) Immobilization
- d) Adequate Vitamin C supply

168. Neurogenic, Septic and Cardiogenic shock are all characterized by:

- a) Equal prognosis if untreated
- b) Need for blood transfusion
- c) Peripheral vasodilation at onset
- d) Normal blood volume at early stage
- e) Progression to irreversible shock

169. The causes of Hypovolemic shock do not include:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) Severe vomiting
- b) Severe diarrhea
- c) Extensive burning
- d) Myocardial Infarction**
- e) Severe Trauma

170. Following a hypotensive shock which lasted for hours, which of the following tissues is most likely to withstand the ischemia:

- a) Skeletal muscle
- b) Small Intestinal Epithelium**
- c) Retina
- d) Myocardium
- e) Hippocampus

171. What type of shock is most associated with severe burns:

- a) Cardiogenic shock
- b) Hypovolemic shock**
- c) Septic shock
- d) Neurogenic shock

172. The causes of Hypovolemic shock do not include:

- a) Severe vomiting
- b) Severe diarrhea
- c) Blood Loss
- d) Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis**
- e) Extensive Burning

173. The following are true about arterial thrombi *except*:

- a) Are usually due to endothelial injury
- b) Can be precipitated by atherosclerosis
- c) Grow in the direction of blood flow**
- d) Lead to ischemia and infarction
- e) Commonly cause systemic emboli

174. The following are true regarding venous thrombi *except*:

- a) Commonly are due to stasis
- b) Always cause infarction**
- c) Grow in the direction of blood flow
- d) Can cause pulmonary emboli
- e) Commonly occur in the deep leg veins

175. Thrombosis can be caused by all of the following except:

- a) Endothelial injury
- b) Turbulent blood flow
- c) Leiden mutation
- d) Factor VIII deficiency
- e) Atrial Fibrillation**

176. Which of the following are sequelae to thrombosis:

- a) Embolization
- b) Organization and Recanalization
- c) Propagation
- d) Both A and B
- e) All of the above**

177. Which one of the following does not predispose to thrombosis:

- a) Endothelial damage
- b) Vascular Stasis
- c) Thrombocytopenia**
- d) Formation of aggregates
- e) Activation of the coagulation mechanism

178. Which one of the following is not a cause of thrombosis:

- a) Damage of endothelial lining
- b) Aneurysms
- c) Polycythemia
- d) Disseminated Carcinomatosis
- e) High level of antithrombin III**

179. The following are associated with DIC except:

- a) Widespread deposition of fibrin with microcirculation
- b) Consumption of coagulation factors
- c) Haemorrhagic diathesis (Bleeding Tendency)**
- d) Thrombocytosis (Increased Platelet Count)
- e) Activation of Plasminogen

180. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation is associated with the following except:

- a) Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia
- b) Thrombocytosis
- c) Low fibrinogen level**
- d) Disseminated malignancy
- e) Crush injuries

181. The following predispose to deep vein thrombosis except:

- a) Malnutrition**
- b) Cancer
- c) Factor VIII deficiency
- d) Abdominal Surgery
- e) Immobilization

182. The following are true of Thrombi except:

- a) Are formed from blood constituents

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- b) Always cause complete vascular occlusion and infarction
- c) Are complicated by embolization
- d) May undergo dystrophic calcification**

183. Which of the following is not associated with Thrombosis:

- a) Cancer
 - b) Prolonged bed rest
 - c) Sickle cell anemia
 - d) Hemophilia**
 - e) Tissue damage
-

184. Fat emboli can be precipitated by:

- a) Excessive fats intake
- b) Rupture of an atheromatous plaque
- c) Rupture of the uterus
- d) Fracture of the femur**
- e) Changes in atmospheric pressure

185. Paradoxial emboli are:

- a) Commonly pulmonary emboli
- b) Are caused by myocardial infarction
- c) Due to the presence of an interventricular on inter atrial defect**
- d) Due to sudden changes in the atmospheric pressure
- e) Caused by trauma

186. Pulmonary emboli have each of the following characteristics except:

- a) Commonly arise in leg veins
- b) Pass through the right heart before reaching the lung
- c) Consistently cause infarction in the lung**
- d) Are usually thrombotic emboli

187. A detached intravascular solid, liquid or gas carried to a site distant from its point of origin is most associated with:

- a) Ascites
- b) Petechiae
- c) Infarction
- d) Emboli**
- e) Hematoma

188. Infarction of the spleen is usually due to:

- a) Hypersplenism
- b) Congestion**
- c) Arterial Embolism
- d) Deposition of connective tissue and pigment
- e) Venous Thrombosis

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

189. In an area of myocardial infarction, which of the following will be most effective in promoting healing:

- a) Histamine
- b) Immunoglobulin G
- c) Complement C3b
- d) Leukotriene B4
- e) VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor)

190. Red Infarcts develop in:

- a) Spleen
- b) Liver
- c) Kidney
- d) Adrenal Glands
- e) Intestine

191. Which of the following is most significant in the diagnosis of early acute myocardial infarction:

- a) ESR
- b) ASO titre
- c) Troponin
- d) LDH
- e) Total CK

192. Which of the following is not a major risk factor for atherosclerosis:

- a) Family history
- b) Hyperlipidemia
- c) Physical inactivity
- d) Diabetes
- e) Hypertension

193. Organs which are less susceptible than others to infarction because of a dual blood supply include:

- a) Liver and Lungs
- b) Liver and Kidney
- c) Lung and Spleen
- d) Spleen and Kidney
- e) Pancreas and Lung

194. Which cells are targeted by HIV:

- a) CD4 + cells
- b) Plasma cells
- c) Macrophages
- d) Both A & B
- e) Both A & C

195. Asthma is an example of:

- a) Type I hypersensitivity reaction
- b) Type II hypersensitivity reaction

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Type III hypersensitivity reaction
- d) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
- e) Type V hypersensitivity reaction

196. IgE plays a major role in:

- a) Type I hypersensitivity reaction
- b) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
- c) Type III hypersensitivity reaction
- d) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
- e) Type V hypersensitivity reaction

197. Acute graft rejection is caused by:

- a) Type I hypersensitivity reaction
- b) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
- c) Type III hypersensitivity reaction
- d) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
- e) Type V hypersensitivity reaction

198. The following are true about SLE except:

- a) It is commoner in females
- b) Anti nuclear antibodies are diagnostic
- c) It can affect the joints
- d) It is associated with a butterfly rash
- e) It can cause anemia

199. HIV primarily affects:

- a) CD8 lymphocytes
- b) Cells expressing CD4 molecules
- c) Neutrophils
- d) Basophils
- e) Eosinophils

200. The following are true about Type I hypersensitivity except:

- a) It can be localized or systemic
- b) Extrinsic asthma is an example
- c) The predominant antibody involved is IgG
- d) Degranulation of mast cells is the pathogenesis pathway
- e) Can be diagnosed by skin test

201. Of the following histopathologic finding, the one best indicates that a neoplasm is malignant is:

- a) Pleomorphism
- b) Atypia
- c) Invasion
- d) Increased Nuclear/Cytoplasmic Ratio
- e) Necrosis

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

202. Which of the following infectious agents is associated with transformation of tissue macrophages to epitheloid cells:

- a) Mycobacterium leprae
- b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- c) Cytomegalovirus
- d) Giardia Lamblia
- e) Staphylococcus aureus

203. Which of the following complications is most likely to occur in a 76 year old woman who has a swollen leg followed by fracture of femoral trochanter and who has been immobilized:

- a) Gangrenous Necrosis of the Foot
- b) Haematoma of the Thigh
- c) Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIV)
- d) Pulmonary Thromboembolism
- e) Soft Tissue Sarcoma

204. Generation of which of the following substances by the major inflammatory cell type would be responsible for clearing microorganism in an inflammatory focus:

- a) Platelet Activated Factor
- b) Prostaglandins
- c) Kallikrein
- d) Leukotriene
- e) Hydrogen Peroxide

205. Which of the following cell types releases chemical mediators responsible for allergic rhinitis:

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Mast Cells
- c) CD4+ Cells
- d) NK Cells
- e) Macrophages

206. Which of the following chemical mediators is most likely to be involved in anaphylaxis following intravenous penicillin treatment:

- a) Interleukin I
- b) Bradykinin
- c) Complement C5a
- d) Histamine
- e) Thromboxane

207. Which of the following cellular process is most likely to occur in the myocardium of a patient with myocardial infarction who is being treated with fibrinolytic agents:

- a) Apoptosis
- b) Free Radical Injury
- c) Fatty Changes
- d) Accumulation of Lipofuscin
- e) Accumulation of Amyloid

208. Which of the following will predict a better prognosis for breast cancer:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) The tumor is small in size
- b)** No metastasis are found in sampled lymph node
- c) Numerous mitosis are seen
- d) Tumor shows mild hyperchromatism
- e) Tumor cells show marked pleomorphism

209. Which of the following is characteristic of neoplasm:

- a) Recurrence following excision
- b) Rapid increase in size
- c) Sensitivity to radiation therapy
- d)** Uncontrolled (autonomous growth)
- e) Necrosis

210. Widespread Oedema is likely in:

- a) Lymphatic Obstruction
- b) Capillary Damage
- c) Inflammations
- d)** Hypoalbuminemia
- e) Cancer of the Stomach

211. Acute Pulmonary Oedema of the heart failure results from:

- a) Increased Plasma Colloid Osmotic Pressure
- b)** Decreased Plasma Colloid Osmotic Pressure
- c) Increased Vascular Permeability
- d) Increased Vascular Hydrostatic Pressure
- e) Increased Blood Viscosity

212. DIC following extensive surgery is due to:

- a) Entrance of tissue thromboplastin into circulation
- b) Hypoxia, acidosis and shock coexisting with extensive surgery
- c) Protein C Deficiency
- d)** Both A and B
- e) Both B and C

213. Which of the following is not a feature of stem cells:

- a) Capable of self renewal
- b) Capable of linkage generation
- c)** They are the predominant population in a tissue
- d) They belong to the terminal differentiation compartment
- e) Both A and B

214. Which of the following is not a feature of benign tumors:

- a) Grow Slowly
- b) Well Demonstrated
- c)** Infiltrate Adjacent Cells
- d) Can Secrete Hormones
- e) Named by adding suffix 'oma' to type of cell

215. Which of the following malignant tumors has the best prognosis:

- a) Hepatocellular Carcinoma

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- b) Renal Cell Carcinoma
- c) Basal Cell Carcinoma**
- d) Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Cervix
- e) Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Skin

216. The contents of a blister is an example of which type of exudate:

- a) Serous**
- b) Fibrinous
- c) Purulent
- d) Cellular
- e) Haemaorrhagic

217. Reduced Plasma Oncotic Pressure is the most important cause of generalized edema in:

- a) Congestive Heart Failure
- b) Lung Cancer
- c) Constrictive Pericarditis
- d) Head Trauma
- e) Nephrotic Syndrome**

218. Which of the following diseases is characterized by noncaseating granulomas?

- a) Sarcoidosis**
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Histoplasmosis
- d) Diphtheria
- e) Measles

219. Nutmeg Liver is caused by:

- a) Viral Hepatitis
- b) Acute Hepatic Congestion
- c) Chronic Hepatic Congestion**
- d) Fibrosis of the Liver
- e) None of the Above

220. Which of the following is not a predisposing factor for pyelonephritis:

- a) Pregnancy
- b) Diabetes Mellitus**
- c) Renal Artery Stenosis**
- d) Prostatic Hypertrophy
- e) Renal Calculi

221. Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis is most closely associated with:

- a) Subepithelial deposits**
- b) Fibrin Leakage
- c) Peripheral Linear IgG deposits by immunofluorescence
- d) Berger's Disease
- e) Tubular immunofluorescence

222. Crescents are most likely associated with:

- a) Subepithelial deposits
- b) Fibrin Leakage
- c) Peripheral Linear IgG deposits by immunofluorescence
- d) Berger's Disease
- e) Tubular immunofluorescence

223. Dense deposits disease is most closely associated with:

- a) Alport's Syndrome
- b) Benign Recurrent Hematuria
- c) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis Type II
- d) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis Type I
- e) Amyloidosis

224. Low Serum Complement Levels are present in:

- a) Systemic Lupus Nephritis
- b) Acute Post-streptococcal nephritis
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

225. Papillary Necrosis is associated with all of the following except:

- a) Sickle Cell Anemia
- b) Diabetes Mellitus
- c) Analgesic Abuse
- d) Wegener's Granulomatosis

226. All of the following are true of renal cell carcinoma except:

- a) The tumor cells secrete erythropoietin
- b) It originates from the glomeruli
- c) The tumor cells are rich in glycogen
- d) The tumor cell is often associated with polycythemia

227. One of the following is not true about amoebic liver abscess:

- a) There is Neutrophilia
- b) The patient is febrile
- c) Jaundice is always present
- d) The right lobe of the liver is commonly involved
- e) Metronidazole is used for treatment

228. Complications of Plasmodium falciparum malaria do not include:

- a) Bone Marrow Aplasia
- b) Nephrotic Syndrome
- c) Hypoglycaemia
- d) Haemoglobinuria
- e) Severe Gastroenteritis

229. The Chemical Carcinogen, Aflatoxin B₁, derived from a fungus which may contaminate peanuts, most commonly induces:

- a) Transitional Cell Carcinoma of the Lung

- b) Adenocarcinoma of the Rectum
- c) Hepatocellular Carcinoma**
- d) Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Skin
- e) Renal Cell Carcinoma

230. Which of the following is not true of Amyloid:

- a) It is protein in nature
- b) Complicates Bronchiectasis
- c) Causes Nephrotic Syndrome
- d) In Multiple Myeloma, it is of the AA type**
- e) Demonstrated microscopically using crystal violet

231. Which of the following is seen in Typhoid Fever?

- a) Haemaphagocytosis is Observed**
- b) Characteristically there is Tachycardia
- c) The appendix is almost always involved
- d) There is leucocytosis
- e) Necrotizing Granuloma is a feature

232. One of the following is not a Tumor Marker:

- a) Thromboxan A₂**
- b) Alpha Fetoprotein
- c) Carcinoembryonic Antigen
- d) Prostate Specific Antigen
- e) Chorionic Gonadotrophin

233. Which of the following is a Tumor Marker?

- a) Thromboxane A₂
- b) Acetylcholine
- c) Prostaglandin
- d) ACTH**
- e) Ferritin

234. Which of the following causes Lymphatic Oedema?

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) Schistosomiasis**
- c) Filariasis
- d) Syphilis
- e) Leishmaniasis

235. Which of the following does not cause Hypokalaemia?

- a) Diuretics
- b) Vomiting
- c) Diarrhoea
- d) Addison's Disease**
- e) Metabolic Alkalosis

236. The following are associated with Cachexia except:

- a) Malignancy
- b) Anemia
- c) Wasting
- d**) Hypoplasia
- e) Tumour Necrosis Factor

237. Acute effects of Ionizing Radiation do not include:

- a) Leukemia
- b) Anemia
- c) Skin Desquamation
- d**) Pulmonary Oedema
- e) Vomitting

238. Primary stage of Syphilis is best diagnosed by:

- a) VDRL Test
- b) RPR Test
- c) Widal Test
- d) Smear seen under dark ground illumination
- e**) TPHA

239. Granuloma Formation is not a feature of:

- a) Tuberculoid Leprosy
- b) Sarcoidosis
- c) Schistosoma manson infection
- d) Tuberculosis
- e**) Cerebral Malaria

240. Pathological effects of Shock do not include:

- a) Gastric Ulceration
- b) D.I.C.
- c) Acute Renal Tubular Necrosis
- d**) Metabolic Alkalosis
- e) Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome

241. Peg-Shaped (Hutchinson's Teeth) are characteristically seen in babies born to mothers suffering from:

- a) Mucosal Leishmaniasis
- b**) Syphilis
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) Intestinal Tuberculosis
- e) AIDS

242. In Amoebiasis:

- a) Condylomata Lata is a feature
- b) Granuloma Formulation is characteristic

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) The small intestine is always involved
- d) The perianal skin may be affected
- e) There is an intense infiltration in the lesions by polymorphs

243. Consequences of Necrosis do not include:

- a) Dystrophic Calcification
- b) Resolution
- c) Inflammatory Reaction
- d) Fibrosis
- e) Increased Cellular Enzymes in the Blood

244. In Lepromatous Leprosy:

- a) Epitheloid Granuloma Formation is characteristic
- b) There is loss of the Rete Ridges of the epidermis
- c) Bacilli are scanty
- d) Spontaneous cure may occur
- e) Lepromin test is negative

245. One of the following is not true about bilharzial portal hypertension:

- a) Splenomegaly is of the congestive type
- b) Iron deficiency anemia is a complication
- c) Periportal fibrosis is the cause
- d) There is an increased incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma
- e) Hepatic failure is not an early complication

246. Gummas most often appear in:

- a) Spleen
- b) Pancreas
- c) Liver and Testes
- d) Kidneys
- e) Thyroid

247. Hepar Lobatum is liver showing:

- a) Miliary Tuberculosis
- b) Multiple Gummas and Fibrosis
- c) Periportal Fibrosis
- d) Amoebic Abscess
- e) Sarcoid Granulomas

248. Metaplasia is most closely associated with:

- a) Hypercalcemia
- b) Necrosis
- c) Chronic Irritation
- d) Diminished Blood Supply
- e) Increased Workload

249. Chest X-Ray of the Lung from a patient suffering of sarcoidosis characteristically shows:

- a) Apical Cavitation
- b) Lobar Consolidation
- c) Dilated Bronchi
- d)** Bilateral Enlarged Hilar Lymph Nodes
- e) Pleural Thickening

250. Primary sites of Tuberculosis include all of the following except:

- a) Skin
- b) Lungs
- c)** Bones
- d) Tonsils
- e) Intestine

251. The histology of a sarcoid lesion characteristically shows the following except:

- a) Epithelioid cells and Langhans's Giant Cells
- b) Asteroid Bodies
- c) Schauman Bodies
- d)** Caseous Necrosis
- e) A Cuff of Lymphocytes

252. In Bilharzial Portal Hypertension:

- a) There is increased incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma
- b) Liver cirrhosis occurs in 90% of cases
- c) Hepatic Failure is an early complication
- d)** Haematemesis is a common complication
- e) Splenomegaly is due to proliferation of macrophages

253. One of the following is not a feature of visceral leishmaniasis:

- a) Weight Loss
- b) Splenomegaly
- c) Bone Marrow Failure
- d)** Intermittent Fever
- e) Bleeding Tendency

254. The following are not features of the primary focus in pulmonary tuberculosis except:

- a) Usually undergoes cavitation
- b) Commonly occurs in the apex of the lung
- c)** May give rise to miliary tuberculosis
- d) Is known as Assman's Focus
- e) Is a common cause of haemoptysis

255. During the early bacteraemic phase of Typhoid Fever, diagnosis is established by:

- a)** Blood Culture
- b) Widal Test

- c) Stool Culture
- d) Urine Culture
- e) Peritoneal Fluid Culture

256. Pulmonary Oedema does not occur in:

- a) Severe Pneumonia
- b) Uraemia
- c) Lung Fibrosis
- d) Inhalation of Toxic Fumes
- e) Mitral Stenosis

257. The following occur in *P. falciparum* infection except:

- a) Jaundice
- b) Generalized Lymphadenopathy**
- c) Acute Renal Failure
- d) Cerebral Petechial Hemorrhages
- e) Splenomegaly

258. Which of the following is a feature of Lepromatous Leprosy:

- a) Scanty bacilli
- b) Granuloma formation
- c) Negative Lepromin Test**
- d) Thickening of nerves
- e) Spontaneous recovery

259. The following are true of Amyloidosis except:

- a) It is lipid in nature**
- b) Causes Splenomegaly
- c) Is a common cause of Hepatic Failure
- d) Deposited Extracellularly
- e) Is a known cause of Nephrotic Syndrome

260. In Amoebic Liver Abscess:

- a) There is marked neutrophilia**
- b) The liver is not enlarged
- c) Jaundice is a constant feature
- d) The left lobe is commonly affected
- e) The patient is afebrile

261. Which of the following is not a feature of Typhoid Intestinal Lesions?

- a) Organisms commonly settle in the mucosal lymphoid aggregates
- b) Ulceration of Peyer's Patches
- c) Infiltration by Plasma Cells
- d) Infiltration by Neutrophils**
- e) Infiltration by Lymphocytes

262. Benign Tumours:

- a) Commonly Metastasize
- b) Are Encapsulated**
- c) Have hyperchromatic nuclei
- d) Infiltrate surrounding tissue
- e) Commonly recur after removal

263. The carrier state of Typhoid Fever is due to:

- a) Persistent Bacteraemia
- b) Persistent Duodenal Lesions
- c) Persistent Intestinal Ulcers
- d) Typhoid Cholecystitis**
- e) Persistent Rose Spots

264. The following cells are capable of regeneration except:

- a) Neurons**
- b) Hepatocytes
- c) Renal Tubular Cells
- d) Colonic Mucosal Cells
- e) Cells lining the Respiratory Airways

265. In Typhoid Fever:

- a) There is Tachycardia
- b) The large intestine is commonly affected
- c) The white cell count is characteristically very high
- d) Rose spots appear in the intestinal mucosa
- e) The gallbladder is infected**

266. Serious complications of Typhoid Fever include:

- a) Intestinal Haemorrhage
- b) Amyloidosis
- c) Perforation of Intestine
- d) Peritonitis
- e) All of the Above**

267. The sites of Primary Tuberculosis include:

- a) Oesophagus
- b) Stomach
- c) Oropharynx
- d) Ileocecal
- e) Both C and D**

268. Oedema of Congestive Heart Failure is due to:

- a) Generalized increase in venous pressure
- b) Triggered rennin-angiotensin-aldosterone axis
- c) Increased salt intake
- d) Both A and B
- e) Both B and C

269. Which of the following is not used for diagnosis of Typhoid Fever:

- a) Blood Culture
- b) Widal

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Stool Culture
d) VDRL
- 270. The activation of chemical procarcinogen requires activation by:**
- a) Neuropeptidases
b) Dismutases
c) Collagenase
d) P450 dependent Oxygenase
e) Alkaline Phosphotase
- 271. Immune-Complex Glomerulonephritis is seen with:**
- a) Primary TB
b) Tuberculoid Leprosy
c) Lepromatous Leprosy
d) Typhoid Fever
e) Amoebic Dysentery
- 272. Exposure to UV light will give rise to which of the following tumours:**
- a) Hepatocellular Carcinoma
b) Basal Cell Carcinoma
c) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
d) Both A and C
e) Both B and C
- 273. Who of the following is more likely to develop Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Skin:**
- a) Sudanese
b) Nigerians
c) Kenyans
d) Scandinavian living in Zimbabwe
e) Bantu South African
- 274. In Acute Hemopoetic Syndrome following Ionizing Radiation there is:**
- a) Anemia
b) Lymphopenia
c) Thrombocytopenia
d) Both B and C
e) All of the Above
- 275. Which of the following is used for screening of food handlers for Typhoid:**
- a) Blood Culture
b) Stool Culture
c) Widal
d) Sputum Culture
e) Stools Hatching Test
- 276. Which of the following is most likely to develop skin cancer:**
- a) Clerk Typist
b) Laboratory Technologist
c) Heavy Truck Driver
d) Radiology Technologist
e) Supermarket Supervisor

277. Which of the following is associated with Leukemia's and Lymphomas:

- a) Cyclophosphamide
- b) Chloramphenicol
- c) Chloroquine
- d) Cigarette Smoking
- e) Heavy Alcohol Consumption

278. Granuloma Formation in Schistosomiasis is stimulated by:

- a) Adult Female Antigens
- b) Adult Male Antigens
- c) Soluble Egg Antigen
- d) Cercarial Antigens
- e) All of the Above

279. Hepatomegaly and very high leukocytes are features of:

- a) Visceral Leishmaniasis
- b) Schistosomal Hepatosplenomegaly
- c) Typhoid Fever
- d) Extra Intestinal Amoebiasis
- e) Food Poisoning

280. Which of the following is a feature of Chemical Carcinogens:

- a) They are Hetrophilic
- b) Amphophilic
- c) Neutrophilic
- d) Nucleophilic
- e) Inactive Cytochrome Oxidase

281. Sarcoidosis is characterized by the following EXCEPT:

- a) Asteroid Bodies
- b) Schuman Bodies
- c) Caseating Granuloma
- d) Langhans Giant Cells
- e) Foreign Body Giant Cell

282. Which of the following can give rise to Nitrosamins when ingested:

- a) Fresh Vegetable
- b) Citric Fruits
- c) Preserved Food
- d) Biscuits
- e) Beef

283. Individuals with Sickle Cell Trait are resistant to Malaria because:

- a) They have low hemoglobin
- b) Anopheles mosquito does not bite them
- c) Their red blood cells sickle when parasitized and are removed by spleen

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- d) Their red blood cells contain antiparasite antibodies
- e) None of the Above

284. Sandy Patches are feature of:

- a) Primary Tuberculosis
- b)** Urinary Schistosomiasis
- c) Tuberculoid Leprosy
- d) Sarcoidosis
- e) Tertiary Syphilis

285. Pipe-Stern Fibrosis is:

- a) Delayed Wound Healing
- b) Dystrophic Calcification
- c)** Liver Changes in Schistosomiasis
- d) Hilar Lymph Nodes in Primary TB
- e) Healed Primary Chancre

286. Asteroid Bodies are characteristically seen in:

- a) Secondary Tuberculosis
- b) Tertiary Syphilis
- c) Amyloidosis
- d)** Sarcoidosis
- e) Tuberculoid Leprosy

287. The hallmark of Syphilis is:

- a) Endarteritis Obliterans
- b) Abominal Aneurysm
- c) Heavy Plasma Cell Infiltrate
- d) Both A and B
- e)** Both A and C

288. Syphilitic Aortic Aneurysm:

- a) Occurs in Thoracic Aorta
- b) Is due to Ischemic Destruction of Media and Elastic Fibre
- c) There is Endarteritis of Vasa Vasora
- d)** All of the Above
- e) None of the Above

289. Snail Track Ulcers are a feature of:

- a) Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
- b) Typhoid Fever
- c) Extra Intestinal Amoebiasis
- d)** Secondary Syphilis
- e) Schistosomal Dermatitis

290. Bilateral Hilar Lymphadenopathy is a feature of:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) Secondary Tuberculosis
- b) Tertiary Tuberculosis
- c) Amyloidosis
- d) Sarcoidosis**
- e) Tuberculoid Leprosy

291. Which of the following is not true about Syphilitic Primary Chancre:

- a) Occurs commonly on external genitalia
- b) Contains treponema pallidum spiroecele
- c) Has a dense plasma cell infiltrate**
- d) Does not heal spontaneously
- e) Occurs 3 weeks after contact with an infected individual

292. Which of the following is not a feature of Schistosomal Portal Hypertension:

- a) Ascites
- b) Oesophageal Varices
- c) Markedly Disturbed Liver Function**
- d) Coput Medusa
- e) All of the Above

293. Eosinophilia of Schistosomiasis is stimulated by:

- a) C3b
- b) C5a
- c) TH2 inducing IL-4 and IL-5 production**
- d) Tremor Necrosis Factor
- e) None of the Above

294. Which of the following is most likely to occur as a late complication of urinary schistosomiasis:

- a) Oesophageal Varices
- b) Ascites
- c) Carcinoma of Urinary Bladder**
- d) Pulmonary Hypertension
- e) Cor Pulmonale

295. Immune-Complex Glomerulonephritis is most likely associated with:

- a) Tuberculoid Leprosy
- b) Primary Tuberculosis
- c) Typhoid Fever
- d) Schistosomiasis**
- e) Extra Intestinal Amoebiasis

296. Hydroureter and Hydronephrosis are complications of:

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) Widespread Cancer
- c) Typhoid Fever

- d)** Urinary Schistosomiasis
- e) Portal Hypertension

297. Which of the following is most affected by Ionizing Radiation:

- a) Kidney
- b) Liver
- c) Bone
- d)** Bone Marrow
- e) Striated Muscle

298. Which of the following tissues is most affected by Sarcoidosis:

- a) The Liver
- b) The Kidneys
- c)** The Lungs
- d) Skin
- e) Bone

299. Flask-shaped Ulcers are characteristically seen in:

- a) Intestinal Tuberculosis
- b) Bacillary Dysentery
- c)** Amoebiasis
- d) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- e) Typhoid Fever

300. Which of the following is associated with inflammation and ulceration of Peyer Patches:

- a) Intestinal Tuberculosis
- b) Bacillary Dysentery
- c) Amoebiasis
- d) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- e)** Typhoid Fever

301. Ionizing Radiation has a maximum effect at:

- a) High Oxygen Tension
- b)** Low Oxygen Tension
- c) High CO₂ Tension
- d) Low CO₂ Tension
- e) High Nitrogen Tension

302. Pathological Lesions of Typhoid Fever are best seen in:

- a) Ileo-Caecal Valve
- b) Appendix
- c)** Peyer Patches
- d) Anal Mucosa
- e) 2nd Part of Duodenum

303. Which of the following is an Immune-Complex Disease:

- a) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- b) Bronchial Asthma
- c) Chronic Osteomyelitis
- d) Acute Glomerulonephritis**
- e) Secondary Tuberculosis

304. Fibrosis following Ionizing Radiation is due to:

- a) Direct Damage and Necrosis to Tissue
- b) Stimulation of Fibroblast Proliferation by Cytokines
- c) Ischaemia due to injury of Endothelial Cells
- d) Replacement of Atrophic Parenchymal Cells
- e) All of the Above

305. The killing of Parasites in Leishmaniasis is mediated by:

- a) γ -Interferon
- b) TNF- α
- c) IL-4
- d) Both A and B**
- e) Both A and C

306. Which of the following involved in pathogenesis of septic shock:

- a) Bacterial Wall Lipopolysaccharides
- b) IL-1
- c) IL-8
- d) All of the Above**
- e) None of the Above

307. In Sudan, Post Kalazar Dermal Leishmaniasis:

- a) Soon follows treatment of visceral leishmaniasis
- b) The lesion heals spontaneously within few months
- c) There is deep ulceration of the lesions
- d) Both A and B**
- e) Both A and C

308. Which of the following is used for diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis:

- a) Blood Culture
- b) Nasal Smear
- c) Skin Snip
- d) Widal Test
- e) Bone Marrow Smear**

309. Which of the following is associated with deposition of Amyloid AL:

- a) Osteoarthritis
- b) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- c) Multiple Myeloma**
- d) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- e) Crohn's Disease

310. Which of the following statements is not true about Unconjugated Bilirubin:

- a) It is Protein Bound
- b) It is Water Insoluble
- c) It is Excreted in Urine
- d) Can cross the Blood-Brain Barrier
- e) It is increased in Hemolytic Anemia

311. Post Hepatic Jaundice is characterized by:

- a) Pale Stools
- b) Absence of Bilirubinuria
- c) Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia
- d) Hematuria
- e) Elevated Serum Transaminases

312. Primary Tuberculosis is Characterized by:

- a) Cavitation and Fibrosis
- b) Majority of patients are Asymptomatic
- c) Hilar Lymph Nodes are not affected
- d) It is mainly disease of adults
- e) Mainly affects the apex of the lung

313. When a Cercaria penetrate the skin of man, it is transformed into:

- a) Metacaria
- b) Schistomulum
- c) Sporocyst
- d) Miracidium
- e) Redia

314. Schistosoma Mansoni and Japonicum can cause:

- a) Hematuria
- b) Hepatocellular Carcinoma
- c) Rectal Polyps
- d) Malabsorption
- e) Colorectal Carcinoma

315. Condyloma Latum is seen in:

- a) Secondary Syphilis
- b) Extra Intestinal Amoebiasis
- c) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- d) Sarcoidosis
- e) Secondary TB

316. Gummas are seen in:

- a) Tertiary Syphilis
- b) Intestinal Amoebiasis

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Leishmaniasis
- d) Sarcoidosis
- e) Secondary TB

317. Which type of Amyloid is associated with Long Term Haemoialysis:

- a)** B2- Microglobulin
- b) AL
- c) AA
- d) Amyloid Endocrine (AE)
- e) None of the Above

318. Select the incorrect statement. In the etiology of human carcinogenesis:

- a) Food components may play a role
- b)** Dietary Fat is known to initiate colon cancer
- c) Certain occupational exposures are known risk factors
- d) Consumption of moldy food is a risk factor

319. All of the following are thought to be related to the capacity for tumor cells to invade except:

- a) Elaboration of Type IV Collagenase
- b) Expression of Laminin Receptors
- c) Mitotic Rate
- d) Production of Proteases

320. Which of the following are characteristics of Malignant Neoplasms:

- a) Encapsulation
- b) Expansile Growth
- c) Both A and B
- d)** Neither A nor B

321. Which of the following is the best candidate as the origin of a Metastatic Neoplasm in the Liver:

- a) *Carcinoma in situ* of the uterine cervix
- b)** Adenocarcinoma of the cecum
- c) Renal Cell Carcinoma, right kidney
- d) Germ Cell Neoplasm of the testis
- e) Transitional Cell Carcinoma of the bladder

322. The most important enzyme system for the Metabolic Activation of Chemical Carcinogens is:

- a) Glutathione Reductase
- b)** Cytochrome-P450-dependendnt Monooxygenases
- c) Epoxide Hydrolase
- d) UDP-Glucuronic Acid Transferase

323. The ability of a Chemical Carcinogen to induce cancer in an animal is influence by:

- a) DNA Repair Capacity of the Animal
- b) Ability of the Animal to Detoxify the Carcinogen
- c) Ability of the Animal to Activate the Carcinogen
- d) Presence of the Tumor Promoter
- e)** All of the Above

324. Which factor(s) contribute(s) to selection of a favored site of Metastatic Deposits for a Tumor:

- a) The Ploidy of Tumor Cells
- b) Compatibility of Cell Surface Characteristics of Tumor and the Receptor Tissue Site
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

325. Which of the following is not a Tumor Marker:

- a) AFP (Alfa-Feto Protein)
- b) CEA (Carcino Embryonic Antigen)
- c) PSA (Prostale Specific Antigen)
- d) Aflatoxin**
- e) ACTH

326. The late Mitsuda Reaction is strongly positive in:

- a) Lepromatous Leprosy
- b) Tuberculoid Leprosy**
- c) Indeterminate Leprosy
- d) Borderline Leprosy
- e) Borderline Lepromatous Leprosy

327. Snail Track Ulcers are a feature of:

- a) Intestinal Amoebiasis
- b) Muco-cutaneous Leishmaniasis
- c) Dermal Sarcoidosis
- d) Secondary Syphilis**
- e) Post-Kale Agar Dermal Leishmaniasis

328. Which of the following is not a feature of Secondary Syphilis:

- a) Widespread Skin Rash
- b) Generalized Lymphadenopathy
- c) Condyloma Lata
- d) Hepar Lobatum**
- e) Abundant Spirochaete

329. Which of the following is a Non-Specific Test for Syphilis:

- a) VDRL (test)**
- b) Widal Test
- c) Kvein Test
- d) Mantoux Test
- e) Lepromin Test

330. Asteroid and Shauman Bodies are seen in:

- a) Primary Tuberculosis
- b) Secondary Tuberculosis
- c) Sarcoidosis**

- d) Tertiary Syphilis
- e) Visceral Leishmaniasis

331. Syphilis Transmission is:

- a) Venereal
- b) Through Placenta
- c) Accidental Inoculation
- d) Both A and B
- e) All of the Above

332. Which of the following is not a feature of Lepromatous Leprosy:

- a) Involvement and perforation of Nasal Cartilage
- b) Production of Antibodies to various antigens
- c) Multinucleated Giant Cells containing Asteroid Bodies
- d) Lepromatous Cells contain many Bacilli
- e) Sub epidermal zone is clear of Infiltrate

333. Which of the following is not a feature of Primary Chancre of Syphilis:

- a) It is a hard very painful nodule
- b) Develops at a site of infection
- c) Persists for weeks and heals spontaneously
- d) Leaves minimal scarring
- e) Contains many spirochaetes

334. Which of the following is not a Malignant Tumor:

- a) Lung Hamartoma
- b) Liver Hepatoma
- c) Brain Glioma
- d) Skin Melanoma
- e) Lymphoma

335. Peg-Shaped (Hutchinson's Teeth) are seen:

- a) Mucutaneous Leishmaniasis
- b) Secondary Syphilis
- c) Oral Candida (fungal) infection
- d) Congenital Syphilis
- e) Gumma of Gingiva

336. Formation of Epitheloid Cells from Macrophages is induced by:

- a) IL-10
- b) IL-4
- c) C3b
- d) γ -Interferon
- e) IgM

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

337. Which of the following clinical patterns of Leprosy is associated with a well developed cell mediated response:

- a) Lepromatous Leprosy
- b) Tuberculoid Leprosy**
- c) Borderline Leprosy
- d) Indeterminate Early Stage
- e) Borderline Lepromatous

338. Mycobacterium leprae grows in the laboratory in which of the following media:

- a) Blood agar
- b) Macconkey agar
- c) Lowenston-Johnson Medium
- d) All of the Above
- e) None of the Above**

339. Which of the following Tumors does not Metastasize:

- a) Skin Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- b) Male Breast Carcinoma
- c) Gastric Carcinoma
- d) Skin Basal Cell Carcinoma**
- e) Melano Carcinoma

340. The following are associated with Cardiovascular Syphilis, except:

- a) Tree-Bark appearance of Aorta
- b) Inflammation of Vasa Vasora
- c) Aneurysm of Arch of Aorta
- d) Aortic Stenosis**
- e) Occlusion of Coronary Ostia

341. Which of the following is a Specific Test for Syphilis:

- a) VDRL (test)
- b) Widal Test
- c) Kvein Test
- d) Mantoux Test
- e) TPI Test**

342. Bilateral Hilar Lymphadenopathy Lung involvement by Non-Caseating Granuloma is characteristically seen in:

- a) Primary Tuberculosis
- b) Post-Primary (secondary) Tuberculosis
- c) Tuberculoid Leprosy
- d) Sarcoidosis**
- e) Bacteriuria Phase of Enteric Fever

343. The hallmarks of Syphilis is (are):

- a) Endarteritis Obliterans
- b) Heavy Plasma Cell Infiltrate

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Epitheloid Granuloma
- d) Both A and B
- e) All of the Above

344. A Psoas Cold Abscess is seen in:

- a) Staphylococcal Infection of an Ischemic Toe
- b) Pyogenic Infection of the Pleural Cavity
- c) Extra Intestinal Amoebiasis
- d) Infiltration of Caseous Material from Vertebra by Polymorph
- e) Leprosy Ulcers

345. Sites of Primary Intestinal Tuberculosis are:

- a) The Gum
- b) Oropharynx
- c) Ileac Caecal Valve Regie
- d) Both B and C
- e) All of the Above

346. Which of the following is (are) features of Post Primary (Secondary Tuberculosis):

- a) Can be due to Re-Infection
- b) Can be due to Re-Activation
- c) Commonly affects the Upper Lobe
- d) Both B and C
- e) All of the Above

347. Which of the following is (are) portal entry of Lepra Bacilli:

- a) Skin
- b) Sexual Transmission
- c) Upper Respiratory Tract
- d) Both A and B
- e) Both A and C

348. Immuno Deficient Patients are prone to the following except:

- a) Bacterial Infections
- b) Viral Infections
- c) Autoimmune Diseases
- d) Tumors
- e) None of the Above

349. The type of Amyloid associated with Chronic Inflammation is:

- a) AA
- b) AL
- c) B₂ Amyloid
- d) Transthyrefin
- e) B₂ Microglobulin

350. Amyloid Material is deposited:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) Intracellularly
- b) Extracellularly**
- c) In the Kidney only
- d) Both A and B
- e) Both A and C

351. Under Polarized Light, Amyloid Stained with Congo Red appears:

- a) Pink
- b) Blue
- c) Vacuoles
- d) Apple Green Birifringence**
- e) Granulated

352. Visceral Leishmaniasis is best diagnosed by the following:

- a) Demonstration of LD bodies in Bone Marrow**
- b) Demonstration of LD bodies in Lymph Nodes
- c) Demonstration of LD bodies in Spleen
- d) Demonstration of LD bodies in Skin
- e) Leishmania Test

353. The course of Leishmania Infection is determined by:

- a) The host T-cell Response
- b) The species of the Leishmania
- c) The host B-cell Response
- d) Both A and B**
- e) Both A and C

354. The following are true about V. leishmaniasis except:

- a) It is not common in Sudan**
- b) It can cause Thrombocytopenia
- c) It is transmitted by the Sand Fly
- d) It is a Zoonotic Infection
- e) It can cause Immunodeficiency

355. Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia can be found in all of the following except:

- a) Sickle Cell Anemia
- b) Viral Hepatitis
- c) Stone in the Common Bile Duct**
- d) Malaria
- e) Gilbert's Syndrome

356. In Rotor Syndrome:

- a) There is decreased excretion of bilirubin by the hepatocytes**
- b) Defective Conjugation of Bilirubin
- c) The liver is pigmented

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- d) There is increased urobilinogen in urine
- e) None of the Above

357. The following are causes of Secondary Immunodeficiency except:

- a) Infection
- b) Malnutrition
- c) Aging
- d)** DiGeorge's Syndrome
- e) Radiotherapy

358. Cellular Immunodeficiency predisposes to all of the following except:

- a) Viral Infections
- b)** Pyogenic Infections
- c) Fungal Infections
- d) TB
- e) Malignancy

359. The worst prognosis is found in Amyloidosis associated with:

- a) Alzheimer's
- b) Multiple Myeloma
- c)** Chronic Inflammation
- d) Localized Type
- e) Renal Failure

360. Plasma Bilirubin is:

- a) 5% Unconjugated
- b) 95% Conjugated
- c)** 95% Unconjugated
- d) Crosses the Blood Brain Barrier in Adults
- e) Is normally filtered by kidneys

361. Kala-zar means:

- a)** Black Fever
- b) Yellow Fever
- c) Black Ulcer
- d) Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
- e) Black Skin

362. Sickle Cell Anemia mode of inheritance is:

- a) Autosomal Dominant
- b)** Autosomal Recessive
- c) Sex-Linked Recessive
- d) Random Mutation
- e) None of the Above

363. Sickle Cell Anemia first presents as:

- a) Adult Life

- b) Birth
- c) Few Months after Birth**
- d) Pre Notaily
- e) All of the Above

364. Morphologic changes in Hemolytic Anemia includes:

- a) Reticulocytosis
- b) Increased Namboblasts in the Bone Marrow
- c) Increased Lymphoblasts in the Bone Marrow
- d) A and B**
- e) B and C

365. Causes of Megaloblastic Anemia:

- a) B12 Deficiency
- b) B6 Deficiency
- c) Folate Deficiency
- d) A and B
- e) B and C

366. Causes of Iron Deficiency Anemia include all of the following except:

- a) Peptic Ulcers
- b) Hemorrhoids
- c) Low Dietary Iron
- d) Intra-Vascular Hemolysis**
- e) Menorrhagia

367. The causes of Aplastic crisis in Sickle Cell Anemia is usually:

- a) Infection by Coxakie Virus
- b) Infection by Mumps Virus
- c) Infection by Molania
- d) Infection of Paro Virus**
- e) Exhaustion of Erythropoiesis

368. The Causative Agent of Osteomyelitis in Sickle Cell Anemia is:

- a) Shigelle
- ~~b) Salmonella~~
- c) Stapli aurevs
- d) Streptococci**
- e) E-coli

369. In Cold Agglutinin Hemolytic Anemia the Antibodies are:

- a) Ig G
- ~~b) Ig M~~
- c) Ig A
- d) Ig E**
- e) Ig D

370. Hypochromic Microcytic RBCs are found in:

- a) Iron Deficiency Anemia
- b) B12 Deficiency
- c) Folate Deficiency
- d) Anemia of Chronic Disease
- e) Sickle Cell Anemia

371. Lactating Mothers will most likely develop:

- a) Iron Deficiency Anemia
- b) B12 Deficiency
- c) Folate Deficiency
- d) Hemolytic Anemia
- e) None of the Above

372. In Onchocerciasis there is:

- a) Inflammatory Infiltrate around adult *O. volvulus*
- b) Inflammatory Infiltrate filarial or *O. volvulus*
- c) Collection of *Filaria* subcutaneously
- d) Collection of Adult *O. volvulus* in the muscle
- e) None of the Above

373. Mazzotti Reaction is:

- a) Damage of the skin by *O. volvulus* worms
- b) Damage of the skin by wolbachia
- c) Due to treatment with Antifilarial Drugs
- d) Due to treatment with Doxycyclin
- e) None of the Above

374. Chagas Disease can present as the following except:

- a) Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- b) Cardiac Arrhythmias
- c) Dilated Colon
- d) Leptomeningitis
- e) Dilated Esophagus

375. The Second Common Cause of Blindness in Africa is:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus
- b) Trachoma
- c) Onchocerciasis
- d) Glucoma
- e) Hypertension

376. Somatostatin is:

- a) Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone
- b) Growth Hormone Inhibiting Hormone

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- c) Insulin Like Growth Factor-1
- d) Growth Hormone
- e) Corticotrophic Releasing Hormone

377. The following stimulate Growth Hormone Release except:

- a) Sleep
- b) Exercise
- c) Hyperglycemia
- d) Ingestion of certain Amino Acids
- e) None of the Above

378. Prolactin Release is stimulated by the following except:

- a) Sleep
- b) TSH**
- c) TRH
- d) Stress
- e) Pregnancy

379. FSH in Males:

- a) Stimulates Testosterone Secretion
- b) Inhibits LH Secretion
- c) Stimulates Spermatogenesis
- d) Inhibits Testosterone Secretion
- e) Is activated by Inhibin

380. LH is released by:

- a) Anterior Pituitary
- b) Posterior Pituitary
- c) Hypothalamus
- d) Corpus Luteum
- e) Graffion Follicles

381. Early Features of Pituitary Failure include:

- a) TSH Deficiency
- b) Growth Hormone Deficiency
- c) Thyroxine Deficiency
- d) Cortisol Deficiency
- e) ACTH Deficiency

382. Excess Growth Hormone in Adults causes:

- a) Giantism
- b) Acromegally**
- c) Dwarfism
- d) Hypoglycemia
- e) Has No Effects

383. Excessive Growth Hormone leads to the following except:

- a) Excessive Sweating
- b) Greasy Skin
- c) Acne
- d) Decreased Head Circumference**
- e) Diabetes Mellitus

384. Physiological Hyperprolactinemia can be caused by the following except:

- a) Stress
- b) Sleep
- c) Suckling
- d) Prolactinoma
- e) Pregnancy

385. Diabetes Insipidus is:

- a) Excessive ADH
- b) Deficient ADH**
- c) Excessive Insulin
- d) Deficient Insulin
- e) None of the Above

386. The following cause Polyuria and Polydypsia except:

- a) Head Injury
- b) Head Surgery
- c) Hypocalcemia
- d) Hypokalemia
- e) Chronic Renal Failure

387. The main source of Androgens in males is:

- a) Adrenal Cortex
- b) Adrenal Medulla
- c) Testis**
- d) Anterior Pituitary
- e) Supra Renal Gland

388. The test for investigation of Adrenal Hypofunction is:

- a) Low Dose Dexo Methasone Test**
- b) Synacthen Test
- c) Insulin Test
- d) Glucose Tolerance Test
- e) None of the Above

389. In Addison's Disease:

- a) Hypertension
- b) Gain of Weight
- c) Bruises
- d) Hyperpigmentation**
- e) Hyperglycemia

390. Causes of Secondary Adrenal Hypofunction:

- a) Autoimmune Adrenalitis
- b) T.B of Adrenals
- c) Adrenal Ectomy
- d) Pituitary Tumors**
- e) Meningo-Coccal Septicemia

391. Concerning Addison's Disease:

- a) There may be Hypotension
- b) Plasma Renin is low
- c) There is Hyponatremia
- d) A and B
- e) A and C

392. Which of the following is a feature of Cardiovascular Syphilis?

- a) Dissecting Aortic Aneurysm
- b) Mitral Stenosis
- c) Hemopericardium
- d) Mycotic Aneurysm of the Thoracic Aorta**
- e) Angina Pectoris

393. Active Hyperaemia of acute inflammation occurs in response of:

- a) Histamine
- b) Interleukin I
- c) Prostacyclin
- d) Leukotriene B4**
- e) Selectins

394. Which of the following is a Hormone Secreting Tumor?

- a) Breast Carcinoma
- b) Carcinoma of the Pancreas
- c) Fibroadenoma of the Breast
- d) Bronchogenic Carcinoma**
- e) Carcinoma of the Cervix Uteri

395. Which of the following features are of Visceral Leishmaniasis, except:

- a) Bone Marrow Failure
- b) Weight Loss
- c) Epistaxis
- d) Splenomegaly
- e) Pancytopenia

396. Which of the following is a complication of Cardiogenic Shock:

- a) Chronic Pyelonephritis
- b) Acute Tubular Necrosis**
- c) Nodular Glomerulosclerosis
- d) Renal Vein Thrombosis
- e) Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis

397. Which of the following tumors is likely to rise because of loss of Tumor Suppressor Gene:

- a) Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma of Breast
- b) Small Cell Anaplastic Carcinoma of the Lung
- c) Retinoblastoma of the Eye
- d) Cerebral Astrocytoma
- e) Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

398. Which of the following is most likely to be found in a 30 year old female who has SLE:

- a) Severe Atherosclerosis
- b) Glomerular Immune Deposits
- c) Amyloid Deposition
- d) Vascular Chronic Inflammation**
- e) Anti-Glomerular Basement Membrane Antibody

399. Which of the following is a cause of Lymphopenia:

- a) Iron Deficiency
- b) HIV Infection
- c) Splenectomy
- d) Rubella Infection
- e) Tissue Necrosis

400. Ghon Focus is associated with:

- a) Emphysema
- b) Chronic Bronchitis
- c) Bronchiectasis
- d) Tuberculosis**
- e) Lobar Pneumonia

401. The secretion of Parathyroid Hormone is controlled by the concentration of:

- a) Extracellular Ionized Calcium**
- b) Calcium bound to Citrate
- c) Calcium bound to Plasma Proteins
- d) Calcium inside the Bone Matrix
- e) None of the Above

402. Which of the following causes enlarged prominent Peyer's Patches:

- a) Intestinal TB
- b) Enteric Fever**
- c) Amoebiasis
- d) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- e) Visceral Leishmaniasis

403. Which of the following is not true about Post-Primary Pulmonary TB:

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- a) Patient has Hypersensitivity to Bacterial Antigen
- b) Infection may be Endogenous or Exogenous
- c) Hilar Lymph Nodes are significantly enlarged
- d) Usually located in Upper Lobe
- e) Usually Cavitating

404. Which of the following is not associated with Schistosomiasis:

- a) Portal Hypertension
- b) Pulmonary Hypertension
- c) Intestinal Pseudotumors
- d) Anti- Basement Membrane Glomerulonephritis**
- e) Splenomegaly

405. The following are common features of Anemia due to Vitamin B12 and Folic Acid Deficiency except:

- a) Oval Macrocytosis in the Peripheral Blood
- b) Erythroid Hyperplasia in the Bone Marrow**
- c) Hypochromia
- d) Hypersegmented Neutrophils in the Peripheral Blood
- e) Masking of the Macrocytic Blood Appearance if concomitant iron deficiency exists

406. Deposition of Amyloid causes tissue injury by:

- a) Releasing a Vasoactive Substance
- b) Inducing a Cell-Mediated Response
- c) Releasing Toxic Substance
- d) Causes Pressure Atrophy on Adjacent Tissues**
- e) Stimulating an Acute Inflammatory Response

407. Type AA Amyloid is seen in the following conditions except:

- a) Bronchiectasis
- b) Renal Cell Carcinoma
- c) Hodgkins Disease
- d) Multiple Myeloma**
- e) Rheumatoid Arthritis

408. The following are true about Leprosy Antibodies except:

- a) Antibody is not protective
- b) Associated with Erythema Nodosum Leprosum
- c) Causes Immune-Complex Glomerulonephritis
- d) Responsible for the Mitsuda Reaction**
- e) Its production is induced by IL-4

409. Which of the following is not true about Secondary Syphilis:

- a) Occurs a few years after Primary Infection**
- b) Generalized Lymphadenopathy
- c) Snail Track Ulcers
- d) Conyomata Lata

e) Generalized Skin Rash

410. The following statements are features of Hereditary Spherocytosis except:

- a) Hemolytic Crisis may be precipitated by Intercurrent Infection
- b) The Osmotic Fragility of the Red Cells is usually abnormal
- c) Spherocytes are usually detectable in the peripheral blood at birth
- d) Clinical Remission following Splenectomy is due to a marked reduction in the number of circulating spherocytes
- e) Splenectomy in children is accompanied by an increased risk of severe infection

411. Almost all the Thyroid Hormone entering the circulation is in the form of:

- a) Triiodothyronine
- b) Thyroxine**
- c) Thyroglobulin
- d) Thyrotropin
- e) None of the Above

412. Which of the following is not a Morphologic feature of Chronic Pyelonephritis:

- a) Thyroidization of lobules
- b) Symmetric Bilateral Contracted Kidneys**
- c) Periglomerular Fibrosis
- d) Hyalinization of Glomeruli
- e) Vascular Changes due to Hypertension

413. Which of the following is true about Uric Acid Calculi (stones):

- a) Occur in patients with Hyperuricemia
- b) Occur when the urine pH is low
- c) They are Radiolucent
- d) Only A & C
- e) All of the Above**

414. In Analgesic Abuse Nephropathy, Papillary Damage is due to:

- a) Direct Toxic effects of Metabolites
- b) Formation of Metabolite deposits in Tubules
- c) Ischemic Effect of Aspirin
- d) Both A & B
- e) Both A & C**

415. The following are features of Sickle Cell Disease except:

- a) The abnormal Hemoglobin is HbS
- b) The Spleen is usually enlarged in adults**
- c) The painful crisis is due to Ischemia
- d) Pigment Gall Stone Formation is a Complication
- e) Avascular Necrosis of the Head of the Femur occurs

416. Which of the following properties of Sickle Cells protect Sicklers against Malaria:

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- a) Decreased available Oxygen
- b) Faster clearance of cells by Spleen
- c) Low Intracellular pH
- d) All of the Above
- e) None of the Above

417. Which cell in the Central Nervous System is predominantly infected in HIV:

- a) Astrocyte
- b) Oligodendrocytes
- c) Neurons
- d) Ependymal Cells
- e) Microglia

418. Which of the following is not a feature of RPGN:

- a) Oliguria
- b) Hypertension
- c) Crescents
- d) Urine WBC Casts
- e) Uremia

419. Sandy Patches are seen in:

- a) Colon with Amoebiasis
- b) Intestine with Typhoid Fever
- c) Skin with Dermal Leishmaniasis
- d) Urinary Bladder with Schistosomiasis
- e) Nerves with Leprosy

420. Which of the following cannot be detected in a Urine Dip Stick Analysis:

- a) Glucose
- b) Ketones
- c) Bilirubin
- d) Ova of Bilharzia
- e) Nitrites

421. The following are true about Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria except:

- a) Hemolysis is extravascular
- b) The Schumm's test is negative
- c) Haptoglobin level in the blood is reduced
- d) Ham's Test is positive
- e) Usually occurs at night

422. Which of the following is not a factor determining susceptibility to infection by Tubercle Bacilli:

- a) Steroid Therapy
- b) HIV
- c) Diabetes Mellitus
- d) Silicosis
- e) Bronchial Asthma

423. Amyloid deposits in the kidney is a cause of:

- a) Nephritic Syndrome
- b) Interstitial Nephritis
- c) Pyonephrosis
- d) Nephrotic Syndrome
- e) Acute Tubular Necrosis

424. Which of the following findings is most likely in Acromegally:

- a) High Plasma Levels of Somatomedins
- b) Decreased Blood Glucose
- c) Decreased Protein Synthesis
- d) Decreased Growth of the Bones in the Feet
- e) Small Jaw

425. Which of the following is not a feature of Acute Diffuse Post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis:

- a) Elevated Serum ASO
- b) Low C3 Serum Complement
- c) Antiglomerular Basement Membrane Deposits
- d) Hypercellular Glomeruli
- e) Red Cell Casts in the Urine

426. Hypochromic Microcytic RBCs are seen in:

- a) Chronic Blood Loss
- b) Liver Disease
- c) Folic Acid Deficiency
- d) Aplastic Anemia
- e) Pernicious Anemia

427. Which of the following is not true about Cardiovascular Syphilis:

- a) Affects Proximal Aorta
- b) Endarteritis and Periaarteritis of Vasa Vasora
- c) Aneurysmal Dilation of Arch of Aorta
- d) Tree-Bark Appearance of Media
- e) Aortic Valve Stenosis

428. Which of the following is most significant in Granuloma Formation in Schistosomiasis:

- a) TNF
- b) IL-10
- c) CD⁴⁺
- d) Prostaglandins
- e) IgE

429. The basic effects of Growth Hormone on Body Metabolism include:

- a) Decreasing the rate of Protein Synthesis
- b) Increasing the rate of use of CHO

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- c) Increasing the use of fats for energy
- d) Decreasing the mobilization of fats
- e) None of the Above

430. Which of the following is not true about Sarcoidosis:

- a) Lung Involvement in 90% of cases
- b) Bilateral Hilar Lymphadenopathy
- c) Caesating Granuloma
- d) Skin is usually involved
- e) Females affected more than Males

431. The following are features of G-6-P-D Deficiency except:

- a) Females commonly have clinical symptoms
- b) Hemolysis precipitated by Oxidant Drug
- c) Neonatal Jaundice is common
- d) Favism may produce Profound Anemia
- e) Infection can precipitate Hemolysis

431. Which of the following is a Specific Test for Diagnosis of Syphilis:

- a) Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR)
- b) VDRL (Venereal Disease Research Laboratory)
- c) Widal Test
- d) Mantoux Test
- e) TPHA (Treponema Pallidum Hemagglutination Assay)

432. The following are features of Membrano-Proliferative GN except:

- a) Hypercellular Glomeruli
- b) Thickened Basement Membranes
- c) Basement Membrane Spikes
- d) Accentuated Lobular Pattern
- e) Presents as Nephrotic or Nephritic Syndrome

433. During the Intestinal Phase, Enteric Fever is best diagnosed by:

- a) Blood Culture
- b) Stool Culture
- c) Urine Culture
- d) Widal Test
- e) Intestinal Biopsy

433. In Falcifarum Malaria, Rosettes are formed by:

- a) Adherence of Parasites to RBCs
- b) Adherence of Macrophages around Parasites
- c) Adherence of Infected RBCs around Nuclei of Dead Hepatocytes
- d) Adherence of RBCs in Splenic Sinusoids
- e) Adherence of Infected RBCs around Uninfected Cells

434. The most frequent outcome of Acute Diffuse Glomerulonephritis is:

- a) Progression to Rapidly Progressive GN

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- b) Progression to Acute Renal Failure
- c) Progression to Chronic Renal Failure
- d) Complete Recovery on Conservative Therapy**
- e) Progression to Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis

435. Which of the following stimulates Milk Production from the Breast:

- a) Oxytocin
- b) Prolactin**
- c) Oestrogen
- d) Dopamine
- e) Growth Hormone

436. Which of the following is a feature of Henoch-Schonlein Syndrome:

- a) Diffuse Cellularity of Glomeruli
- b) Diffuse Thickening of Basement Membrane
- c) Crescent Formation
- d) Mesangial Deposition of IgA**
- e) Tram Track appearance of Basement Membrane

437. Which of the following is not seen in Tuberculoid Leprosy:

- a) Granuloma with Multinucleated Giant Cells
- b) Epidermis is Thin
- c) Swollen Nerves due to Proliferation of Schwann Cells
- d) Large number of Bacilli in Lepra Cells**
- e) Hypopigmented Anesthetic Skin Lesions

438. Which of the following is not true about Hepatic Schistosomiasis:

- a) Pipe-Stem Fibrosis
- b) Presinusoidal Portal Hypertension
- c) Liver is dark due to Deposition of Heme Pigment
- d) Liver Functions shows only slight abnormality
- e) Frequently complicated by Hepatocellular Carcinoma**

439. Which of the following is not associated with Initial Bacteremia phase of Enteric Fever:

- a) Enlarged Spleen
- b) Diagnosis by Blood Culture
- c) Fever with Stair-Case Rise
- d) Skin Rash
- e) Leucocytosis**

440. The active form of Vitamin D is:

- a) Calcitonin
- b) 1,25- Dihydroxycholecalciferol**
- c) 25- Hydroxycholecalciferol
- d) Parathyroid Hormone

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

e) None of the Above

441. Sago Spleen is seen in:

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) ALL Leukemia
- c) Portal Hypertension
- d) Amyloidosis**
- e) Repeated Attacks of Malaria

442. Which of the following does not cause Acute Diffuse Tubular Necrosis:

- a) Shock
- b) Septicemia
- c) Extensive Burns
- d) Transfusion with Hepatitis B infected blood**
- e) Post-Partum Hemorrhage

443. Durks Granuloma is:

- a) Sarcoid Granuloma containing Asteroid Bodies
- b) Schistosoma Granuloma in the Liver
- c) Collection of Microglia around an area of demyelination at site of hemorrhage
- d) A focus of Dystrophic Calcification in Omentum
- e) The deposit in Urate Nephropathy

444. For demonstration of Amyloid Tissue, Biopsy is taken from:

- a) Cardiac Muscle
- b) Brain Aspirate
- c) Spleen Puncture
- d) Bone Marrow Aspirate
- e) Renal Biopsy

445. Glucagon:

- a) Is secreted by the Beta Cells of Langerhans
- b) Is secreted by the Gamma Cells of Islets of Langerhans
- c) Helps correcting Hyperglycemia
- d) Promotes Glycogen Storage
- e) Decreases Gluconeogenesis

446. Which of the following is associated with Wegner's Granulomatosis:

- a) Type III RPGN**
- b) Diffuse Membranous GN
- c) Alport Syndrome
- d) Acute Tubular Necrosis
- e) Henoch-Schoenlein Papura

447. Which of the following is not true about Tropical Splenomegaly:

- a) Marked Enlargement of the Spleen
- b) Atrophy of Lymphoid Follicles

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- c) Increased Phagocytosis of WBCs and RBCs
- d) High Level of IgG & IgM against Malaria
- e) Thrombocytopenia

448. Blockage of the Hypothalamic-Hypophyseal Venous Portal Circulation would be expected to cause increased secretion of:

- a) Growth Hormone
- b) Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
- c) ACTH
- d) Prolactin**
- e) FSH

449. Which of the following is the most significant indicator of Malignancy:

- a) Hyperchromatism
- b) Pleomorphism
- c) Increased Mitotic Activity
- d) Metastasis**
- e) Loss of Polarity

450. Which of the following lung changes occur in Falcifarum Malaria due to Secondary Involvement of Micro-circulation:

- a) Pulmonary Oedema
- b) Interstitial Oedema
- c) Hyaline Membrane Formation
- d) All of the Above**
- e) Only A & B

451. Which of the following is not a Tumor Marker:

- a) ACTH
- b) CEA (Carcino Embryonic Antigen)
- c) AFP (Alfa Fetoprotein)
- d) Alfatoxin**
- e) Chorionic Gonadotrophin

452. Iron Deficiency Anemia is associated with the following except:

- a) Raised Total Iron Capacity
- b) A Positive Perl's Reaction in the Bone Marrow**
- c) Hypochromic Microcytic RBCs
- d) Hook-Worm Infestation
- e) Increased Percentage Saturation Ratio

453. Which of the following is not a feature of Sickle Cell Anemia:

- a) Autosplenectomy occur
- b) Inheritance is Sex-Linked**
- c) Pigmented Gall Stone Formation is a Complication
- d) Presentation at 6 months of age
- e) A Vascular Necrosis of the Head of the Femur occur

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

454. The following are causes of Red Blood Macrocytosis except:

- a) Liver Disease
- b) Vitamin B12 Disease
- c) Sideroblastic Anemia**
- d) Renal Failure
- e) Hemolysis

455. Pancytopenia occurs in the following except:

- a) Severe Megaloblastic Anemia
- b) Visceral Leishmaniasis
- c) Hypersplenism
- d) Aplastic Anemia
- e) Severe Hemolysis**

456. In Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia the following are true except:

- a) Lymphocytosis is a feature
- b) There is Lymphadenopathy
- c) Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia is a Complication
- d) Anemia is a late presenting feature
- e) pH-Chromosomal Abnormality is Diagnostic**

457. The following are true in Hemophilia except:

- a) There is a prolong aPTT
- b) Skin Hemorrhage is the commonest presentation
- c) Cryoprecipitate is used for treatment
- d) Antibodies to Factor VIII form in some patients**
- e) The severity of the disease correlates with the factor level

458. Which of the following is not true about Beta Thalessemia Major:

- a) Causes high level of Hb F
- b) Causes Red Cell Hypochromic
- c) Rarely required Blood Transfusion**
- d) Is associated with Extramedullary Hemopoiesis
- e) Causes Splenomegaly

459. Which of the following is true about Stem Cells:

- a) They are capable of Self-Renewal**
- b) They are found in the Basal Layer of the Skin
- c) Their Proliferation of Self-Initiation
- d) They produce a Single Cell
- e) They are resistant to Ionizing Radiation

460. Complication of Blood Transfusion include all of the following except:

- a) Septicemia
- b) Fat Embolism**
- c) Hepatitis C Infection

- d) Circulatory Over Load
- e) Urticaria

461. Which of the following is a feature of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia:

- a) Thrombocytopenia is a common feature
- b) Basophilia is a feature
- c) Lymphadenopathy is commonly seen**
- d) There is Thrombocytosis
- e) Bone Marrow Examination is essential for diagnosis

462. Which of the following are characteristics of Megaloblastic Anemia:

- a) Pancytopenias
- b) Giant Metamyelocytes in the Bone Marrow
- c) High MCV and MCH**
- d) High Level of Bilirubin
- e) Microcytic Hypochromic RBC

463. The following features are true in Von Wilbrand Disease except:

- a) Inheritance is Sex-Linked**
- b) The Bleeding Time is prolonged
- c) There is Defective Platelets Adhesion
- d) The PTT is prolonged
- e) The Patient is Normal

464. The following are features of Hemolytic Anemia except:

- a) Serum Bilirubin is High
- b) Reticulocyte Count is High
- c) Neocleated RBC in Peripheral Blood Film
- d) Polychromasia is common**
- e) Urine Bilirubin is detected

465. The following are Hyperglycemic except:

- a) Cortisol
- b) GH
- c) Adrenaline
- d) Insulin**
- e) Glucagon

466. In Diabetic Ketoacidosis:

- a) Blood Glucose is High
- b) Blood Glucose is Low
- c) Ketone Bodies are High
- d) A and C**
- e) B and C

467. GTT is for the diagnosis of:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) Every case of Diabetes
- b) Follow Up of Diabetes
- c) Type I Diabetes
- d) Type II Diabetes
- e) None of the Above

468. In Excess Body Water there is:

- a) Hypertension
- b) Edema
- c) Confusion
- d) Hypotension
- e) None of the Above

469. Glycoseloted Hb gives an idea about Glycemic Control in the last:

- a) 1 Month
- b) 2 Months
- c) 3 Months
- d) 1 Year
- e) All of the Above

470. Type I Diabetes Mellitus is characterized by the following except:

- a) Absolute Insulin Deficiency
- b) Auto Antibodies
- c) DKA
- d) Hyperosmolar Coma
- e) None of the Above

471. The most likely complication of Hypertriglyceridemia is:

- a) IHD
- b) Angina
- c) Arcus Senilus
- d) Acute Pancreatitis
- e) Obesity

472. This is a negative risk factor for the development of HID:

- a) LDL
- b) HDL**
- c) IDL
- d) VLDL
- e) Chylomicrons

473. The best time to do a Lipid Profile in a patient with MI is:

- a) Within 24 hours
- b) After 72 hours
- c) After One Week
- d) After One Month

e) All of the Above

474. A Normal Fasting Plasma should not contain:

- a) Chylomicrons
- b) VLDL
- c) LDL
- d) A and B
- e) All of the Above

475. Hypokalemia may be caused by each of the following except:

- a) Acidosis
- b) Prolonged Vomiting
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Hyperaldosteronism
- e) Decreased Intake

476. Hyperkalemia may be caused by each of the following except:

- a) Renal Failure
- b) Hypoaldosteronism
- c) Alkalosis
- d) Sample Hemolysis
- e) None of the Above

477. In Primary Hyperparathyroidism:

- a) Ca^{2+} is increased, PO_4^{2-} increased
- b) Ca^{2+} is decreased, PO_4^{2-} decreased
- c) Ca^{2+} is increased, PO_4^{2-} decreased
- d) Ca^{2+} is decreased, PO_4^{2-} increased
- e) Ca^{2+} is normal, PO_4^{2-} normal

478. Diabetic Nephropathy is detected by:

- a) High Blood Sugar
- b) Micro Albuminemia
- c) Glycosuria
- d) Renal Failure
- e) Hematuria

479. The causes of Hypercalcemia in Sarcoidosis is:

- a) Primary Hyperparathyroidism
- b) Secondary Hyperparathyroidism
- c) Increased Osteoclastic Activity
- d) Immobilization
- e) 1-Hydroxylation of 25-Hydroxycholecalciferol

480. High Cholesterol Predisposes to:

- a) Obesity

- b)** Atherosclerosis
- c) Acute Pancreatitis
- d) Renal Failure
- e) Peptic Ulcer

481. Pre-Senile Orcus Semilus is caused by:

- a) High Cholesterol
- b) High Triglycerides
- c) High Chylomicrons
- d) High VLDLs
- e) Conjunctivitis

482. Which of the following is the most significant finding on Microscopic Analysis of Urine for a patient suffering from Acute Pyelonephritis:

- a) Hyaline Cast
- b) Oval Fat Bodies
- c) Red Blood Cells
- d)** White Blood Cell Casts
- e) Triple Phosphate Crystals

483. Which of the following is a known complication of Phenacetin Abuse:

- a)** Papillary Necrosis
- b) Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis
- c) Nephrocalcinosis
- d) Acute Interstitial Nephritis
- e) Arteriosclerosis

484. Which of the following is a risk factor for Transitional Cell Carcinoma of the Urinary Bladder:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus
- b) Recurrent Urinary Tract Infections
- c) Therapy with Ampicillin
- d)** Cigarette Smoking
- e)** Use of NSAIDS

485. Which of the following types of Calculi is associated with infection of Urinary Tract Splitting Organisms:

- a) Calcium Oxalate
- b) Cystine
- c) Calcium Phosphate
- d) Uric Acid
- e)** Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate

486. Which of the following is a cause of Surgically Treatable Hypertension:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus
- b) IgA Nephritis
- c)** Fibromuscular Dysplasia of Renal Artery
- d) SLE Nephritis
- e) Goodpasture Syndrome

487. Which of the following can arise as a complication of using Ampicillin and is associated with Eosinophilia:

- a) Post Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis
- b) Interstitial Nephritis**
- c) IgA Nephropathy
- d) Acute Tubular Necrosis
- e) Nodular Glomerulosclerosis

488. Which of the following will give rise to Lipiduria:

- a) Ascending Pyelonephritis
- b) Nephritic Syndrome
- c) Nephrotic Syndrome**
- d) Obstructive Uropathy
- e) Renal Infarction

489. A 3 year old child with a solid 10cm Right Renal Mass is most likely having:

- a) Hydronephrosis
- b) Renal Cell Carcinoma
- c) Transitional Cell Carcinoma
- d) Wilm's Tumor**
- e) Papillary Necrosis

490. Which of the following is associated with Hyperplastic Arteriosclerosis and Fibrinoid Necrosis:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus Type II
- b) Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis
- c) Alport's Syndrome
- d) Malignant Hypertension**
- e) Analgesic Abuse

491. Which of the following Renal Changes is most likely to improve following a course of Corticosteroid Therapy:

- a) Glomerular Crescents
- b) Fusion of Podocyte Foot Processes**
- c) Patchy Tubular Necrosis
- d) Hyperplastic Arteriosclerosis
- e) Mesangial Immune Complex Deposition

492. Which of the following is a feature of Membranous Glomerulonephritis:

- a) Rapid Onset
- b) Red Blood Cell Casts
- c) Oliguria
- d) Heavy Proteinuria**
- e) Hypertension

493. Which of the following is a diagnostic feature of Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis:

- a) Insidious Onset

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- b) Leukocyte Cast in Urine
- c) Polyuria
- d) Crescent Formation**
- e) Wireloop Appearance

494. Which of the following is (are) a feature of Malignant Hypertension:

- a) Hyperplastic Arteriosclerosis
- b) Crescent Formation
- c) Fibrinoid Necrosis
- d) A & B
- e) A & C**

495. Which of the following is a feature of Membranous Glomerulonephritis:

- a) Smokey Red Urine
- b) Red Blood Cell Casts
- c) Oliguria
- d) Albuminuria**
- e) Hypertension

496. Which of the following is not a feature of Diffuse Post Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis:

- a) Hypertension
- b) Peri-Orbital Oedema
- c) Granular Cast in Urine
- d) Fusion of Podocyte Foot Processes**
- e) Immune Complex Deposition

497. Low Serum Complement, Hypercellular Glomerulis and Subepithelial Immune Deposits are characteristically seen in:

- a) Alport's Syndrome
- b) Minimal Change Disease
- c) Interstitial Nephritis
- d) Post Streptococcal GN**
- e) IgA Nephropathy

498. Mesangial Deposits of IgA are characteristically seen in:

- a) Alport's Syndrome
- b) Minimal Change Disease
- c) Interstitial Nephritis
- d) Post Streptococcal GN
- e) IgA Nephropathy**

499. The expression Nodular Glomerulosclerosis is used to denote:

- a) A Pattern of Diabetic Glomerular Change
- b) Changes due to Malignant Hypertension
- c) Advanced Pyelonephritis
- d) Thin Membrane Disease
- e) Ischemic Tubular Necrosis

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

500. Basement Membrane Spikes are characteristically seen in:

- a) Minimal Change Disease
- b) Idiopathic Membranous GN**
- c) Crescent GN
- d) Post Streptococcal GN
- e) Alport's Syndrome

501. Which Glomerular Disease is associated with C-ANCA:

- a) Type I RBGN
- b) Type II RBGN
- c) Type III RBGN**
- d) IgA Nephropathy
- e) Post-Streptococcal GN

502. Antiglomerular Basement Membrane Antibodies are characteristically seen in:

- a) Type I RBGN**
- b) Type II RBGN
- c) Type III RBGN
- d) IgA Nephropathy
- e) Post-Streptococcal GN

503. Which of the following is not a feature of Mesangial Cells:

- a) Phagocytic Activity
- b) Ability to Proliferate
- c) Metaplasia to Endothelial Cells**
- d) Laying down Mesangial Matrix
- e) Secretion of Chemical Mediator

504. Pyonephrosis is a known complication of:

- a) Interstitial Nephritis
- b) Acute Pyelonephritis**
- c) Acute Tubular Necrosis
- d) Post Streptococcal GN
- e) RPGN

505. Thyroidization is a feature of:

- a) Chronic Pyelonephritis**
- b) Renal Osteodystrophy
- c) Secondary Metaplasia
- d) Hyperuricemia

506. Attenuation & Lamination of the Basement Membrane is seen in:

- a) Membranous GN
- b) Membrano-Proliferative GN
- c) Alport's Syndrome**
- d) Kimmel-Steil Wilson Sclerosis
- e) IgA Nephropathy

507. Which of the following is associated with Fever, Purpuric Rash, Abdominal Colic & Proteinuria in children:

- a)** Henoch-Schoenlein Disease
- b) Nephroblastoma
- c) Chronic Pyelonephritis
- d) Interstitial Nephritis
- e) Minimal Change Disease

508. The following are features of the early stages of Ischemic Tubular Necrosis except:

- a) Azotemia
- b) Oliguria
- c) Hypokalemia
- d) Metabolic Acidosis
- e) Hypotension

509. HIV associated Kaposi Sarcoma is more prevalent among:

- a)** Homosexuals
- b) Heterosexuals
- c) Drug Abusers
- d) Hemophiliacs
- e) Female Patients

510. Female to Male Transmission of HIV is more common in:

- a) Singapore
- b) Hong Kong
- c)** Thailand
- d) Philippines
- e) Nepal

511. A smear showing Hyperchromatism & Pleomorphism is an example of:

- a) Dysplasia
- b)** Metaplasia
- c) Hypertrophy
- d) Hyperplasia
- e) Atrophy

512. EBV is strongly associated with:

- a) Hepatocellular Carcinoma
- b) Burkett's Lymphoma
- c) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
- d) Both A & B
- e)** Both B & C

513. Which of the following is not Malignant:

- a) Melanoma
- b)** Hamartoma
- c) Adenocarcinoma

- d) Lymphoma
- e) Liposarcoma

514. Which of the following is associated with Hepatic Angiosarcoma:

- a) Benzene
- b) Radon
- c) Cyclophosphamide
- d) Abestos
- e) Vinyl Chloride**

515. Asthma is most closely associated with:

- a) Hypertrophy of Mucus Glands
- b) Eosinophil Chemotactic Factor
- c) Serine Elastase
- d) ADH
- e) Complement Fixation

516. A Subpleural Parenchymal Nodule with associated Lymph Node Involvement is typical of:

- a) Congenital Syphilis
- b) Primary Tuberculosis
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) Primary Atypical Pneumonia
- e) Bronchopneumonia

517. A 3 month-old baby develops Azotemia following a Massive Gastroenteritis. Your most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Poststreptococcal Glomerulonephritis
- b) Tubular Necrosis
- c) Systemic Lupus Nephritis
- d) Goodpasture's Syndrome

518. In the absence of smoking, Coal Worker Pneumoconiosis (CWP) does not predispose to:

- a) PMF (Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis)
- b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- c) Bronchogenic Carcinoma
- d) Emphysema
- e) Chronic Bronchitis

519. The most prevalent Occupational Pneumoconiosis is:

- a) Anthracosis
- b) Silicosis**
- c) Abestosis
- d) Byssinosis
- e) Bagassosis

520. The mechanism of cell and tissue injury in Silicosis is through:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) Inactivation of Cytochrome System
- b) Destruction of Mitochondria
- c) Mutation in Nuclear Genes
- d) Denaturation of Membrane Protein
- e) Recruitment of Polymorphs

521. Egg-Shell Calcification is characteristically seen in:

- a) Anthracosis
- ~~b) Silicosis~~
- c) Asbestosis
- d) Byssinosis
- e) Bagassosis

522. The following are true about Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma except:

- a) Commonest Tumor of Childhood in some parts of Africa
- b) It is associated with infection by Epstein Barr Virus
- c) Radical Surgery is the standard treatment
- d) Metastasize the Cervical Lymph Node
- e) Commonest Tumor in some parts of China

523. Which of the following is not a known risk for Carcinoma of the Larynx:

- a) Tobacco Smoker
- b) Alcohol
- c) Irradiation
- d) HPV
- e) EB Virus

524. In Chronic Bronchitis, cigarettes smoking is not a factor in which of the following:

- a) Squamous Metaplasia
- b) Smooth Muscle Hyperplasia
- c) Interference with Ciliary Action
- d) Direct Damage to Airway Epithelium
- e) Inhibits Bronchiolar and Alveolar Leukocytes

525. Bronchi in patients suffering from Chronic Bronchitis will most likely show:

- a) Ulceration of Mucosa
- b) Squamous Metaplasia
- c) Hypertrophy of Mucus Glands
- d) Both A & B
- e) Both B & C

526. Which of the following is not a complication of Chronic Bronchitis:

- a) Squamous Metaplasia of Bronchial Epithelium
- b) Cor-Pulmonale
- c) COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)
- d) Pulmonary TB
- e) Heart Failure

527. Microscopic Examination of Sputum from an Asthmatic will show:

- a) Many Eosinophils
- b) Curschman Spiral
- c) IgE Antibodies
- d) Both A & B**
- e) Both B & C

527. Generalized Oedema is most likely seen in:

- a) Lymphatic Obstruction
- b) Polyarteritis Nodosa
- c) Pulmonary Hypertension
- d) Kawasaki Disease
- e) Hypoalbuminemia**

528. Which of the following is stained by Congo Red:

- a) Basement Membranes
- b) Spirochaetes
- c) Tubercle Bacilli
- d) Amyloid**
- e) Collagen

529. Which type of Necrosis is most typically associated with Pyogenic Infection:

- a) Fibrinoid Necrosis
- b) Enzymatic Fat Necrosis
- c) Coagulation Necrosis**
- d) Caseous Necrosis
- e) Liquefaction Necrosis

530. The microscopic appearance of an increased cell size of multiple cells in a tissue, due to an increase in the amount of cytoplasm, with nuclei remaining uniform in size, is best illustrated by:

- a) The uterine myometrium in pregnancy**
- b) The female breast at puberty
- c) The liver following partial resection
- d) The ovary following menopause
- e) The cervix with chronic inflammation

531. Which of the following is least sensitive to the effect of Radiation:

- a) Ovarian Follicles
- b) Small Intestinal Epithelium
- c) Erythropoietic cells of Bone Marrow
- d) Spermatogonia of Testicular Tubules
- e) Neurons of Cerebral Cortex

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

532. Following Myocardial Infarction due to Thrombosis in a Coronary Artery and management by Streptokinase (a thrombolytic agent), which of the following is likely to happen in myocardium:

- a) Apoptosis
- b) Free Radical Injury
- c) Heterophagocytosis
- d) Squamous Metaplasia
- e) Accumulation of Cytokeratins

533. A 65 year old man has had Congestive Heart Failure for the past year. His Blood Pressure is 125/85 and is Afebrile. Chest X-Ray shows Left Ventricular Hypertrophy. Which of the following diseases is he most likely to have:

- a) Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy
- b) Calcified Bicuspid Aortic Valve
- c) Tricuspid Valve Endocarditis
- d) Aortic Dissection
- e) Amyloidosis

534. A 35 year old man who has Infective Endocarditis, which of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be present:

- a) Positive Urine Screen for Opiates
- b) Elevated Anti-Streptolysin O (ASO)
- c) Increased Urinary Free Catecholamines
- d) Elevated Coxsackie B Viral Titer
- e) Rising Creatine Kinase (CK) in Serum

535. A Button-Hole Mitral Valve is most likely associated with:

- a) Marfan's Syndrome
- b) Congenital Heart Disease
- c) Rheumatic Heart Disease
- d) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- e) Atrial Myxoma

536. A 12 year old child who lives in a mud hut in Northeastern Brazil presents to the clinic in Congestive Heart Failure. On physical examination, she has Right Conjunctival Oedema, Preauricular Lymphadenopathy and Exophthalmos. The most likely etiology for these findings is:

- a) Idiopathic Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- b) Chagas Disease
- c) Endomyocardial Fibroelastosis
- d) Toxoplasmosis
- e) Beriberi

537. A 44 year old previously healthy man had the sudden onset of Severe Dyspnea. A Chest X-Ray shows Pulmonary Atelectasis involving all of the Right Lung. This is most likely to have resulted from:

- a) Aspiration of Foreign Body
- b) Pulmonary Embolism
- c) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- d) Penetrating Chest Trauma
- e) Bronchioectasis

538. A 5 week old baby was brought to the hospital because of difficulty of breathing and occasionally turning blue. There is a Pansystolic Murmur. Which of the following Congenital Cardiac Anomalies is most likely to be present:

- a) Hypertrophic Subaortic Stenosis
- b) Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome
- c) Coarctation of the Aorta
- d) Ventricular Septal Defect**
- e) Bicuspid Aortic Valve

539. Which of the following is associated with Myocarditis:

- a) Anti-Streptolysin O Titer of 1:512
- b) Total Serum Cholesterol of 537 mg/dl
- c) Coxsackie B Serologic Titer of 1:160
- d) Blood Culture Positive for Streptococcus, viridans group
- e) ANCA Titer of 1:80

540. Which of the following is not true about Carcinoma of the Nasopharynx:

- a) Common in children in Africa**
- b) Common in adults in Southern China
- c) Is associated with EB Virus
- d) Is usually treated by Chemotherapy
- e) Is associated with Lymphoid Tissue

541. Which of the following is not associated with Carcinoma of the Larynx:

- a) Tobacco Smoking
- b) Irradiation
- c) HPV
- d) EBV**
- e) Alcohol

542. Which of the following is most likely to develop in a patient who has Congenital Ventricular Septal Defect when he becomes 20 years old:

- a) Left Atrial Dilation
- b) Mitral Valve Prolapse
- c) Pulmonary Hypertension**
- d) Myocardial Infarction
- e) Cardiac Tamponade

543. A 66 year old man has had Increasing Malaise for the past year. On physical examination, Auscultation of the chest reveals a Friction Rub. Laboratory Studies show Serum Urea Nitrogen of 100 mg/dl and Creatinine of 9.8 mg/dl. Which of the following forms of Pericarditis is he most likely to have:

- a) Fibrinous**
- b) Hemorrhage
- c) Purulent
- d) Serous
- e) Constrictive

544. Which of the following is most likely to give a Hemorrhagic Pleural Effusion:

- a) Autoimmune Disease
- b) Chronic Renal Failure
- c) Rheumatic Fever
- d) Metastatic Carcinoma**
- e) Acute Myocardial Infarction

545. Which of the following Cardiovascular Lesions is most likely to be found in a man who died after several months illness of Disseminated Malignancy:

- a) Tear in Ascending Aortic Intima
- b) Occlusive Coronary Atheromatous Plaques
- c) Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- d) Epicardial Metastases
- e) Small Mitral Platelet-Fibrin Thrombi**

546. One of the following is not a Tumor Marker:

- a) (AFP) Alpha Fetoprotein
- b) (CEA) Carcinoembryonic Antigen
- c) (PGI₂) Prostacyclin**
- d) (PSA) Prostate Specific Antigen
- e) (HCG) Chorionic Gonadotrophic Hormone

547. A Patient with Kartagener's Syndrome is at great risk of developing:

- a) Adenocarcinoma of the Lung
- b) Bronchiectasis**
- c) Lymphangiectasis
- d) Pleural Plaques
- e) Pneumocytosis Carinii Pneumonia

548. Bronchiectasis may produce or lead to the following except:

- a) Hemoptysis
- b) Brain Abscess
- c) Amyloidosis
- d) Foul-Smelling Breath
- e) Bronchogenic Carcinoma**

549. The first histopathologic stage of Lobar Pneumonia is:

- a) Resolution
- b) Organization
- c) Grey Hepatization
- d) Red Hepatization
- e) Congestion and Edema**

550. All of the following are true of Bronchopneumonia except:

- a) Characteristically undergoes stages of Congestive Hepatization and Resolution**
- b) Generally is the type to occur in the Infant and Geriatric Population
- c) Main histologic feature is Patchy Consolidation of Lung
- d) Predisposing Factors include Surgery, Debilitation and a Compromised Immune System

e) Usually affects both Lungs

551. A Focal Lung Lesion is noted at Autopsy which is well Circumscribed an on cut section has a 0.5 mm "wall" surrounding a cavity that exudes a Thick Yellow Fluid. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Metastatic Cancer
- c) Granuloma
- d) Emphysema
- e) Abscess

552. Which of the following is NOT used for the diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis:

- a) Liver Biopsy
- b) Renal Biopsy
- c) Bone Marrow Aspirate
- d) Lymph Node Aspirate
- e) Splenic Puncture

553. Which of the following is not a complication of Myocardial Infarction:

- a) Mural Thrombosis
- b) Arrhythmia
- c) Mitral Stenosis
- d) Dressler's Syndrome
- e) Cardiogenic Shock

554. Krukenberg Tumor of the Ovary is an example of:

- a) Lymphatic Spread
- b) Vascular Spread
- c) Transcolomic Spread
- d) Intraductal Spread
- e) Transluminal Spread

555. Which of the following is not a Tumor Marker:

- a) AFP
- b) Calcitonin
- c) Prostacyclin
- d) ACTH
- e) PSA

556. Endarteritis Obliterans is most closely associated with:

- a) Mycotic Aneurysm
- b) Atherosclerotic Aneurysm
- c) Dissecting Aneurysm
- d) Syphilitic Aneurysm
- e) Berry Aneurysm

557. Lung Abscess is most likely associated with:

- a) Aspiration of Vomitus
- b) Hypersensitivity
- c) Sarcoidosis

- d) Pneumoconiosis
- e) Goodpasture's Syndrome

558. The Primary Stage of Syphilis is best diagnosed by:

- a) VDRL
- b) RPR
- c) Dark Ground Illumination
- d) TPHA**
- e) Widal Test

559. Snail Track Ulcers are seen in:

- a) Mucosal Leishmaniasis
- b) Lepromatous Leprosy
- c) Extra Intestinal Amoebiasis
- d) Secondary Syphilis**
- e) Advanced Tuberculosis

560. Condyloma Lata are caused by:

- a) Human Papilloma Virus
- b) EB Virus
- c) Herpes Simplex Type II
- d) Spirochaetes**
- e) LD Bodies

561. The most serious complication of Portal Hypertension is:

- a) Caput Medusa
- b) Ascites
- c) Hypoalbuminemia
- d) Oesophageal Varices**
- e) Hypernatraemia

562. Which of the following is used for the diagnosis of Sarcoidosis:

- a) Mantoux Test
- b) Kveim Test
- c) Chest X-Ray**
- d) A and C
- e) B and C

563. Which of the following is associated with Heavy Proteinuria:

- a) Urinary Tract Infection
- b) Renal Amyloidosis
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) Renal Tuberculosis
- e) Renal Carcinoma

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564. Which of the following tests is most useful in the diagnosis of Rheumatic Fever:

- a) ASO
- b) Acute Phase Reactants
- c) Chest X-Ray
- d) Both A and B**
- e) Both A and C

565. Which of the following is NOT a major manifestation of Rheumatic Fever:

- a) Migratory Polyarthritits
- b) Carditis
- c) High ASO Titre**
- d) Sydenhams Chorea
- e) Subcutaneous Nodules

566. The organism most encountered in Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis is:

- a) α - Hemolytic Streptococci**
- b) β - Hemolytic Streptococci
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Hemophilus influenzae
- e) Staphylococcus epidermis

567. The organism most associated with Rheumatic Fever is:

- a) α - Hemolytic Streptococci**
- ~~b) β - Hemolytic Streptococci~~
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Hemophilus influenzae
- e) Staphylococcus epidermis

568. The valve most affected by Rheumatic Fever is:

- a) The Mitral Valve**
- b) The Aortic Valve
- c) The Pulmonary Valve
- d) The Tricuspid Valve
- e) All of the Above

569. These are features of Non-Bacterial Thrombotic Endocarditis except:

- a) Occurs in Hypercoagulable State
- b) Associated with Adenocarcinoma of Pancreas
- c) Causes of Mycotic Aneurysms**
- d) Formed of Fibrin and Blood Cells

570. Which of the following types of Secondary Hypertension can be treated Surgically:

- a) Acute Glomerulonephritis
- b) Chronic Renal Disease
- c) Polyarteritis Nodosa

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- d) Renal Artery Stenosis
- e) Pregnancy Induced Hypertension

571. Hyperplastic Arteriosclerosis is characteristically seen in:

- a) Essential Hypertension
- b) Malignant Hypertension
- c) Burger's Disease
- d) Coarctation of Aorta
- e) Polyarteritis Nodosa

572. Which of the following is not true about Aortic Dissection:

- a) Associated with Hypertension
- b) Causes Marked Dilation of the Aorta
- c) Associated with Marfan's Syndrome
- d) Can complicate Arterial Catheterization
- e) Can be a cause of Double-Barrel Aorta

573. Acute Myocardial Infarction can be precipitated by:

- a) Hemorrhage into Atheroma
- b) Rupture of Atheroma Plaque
- c) Ulceration of an Atheroma Plaque
- d) All of the Above
- e) None of the Above

574. In Acute Myocardial Infarction, sudden death is due to:

- a) Rupture of Ventricular Aneurysm
- b) Formation of Large Intramural Thrombus
- c) Ventricular Arrhythmia
- d) Formation of Interventricular Septal Defect
- e) Pulmonary Embolism

575. Which of the following tests is best for the Diagnosis of Acute Myocardial Infarction:

- a) ALT
- b) ESR
- c) Troponin
- d) ASO
- e) LDH

576. Which of the following will give small kidneys with narrowing of Renal Arterioles due to Concentric Intimal Thickening:

- a) Polyarteritis Nodosa
- b) Diabetes Mellitus
- c) Syphilis
- d) Malignant Hypertension
- e) SLE

577. Which of the following is most likely to give rise to Hemorrhagic Pericarditis:

- a) Chronic Renal Failure
- b) Rheumatic Fever
- c) Acute Myocardial Infarction
- d)** Metastatic Carcinoma
- e)** Tuberculosis

578. Which of the following is not a major manifestation (Jones Criteria) for Acute Rheumatic Fever:

- a) Carditis
- b) Erythema Marginatum
- c) Migratory Polyarthritits
- d)** Infective Endocarditis
- e) Sydenhams Chorea

579. Which type of Pericarditis is caused by Uraemia:

- a)** Fibrinous
- b) Hemorrhagic
- c) Purulent
- d) Serous
- e) Constrictive

580. Which of the following is associated with Panacinar Emphysema:

- a) Recurrent Viral Infection
- b) Exposure to Organic Dust
- c)** Alpha-1-Antitrypsin Deficiency
- d) Congenital Heart Disease
- e) Goodpasture Syndrome

581. Exposure to which of the following gives rise to Pleural Plaque:

- a) Cotton Fibres
- b) Silica Dust
- c) Iron Particles
- d)** Asbestos Fibres
- e) Bird Dust

582. Renal Biopsy from a patient suffering from Membranous Glomerulonephritis will show:

- a) Crescents
- b) Proliferation of Mesangial Cells
- c) Deposition of Amyloid
- d) Diffuse Thickening of Basement Membrane
- e) Focal Glomerulosclerosis

583. Which of the following would give rise to Ineurysmal Arterial Dilatation of Medium Size Renal and Mesenteric Artery:

- a) Benign Nephrosclerosis
- b)** Polyarteritis Nodosa

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Malignant Hypertension
- d) SLE
- e) Giant Cell Arteritis

584. Which of the following does not cause a Lung Abscess:

- a) Septic Emboli
- b) Entamoeba Histolytica
- c) Centrilobular Emphysema**
- d) Foreign Body
- e) Carcinoma of Bronchus

585. Which of the following is most likely to be found in an adult male who developed Sudden Pleuritic Chest Pain 15 days after Abdominal Surgery:

- a) Lobar Pneumonia
- b) Pulmonary Infarction**
- c) Upper Lobe Abscess
- d) Bronchiectasis
- e) Extrinsic Alveolitis

586. A 21 year old drug addict who develops Fever, Splenomegaly and Sphincter Hemorrhage is most likely to be suffering from:

- a) Glomerulonephritis
- b) Rheumatic Fever
- c) Infective Endocarditis**
- d) Bronchopneumonia
- e) Visceral Leishmaniasis

587. Pericardial Calcification is most likely seen in:

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Rheumatic Heart Disease
- d) Uraemia
- e) Metastatic Carcinoma

588. Which of the following is a complication of Myocardial Infarction:

- a) Septal Hypertrophy
- b) Calcific Aortic Valvular Stenosis
- c) Interventricular Septal Defect
- d) Constrictive Pericarditis**
- e) Endocardial Fibroelastosis

589. The following is NOT a presenting feature of Acute Leukemia:

- a) The presenting symptoms are often due to Bone Marrow Failure
- b) Fever can occur without obvious infection
- c) Enlargement of the Spleen below the Umbilicus is common
- d) Bone Pain can be a feature
- e) Some patients present with severe bleeding due to a Major Coagulopathy

590. The following statements relate to Hypersplenism:

- a) Neutropenia is uncommon

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- b) Palpable Splenomegaly is invariably present
- c) The Bone Marrow is Hypocellular
- d) The Plasma Volume is Reduced
- e) The Blood Count usually return to normal after Splenectomy

591. Which of the following statements suits DIC:

- a) Thrombosis is rare
- b) Bleeding can be a major feature
- c) A Normal Platelet Count excludes DIC
- d) Treatment with Heparin is usually indicated

592. Pancytopenia is not a feature of:

- a) Severe Megaloblastic Anemia
- b) Visceral Leishmaniasis
- c) Aplastic Anemia
- d) Severe Hemolysis

593. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Chronic Granulocytic Leukemia (CGL):

- a) Bone Marrow Failure is an early feature
- b) Splenomegaly is a constant finding
- c) Reciprocal Translocation between Chromosome 9 & 22 is diagnostic
- d) Basophils are Increased
- e) Bone Marrow Morphology is not diagnostic

594. The Poor Prognostic features of Childhood Leukemia (ALL) include:

- a) Male Sex
- b) Chromosomal Hyperploidy
- c) CD Positivity of Leukemia Cells
- d) cALL phenoly p type
- e) White Cell Count below 50,000/cmm

595. Examination of a Peripheral Blood Film is essential for the diagnosis of:

- a) Hereditary Spherocytosis
- b) Multiple Myeloma
- c) Hodgkin's Disease
- d) Myelofibrosis
- e) Myelodysplastic Syndrome

596. Functions of Lipoproteins:

- a) Chylomicrons carry cholesterol to the tissues
- b) LDL Transport exogenous triglycerides
- c) HDL carry Cholesterol away from tissues
- d) IDL carry Triglycerides from Intestine to Tissues
- e) VLDL main function is producing HDL

597. Metabolic Alkalosis can be due to:

- a) Excessive Gastric Aspiration
- b) Vomiting with Patent Pylorus
- c) Hypoxia
- d) Over Ventilation

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e) None of the Above

598. Respiratory Alkalosis can be caused by:

- a) Respiratory Muscle Paralysis
- b) Ingestion of Antacids
- c) Hysteria
- d) Diving
- e) Conn's Syndrome

596. Causes of Hypercalcemia include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Malignancy
- b) Hyperparathyroidism
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) Acute Pancreatitis**
- e) Vitamin D Intoxication

597. A known Diabetic presented with Coma. The first thing you will do is:

- a) Take Blood for Glucose and wait for the result
- b) Give the patient Insulin, blindly
- c) Give intravenous Glucose, blindly
- d) Take Urine for Glucose
- e) None of the Above

598. Patients with Cushing's can present with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Moon Face
- b) Impaired GTT
- c) Thinning of the Skin
- d) Hypopigmentation
- e) Hypertension

599. A common cause of Secondary Hyperaldosteronism is:

- a) Congestive Cardiac Failure**
- b) Pituitary Adenoma
- c) Adrenal Adenoma
- d) Tuberculosis of the Adrenal Gland
- e) None of the Above

600. In Hyperaldosteronism:

- a) There is a Low Potassium and a High Urinary Sodium
- b) The Potassium concentration is High in Serum and Low in Urine
- c) The Potassium concentration is Low in Serum and High in Urine**
- d) The Serum Calcium is Increased
- e) The Blood Glucose is Low

601. Actions of Parathyroid Hormone:

- a) Increased Osteoclastic Resorption
- b) Increased Excretion of Calcium by the Urine

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- c) Inhibits Vitamin D
- d) Increased Reabsorption of Sodium in the Kidney
- e) None of the Above

602. Infusion of Hypotonic Sodium Chloride solution will:

- a) Increase both Intracellular and Extracellular fluid volumes
- b) Increases Intracellular Osmolarity
- c) Increases Extracellular Osmolarity
- d) Decreases both Intracellular and Extracellular Fluid Volumes
- e) Increases Extracellular Fluid Volume and Decreases Intracellular Volume

603. Which of the following is needed for the transport of Triglycerides from the Liver to the Extrahepatic Tissues:

- a) LDL
- b) VLDL
- c) Chylomicrons
- d) HDL
- e) IDL

604. Elevation of this component is a Negative Risk Factor for Atherosclerosis:

- a) LDL
- b) VLDL
- c) Chylomicrons
- d) HDL
- e) IDL

605. Immunoglobulin G (IgG) is important for:

- a) Primary Immune Response
- b) Secondary Immune Response
- c) Immunoglobulin in the Serosal Fluids
- d) Allergic Reactions
- e) None of the Above

606. In Grave's Disease one would least likely expect:

- a) Goitre
- b) Increased Sweating
- c) Increased Metabolic Rate
- d) Increased TSH
- e) Tremors

607. Which of the following impairs hydrolysis of Triglycerides to Fatty Acids:

- a) Insulin
- b) Glucagon
- c) Cortisol
- d) Growth Hormone
- e) Oxytocin

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608. High Potassium diet will cause Increased Excretion of Potassium in the Urine through:

- a) Increased Secretion of Potassium by the Distal & Collecting Tubules
- b) Decreased Reabsorption of Potassium by the Proximal Tubules
- c) Decreased Potassium Reabsorption by the Loop of Henle
- d) Decreased Aldosterone Secretion
- e) Increased GFR

609. Intracellular and Extracellular Fluids have a similar:

- a) Potassium ion concentration
- b) Sodium ion concentration
- c) Chloride concentration
- d) Colloid Osmotic Pressure
- e) Total Osmolality

610. Which of the following does NOT predispose to Gastric Carcinoma:

- a) Infection with H. Pylori
- b) Cigarette Smoking
- c) Hypochlorhydria
- d) Pyloric Stenosis
- e) Smoked & Salted Foods

611. Which of the following is NOT seen in Celiac Disease:

- a) Atrophy of Villi
- b) Epitheloid Granuloma
- c) Loss of Microvillous Brush Border
- d) Elongated Crypts
- e) Infiltration of Lamina Propria by Plasma Cells and Lymphocytes

612. Which of the following would give rise to an Eczematous Scaling of the Nipple in a 40 year old Female:

- a) Galactocele
- b) Paget's Disease of the Breast
- c) Fat Necrosis
- d) Fungal Infection
- e) Inflammatory Carcinoma

613. Which of the following Benign Bone Tumors is most likely to become Malignant:

- a) Osteochondroma
- b) Osteoblastoma
- c) Enchondromatosis
- d) Chondroblastoma
- e) Brown Tumor of Bone

614. Which of the following is NOT a known complication of Duodenal Ulcers:

- a) Bleeding
- b) Malignant Transformation
- c) Perforation
- d) Obstruction
- e) Pyloric Stenosis

615. The following are features of Primary Osteoporosis EXCEPT:

- a) Bone is normally Mineralized
- b) More common in Old Females
- c) Affects only Long Bones of Extremities
- d) Can cause Microfractures

616. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Osteogenesis Imperfecta:

- a) Caused by a Deficiency of Type I Collagen
- b) Inherited as Autosomal Dominant
- c) Only affects Long Bone
- d) Type II is associated with Multiple Fractures in Utero & its Fatal
- e) Patients have Blue Sclera

617. Squamous Carcinoma of the Oesophagus is associated with the following EXCEPT:

- a) High Incidence in Blacks
- b) Alcoholism
- c) Tobacco Usage
- d) H. Pylori Infection
- e) Plummer-Vinson Syndrome

618. A large breast malignant tumor with rich lymphoid tissue is most likely a:

- a) Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma
- b) Paget's Disease of the Breast
- c) Medullary Carcinoma
- d) Lobular Carcinoma
- e) Cystosarcoma Phyllodes

619. Which of the following is an important histological feature of Phyllodes Tumors:

- a) Stromal Cellularity
- b) Size of the Tumor
- c) Patient Age
- d) Location within the Breast
- e) Mammographic Appearance

620. Which of the following is a feature of Osteoarthritis:

- a) Loss of Articular Hyaline Cartilage
- b) Synovitis
- c) Underlying Osteomyelitis of Bone
- d) Bone Marrow Fibrosis
- e) Crystal Deposition

621. Which of the following Ovarian Tumors is more associated with Endometrial Hyperplasia:

- a) Serous Cystadenoma
- b) Mucinous Cystadenoma
- c) Brenner Tumor

- d) Dysgerminoma
- e) None of the Above

622. Which of the following Ovarian Tumors histologically resembles Testicular Seminoma:

- a) Serous Cystadenoma
- b) Mucinous Cystadenoma
- c) Granulosa Cell Tumor
- d) Brenner Tumor
- e) Dysgerminoma

623. Which of the following Metabolic Bone Diseases can be complicated by Malignancy:

- a) Osteogenesis Imperfecta
- b) Osteitis Deformans
- c) Achondroplasia
- d) Osteoporosis
- e) Osteopetrosis

624. Which of the following is associated with Arteriovenous Shunts:

- a) Syphilitic Mesoarthritis
- b) Portal Hypertension
- c) Paget's Disease of the Bone
- d) Oesophageal Varices
- e) Cavernous Hemangioma

625. The following are features of Achondroplasia EXCEPT:

- a) There is reduced proliferation of chondrocytes
- b) Inherited as Autosomal Dominant
- c) 80% of cases are New Mutations
- d) Associated with Short Life Span
- e) Trunk is relatively normal

626. The following are associated with Mallory-Weiss Syndrome (oesophageal laceration) EXCEPT:

- a) Severe Retching
- b) Alcoholism
- c) Excessive Vomiting
- d) Haematemesis
- e) Squamous Carcinoma

627. Which of the following is most likely to give rise to Osteoblastic Secondaries & an Elevated Alkaline Phosphatase:

- a) Adenocarcinoma of Colon
- b) Oat Cell Carcinoma of Lung
- c) Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma of the Breast
- d) Renal Cell Carcinoma
- e) Adenocarcinoma of Prostate

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628. The following are features of Autoimmune Gastritis EXCEPT:

- a) Auto Antibodies to Gastric Parietal
- b) Association with Hashimoto Thyroiditis
- c) Gastric Mucosal Atrophy
- d) Hyperacidity**
- e) Intestinal Metaplasia

629. Which of the following is NOT associated with Barrett's Oesophagus:

- a) Gastrointestinal Bleeding
- b) Reflux Oesophagitis
- c) Keratinizing Squamous Carcinoma**
- d) Long History of Heart Burn
- e) Epithelial Dysplasia

630. Which of the following is NOT associated with Acute Gastritis:

- a) Severe Stress
- b) Shock
- c) Excessive Alcohol Consumption
- d) Crohn's Disease**
- e) Excessive use of Aspirin

631. Which of the following is the most common in the age group 40-50 years:

- a) Osteosarcoma
- b) Chondrosarcoma
- c) Ewing Sarcoma
- d) Giant Cell Tumor
- e) Osteoid Osteoma

632. Which of the following breast malignant tumors has a prominent Fibrous Tissue component:

- a) Schirrhous Carcinoma
- b) Lobular Carcinoma
- c) Medullary Carcinoma
- d) Tubular Carcinoma
- e) Paget's Disease

633. Which of the following Breast Malignant Tumors can be Bilateral:

- a) Schirrhous Carcinoma
- b) Lobular Carcinoma
- c) Medullary Carcinoma
- d) Tubular Carcinoma
- e) Paget's Disease

634. Which of the following tumors is known to have Amyloid Stroma:

- a) Renal Cell Carcinoma
- b) Parathyroid Adenoma
- c) Pheochromocytoma
- d) Medullary Carcinoma of Thyroid
- e) Anterior Pituitary Adenoma

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- 635. Which of the following is associated with Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia:**
- a) Phenylalanine Transferase Deficiency
 - b) Galactose-1-Uridyl Transferase Deficiency
 - c) Glucose-6-Phosphatase Deficiency
 - d) 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency**
 - e) Iodine Peroxidase Deficiency
- 636. The following are risk factors for Colo-Rectal Cancer EXCEPT:**
- a) Low Fibre Diet
 - b) Familial Polyposis Coli
 - c) Intestinal Amoebiasis**
 - d) High Cholesterol Intake
 - e) Obesity
- 637. Which of the following is the most significant risk factor for Cervical Squamous Carcinoma:**
- a) Obesity
 - b) Diabetes Mellitus
 - c) Multiple Pregnancies
 - d) Many Sex Partners**
 - e) Oral Contraceptives
- 638. Which of the following is associated with secretion of VMA (Vanillmandelic Acid):**
- a) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
 - b) Conn's Syndrome
 - c) Hodgkin's Lymphoma
 - d) Neuroblastoma
 - e) Adrenal Cortical Adenoma
- 639. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Appendiceal Carcinoids:**
- a) Can be Asymptomatic
 - b) Can be detected incidentally
 - c) No remarkable Pleomorphism or Mitotic Activity**
 - d) Can Metastasize to the Liver
 - e) Always cause Carcinoid Syndrome
- 640. The following are features of Ulcertaive Colitis EXCEPT:**
- a) Well Defined Epitheloid Granuloma**
 - b) Pseudopolyps
 - c) Crypt Abscesses
 - d) Ulcers along Long Axis of Colon
 - e) Completely Normal Serosal Surface
- 641. The following are features of Crohn's Disease EXCEPT:**
- a) Skip Areas
 - b) Transmural Inflammation

- c) Non-Caseating Granuloma
- d) Megacolon**
- e) Cobblestone Appearance

642. Cervical Squamous Carcinoma will arise in:

- a) Exo-Cervix**
- b) Endocervical Glands
- c) Endocervix
- d) Transformation Zone
- e) Cervical Polyp

643. Which of the following will cause Brown Tumor of the Bone:

- a) Arsenic Poisoning
- b) Irradiation
- c) Parathyroid Hyperplasia
- d) Cyclophosphamide
- e) Fibrous Dysplasia

644. Which of the following is NOT true about Diverticular Disease (colonic diverticulosis):

- a) Most common is Sigmoid Colon
- b) Risk Factor for Carcinoma**
- c) Occurs alongside Taeni coli
- d) There is focal weakness in the Colonic Wall

645. Which of the following is NOT true about Retroperitoneal Fibrosis:

- a) Causes Obliteration of the Ureters
- b) Encircles Abdominal Aorta**
- c) Shows a Prominent Lymphocyte Infiltrate
- d) Reported following administration of Methysergide & other medicine
- e) Develops into well differentiated Fibrosarcoma

646. Which of the following is NOT an Extraintestinal manifestation of Crohn's Disease:

- a) Polyarthritits
- b) Ankylosing Spondylitis
- c) Cholecystitis**
- d) Erythema Nodosum
- e) Uveitis

647. Which of the following is associated with Maternal DES (diethylstilbestrol) Exposure:

- a) Vaginal Adenosis**
- b) HCG (human gonadotropin)
- c) Alpha-Fetoprotein
- d) Lichen Sclerosis
- e) Condyloma Acuminata

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648. The MOST common Malignant Epithelial Tumor of the Ovary is:

- a) Serous Cystadenocarcinoma
- b) Mucinous Cystadenocarcinoma
- c) Endometrioid Carcinoma
- d) Brenner Tumor
- e) Dysgerminoma

649. Chronic Endometritis is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Frequently presents with Menometrorrhagia
- b) Most cases are associated with Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
- c) Presence of Plasma Cells is necessary to establish the diagnosis
- d) Cytomegalovirus is the most common causative agent

650. Which of the following is NOT a necessary component of Cirrhosis of the Liver:

- a) Fibrosis
- b) Nodules of Regenerating Liver Cells
- c) Active (acute) Inflammatory Process with Piece Meal Necrosis
- d) Distortion of Entire Liver Architecture
- e) Distortion of Intrahepatic Blood Flow

651. Crohn's Disease (regional enteritis) is associated with each of the following Extraintestinal manifestations EXCEPT:

- a) Pernicious Anemia
- b) Uveitis
- c) Ankylosing Spondylitis
- d) Rheumatic Carditis
- e) Erythema Nodosum

652. Which of the following has the Highest Malignant Potential:

- a) Simple (cystic) Endometrial Hyperplasia
- b) Adenomatous Endometrial Hyperplasia
- c) Endometrial Polyp
- d) Submucosal Fibroid
- e) Uterine Adenomyosis

653. Which of the following is likely to occur as a complication of Severe Ante-Partum Hemorrhage:

- a) Bilateral Adrenal Hemorrhage
- b) Subacute Thyroiditis
- c) Hydatidiform Mole
- d) Pituitary Necrosis
- e) Benign Fibroids

654. Which of the following diseases is likely to be complicated by Malignancy:

- a) Familial Polyposis Coli
- b) Crohn's Disease

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- c) Ulcerative Colitis
- d) Chronic Duodenal Ulcer
- e) H. Pylori Gastritis

655. Which of the following Uterine Lesions has a greatest potential to evolve into carcinoma:

- a) Simple Hyperplasia
- b) Complex Hyperplasia with Atypia
- c) Submucosal Fibroid
- d) Intramural Fibroid

656. Which of the following is MOST likely to have a Malignant Potential:

- a) Fibroadenoma
- b) Phyllodes Tumor
- c) Both A & B
- d) Neither A nor B

657. All of the following GI diseases have been shown to be associated with an increased incidence of Malignancy EXCEPT:

- a) Achalasia
- b) Celiac Sprue
- c) Whipple's Disease
- d) Crohn's Disease (regional enteritis)
- e) Ulcerative Colitis

658. In Chronic Idiopathic Ulcerative Colitis, which of the following is/are usually found:

- a) Fistula-in-Ano
- b) Linear Serpiginous Ulcers
- c) Both A & B
- d) Neither A nor B

659. Which of the following is MOST characteristic of Crohn's Disease as compared with Ulcerative Colitis:

- a) Tends to occur in Young Adults
- b) Tends to involve the Mucosa continuously
- c) Involves the Colon Wall Transmurally
- d) May occur in both the Large & Small Intestine**
- e) Increases the probability of developing cancer

660. Which of the following is the commonest cause of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage:

- a) Rupture of Berry Aneurysm
- b) Rupture of Vascular Malformation
- c) Blood Dyscrasia
- d) Polyarteritis Nodosa
- e) Tertiary Syphilis

661. Increased Maximal Gastric Acid Output is seen in:

- a) Pernicious Anemia
- b) Gastric Carcinoma
- c) Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome
- d) Aging
- e) None of the Above

662. Which of the following is NOT true about Cystic Fibrosis:

- a) It affects GIT, Respiratory Tract & Reproductive Tract
- b) Leads to Viscid Mucus Secretion
- c) Associated with Squamous Metaplasia
- d) There is a defect in Epithelial Calcium Transport
- e) Associated with Bronchiectasis

663. Prion Protein (PrP) is associated with:

- a) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
- b) α -Antitrypsin Deficiency
- c) Cystic Fibrosis
- d) Neuro-Fibromatosis
- e) Paget's Disease of the Bone

664. Which of the following is NOT true about CSF in Acute Bacterial Meningitis:

- a) Fluid is Turbid
- b) High Neutrophil Count
- c) High Protein Level
- d) High Sugar Level
- e) Culture is used for Identification of Organism

665. Negri Bodies (Cytoplasmic Inclusions) are seen:

- a) Hepatitis B viral infection
- b) Visceral Leishmaniasis
- c) Rabies
- d) Mad Cow Disease
- e) Whipple Disease

666. Which of the following is least likely to be complicated by Colorectal Carcinoma:

- a) Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Coli
- b) Villous Adenoma
- c) Tubular Adenoma
- d) Hyperplastic Polyps
- e) Ulcerative Colitis

667. A Localized White Plaque on the Oral Mucosa with Atrophic or Dysplastic Epithelium and an Inflammatory Infiltrate is most likely:

- a) Diphtheria
- b) Leukoplakia
- c) Oral Candidiasis
- d) Mucosal Leishmaniasis

e) Iron Deficiency Anemia

668. A single 6 month old ulcer on the lateral side of the tongue of an adult male is most likely:

- a) Candidiasis
- b) Leukoplakia
- c) Secondary Syphilis
- d) Squamous Carcinoma**
- e) Mucosal Leishmaniasis

669. Which of the following is NOT associated with Sjogren's Syndrome:

- a) Autoimmune Aetiology
- b) Affects Salivary and Lacrimal Glands
- c) Associated with Hypergammaglobulinemia
- d) Can develop into Epithelial Carcinoma**
- e) Associated with Rheumatoid Arthritis

670. Which of the following is associated with Salivary Gland Calculi:

- a) Sjogren's Syndrome
- b) Mumps
- c) Salivary Gland Carcinoma
- d) Suppurative Parotitis
- e) Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma

671. The following are true about Pleomorphic Salivary Gland Adenoma EXCEPT:

- a) Arise most commonly in Parotids
- b) Well Circumscribed but have extension in adjacent tissues
- c) Composed of epithelial and mesenchymal elements
- d) Commonly (more than 50%) become Malignant**
- e) Most Common Salivary Gland Tumor

673. Which of the following is NOT true about Plummer-Vinson Syndrome:

- a) Transverse Folds of Mucosa of Oesophagus
- b) Associated with Megaloblastic Anemia**
- c) More common in Females
- d) Increased Incidence of Carcinoma
- e) Can be visualized by Radiologist during Barium Swallow

674. Barrett's Esophagus is:

- a) Metaplasia of Oesophageal Squamous Epithelium**
- b) A Web formed of Folded Mucosa
- c) A Pulsion Diverticulum
- d) In-Situ Carcinoma of the Oesophagus
- e) Oesophageal Candidiasis

675. Which of the following is true about Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis:

- a) Commonly affects Females
- b) Usually presents at age 5 years
- c) Obstruction is caused by Hamartoma of Mucosa

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- d)** The Pyloric Muscle is greatly thickened
- e) Predispose to Chronic Peptic Ulcer

676. Which of the following is NOT a Gastric Mucosa Protection mechanism:

- a) Mucus Secretion
- b) Bicarbonate secretion
- c)** Bacterial Flora
- d) Epithelial Barrier
- e) Prostaglandin

677. Macrovesicular Steatosis in the Liver is most characteristically associated with:

- a) Wilson's Disease
- b)** Chronic Alcoholism
- c) Hepatitis B Infection
- d) Autoimmune Hepatitis
- e) Secondary Biliary Cirrhosis

678. Antimitochondrial Antibodies are most likely used for the diagnosis of:

- a) Microscopic Polyarteritis Nodosa
- b) Celiac Disease
- c)** Primary Biliary Cirrhosis
- d) Pernicious Anemia
- e) Crohn's Disease

679. In Primary Hemochromatosis, Iron is deposited in the following tissues EXCEPT:

- a) Liver
- b) Myocardium
- c)** Neurons
- d) Pancreas
- e) Endocrine Glands

680. Hepatitis B Vaccination will show the following marker:

- a) HBs-Ab
- b)** HBsAb + HBcAb-
- c) HBe Ab
- d) HBc Ab
- e) All of the Above

681. Which of characteristically associated with Cholestasis:

- a) Halothane
- b) Acetaminophen
- c) Methyldopa
- d) Chlorpromazine
- e) Tetracycline

681. Hepatic Angiosarcoma is associated with:

- a) Vinyl Chloride

- b) Arsenic
- c) Thorotrast
- d) All of the Above**
- e) None of the Above

682. Which of the following is NOT a Risk Factor for Hepatocellular Carcinoma:

- a) Hepatitis B
- b) Hepatitis C
- c) Saxitoxin**
- d) Cirrhosis
- e) Alcoholism

683. The following Paraneoplastic Syndrome are associated with Hepatocellular Carcinoma EXCEPT:

- a) Hypoglycemia**
- b) Hyperglycemia
- c) Gynaecomastia
- d) Raised Levels of HCG
- e) DIC

684. Ground-Glass Hepatocytes are seen in:

- a) Wilson's Disease
- b) Hemochromatosis
- c) Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis
- d) Hepatitis B Infection**
- e) Halothane Toxicity

685. Which of the following is true about Ulcerative Colitis:

- a) Inflammation is Transmural
- b) The disease is characterized by Skip Lesions
- c) Affects all parts of GIT
- d) Crypt Abscesses are frequently seen**
- e) Non-Caseating Granulomas are seen

686. Estimation of which of the following is used for the diagnosis of Carcinoid Syndrome:

- a) Urinary 5HIAA**
- b) Urinary VMA
- c) Urinary Amino Acids
- d) Urinary Serotonin
- e) Urinary Gastrin

687. Which of the following is true about Crohn's Disease:

- a) Inflammation is Transmural**
- b) Only affects Small & Large Intestine
- c) Commonly complicated by Malignancy
- d) Is not a cause of Malabsorption
- e) Is not associated with Extraintestinal Lesions

688. Gastric Lymphoma is a known complication of:

- a) Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome
- b) Autoimmune Gastritis
- c) Gastric Crohn's Disease
- d)** H. Pylori associated Gastritis
- e) Peutz-Jegher Syndrome

689. The following are features of Crohn's Disease EXCEPT:

- a) Skip Lesions
- b) Deep Fissures
- c) Granuloma Formation
- d) Fistula
- e)** High Incidence of Malignancy

689. Which of the following bears the highest risk of Malignant Complication:

- a) Crohn's Disease
- b)** Familial Polyposis Coli
- c) Ulcerative Colitis
- d) Celiac Disease
- e) Villous Adenoma of Rectum

690. String Sign in Radiology is seen in:

- a) Carcinoma of Oesophagus
- b) Achalasia
- c) Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis
- d)** Crohn's Disease
- e) Hirschsprung Disease

690. Which of the following is a feature of Hemophilia A:

- a)** The PTT is prolonged
- b) The PT is prolonged
- c) Bleeding Time is prolonged
- d) It is due to Factor IX deficiency
- e) Platelet Count is Low

691. Complications of Blood Transfusion include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Septicemia
- b)** Fat Embolism
- c) Hepatitis C Infection
- d) Circulatory Overload
- e) Urticaria

692. All of the following are causes of Pancytopenia EXCEPT:

- a) Chloramphenicol
- b) Viral Hepatitis
- c) Hemophilia

- d) Radiation
- e) Megaloblastic Anemia

693. Which of the following is a known complication of AIDS:

- a) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Bronchiectasis
- c) Lymphangiectasis
- d) Pleural Plaques
- e) Pneumocystitis carinii Pneumonia

694. Which of the following is not associated with deposition of Amyloid AA:

- a) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- d) Multiple Myeloma
- e) Lepraematous Leprosy

695. Inhalation of which of the following is associated with Pleural Mesothelioma:

- a) Cotton Fibers
- b) Silica Dust
- c) Fumes with Iron Particles
- d) Asbestos Crystals
- e) Beryllium

696. All of the following recur in Renal Transplant EXCEPT:

- a) Focal Glomerulonephritis
- b) Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis Type II
- c) IgA Nephropathy
- d) Lipoid Nephrosis

697. All of the following are true of Renal Cell Carcinoma EXCEPT:

- a) The Tumor Cell secretes Erythropoietin
- b) It originates from the Glomeruli
- c) The Tumor Cells are Rich in Glycogen
- d) The Tumor is often associated with Polycythemia
- e) Commonly invades the Renal Vein

698. A Diabetic Patient with Nodular Glomerulosclerosis will present clinically with:

- a) Hematuria
- b) Flank Pain
- c) Nephrotic Syndrome
- d) Nephritic Syndrome
- e) Anuria

699. Which of the following is true in Henoch-Schonlein Purpura:

- a) Serum IgA level is Elevated
- b) Serum IgM level is Elevated
- c) Serum IgE level is Elevated
- d) Serum IgG level is Elevated
- e) Serum Complement C3 is Elevated

700. Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome is most closely associated with:

- a) Moldy Hay
- b) Pigeon Fancier's Disease
- c) Surfactant Deficiency**
- d) Bronchial Obstruction
- e) Cystic Fibrosis

701. Sarcoidosis is most closely associated with:

- a) Hemoptysis
- b) Asteroid Bodies**
- c) Hematemesis
- d) Excessive Surfactant
- e) Acute Glomerulonephritis

702. In Bronchiectasis one commonly see:

- a) Chronic Productive Cough
- b) Hemoptysis
- c) Lower Lobe Disease predominantly
- d) Grossly Abnormal Bronchograms
- e) All of the Above**

703. Cavitory Disease at the Apex of the Lung suggests a Diagnosis of:

- a) Pancoast Tumor
- b) Pneumococcal Pneumonia
- c) Hypersensitivity Pneumonia
- d) Secondary Tuberculosis**
- e) Bronchogenic Carcinoma

704. The following are known risk factors for aetiology of Breast Carcinoma EXCEPT:

- a) Positive Family History
- b) Oophorectomy before age of 35 years**
- c) Early Menarche
- d) Late Menopause
- e) Hormone Replacement Therapy

705. Which of the following Thyroid Lesions shows Psammoma Bodies:

- a) Medullary Carcinoma**
- b) Follicular Carcinoma
- c) Papillary Carcinoma
- d) Anaplastic Carcinoma

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e) Hashimoto's Thyroiditis

706. Which of the following is the most common Testicular Tumor:

- a) Seminoma
- b) Embryonal Carcinoma
- c) Choriocarcinoma
- d) Mature Teratoma
- e) Leydig Cell Tumor

707. Which of the following cells has the most significant role in the pathogenesis of Rheumatoid Arthritis:

- a) CD4 T-Helper Cells
- b) CD8 T Cells
- c) NK Cells (natural killer)
- d) Mast Cells
- e) Polymorph Neutrophils

708. The following Hepatitis B serologic markers HBsAg Negative, HBsAb Positive, HBcAb Positive indicate:

- a) Carrier State
- b) Post Infection Immunity
- c) Vaccination Immunity
- d) Active Chronic Hepatitis
- e) Acute Viral B Hepatitis

709. Non-Caseating Granulomas are seen in all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Crohn's Disease
- b) Ulcerative Colitis
- c) Primary Biliary Cirrhosis
- d) Temporal Arteritis
- e) Sarcoidosis

710. Which of the following Maternal Conditions is most associated with Infant Respiratory Distress Syndrome:

- a) Hyperemesis Gravidarum
- b) Iron Deficiency Anemia
- c) Folate Deficiency
- d) Gestational Diabetes
- e) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

711. Which of the following Auto Antibodies is associated with Microscopic Polyarteritis Nodosa:

- a) Antimitochondrial Antibodies
- b) Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody
- c) Antinuclear Antibody
- d) Anti Smooth Muscle Receptor Antibody
- e) Anti Basement Membrane Antibody

712. Which of the following Ovarian Tumors is associated with Struma Ovary:

- a) Serous Cystadenoma
- b) Granulosa Cell Tumors

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- c) Dysgerminoma
- d) Choriocarcinoma
- e) Mature Cystic Teratoma

713. Which of the following Malignant Tumors is most likely to be found in the Jejunum:

- a) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Clear Cell Carcinoma
- d) Lymphoma
- e) Fibrosarcoma

714. Which of the following most likely arise as a complication of Gastric Adenocarcinoma:

- a) Barret Mucosa
- b) Cushing Syndrome
- c) Krukenberg Tumor
- d) Oesophageal Varices
- e) Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis

715. Which of the following Bone Lesions is associated with Café-au-Lait Skin Pigmentation and Endocrinopathy:

- a) Osteomalacia
- b) Osteopetrosis
- c) Osteogenesis Imperfecta
- d) Polystitic Fibrous Dysplasia
- e) Anuerysmal Bone Cyst

716. A 50 year old Non-Smoker Female was diagnosed as having Lung Malignancy. Which of the following Histologic Types of Lung Cancer is she most likely having:

- a) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- b) Small Cell Carcinoma
- c) Carcinoid Tumor
- d) Adenocarcinoma
- e) Mesthelioma

717. Which of the following is helpful in diagnosing Prostatic Carcinoma:

- a) Corpora Amylacea
- b) Psammoma Bodies
- c) Foci of Infarction
- d) Peri-Neural Invasion
- e) All of the Above

718. Which of the following Ovarian Tumors is associated with Endometrial Hyperplasia and Endometrial Carcinoma:

- a) Serous Cystadenoma
- b) Granulosa Cell Tumors
- c) Dysgerminoma
- d) Choriocarcinoma
- e) Mature Cystic Teratoma

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719. Which of the following is pathognomonic of Rheumatic Fever in an Aschoff Body:

- a) Foci of Fibrinoid Degeneration
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Plasma Cells
- d) Anitschow Cells**
- e) Multinucleated Giant Cells

720. Which of the following Arterial Diseases is characterized histologically by a Granulomatous Inflammatory Reaction with Multinucleated Giant Cells:

- a) Atherosclerosis
- b) Thromboangitis Obliterans
- c) Temporal Arteritis**
- d) Polyarteritis Nodosa
- e) Kawasaki Syndrome

721. Which of the following is NOT a morphologic feature of Acute Viral B Hepatitis:

- a) Ground Glass Hepatocytes
- b) Sanded Nuclei
- c) Cholestasis
- d) Bile Duct Proliferation**
- e) Kupffer Cell Hyperplasia

722. Which of the following is associated with Ulcerative Colitis:

- a) Acute Pancreatitis
- b) Fistula Formation
- c) H. pylori associated Gastritis
- d) Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis**
- e) Primary Biliary Cirrhosis

723. Which of the following autoantibodies is associated with Hyperthyroidism:

- a) Antimitochondrial Antibodies
- b) Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody
- c) TSH- Receptor Stimulating Antibody**
- d) TSH- Receptor Blocking Antibody
- e) Anti-Smooth Muscle Receptor Antibody

724. 24 Hours after a patient had a Myocardial Infarction, which of the following complications will he most likely experience:

- a) Constrictive Pericarditis
- b) Cardiac Arrhythmia**
- c) Thromboembolism
- d) Myocardial Rupture
- e) Floppy Mitral Valve

725. 80 year old male suffering from Left Ventricular Failure is most likely having as an underlying cause:

- a) Acute Rheumatic Fever
- b) Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- c) Mitral Valve Stenosis**

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- d)** Calcific Aortic Stenosis
- e) Infective Endocarditis

726. Which of the following Ovarian Tumors has a prominent lymphocytic component and resembles Testicular Seminoma:

- a) Granulosa Cell Tumor
- b)** Dysgerminoma
- c) Brenner Tumor
- d) Mucinous Cystadenoma
- e) Papillary Adenocarcinoma

727. Which of the following has the worst long term prognosis:

- a) Hepatitis A
- b) Hepatitis B
- c)** Hepatitis C
- d) Hepatitis D
- e) Hepatitis E

728. Paget Disease of the Nipple is most associated with:

- a) Lobular Carcinoma in Situ
- b)** Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS)
- c) Invasive Lobular Carcinoma
- d) Intraductal Papilloma
- e) Mammary Duct Ectasia

729. Which of the following Primary Bone Tumors has a differential diagnosis of Lymphoma and Secondary deposit from Neuroblastoma:

- a) Osteogenic Sarcoma
- b) Chondrosarcoma
- c) Multiple Myeloma
- d) Giant Cell Tumor
- e)** Ewing Sarcoma

730. Estimation of level CEA (Carcino-Embryonic Antigen) is most helpful in:

- a) Diagnosis of Pre-Invasive Colo-Rectal Cancer
- b) Diagnosis of Metastatic Colo-Rectal Carcinoma
- c)** Post-Surgical Follow-up of Colo-Rectal Cancer
- d) Malignant Change in Ulcerative Colitis
- e) Malignant Change in Crohn's Disease

731. Visual Disturbances and Weak Upper Extremity Pulse are signs of:

- a) Goodpasture Disease
- b) Kawasaki Disease
- c) Polyarthritis Nodosa
- d)** Takayasu Disease
- e) Thromboangitis Obliterans

732. Cobble-Stone appearance is seen in:

- a) Ulcerative Colitis

- b) Ischemic Colitis
- c) Crohn's Disease**
- d) Non-Familial Polyposis
- e) Diverticulitis

733. Which of the following is not considered as a factor of Myocardial insult leading to Dilated Cardiomyopathy:

- a) Coxsackie Virus B Infection
- b) Pregnancy
- c) Alcohol Abuse
- d) Thyrotoxicosis**
- e) Thiamine Deficiency

734. Carbonic Anhydrase II Deficiency is associated with:

- a) Paget Disease of Bone
- b) Osteomalacia
- c) Osteopetrosis**
- d) Hyperparathyroidism
- e) Osteogenesis Imperfecta

735. Cerebellar Tonsillar Herniation is a serious complication of Raised Intracranial Pressure because:

- a) Causes Papilloedema
- b) Causes Cranial Nerve Palsy
- c) Leads to Non-Communicating Hydrocephalus
- d) Causes Brain Stem Compression
- e) By Stretching Berry Aneurysms causes Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

736. Flask-Shaped Ulcers are seen in:

- a) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- b) Intestinal Amoebiasis**
- c) Crohn's Disease
- d) Ulcerative Colitis
- e) Enteric Fever

737. Crypt Abscesses, Pseudopolyps and Broad-Based Ulcer are seen in:

- a) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- b) Intestinal Amoebiasis
- c) Crohn's Disease
- d) Ulcerative Colitis**
- e) Enteric Fever

738. Which of the following Cardiac Lesions is most likely to develop in a patient who has advanced Carcinoma of the Pancreas:

- a) Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- b) Non-Bacterial Thrombotic Endocarditis**
- c) Acute Fibrinous Pericarditis
- d) Endocardial Fibrosis
- e) Obstruction of Right Outflow Tract

739. Which of the following risk factors for Atherosclerosis is controllable:

- a) Increasing Age
- b) Male Gender
- c) Cigarette Smoking**
- d) Family History
- e) Genetic Abnormalities

740. Blue Sclerae seen in Osteogenesis Imperfecta is due to:

- a) Deposition of Copper Salts
- b) Decrease in Collagen content and Translucency of Sclera**
- c) Increased Melanin Pigment in Irish
- d) Muroid Degeneration of Sclera
- e) Deposition of Bile Pigment

741. Which of the following has the highest risk for Colo-Rectal Carcinoma:

- a) Ulcerative Colitis
- b) Crohn's Disease
- c) Familial Polyposis Coli**
- d) Non-Familial Polyposis
- e) Diverticulosis

742. Which of the following Bone Tumors gives rise to pain which is relieved by Aspirin:

- a) Osteblastoma
- b) Osteochondroma
- c) Chondromyxoid Fibroma
- d) Osteoid Osteoma
- e) Endochondroma

743. Which of the following is a risk factor for Testicular Malignancy:

- a) History of Mumps Infection
- b) Testicular Atrophy
- c) Infertility
- d) Cryptorchidism**
- e) Oestrogen Therapy

744. Which of the following is NOT true about Spontaneous Intracerebral Hemorrhage:

- a) Common in middle to late adult life
- b) Vascular malformation is the most common cause
- c) Associated with Hypertension
- d) Old Hemorrhage show Cavity Destruction of the Brain
- e) Reactive Astrocytes are seen at the Periphery of the Lesion

745. Which of the following would give a Dilated Left Atrium:

- a) Essential Hypertension
- b) Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- c) Mitral Valve Stenosis**
- d) Aortic Aneurysm
- e) Carcinoid Syndrome

746. Mosaic Pattern under Polarized Light is seen in:

- a) Paget's Disease of the Bone
- b) Osteomalacia
- c) Osteopetrosis
- d) Hyperparathyroidism
- e) Osteogenesis Imperfecta

747. Which of the following is NOT strongly associated with Smoking:

- a) Thromboangitis Obliterans
- b) Atherosclerosis
- c) Type B- Chronic Gastritis
- d) Renal Cell Carcinoma
- e) Impotence

748. Which of the following Antibodies is associated with Primary Biliary Cirrhosis:

- a) Antimitochondrial Antibodies
- b) Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies
- c) Antinuclear Antibodies
- d) Anti-Smooth Muscle Receptor Antibodies
- e) Anti-Basement Membrane Antibodies

749. Which of the following Malignant Tumors is associated with Human Papilloma Virus (HPV):

- a) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Clear Cell Carcinoma
- d) Lymphoma
- e) Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor

750. In a 23 year old female with a Butterfly Skin Rash, Vegetations on the Mitral Valve and a Positive Antinuclear Antibody the most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Rheumatic Fever
- b) Infective Endocarditis
- c) Cardiovascular Syphilis
- d) Mitral Valve Prolapse
- e) SLE

751. Which of the following Bone Tumors has the Best Prognosis:

- a) Osteogenic Sarcoma
- b) Chondrosarcoma
- c) Myeloma
- d) Ewing's Sarcoma
- e) Giant Cell Tumor

752. Cytoplasmic Negri Bodies are seen in:

- a) HIV Meningoencephalitis

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- b) Mad Cow Disease
- c) Poliomyelitis
- d) Rabies**
- e) EBV Encephalitis

753. Brown Tumor of the Bone is a Histopathologic Feature of:

- a) Paget's Disease of the Bone
- b) Osteomalacia
- c) Osteopetrosis
- d) Hyperparathyroidism**
- e) Osteogenesis Imperfecta

754. Which of the following is likely to be associated with a Flattened Gastric Mucosa with No Acute Ulceration:

- a) Diet high in Nitrites
- b) Hyperchlorahydria
- c) Hypoparathyroidism
- d) Menetrier Disease
- e) Autoantibodies to Parietal Cells**

755. Which of the following is a major factor for Atherosclerosis:

- a) High Carbohydrate Intake
- b) Obesity
- c) Physical Activity
- d) Cigarette Smoking**
- e) Post-Menopausal Oestrogen Deficiency

756. Which of the following Cardiac Valves are most likely to be affected in Rheumatic Heart Disease:

- a) Aortic and Tricuspid
- b) Mitral and Pulmonary
- c) Aortic and Pulmonary
- d) Mitral and Tricuspid
- e) Mitral and Aortic**

757. The pathogenesis of which of the following is associated with conformation change in Prion Protein from α -helix to a β -Pleated Sheet Isoform:

- a) Parkinsonism
- b) Alzheimer's Disease
- c) Multiple Sclerosis
- d) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy**
- e) Sydenham's Chorea

758. Crypt Abscesses, Fissures, Serpentine Ulcer & Granulomas are seen in:

- a) Intestinal Schistosomiasis
- b) Intestinal Amoebiasis
- c) Crohn's Disease
- d) Ulcerative Colitis
- e) Enteric Fever

759. Which of the following Gynaecological Neoplasms is associated with HPV (Human Papilloma Virus):

- a) Choriocarcinoma
- b) Uterine Leiomyoma
- c) Ovarian Teratoma
- d) Mucinous Cystadenoma
- e) Carcinoma of Vulva

760. Carcinoma of the Cervix Uteri most commonly arises in:

- a) The Ectocervix
- b) The Endocervix Surface
- c) The Endocervical Glands
- d) The Transformation Zone
- e) None of the Above

761. Paget Disease of the Nipple is:

- a) Squamous Carcinoma
- b) Malignant Melanoma of Nipple Skin
- c) Oedematous Dermatitis of the Nipple
- d) Intraepithelial spread of Breast Carcinoma
- e) Foreign Body Giant Cell Reaction

762. The most important factor in the aetiology of Female Breast Cancer is:

- a) Prolonged use of Contraceptive Pill
- b) Early Marriage
- c) Cigarette Smoking
- d**) Strong Maternal History
- e) Strong Paternal History

763. The Increased Incidence of Subdural Hematoma in elderly patients following minor head trauma is due to:

- a) Advanced Atherosclerosis of Blood Vessels
- b) Osteoporosis of Skull Bone resulting in Fracture
- c) Abnormalities in Coagulation System
- d) Protein C Deficiency
- e) Brain Atrophy with Increased space for movement of Bridging Veins

764. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Hashimoto Thyroiditis:

- a) A common cause of Hypothyroidism
- b) An Autoimmune Destruction of the Thyroid Gland
- c) More common in Young Males
- d) Infiltration of Thyroid by Plasma Cells & Lymphocytes
- e) The Follicular Epithelial cells have abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm (Hurthle Cells)

765. α -Antitrypsin Deficiency is associated with:

- a) Neonatal Hepatitis
- b) Liver Cirrhosis
- c) Panacinar Emphysema

- d)** B and C
- e) All of the Above

766. Which of the following is a morphologic feature of Rheumatoid Arthritis:

- a) Suppurative Inflammation
- b) Increased Osteoblastic and Osteoclastic Activity
- c) Pannus Formation
- d) Heberden Nodes
- e) Urate Tophi

767. Which of the following Large Intestinal Polyps carries the highest risk for cancer:

- a) Tubular Adenoma smaller than 1cm in Diameter
- b) Schistosomal Inflammatory Polyp
- c) Hyperplastic Polyp
- d)** Sessile Villous Adenoma larger than 4cm in Diameter
- e) Juvenile Polyp

768. CSF Examination showed Turbid Colour w/ Low Sugar and High Protein. The most likely cause is:

- a) Viral Meningitis
- b) Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- c) Bacterial Meningitis
- d) Cerebrovascular Syphilis
- e) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

769. The following histologic patterns are seen in Fibrocystic Disease of the Breast EXCEPT:

- a) Adenosis
- b) Epithelial Hyperplasia
- c) Paget Cell
- d) Apocrine Metaplasia
- e) Fibrosis

770. Endocrine Amyloidosis is associated with:

- a) Papillary Carcinoma of Thyroid
- b) Medullary Carcinoma of Thyroid
- c) Follicular Carcinoma of Thyroid
- d) Anaplastic Carcinoma of Thyroid
- e) Hashimoto's Thyroiditis

771. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Meningioma:

- a) Predominantly Benign Tumors
- b) Compress Underlying Structures
- c) Preferentially Metastasize to Vertebrae
- d) Contains Psammoma Bodies
- e) Commonly arise in Parasagittal Convexity

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772. The following are features of Acoustic Neuroma EXCEPT:

- a) Patient presents with Tinnitus and Hearing Loss
- b) Attached to Eighth Cranial Nerve
- c) Causes Local Compression of Adjacent Nerve
- d) Cells of Origin are Neurons
- e) Have Autoni A and Autoni A Growth Patterns

773. Parakeratosis and Munro Micro Abscess are seen in:

- a) Atopic Dermatitis
- b) Seborrheic Dermatitis
- c) Lichen Planus
- d) Psoriasis
- e) Pemphigus Vegetans

774. Seronegative Arthritis is associated with:

- a) Atopic Dermatitis
- b) Seborrheic Dermatitis
- c) Lichen Planus
- d) Psoriasis
- e) Pemphigus Vegetans

775. Acantholysis (lysis of intracellular adhesion sites) resulting in Blister formation as seen in:

- a) Acne Vulgaris
- b) Psoriasis
- c) Pemphigus
- d) Lichen Planus
- e) Mycosis Fungoides

776. Liquefaction Degeneration of Basal Layer with Saw-Tooth appearance & a Band-Like Inflammatory Infiltrate are seen in:

- a) Pemphigus Vegetans
- b) Dermatitis Herpetiformis
- c) Lichen Planus
- d) Psoriasis
- e) Bullous Pemphigoid

777. The most common Primary Malignant Brain Tumor is:

- a) Astrocytoma-Glioblastoma Multiforme
- b) Ependyoma
- c) Medulloblastoma
- d) Oligodendroglioma
- e) Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor

778. Epidural Hematoma are commonly the result of Bleeding from:

- a) Ruptured Bridging Vein
- b) Arteriovenous Malformation
- c) Middle Meningeal Artery Damage
- d) Rupture of Hypertensive Microaneurysm

e) Rupture of a Berry Aneurysm

779. The following is NOT TRUE about Crohn's Disease:

- a) Transmural Involvement of Bowel
- b) Non-Caseating Granulomas
- c) Formation of Fistula
- d) Cobblestone appearance of Mucosa
- e) The disease is limited to the Terminal Ileum

780. Which of the following is associated with Ulcerative Colitis:

- a) Primary Biliary Cirrhosis
- b) Secondary Biliary Cirrhosis
- c) Hepatic Adenoma
- d) Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis
- e) Hepatic Granuloma

781. The most important histological feature for the diagnosis of Chronic Hepatitis is:

- a) Kupffer Cell Hyperplasia
- b) Interface Hepatitis (piecemeal necrosis)
- c) Mallory Bodies
- d) Sanded Nuclei
- e) Steatosis

782. The following CSF Findings: Low Glucose, High Protein & High Neutrophil Count are characteristically seen in:

- a) Meningococcal Meningitis
- b) Tuberculous Meningitis
- c) Viral Encephalitis
- d) Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- e) All of the Above

783. In Classic Acute Viral Hepatitis, there is:

- a) Kupffer Cell Hyperplasia
- b) Bridging Necrosis of Hepatocytes
- c) Neutrophil Infiltrate in the Portal Tract
- d) Both A & B
- e) Granuloma Formation

784. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Primary Biliary Cirrhosis:

- a) A High Serum Alkaline Phosphatase
- b) Presence of Antimitochondrial Antibodies
- c) Commoner in Males
- d) Affects Medium-Sized Intrahepatic Ducts
- e) Both B & C

785. Which of the following is True about Mallory Bodies:

- a) They are swollen Mitochondria

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- b) Diagnostic of Alcoholic Hepatitis
- c) Seen in Primary Biliary Cirrhosis
- d) Both B & C
- e) None of the Above

786. Osteogenic Sarcomas can arise as a complication of:

- a) Osteopetrosis
- b) Osteomalacia
- c) Brown Tumor of Bone
- d) Paget's Disease of Bone
- e) Rickets

787. Which of the following morphologic features are NOT SEEN in Ulcerative Colitis:

- a) Non-Caseating Granulomas
- b) Pseudopolyps
- c) Toxic Megacolon
- d) Crypt Abscesses
- e) Infiltration of Lamina Propria by Mononuclear Inflammatory Cells

788. The Ovarian Tumor most commonly associated with Endometrial Adenocarcinoma is:

- a) Serous Cystadenocarcinoma
- b) Mucinous Cyst Adenoma
- c) Brenner's Tumor
- d) Granulosa Cell Tumor
- e) Gonadoblastoma

789. Primary Biliary Cirrhosis is best diagnosed by:

- a) Antimitochondrial Antibodies
- b) Antimicrosomal Antibodies
- c) Anti-Neutrophilic Cytoplasmic Antibodies
- d) Plasma Ceruloplasmin Level
- e) Liver Biopsy stained for Iron

790. Which of the following is not a probable consequence of Hyperparathyroidism:

- a) Bone Fracture
- b) Pancreatitis and Diabetes Mellitus
- c) Muscle Tetani
- d) Kidney Stones
- e) Duodenal Ulcer

791. The following are true about Sickle Cell Anemia EXCEPT:

- a) The Spleen is Not Enlarged in Adult Patients
- b) Hydroxyurea is useful in management
- c) Inheritance is Sex-Linked
- d) Patients present at Birth
- e) HbS is a High Affinity Hb

792. Beta-Thalassemia Major:

- a) Present in Late Adult Life
- b) Causes Red Cell Macrocytosis
- c) Rarely requires Blood Transfusion
- d) Is associated with Extramedullary Hemopoiesis**
- e) Causes Splenic Atrophy after the age of 10 years

793. The following may cause Secondary Myelofibrosis EXCEPT:

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Visceral Leishmaniasis
- c) Syphilis
- d) Metastatic Carcinoma
- e) None of the Above

794. Causes of Metabolic Alkalosis do not include:

- a) Hysteria
- b) Prolonged Vomiting
- c) Conn's Syndrome
- d) Excess Intake of Antacid
- e) Diuretic Therapy

795. Hypercalcemia is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Primary Hyperthyroidism
- b) Sarcoidosis
- c) Osteoporosis**
- d) Multiple Myeloma
- e) Milk-Alkali Syndrome

796. In Hemophilia A:

- a) The P.T.T is Normal
- b) Cryoprecipitate is given to arrest Bleeding
- c) Inheritance is Autosomal Recessive
- d) The Bleeding Time is Prolonged
- e) Skin Hemorrhage is the commonest presentation

797. Features of Hypercalcemia include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Constipation
- b) Polyuria
- c) Metastatic Calcification
- d) Abdominal Pain
- e) Diarrhea

798. A Patient has Paroxysmal Hypertension associated with Tachycardia, Pallor and Sweating. An Adrenal Mass in the patient is likely to be an:

- a) Aldosterone Secreting Adenoma
- b) Hematoma
- c) Pheochromocytoma
- d) Tuberculosis of Adrenals

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e) Cortisol Secreting Adenoma or Carcinoma

799. The following tests all characterize Primary Hyperthyroidism EXCEPT:

- a) High T4
- b) High T3
- c) High Radioactive Iodine Uptake
- d) High TSH
- e) High Free Thyroxine

800. Which of the following is most useful for monitoring long term (2 -3 months) compliance in a Diabetic on Insulin:

- a) Glycosylated Hemoglobin
- b) Random Blood Glucose
- c) Urine Ketones
- d) Fructosamine Assay
- e) Post-Prandial Blood Sugar

801. In Aplastic Anemia:

- a) The Spleen is always enlarged
- b) There is Generalized Lymphadenopathy
- c) The Reticulocyte Count is Increased
- d) HbF Level is Elevated
- e) Trephine Bone Biopsy shows a High Cell Fat Ratio

802. A 20 year old woman died 3 months after having a (miscarriage). The autopsy shows Metastatic Tumor involving the Lungs, Liver, Brain and Vagina. What was the Precursor Condition:

- a) Invasive Mole
- b) Hydatidiform Mole
- c) Choriocarcinoma
- d) Cystic Teratoma of Ovary
- e) Endometrial Carcinoma

803. A patient has Hypertension, Low Serum Potassium, Alkalosis & Low Plasma Renin. A likely cause of this is:

- a) Pituitary Tumor
- b) Adrenal Cortical Tumor
- c) Parathyroid Tumor
- d) Pancreatic Islet Tumor
- e) Adrenal Medullary Tumor

804. Pseudomyxoma Peritonei is most closely associated with:

- a) Mucinous Cystadenoma
- b) Granulosa Cell Tumor
- c) Endometroid Carcinoma
- d) Dysgerminoma
- e) Hilus Cell Tumor

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805. All of the following statements in regard to Mammary Carcinoma are correct EXCEPT:

- a) Usually complicates Fibroadenoma
- b) The patients with Atypical Epithelial Hyperplasia have significantly increased risk to develop mammary carcinoma
- c) The most common & cardinal clinical presentation is a solitary dominant mass
- d) An early detection program including Mammography of women over 35 years of age will reduce the mortality rate
- e) The commonest histological type is the Poorly Differentiated (NOS)

806. Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding (DUB) is defined as Abnormal Uterine Bleeding:

- a) Resulting from Endometrial Hyperplasia
- b) Due to retained placental tissue following Abortion
- c) Bleeding in the Absence of an Organic Lesion of the Uterus
- d) Due to an Involuntary Cycle resulting in prolonged unopposed progestational stimulation of the endometrium
- e) Due to Cervical Erosion

807. In Type II Diabetes Mellitus:

- a) Diabetic Ketoacidosis commonly occurs
- b) All patients are Obese
- c) There is Insulin Receptor Defecit
- d) Viral Infection plays a role
- e) HLA3 and DR4 Positive Individual are at Risk

808. Genetic Factors are not involved in the Etiology of:

- a) Pernicious Anemia
- b) Carcinoma of the Breast
- c) Insulin Dependant Diabetes
- d) Extrinsic Bronchial Asthma
- e) Chronic Active Hepatitis

809. All of the following are High Risk Factors for Cervical Carcinoma EXCEPT:

- a) Multiple Sex Partners
- b) Early Age at First Intercourse
- c) High Risk Male Sex Partners
- d) Birth Control Pill Usage
- e) To HIV Infection

810. One of the following DOES NOT predispose to the development of Tuberculosis:

- a) HLA B27
- b) Silicosis
- c) Asbestosis
- d) Malnutrition

e) Alcoholism

811. The following are true about Hyperbilirubinemia EXCEPT:

- a) Decreased by UV Light
- b) A feature of Dubin-Johnson Syndrome
- c) A cause of Kernicterus in the Newborn
- d) Is Unconjugated in Viral Hepatitis**
- e) A feature of Carcinoma of the Head of the Pancreas

812. Which of the following is associated with Maternal DES (Diethylstilbestrol) Exposure:

- a) Vaginal Adenosis**
- b) HCG (human chorionic gonadotrophin)
- c) Alpha-Fetoprotein
- d) Lichen Scerosis
- e) Condyloma Acuiminata

813. A 20 year old female presents to you with numerous wart-like lesions on the Vulvular and Perianal areas. The best diagnosis is:

- a) Herpes
- b) Bowen's Disease
- c) Paget's Disease
- d) Condyloma Acuiminata**
- e) Primary Syphilis

814. All of the following are true about Adenocarcinoma of the Cervix EXCEPT:

- a) Make up approximately 10% of Cervical Carcinoma
- b) Arise in the Endocervical Glands
- c) Have a better prognosis that Squamous Cell Carcinoma stage for stage
- d) May occur in the daughters of women exposed to DES
- e) Is a Mucus-Secreting Carcinoma

815. The most common Malignant Epithelial Tumor of the Ovary is:

- a) Serous Cystadenocarcinoma
- b) Mucinous Cystadenocarcinoma
- c) Endometrioid Carcinoma
- d) Brenner's Tumor
- e) Dysgerminoma

816. Steatorrhea is NOT associated with:

- a) Celiac Disease
- b) Liver Cirrhosis
- c) Giardiasis
- d) Obstructive Jaundice
- e) Chronic Intestinal Schistosomiasis

817. A Low Blood Urea level is seen in all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Pregnancy
- b) Dehydration
- c) Liver Disease

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- d) Malnutrition
- e) Diuretic Therapy

818. High ESR occurs in all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Anemia
- b) Pregnancy
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Afibrinogenemia
- e) Multiple Myeloma

819. Poor prognostic factors in Breast Cancer include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Insitu Carcinoma
- b) No Involvement of the Axillary Lymph Nodes
- c) Inflammatory Carcinoma
- d) Tumor Size less than 1 cm
- e) Women with Hormone Receptor Positive Cancer

820. Causes of Nephrotic Syndrome include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus
- b) SLE
- c) Malaria
- d) Viral Hepatitis
- e) Post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis

821. The following are true about Primary Biliary Cirrhosis EXCEPT:

- a) Common in Females
- b) Present with Pruritis
- c) Jaundice develops early in the course
- d) Associated with Antimitochondrial Antibodies
- e) Alkaline Phosphatase is Elevated

822. The most frequent Malignant Thyroid Tumor in the young is:

- a) Papillary Carcinoma
- b) Follicular Carcinoma
- c) Medullary Carcinoma
- d) Anaplastic Carcinoma
- e) Lymphoma

823. Diabetic Microngiopathy can lead to all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Retinopathy
- b) Nephropathy
- c) Neuropathy
- d) Myocardial Infarction
- e) None of the Above

824. Causes of Hypocalcemia include:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) Granulomatous Disease
- b) Hypoparathyroidism
- c) Renal Failure
- d) Vitamin D Deficiency
- e) None of the Above

825. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Iron Deficiency Anemia:

- a) The patient can be Asymptomatic
- b) Atrophic Glossitis can occur
- c) Pica can occur
- d) Can be caused by Hookworm Infection
- e) Splenomegaly is a common finding

826. The following statements about Aplastic Anemia are False EXCEPT:

- a) Can be caused by Viral Hepatitis
- b) Splenomegaly is a consistent feature
- c) The cause is usually Malabsorption
- d) Blood Products are of Minimal Value in its Treatment
- e) Usually a disease of the elderly

827. Which of the following is NOT associated with Folate Deficiency:

- a) Pregnancy
- b) Hemolysis in Sickle Cell Anemia
- c) Liver Disease
- d) Diphyllbothrium Latum Infection
- e) Celiac Disease

828. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Beta-Thalassemia Major:

- a) Iron overload is the main cause of death
- b) Severe Anemia occurs in the Neonatal Period
- c) Gross Hepatosplenomegaly is common
- d) Hemoglobin F is virtually the only Hb present
- e) A Pancytopenia may develop

829. Choose the correct answer correcting Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH):

- a) Hemolysis is Extravascular
- b) The Schumm's Test is Negative
- c) Haptoglobin level in blood is high
- d) Iron Deficiency occurs
- e) Ham's Test is Positive

830. Which of the following would give rise to an Arrhythmia and Sudden Death in a 20 year old male:

- a) Rheumatic Heart Disease
- b) Viral Myocarditis

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- c) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- d) Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy**
- e) Diabetes Mellitus

831. Which of the following is a cause of death 48 hours following a Myocardial Infarction:

- a) Constrictive Pericarditis**
- b) Cardiac Arrhythmia
- c) Hepatic Necrosis
- d) Thromboembolism
- e) Myocardial Rupture

832. Which of the following is associated with Carcinoma of the Head of the Pancreas:

- a) Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- b) Non-Bacterial Thrombotic Endocarditis**
- c) Acute Fibrinous Pericarditis
- d) Endocardial Fibrosis
- e) Acute Myocardial Infarction

833. Which of the following will give rise to a small scarred contracted kidney:

- a) Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease
- b) Arterial changes with Diabetes Mellitus
- c) Vascular Disease with Hyperlipidemia
- d) Malignant Hypertension
- e) Monckeberg's Sclerosis

834. Which of the following will give rise to Lipiduria:

- a) Ascending Pyelonephritis
- b) Nephritic Syndrome
- c) Nephrotic Syndrome**
- d) Obstructive Uropathy
- e) Renal Infarction

835. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Infectious Mononucleosis:

- a) It is associated with EBV
- b) It is Highly Contagious
- c) Can present with Sore Throat
- d) A Palpable Spleen is frequently evident
- e) High Titre Antisheep Red Cell Antibodies are present in the serum

836. Which feature suggests a Leukamoid Reaction rather than CGL (Chronic Granulocytic Leukemia):

- a) Predominance of Myelocytes in the Peripheral Blood
- b) A Basophil Count of $3 \times 10^9 / L$
- c) Positive Philadelphia Chromosome
- d) Toxic Granulation
- e) Huge Splenomegaly

837. The following are true about CLL EXCEPT:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) It is discovered as an incidental finding in many cases
- b) Hepatosplenomegaly may occur without Lymph Node Enlargement
- c) Fever is a common presenting feature
- d) Hemolytic Anemia may complicate the disease
- e) Herpes Zoster Infection is common

838. Which of the following is a feature of Myelodysplastic Syndrome:

- a) There is often Neutrophil Leukocytosis
- b) Vitamin B12 Levels are often low
- c) Can transform to AML
- d) Ring Sideroblasts in Bone Marrow is a Bad Prognostic Factor
- e) The number of blasts in Bone Marrow is often Low

839. In which of the following conditions are Heinz Bodies absent:

- a) Alpha-Thalassemia
- b) G6PD Deficiency
- c) Beta-Thalassemia
- d) Lead Intoxication
- e) Hereditary Spherocytosis

840. Which of the following can arise as a complication of using Drugs:

- a) Post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis
- b) Interstitial Nephritis**
- c) IgA Neuropathy
- d) Acute Tubular Necrosis
- e) Nodular Glomerulosclerosis

841. Which of the following will show an Elevated Plasma Renin:

- a) Diabetes Mellitus
- b) Renal Vein Thrombosis
- c) Fibromuscular Dysplasia of Renal Artery**
- d) Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura
- e) Polyarteritis Nodosa

842. Which of the following would give an Hb of 20.5 g/dL:

- a) Hydronephrosis
- b) Renal Cell Carcinoma**
- c) Renal Calculi
- d) Enlarged Multicystic Kidneys on Abdominal Ultrasounds
- e) Prostatic Carcinoma

843. Which of the following most likely to Fibrinous Pericarditis in a 17 year old boy:

- a) Autoimmune Disease
- b) Chronic Renal Failure
- c) Rheumatic Fever**
- d) Metastatic Carcinoma
- e) Acute Myocardial Infarction

844. Which of the following is a feature of Chronic Autoimmune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (AITTP):

- a) Patient may be Asymptomatic
- b) Intracranial Hemorrhage is common
- c) Moderate Splenomegaly is usual
- d) Menorrhagia is Rare
- e) Often follows an Upper Respiratory Infection

845. All of the following are features of Hemophilia A EXCEPT:

- a) Females are usually carriers
- b) It is more common than Christmas Disease
- c) Chronic Arthritis is Uncommon
- d) Can be treated by Cryoprecipitate
- e) Severity of Bleeding is related to Factor VIII Concentration

846. In Hypersplenism which of the following is true:

- a) Neutropenia is Uncommon
- b) Palpable Splenomegaly is Invariable
- c) The Bone Marrow is Hypocellular
- d) Plasma Volume is Reduced
- e) Blood Counts return to normal after Splenectomy

847. Which of the following is a feature of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC):

- a) Thrombosis is Rare
- b) Bleeding can be a Major Feature
- c) Morphology of Red Cells is usually Normal
- d) A Normal Platelet Count excludes DIC
- e) Treatment with Heparin is usually indicated

848. Patients with Multiple Myeloma present with the following EXCEPT:

- a) Painful Bones
- b) Hypercalcemia
- c) Infections
- d) Uremia
- e) Peripheral Neuropathy

849. Inhalation of which of the following will increase the risk for Bronchogenic Carcinoma in Smokers:

- a) Cotton Fibers
- b) Silica Dust
- c) Fumes with Iron Particles
- d) Asbestos Crystals
- e) Beryllium

850. Which of the following can arise as a complication of Aspiration of Vomitus:

- a) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- b) Lung Abscess
- c) Chronic Bronchitis

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- d) Bronchiectasis
- e) Bronchopulmonary Sequestration

851. Which of the following is a known complication of Asbestosis:

- a) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Bronchiectasis
- c) Lymphangiectasis
- d) Pleural Plaques**
- e) Pneumocystic carinii Pneumonia
- f) Pneumothorax

852. Which of the following is associated with Panacinar Emphysema:

- a) Decreased Serum Ceruloplasmin
- b) Increase Sweat Chloride
- c) Elevated Blood Ethanol
- d) Decreased Serum Alpha-1-Antitrypsin**
- e) Positive Urine Opiates

853. Which of the following is the most frequent risk factor of Anaplastic Small Cell Carcinoma:

- a) Silicosis
- b) Radon Gas Exposure
- c) Smoking**
- d) Asbestosis
- e) Passive Smoking

854. One of the following is a feature of Von-Willibrand Factor:

- a) It is synthesized in the Liver
- b) It's deficiency causes a prolonged Prothrombin Time PT
- c) Stress and exercises its level
- d) It is involved in Platelet Aggregation
- e) It is a carrier for Factor VII

855. Hyperviscosity occurs in all the following EXCEPT:

- a) Multiple Myeloma
- b) Polycythemia Rubra Vera
- c) Wandelstrom's Macroglobulinemia
- d) Sickle Cell Anemia
- e) G6PD Deficiency

856. Which of the following is NOT a feature of CGL:

- a) It is due to an Acquired Abnormality of a Stem Cell
- b) Can transform to ALL
- c) Associated with High Neutrophil Alkaline Phosphatase Score (NAP)
- d) Associated with High Serum Uric Acid
- e) Massive Splenomegaly is a common feature

857. Which of the following is a feature of Polycythemia Rubra Vera:

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- a) Affects Young Groups
- b) Associated with Low Erythropoietin Level
- c) Pruritis is due to Increased Eosinophils
- d) A Palpable Spleen excludes the diagnosis
- e) Blood Loss worsen the patient condition

858. Which of the following does NOT cause Marrow Fibrosis:

- a) Irradiation
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Malaria
- d) Lymphoma
- e) Leishmaniasis

859. Which of the following tumors is likely to rise because of Loss of Tumor Suppressor Gene:

- a) Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma of Breast
- b) Small Cell Anaplastic Carcinoma of the Lung
- c) Retinoblastoma of the Eye
- d) Cerebral Astrocytoma
- e) Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

860. In Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma one of the following is NOT a feature:

- a) Predisposing Disease could be HIV
- b) The Skin, GIT and Brain can be involved
- c) Lymphoma Cells may be found in the Peripheral Blood
- d) Not all patients receive Treatment when diagnosed
- e) Can be caused by H. pylori infection

861. All of the following are features of Reactive Thrombocytosis EXCEPT:

- a) Acute Hemorrhage
- b) Malignant Disease
- c) Folate Deficiency
- d) Exercise
- e) Iron Deficiency

862. The following are true about Heparin EXCEPT:

- a) It is an Oral Anticoagulant Drug
- b) Its action is mediated through Antithrombin III
- c) Can cause Thrombocytopenia
- d) It is monitored by the PTT
- e) Its Antidote is Protamine

863. One of the following is NOT a feature of Essential Thrombocytopenia:

- a) It is characterized by Megakaryocyte Proliferation in the Bone Marrow
- b) It is a disease of Old Age
- c) Patient presents with Hemorrhage or Thrombosis
- d) Platelet Function is Normal
- e) There may be associated Eosinophilia or Basophilia

867. All of the following are true about the Direct Antiglobulin Test EXCEPT:

- a) Is used to detect antibodies on red cell surface
- b) Is positive in autoimmune thrombocytopenia
- c) Is negative in hemorrhagic disease of newborn
- d) A positive reaction is indicated by red cell agglutination

868. Which of the following is a feature of H. Spherocytosis:

- a) Causes Decreased Osmotic Fragility
- b) May present with Pigment Gallstones
- c) Causes Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia
- d) Is treated by Regular Blood Transfusion
- e) Is due to Defect in Cell Metabolism

869. One of the following is a feature of Intravascular Hemolysis:

- a) Jaundice
- b) Hemodiserinuria
- c) Splenomegaly
- d) Increased Serum Haptoglobin
- e) Occurs in Hereditary Elliptocytosis

870. Which of the following is Not a Pathologic Feature of Classic Polyarteritis Nodosa:

- a) Fibrinoid Necrosis of Media & Intima
- b) Polymorph and Eosinophil Infiltration
- c) Granuloma Formation
- d) Aneurysm and Nodularity
- e) Healing by Fibrosis

871. Which of the following is most likely to give a Communicating Hydrocephalus in a 13 month old child:

- a) Hemophilus influenza Meningitis
- b) Forking of the Aqueduct of Sylvius
- c) Epidural Hematoma
- d) Ruptured Berry Aneurysm
- e) Glioblastoma Multiforme

872. In a Cross Static Needle Biopsy, Small Crowded Glands lined by cells having Prominent Nucleolis are feature of:

- a) Adenocarcinoma of the Prostate
- b) Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
- c) Chronic Prostatitis
- d) Metastatic Carcinoma
- e) Infarction of Prostate

873. In a 28 years old male, which of the following would give rise to an Enlarged Left Testis and Serum Elevated B-HCG and AFP:

- a) Choriocarcinoma
- b) Embryonal Carcinoma**
- c) Seminoma

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- d) Yolk Sac Tumor
- e) Leydig Cell Tumor

874. The Source of Bleeding of an Extradural Hematoma is:

- a) Bridging Veins
- b) Cavernous Sinus
- c) Great Vein of Galen
- d) Middle Meningeal Artery
- e) Inferior Cerebellar Artery

875. Which of the following is Not True about Transmural Myocardial Infarction:

- a) Affects full or nearly full thickness of Ventricular Wall
- b) Extends beyond the Distribution of a Single Coronary Artery
- c) Associated with Chronic Atherosclerosis
- d) Associated with Occlusive Thrombosis
- e) Associated with ECG Changes

876. Fibrous Intimal Thickening of the Right Ventricle and Tricuspid Valve is seen in:

- a) Rheumatic Heart Disease
- b) Drug Addicts
- c) Infective Endocarditis
- d) Carcinoid Heart Disease
- e) Dilated Cardiomyopathy

877. The Source of Hemorrhage in a Complicated Atheroma Plaque is:

- a) The Vessel Lumen because of Rupture of Fibrous Cap
- b) Neovascularization at Shoulder of Plaque
- c) Rupture of Vasa Vasora
- d) Both A & B
- e) Both B & C

878. The etiology of Thromboangitis Obliterans is believed to be:

- a) Hypercoaguable State
- b) Autoimmunity
- c) Direct Endothelial Injury or Hypersensitivity to Tobacco
- d) Infection by Chlamydia
- e) A form of Syphilitic Vasculitis

879. Which of the following are features of Variant Angina:

- a) Occurs at Rest
- b) Due to Coronary Artery Spasms
- c) Responds to Vasodilators
- d) All of the Above
- e) Only A & B

880. The following are features of an Acute Gastric Ulcer EXCEPT:

- a) Found Anywhere in the Stomach

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

- b) Usually Multiple
- c) Usually Small, Less than 1 cm
- d) Adjacent Mucosa is not remarkable
- e) Heals with Fibrosis

881. Which of the following is an unlikely cause of Acute Diffuse Tubular Necrosis:

- a) Shock
- b) Septicemia
- c) Extensive Burns
- d) Transfusion with Compatible Hepatitis B infected blood
- e) Post-Partum Hemorrhage

882. Which of the following is a feature of Henoch-Schonelin Syndrome:

- a) Diffuse Cellularity of Glomeruli
- b) Diffuse Thickening of Basement Membrane
- c) Crescent Formation
- d) Mesangial Deposition of IgA
- e) Tram-Track Appearance of Basement Membrane

883. The most significant criteria for the histological diagnosis of Barrett's Esophagus:

- a) Presence of Lamina Propria Papillae in the Upper 1/3rd of Epithelium
- b) Neutrophil Inflammatory Infiltrate
- c) Presence of Goblet Cells
- d) Hyperkeratosis and Acanthosis of Squamous Epithelium
- e) All of the Above

884. The Histological Components of Pleomorphic Salivary Gland Adenoma are:

- a) Glandular Structures
- b) Solid Nests of Epithelial Cells
- c) Foci of Cartilagenous Metaplasia
- d) Myxomatous Stroma
- e) All of the Above

885. White Plaques in the Oral Cavity of 3 days duration in a Child 8 months old are most likely:

- a) Snail Track Ulcers
- b) Mucosal Leishmaniasis
- c) Burkitt's Lymphoma
- d) Oral Candidiasis
- e) Bullous Pemphigoid

886. In Parathyroid Hyperplasia there is:

- a) Fat Cell Hyperplasia
- b) Oxyphil Cell Hyperplasia
- c) Chief Cell Hyperplasia
- d) C-Cell Hyperplasia

!TO THE GLORY AND HONOUR OF GOD

e) All of the Above

887. The commonest cause of Cushing's Syndrome is:

- a) Pituitary Adenoma
- b) Adrenocortical Adenoma
- c) Adrenocortical Hyperplasia
- d) Exogenous Steroids**
- e) Adrenal Carcinoma

888. Conn's Syndrome is an Aldosterone Secreting:

- a) Medullary Adenoma
- b) Medullary Carcinoma
- c) Adrenocortical Hyperplasia
- d) Adrenocortical Adenoma**
- e) Adrenocortical Carcinoma

889. A Paraganglioma is:

- a) Occurs near the Wrist Joints
- b) Of Chromaffin Origin
- c) Seen in Adrenal Medulla**
- d) A & B
- e) A & C

890. A Craniopharyngioma consists of:

- a) Squamous Cells**
- b) Glial Cells
- c) Schwann Cells
- d) Acidophils
- e) Neuronal Cells

891. Which of the following is a Pathologic finding in Alzheimer's Disease:

- a) Atrophy of Caudate Nucleus and Gliosis
- b) Wallerian Degeneration and Gliosis
- c) Substantia Nigra Depigmentation and Loss of Neurone**
- d) Neurofibrillary Tangles and Neuritic Plaques
- e) Anterior Horn Cells Loss

892. An 80 year old male suffering from Left Ventricular Failure is most likely having as an underlying cause:

- a) Acute Rheumatic Fever
- b) Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- c) Mitral Valve Stenosis
- d) Calcific Aortic Stenosis**
- e) Infective Endocarditis

893. Goodpasture's Syndrome is most closely associated with:

- a) Subepithelial Deposits
- b) Fusion of Foot Processes
- c) Peripheral Linear IgG Deposits
- d) Basement Membrane Spikes**

e) IgA Deposits

894. Acute Gram Negative Septicemia can cause:

- a) Hypertension
- b) Acute Tubular Necrosis
- c) Chronic Renal Failure
- d) Nephrotic Syndrome
- e) Nephritic Syndrome

895. Which of the following can cause serious complications when Infection occurs during Pregnancy:

- a) HAV
- b) HBV
- c) HCV
- d) HDV
- e) HEV

896. The Role of Cigarette Smoking in the pathogenesis of Chronic Bronchitis is through the following EXCEPT:

- a) Interferes with Ciliary Action
- b) Inhibits Ability of Alveolar Leukocytes to Clear Bacteria
- c) Causes Squamous Metaplasia of Epithelium
- d) Inhibits secretion of Protective Mucus

897. Parakeratosis and Munro Micro-Abscesses are seen in:

- a) Acne Vulgaris
- b) Psoriasis
- c) Subacute Dermatitis
- d) Lichen Planus
- e) Mycosis Fungoide

898. Gastric Signet Cell Carcinoma metastasizing to both ovaries is:

- a) Pseudomyxoma Peritonei
- b) Brenner's Tumor
- c) Meig's Syndrome
- d) Krukenberg Tumor
- e) Stroma Ovarii

899. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Secondary Biliary Cirrhosis:

- a) Cholestasis
- b) Bile Lakes
- c) Periportal Fibrosis
- d) High Level of Antimitochondrial Antibody
- e) High Level of Alkaline Phosphatase

900. Which of the following is most associated with Hepatocellular Carcinoma:

- a) HAV
- b) HBV

- c) HCV
- d) HDV
- e) HEV

901. Which of the following is (are) morphological features of Chronic Bronchitis:

- a) Hypertrophy of Submucosal Glands in Large Bronchi
- b) Increase of Goblet Cells in Small Bronchi
- c) Increase of Goblet Cells in the Terminal Ducts
- d) A & B
- e) All of the Above

902. Liquefaction Degeneration of the Basal Layer and Saw-Tooth Appearance of Epiderma-Dermal Junction is seen in:

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Acne Vulgaris
- c) Junctional Nevus
- d) Lichen Planus**
- e) Pemphigus

903. All of the following are present in Stein-Leventhal Syndrome EXCEPT:

- a) Anovulation
- b) Fibrotic Cortex of the Ovary
- c) Corpora Luteum
- d) Menstrual Irregularities
- e) Infertility

904. The following are features of Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis EXCEPT:

- a) Inflammation and Obliteration of the Bile Ducts
- b) Granuloma Formation
- c) Associated with Ulcerative Colitis
- d) Predominantly affects Males
- e) Jaundice and high Alkaline Phosphatase

905. Which of the following is NOT True about Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma:

- a) A common Tumor of Young Adults in parts of Africa
- b) Associated with HPV
- c) Has a prominent lymphoid tissue component
- d) Can present as Cervical Lymphadenopathy
- e) Good response to Radiotherapy

906. Which of the following is NOT True about Medullary Carcinoma of the Thyroid:

- a) Secretes Calcitonin
- b) Has Amyloid Deposits
- c) Arises from Parafollicular C-Cells
- d) Contains Psammoma Bodies
- e) Can be Familial

907. Which of the following is associated with Arthritis:

- a) Lichen Planus
- b) Pemphigus
- c) Dermatitis Herpetiformis
- d) Psoriasis**
- e) Lentigo Maligna

908. All of the following are True about Renal Cell Carcinoma EXCEPT:

- a) Tumor secretes Erythropoietin
- b) Originates from Glomeruli
- c) Often associated with Polycythemia
- d) Invades Renal Vein
- e) The Cell appears Clear in most cases

909. Which Cells are responsible for the Destruction of Hepatitis B Infected Hepatocytes:

- a) Plasma Cells
- b) Activated Macrophages
- c) Multinucleated Giant Cells
- d) CD8 T Cells
- e) Langerhans Cells

910. Which of the following Cells secrete Surfactant:

- a) Macrophages
- b) Alveolar Endothelial Cells
- c) Type I Alveolar Pneumocytes
- d) Type II Alveolar Pneumocytes**
- e) Bronchial Neuroendocrine Cells

911. Histologic Criteria for the Diagnosis of Follicular Carcinoma of the Thyroid are:

- a) Trabecular Growth Pattern
- b) Capsular Invasion
- c) Vascular Invasion
- d) B & C
- e) All of the Above

912. Renal Papillary Necrosis is often associated with:

- a) Post Streptococcal GN
- b) Urinary Schistosomiasis
- c) Diabetes Mellitus**
- d) Quinine Therapy
- e) All of the Above

913. Which of the following indicates Immunity to Hepatitis B following an Infection:

- a) HBsAb (IgG)

- b) HBeAb
- c) HBcAb (IgG)
- d) A & B
- e) A & C

914. The following are features of Allergic Rhinitis EXCEPT:

- a) Sensitivity to Pollen Allergens
- b) IgA Mediated Immune Reaction
- c) Mucosal Oedema
- d) Mucus Secretion
- e) Prominent Eosinophilic Infiltrate

915. Ground Glass Nuclei are characteristically seen in:

- a) Granulosa Cell Tumor
- b) Meningioma
- c) Signet Ring Cells of Gastric Mucosa
- d) Carcinoid Tumors
- e) Papillary Carcinoma of the Thyroid