Pathology questions

In case of cell injury, the susceptible cell is entitled to

Adapting to the situation

Acquiring a reversible injury

The nuclear undergoes pyknosis

The acquires irreversible injury

Which of the following si not a type of cellular adaptation

Hypertrophy

Hyperplasia

Atrophy

Anaplastic

Metaplasia

Atrophy can be caused by the three of the following,

Disuse

Undernutrition

Decreased endocrine stimulation

Menstruation

Denervation

Metaplasia

Is the replacement of one differentiated tissue by another differentiated tissue

Decrease in size,

Increase in the size of the cell

Unprogrammed and uncontrolled growth of a cell

Replacement of a connective tissue by bone, for example at sites of injury is called

Which of the following is not etiology causing accumulations of fat in the hepatocytes

Increased uptake of triglycerides into the paranchymal cells

Decreased use of fat by cells

Overproduction of fat in cell

Lipolysis enzymes induction

Which of the following is decrease in the size of the cells

Hypertrophy

Hyperplasia

Atrophy

Hypoplasia

Hypotrophy

Which of the following is not due to decrease in melanin?

Nevus

Malignant melanoma

Albinism

Vitiligo

Which of the following does not cause jaundice

Haemolytic anaema

Biliary obstruction

Caseous necrosis

Hepatocellular disease

An iron containing pigment derived from ferritin. Is called

Melanin

Bilirubin

Hemosiderin

Types of cell death, which is more prominent in dead organism.

Necrosis

Autolysis

Apoptosis

Necrosis occur by the following mechanism, which one is not,

Hypoxia

Free radical-induced cell injury

Cell membrane damage

Increased intracellular calcium

Carbon dioxide poisoning

Which of the following does not cause hypoxia

Ischemia

Amoebiosi

Anemia

Carbon monoxide poisoning

The following are not fates of disaggregation of ribosomes, which one is

Failure of protein synthesis

Cell wall malformation

Failure of transpeptidation

Increased phygocytosis

Which type of necrosis, most often results from sudden interruption of blood supply to an organ especially to the heart. Its early stages, characterized by general preservation of tissue architecture, marked by pyknosis, karyorrhexis and karyolysis

Coagulative

Liquefactive

Fat

Caseous

Which of the following pathologic calcification is caused mainly by hypercalcemia, resulting from hyperparathyroidism, milk alkali syndrome

Metastatic calcification

Dystrophic calcification

Differentiate between wet gangrene and dry gangrene