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UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
 FACULTY OF MEDICINE
 DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
 SECOND EXAMINATION FOR DENTAL STUDENTS
 FIRST SEMESTER 2001-2002

DATE 23/12/2001

STUDENT NAME.....

STUDENT NUMBER.....

1- Angina pectoris that occurs more frequently and of progressively longer period than others is:

- a- Crescendo
- b- Stable
- c- Variant
- d- Prinzmetal
- e- Angina of effort

2- Stable angina has the following characters EXCEPT:-

- a- Appears with increased demand for blood
- b- Associated with depressed ST segment of ECG
- c- Basically there is fixed coronary narrowing by atherosclerosis
- d- Usually of a short period
- e- Being the least common

3- Several factors modify the location and extent of Myocardial infarction among which are the following EXCEPT:

- a- Patient's cardiovascular status
- b- Sex of the patient
- c- Vasospasm
- d- Duration of occlusion
- e- Collaterals

4- Risk of cardiac rupture following MI is most likely when the heart is softest at:-

- a- One hour following MI
- b- One day
- c- One week
- d- Three to four weeks
- e- Longer than 8 weeks

5- In right coronary dominant patients the most frequent coronary artery occlusion causing MI is:

- a- Left main stem
- b- Right main stem
- c- Left circumflex
- d- Left anterior descending
- e- Right posterior descending

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6- The incidence of urinary bladder cancer is markedly increased following the exposure to one of the following chemicals

- a-Aflatoxin B1
- b-B-naphthylamine ✓
- c-Cyclophosphamide
- d-Nitrosamines
- e-Betel nut

7- One of the following genes is responsible for encoding cytoplasmic signal transducing proteins

- a-Myc gene
- b-RAS gene
- c-TP53 gene
- d-BCL2 gene
- e-BAD gene

8- The executioner caspase is

- a-Caspase 9
- b-Caspase 8
- c-Caspase 7
- d-Caspase 3 ✓
- e-Caspase 1

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9- Normally, the highest pressure at the arteriolar end of a capillary is

- a-Intravascular colloid osmotic pressure
- b-Interstitial colloid osmotic pressure
- c-Intravascular hydrostatic pressure ✓
- d-Interstitial hydrostatic pressure
- e-Some other pressure

10- The following congenital heart diseases are acyanotic EXCEPT:

- a-Atrial septal defect
- b-Aortic coarctation
- c-Patent ductus arteriosus
- d-Fallot's tetrad ✓
- e-Ventricular septal defect

11- Etiology of edema is similar in the following EXCEPT:

- a-Nephrotic syndrome
- b-Cirrhosis
- c-Celiac disease
- d-Marasmus
- e-Right sided cardiac failure ✓

12- Most myocardial infarctions are caused by

- a-Spasm
- b-Calcification
- c-Vasculitis
- d-Platelet aggregates
- e-Thrombosis ✓

- 6- ✓ Edema might result from any of the following conditions EXCEPT:-
- a- Increased intravascular hydrostatic pressure ✓
 - b- Increased interstitial colloid osmotic pressure ✓
 - c- Increased capillary permeability
 - d- Increased lymphatic drainage
 - e- Decreased cardiac output
- 7- Most common cause of pulmonary embolism is thrombosis of
- a- Deep veins of lower limbs
 - b- Aneurysm of abdominal aorta
 - c- Vegetation of bacterial endocarditis
 - d- Varicose veins of legs
 - e- Myocardial infarction
- 8- The micro organism responsible for rheumatic carditis is
- a- Alpha streptococcus hemolyticus group A
 - b- Human papilloma virus
 - c- Staphylococcus aureus
 - d- Some other micro organism
 - e- A mechanism other than the above
- 9- The following have similar mechanism of edema production EXCEPT:-
- a- Lower limb thrombosis
 - b- Lower cardiac output
 - c- Pregnancy
 - d- Axillary irradiation
 - e- Congestive heart failure
- 10- The most common cause of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage is
- a- Mycotic aneurysm
 - b- Rupture of microaneurysms
 - c- A-V malformation
 - d- Fusiform aneurysm
 - e- Berry aneurysm rupture
- 11- Which one of the following vegetations is most friable & hence liable for embolization
- a- Marantic
 - b- Rheumatic
 - c- Infective endocarditis
 - d- Non - bacterial thrombotic
 - e- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- 12- The majority myocardial infarctions are due to
- a- Thrombotic phenomenon
 - b- Vasospasm
 - c- Hypertension
 - d- Anemia
 - e- Uncomplicated atherosclerosis

X 13- Shock develops in the following condition by a similar mechanism EXCEPT:-

- a- Pulmonary embolism
- b- Cholera infection
- c- Uncontrollable bleeding
- d- Severe burns
- e- Severe hemorrhage

X 14- Most severe atherosclerosis develops due to which one of the following

- a- Obesity
- b- Sedentary stressful life
- c- Cigarette smoking
- d- Oral contraceptives
- e- Increased carbohydrate consumption

X 15- One of the following is true for systemic hypertension

- a- Adrenal disease accounts for the majority of secondary hypertension
- b- It can develop due to increased peripheral vascular increased resistance
- c- Malignant hypertension exclusively develop on benign hypertension
- d- Idiopathic hypertension accounts for about 15% of cases
- e- The proportion of benign hypertension is about 50% of all types

X 16- The following are more common EXCEPT

- a- Mitral valve rheumatic involvement than other valves
- b- Right coronary in myocardial infarction of posterior wall of left ventricle
- c- Arteries of the trunk more than extremities in Buerger's disease
- d- Atherosclerosis of abdominal than thoracic aorta
- e- Multiple small arteries in hypertensive vasculitis

X 17- The following conform with aortic dissection EXCEPT

- a- More common at distal than proximal segment of arch
- b- More frequent in hypertensives than normotensives
- c- Atherosclerosis has little or no influence in its production
- d- Might be confused with myocardial infarction clinically
- e- Pregnant ladies are more at risk of its development

X 18- Adult respiratory distress syndrome is the major pattern of pulmonary damage produced by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a- Oxygen toxicity
- b- Drug overdose
- c- Septic shock
- d- Cardiopulmonary bypass surgery
- e- Pneumothorax

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Respiratory

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
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PATHOLOGY FINAL EXAM FOR DENTAL STUDENTS
FIRST SEMESTER / 2002-2003

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NAME:
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- 1- Lower lid orbital bilateral edema more likely is the result of
- a- Local inflammation/abscess
 - b- Renal failure
 - c- Lymphatic obstruction
 - d- Myocardial infarction
 - e- Systemic hypertension
- 2- Heart-failure cells indicate one of the following
- a- Hyperemia
 - b- Rt ventricular myocardial infarction
 - c- Lower limb embolus
 - d- Hypoprotecemia
 - e- Passive congestion
- 3- Septic shock the following are true EXCEPT:-
- a- Myocardial contractility is never impaired
 - b- Gram - ve organisms are frequent causatives
 - c- Systemic vasodilation commonly results
 - d- Disseminated intravascular coagulation might result
 - e- Warm skin might accompany shock
- 4- The most frequent emboli are
- a- Fat emboli
 - b- Amniotic fluid
 - c- Air emboli
 - d- Of thrombotic origin
 - e- Atherosclerotic
- 5- The most common cause of death in acute rheumatic carditis is
- a- Serofibrinous pericarditis
 - b- Mitral stenosis
 - c- Thrombo-embolism
 - d- Valve incompetence
 - e- Myocarditis
- 6- Raynaud's disease conforms with the following EXCEPT:-
- a- Mainly it involves finger tips
 - b- Intense vasospasm is underlying cause
 - c- Structural changes in the arterial walls are common
 - d- Tendency to affect young adults (teenage)
 - e- Intense vasospasm is underlying cause

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6. What's the characteristic cell in tissue inflammation caused by worms?

- a. eosinophil
- b. lymphocyte
- c. macrophage
- d. neutrophil
- e. plasma cell

7. Which is **MOST LIKELY** to produce directly an exudate rather than a transudate?

- a. inflammation
- b. kidney failure
- c. left-sided heart failure
- d. liver failure
- e. plugged lymphatics

8. What type of exudate is found in pleural empyema?

- a. purulent
- b. chylous
- c. hemorrhagic
- d. fibrinous
- e. serous

9. The following are conditions with congenital heart disease presenting with cyanosis from the start **EXCEPT**:-

- a. Fallot's tetrad
- b. Tricuspid atresia
- c. Truncus arteriosus
- d. Transposition of great arteries
- e. Ventricular septal defect (VSD)

10. The cardiac vegetations which fragment, and embolize, most are due to:-

- a. Infective endocarditis
- b. Rheumatic carditis
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis
- e. Bacterial thrombotic endocarditis

11. The following statements conform with angina pectoris **EXCEPT**:-

- a. Prinzmetal is usually associated with elevation of ST segment on ECG
- b. Stable angina is relieved by rest
- c. Unstable angina is considered a pre-infarction
- d. Typical angina is produced mostly on rest
- e. Variant angina is due to vasospasm

- 13- The cardiac valve vegetations most frequently embolizing are those of
- a-Limban sacks
 - b-Rheumatic carditis
 - c-Marantic
 - d-Infective endocarditis
 - e-Associated with cancer
- 14- Vulnerability of myocardium for rupture following myocardial infarction is highest at about:
- a-One hour
 - b-One week
 - c-End of one month
 - d-After 10 weeks
 - e-Similar at all times
- 15- The most common and serious result of brain edema is
- a-Spread of infection outside the brain
 - b-Metastasis if cancer is the underlying cause
 - c-Rupture of the skull due to severe intracranial pressure
 - d-Loss of memory
 - e-Herniation of brain matter through foramen magnum
- 16- Nutmeg liver indicates
- a-Hepatic infarction
 - b-Chronic passive congestion
 - c-Accelerated blood flow
 - d-Hyperemia
 - e-Hepatic lymph obstruction
- 17- The following statements in cardiovascular disease are true EXCEPT:
- a-Cardiac myxoma predominantly occurs in atrium
 - b-Hemangiopericytoma runs a malignant course
 - c-Bread and butter pericarditis is associated with acute rheumatism
 - d-Constrictive pericarditis might interfere with cardiac filling
 - e-Hemangioma has a high malignant potential
- 18- Predisposition of cardiac thrombosis in myocardial infarction is usually due to
- a-Endothelial (endocardial) injury
 - b-Dyskinetic cardiac contraction
 - c-Primary hypercoagulability state
 - d-Two of the above
 - e-All three of the above
- 19- Venous thrombosis tends to show the following features than arterial EXCEPT:
- a-Poorer lamination
 - b-Predilection to lower limbs
 - c-Helps in the resolution of emboli
 - d-Stagnation of blood is frequent antecedent
 - e-Shows no attachment to vessel wall

- 20- The following are true for emboli EXCEPT:
- a-The majority of systemic emboli arise in atherosclerotic plaques
 - b-Fat embolism might follow long bone fracture
 - c-Deep vein thrombosis is responsible for most pulmonary emboli
 - d-Amniotic fluid emboli are more rare than 1/1000
 - e-Caisson's disease signifies air embolism
- 21- Reduction in cardiac output is the major cause of shock in
- a-Neurogenic shock
 - b-Hypovolemic shock
 - c-Anaphylactic shock
 - d-Two only of the above
 - e-All three of the above
- 22- The following conform with rheumatic carditis EXCEPT:
- a-Death in acute rheumatic carditis is most commonly due to mitral regurgitation
 - b-Incidence peaks during childhood
 - c-Considered of immunologic etiology
 - d-All cardiac tissues can be involved
 - e-Antibiotic prevention is possible
- 23- Complications common to prosthetic cardiac valves are the following EXCEPT:
- a-Thrombi
 - b-Malignancy
 - c-Infective endocarditis
 - d-Leaks
 - e-Structural / mechanical deterioration especially in bioprosthesis
- 24- The most common vasculitis causally related to tobacco smoking among the following is
- a-Buerger's disease
 - b-Giant cell arteritis
 - c-Raynaud's phenomenon
 - d-Polyarteritis nodosa
 - e-Aortic arch aneurysm
- 25- One of the following types of vasculitis might affect coronary arteries in children
- a-Giant cell arteritis
 - b-Wegener's granulomatosis
 - c-Takayasu's arteritis
 - d-Raynaud's phenomenon
 - e-Kawasaki disease

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7- The most frequent and severe form of atherosclerosis occurs in

- a- Forearm vessels
- b- Renal arterioles
- c- Upper arm arteries
- d- Abdominal aorta
- e- Deep veins of lower limbs

8- Aneurysms are most commonly due to

- a- Systemic hypertension
- b- Ageing
- c- Atherosclerosis
- d- Syphilis
- e- Inflammation

9- The most common vasculitis among the following is

- a- Giant cell arteritis
- b- ~~Granulomatous angiitis~~
- c- Raynaud's phenomenon
- d- Wegener's granulomatosis
- e- Buerger's disease

10- Regarding pneumocystis pneumonia all the following are true EXCEPT:-

- a- Closely related to fungi
- b- An opportunistic infection
- c- Present as encysted form
- d- Confined to lungs
- e- Produce interstitial pneumonitis

mild interstitial pneum

11- The heart specific enzyme/protein serum elevation indicative of myocardial infarction is

- a- Troponin I
- b- Lactic dehydrogenase
- c- Creatine kinase index
- d- Troponin
- e- ~~Troponin T~~

12- Among etiological factors in atherosclerosis are the following EXCEPT:-

- a- Hyperlipidemia
- b- Diabetes mellitus
- c- Cigarette smoking
- d- Lack of muscular exercise
- e- Longterm systemic hypotension

13- All the following conditions associated with the development of ARDS EXCEPT:-

- a- Viral pneumonitis
- b- Pneumothorax
- c- Near drowning
- d- Fat embolism
- e- Heroin overdose

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CVS

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
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SECOND EXAMINATION FOR DENTAL STUDENTS
FIRST SEMESTER 2002-2003

NAME: UNIV. NO.:
DATE: 15/12/2003 SCORE:

- 1- Several factors modify the location and extent of Myocardial infarction among which are the following EXCEPT:-
 - a- Patient's cardiovascular status
 - b- Sex of the patient
 - c- Vasospasm
 - d- ~~Duration of occlusion~~
 - e- Collaterals

- 2- Edema may result from the following EXCEPT:
 - a- Increased capillary permeability
 - b- Hypotension
 - c- Renal failure
 - d- Hypoproteinaemia
 - e- Heart failure

- 3- The valve most commonly affected by rheumatic carditis is the
 - a- Pulmonic
 - b- Mitral
 - c- Tricuspid
 - d- Aortic
 - e- Foramen ovale

- 4- Serum creatine kinase determination in cardiac infarction conforms with the following EXCEPT
 - a- Appears in 2- 4 hours
 - b- Does not elevate with angina pectoris
 - c- Peaks in 24 hours
 - d- Considered highly specific
 - e- Disappears in three days

- 5- One of the following is true for atherosclerosis
 - a- Symmetrical distribution
 - b- ~~Smaller in large arteries than in medium sized arteries~~
 - c- Complications are mainly due to media involvement
 - d- Most frequent and severe in coronary arteries
 - e- Tendency to save upper limbs

- 6- Aneurysms develop in the following conditions EXCEPT
 - a- Buerger's disease
 - b- Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN)
 - c- Syphilis
 - d- Atherosclerosis
 - e- Kawasaki disease

CV
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Neoplasia

- 14- One of the following is not true for giant cell arteritis
- a- Frequently there is damage to internal elastic lamina
 - b- No strong predilection to either sex
 - c- ~~Radical arteritis is most frequently involved~~
 - d- No malignant potential
 - e- There is a close causal relation to cigarette smoking
- 15- The following are features of a thrombus (as contrasts from PM clot)
EXCEPT:
- a- Presence of color lamination
 - b- Firmer consistency
 - c- Confinement to intracardiovascular system
 - d- Resistent to fragmentation
 - e- Attachment to cardiovascular wall
- 16- Pathogenesis of shock is similar in all the following EXCEPT
- a- Myocardial infarction
 - b- Diabetes insipidus
 - c- Pulmonary embolism
 - d- Cardiac tamponade
 - e- Ventricular fibrillation
- 17- One of the following complications is seen more frequently in disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)
- a- Thrombosis
 - b- Embolism
 - c- Mechanical deterioration
 - d- Hemolysis
 - e- Infective endocarditis
- 18- Mechanism of edema production is similar in all the following EXCEPT
- a- Mammary carcinoma
 - b- Filariasis
 - c- Axillary irradiation
 - d- Varicose veins of lower limbs
 - e- Mastectomy with axillary block dissection
- 19- Maximal myocardial softness, hence possible rupture is most liable at
- a- The first minute
 - b- Within the first week
 - c- After two weeks
 - d- The fourth week
 - e- Beyond two months
- 20- Angitis causally related to cigarette smoking most likely is:
- a- Raynaud's disease
 - b- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
 - c- Caisson disease
 - d- Wegener's granulomatosis
 - e- Buerger's disease