

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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|--------------------------|---------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|--------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Non-dividing cells are also called _____ cells. | Permanent | Permanent | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Continuously dividing cells are also called _____ cells. | Labile | Labile | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Progressive loss of body fat and lean body mass accompanied by profound weakness, anorexia, and anemia in cancers is referred to as _____. | Cachexia | Cachexia | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Genes that promote autonomous cell growth in cancer cells are called _____. | Oncogenes | Oncogenes | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A multistep process at both the phenotypic and the genetic levels resulting from the accumulation of multiple mutations is called _____. | Carcinogenesis | Carcinogenesis | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Malignant tumors are collectively referred to as _____. | Cancers | Cancers | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The study of tumors is _____. | Oncology | Oncology | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A new growth is called _____. | Neoplasm | Neoplasm | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A dysplastic change in which the tumor cells breach the basement membrane is said to be an _____ tumor. | Invasive | Invasive | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A dysplastic change that involves the entire thickness of the epithelium and remains confined by the basement membrane is referred to as _____. | Carcinoma in situ | Carcinoma in situ | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Development of nodular Goitre in the thyroid as a consequence of increased serum levels of _____ hormone. | Thyroid-stimulating | Thyroid-stimulating | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |

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|--------------------------|-----|---|--------------------|---------------|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In late adult life, the brain may undergo progressive atrophy, mainly because of reduced blood supply as a result of atherosclerosis; a condition called _____ atrophy. | Senile | Senile | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Loss of innervation results in _____ atrophy. | Denervation | Denervation | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Decreased workload causes atrophy of _____ | Disuse | Disuse | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The central nervous system—supportive elements are called the _____ cells. | Glial | Glial | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | An important cause of urinary albumin loss is the _____ syndrome. | Nephrotic | Nephrotic | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Lymphatic obstruction in filariasis due to extensive inguinal lymphatic and lymph node fibrosis can result in massive oedema of the external genitalia and lower limbs to earn the appellation _____. | Elephantiasis | Elephantiasis | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Inflammatory oedema is a protein-rich _____ that is a result of increased vascular permeability. | Exudate | Exudate | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Oedema caused by increased hydrostatic pressure or reduced plasma protein is typically a protein-poor fluid called a _____. | Transudate | Transudate | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Hydroperitoneum is more commonly called _____. | Ascites | Ascites | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | An abnormal increase in interstitial fluid within tissues is called _____. | Oedema | Oedema | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Only about _____ % of total body water is in blood plasma. | 5 | 5 | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Approximately _____ % of lean body weight is water. | 60 | 60 | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Degradation of collagen and other ECM proteins is achieved by matrix _____. | Metalloproteinases | MMPs | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|---|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The balance between ECM synthesis and degradation results in _____ of the connective tissue framework. | Remodeling | Remodeling | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Fibroblasts and vascular endothelial cells proliferate in the first 24 to 72 hours of the repair process to form a specialized type of tissue called _____ tissue. | Granulation | Granulation | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Tissue repair is a _____ response. | Fibroproliferative | Fibroproliferative | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The main healing process by deposition of collagen and other ECM components causes the formation of a _____. | Scar | Scar | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The boundary between epithelium and underlying connective tissue is called _____ membrane. | Basement | Basement | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | All growth factors function as _____ that bind to specific receptors. | Ligands | Ligands | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The proliferation of many cell types is driven by polypeptides known as _____ factors. | Growth | Growth | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Scar formation is the predominant healing process that occurs when the _____ framework is damaged by severe injury. | Extracellular matrix | ECM | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Scar formation by the deposition of _____. | Collagen | Collagen | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The process of tissue _____ may restore some original structures but can cause structural derangements. | Repair | Repair | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Tissue _____ results in the complete restitution of lost or damaged tissue. | Regeneration | Regeneration | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The process in which reperfused tissues sustain loss of cells in addition to the cells that are irreversibly damaged at the end of ischemia is called _____ injury. | Ischemia-reperfusion | Ischemia-reperfusion | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Reduced supply of oxygen and nutrients to tissues most often because of reduced blood flow as a consequence of a mechanical obstruction in the arterial system is called <input type="text"/> . | Ischemia | Ischemia | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Reduced oxygen availability to tissues is called <input type="text"/> . | Hypoxia | Hypoxia | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Chemical species that have a single unpaired electron in an outer orbit are called <input type="text"/> . | Free radicals | Free radicals | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The glycolytic pathway derives its <input type="text"/> source either from body fluids or from the hydrolysis of glycogen. | Glucose | Glucose | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The major pathway of ATP production in mammalian cells is <input type="text"/> of adenosine diphosphate. | Oxidative phosphorylation | Oxidative phosphorylation | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Excess of cholesterol predisposes to <input type="text"/> . | Atherosclerosis | Atherosclerosis | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The decreased life span of red blood cells caused by a single amino acid substitution in hemoglobin occurs in <input type="text"/> anemia. | Sickle cell | Sickle cell | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Causes of hypoxia include reduced blood flow called <input type="text"/> . | Ischemia | Ischemia | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Hypoxia is a deficiency of <input type="text"/> , which causes cell injury by reducing aerobic oxidative respiration. | Oxygen | Oxygen | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The extreme elevations of leukocyte count up to 40,000 to 100,000 cells/ μ L are referred to as <input type="text"/> reactions. | Leukemoid | Leukemoid | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Leukocyte count up to 15,000 or 20,000 cells / μ L is called <input type="text"/> . | Leukocytosis | Leukocytosis | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Fever is produced in response to substances called <input type="text"/> . | Pyrogens | Pyrogens | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The most prominent manifestations of the acute-phase response is <input type="text"/> . | Fever | Fever | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Fever is characterized by an elevation of body _____, usually by 1° to 4°C. | Temperature | Temperature | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Systemic inflammatory response syndrome is a reaction to _____. | Cytokines | Cytokines | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The principal types of cell death are necrosis and _____. | Apoptosis | Apoptosis | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | If necrotic cells and cellular debris are not promptly destroyed and reabsorbed, they tend to attract calcium salts and other minerals; a phenomenon is called dystrophic _____. | Calcification | Calcification | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Down syndrome is caused by a _____ anomaly. | Chromosomal | Chromosomal | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Carbon monoxide poisoning produces a stable _____ that blocks oxygen carriage. | carbon-monoxo-hemoglobin | carbon-monoxo-hemoglobin | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A fifth clinical sign of inflammation, _____, was added by Rudolf Virchow in the 19th century. | Loss of function | Functio laesa | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Inflammation reactions are triggered by soluble factors that are produced by various cells or derived from _____. | Plasma proteins | Plasma proteins | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Cells exposed to injurious agents or stress becomes compromised by _____ that affect essential cellular constituents. | Mutation | Mutations | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The normal cell is able to handle physiologic demands, maintaining a steady state called _____. | Homeostasis | Homeostasis | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Pathology is the study of _____. | Diseases | Diseases | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Hypoxia causes cell injury by reducing _____ oxidative respiration. | Aerobic | Anaerobic | Eurobic | Hypoxic | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Nuclear features of necrosis include all but _____. | Pyknosis | Karyorrhexis | Karyolysis | Karyonosis | D | eExam |

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The appearance of lipid vacuoles in the cytoplasm, seen mainly in hypoxic, toxic or metabolic injuries in cells involved in and dependent on fat metabolism, such as hepatocytes and myocardial cells is called _____. | Autophagy | Necrosis | Apoptosis | Fatty Change | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Hypoxia refers to reduced _____ availability. | Carbondioxide | Oxygen | Nutrients | Nitrogen | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Ischemia refers to reduced supply of _____ to tissues. | Carbondioxide | Oxygen | Nutrients | Oxygen and Nutrients | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The process in which a cell eats its own contents is called _____. | Autophagy | Necrosis | Apoptosis | Fatty Change | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Oxidative phosphorylation of ATP is by the electron transfer system of the _____. | Cytosol | Mitochondrion | Peroxisomes | Ribosomes | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Acute-phase proteins are plasma proteins, mostly synthesized in the _____. | Spleen | Stomach | Liver | Kidneys | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The enzyme which breaks down both membrane and cytoskeletal proteins is called _____. | Phospholipase | Protease | Endonuclease | ATPase | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The enzyme which is responsible for DNA and chromatin fragmentation is called _____. | Phospholipase | Protease | Endonuclease | ATPase | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The enzyme which hastens ATP depletion is called _____. | Phospholipase | Protease | Endonuclease | ATPase | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Normal cellular constituent include all except _____. | Water | Lipids | Carbohydrates | Proteins such as α 1-antitrypsin | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Substances accumulate in the cytoplasm frequently within _____. | Phagolysosomes | Lysosomes | Peroxisomes | Ribosomes | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The principal causes of hypercalcemia include _____. | Hyperthyroidism | Limb Overuse | Renal failure | Vitamin D lack | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The basic molecules that assemble to form the basic forms of ECM include _____. | Elastins | Collagens | Glycoproteins | All of the above | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | _____ provide resilience to tissues. | Elastins | Collagens | Glycoproteins | Proteoglycans | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Adhesive _____ connect the matrix elements to one another and to cells. | Elastins | Collagens | Glycoproteins | Proteoglycans | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Fibrous structural proteins, such as _____ enables tissue recoil. | Elastins | Collagens | Glycoproteins | Proteoglycans | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Fibrous structural proteins, such as _____ provide tensile strength to the tissue. | Elastins | Collagens | Glycoproteins | Proteoglycans | B | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The _____ is found in spaces between epithelial, endothelial, and smooth muscle cells, as well as in connective tissue. | Interstitial matrix | Laminin | Basement membrane | Proteoglycans | A | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The basement membranes consist of all except _____. | Type IV Nonfibrillar collagen | Laminin | Heparin sulfate | Elastin | D | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The term scar is most often used in connection to wound healing in the skin, is used to describe the replacement of parenchymal cells in any tissue by _____. | Interstitial matrix | Collagen | Basement membrane | Proteoglycans | B | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The initial tissue injury causes platelet adhesion and aggregation and the formation of a clot in the surface of the wound, leading to _____. | Inflammation | Proliferation | Maturation | All of the above | A | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The formation of granulation tissue, proliferation and migration of connective tissue cells and re-epithelialization of the wound surface occurs during the _____ phase of wound healing. | Inflammatory | Proliferative | Maturation | All of the above | B | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | ECM deposition, tissue remodeling, and wound contraction occurs during the _____ phase of wound healing. | Inflammation | Proliferation | Maturation | All of the above | C | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The simplest type of cutaneous wound repair is the healing of a clean, uninfected surgical incision approximated by surgical sutures is referred to as healing by _____. | Tertiary intention | First union | Secondary Intention | None | B | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The healing of wounds that involves a more intense inflammatory reaction, formation of abundant granulation tissue and extensive collagen deposition, leading to the formation of a substantial scar is referred to as healing by _____. | Tertiary intention | Primary Intention | Secondary Intention | None | C | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Local factors that influence healing include _____. | Diabetes mellitus | Peripheral vascular diseases | Infection | Hormones | C | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Inadequate formation of granulation tissue or assembly of a scar can lead to _____. | Wound dehiscence | Keloids | Hypertrophic scar | Contracture | A | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Excessive formation of the components of the repair process can give rise to _____. | Wound dehiscence | Ulceration | Hypertrophic scar | Contracture | C | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Two thirds of the body's water is in the _____ compartment. | Extracellular | Intracellular | Interstitial | Plasma | B | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|----------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The third space that lies between cells is called _____ space. | Extracellular | Intracellular | Interstitial | Plasma | C | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Severe and generalized edema with widespread subcutaneous tissue swelling is called _____. | Anasarca | Lymphoedema | Hydrothorax | Hydropericardium | A | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Impaired lymphatic drainage results in _____. | Anasarca | Lymphoedema | Hydrothorax | Hydropericardium | B | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Reduced Plasma Osmotic Pressure occurs when _____, the major plasma protein, is not synthesized in adequate amounts or is lost from the circulation. | Albumin | Globulin | Fibrin | Adenine | A | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Shock is characterized by systemic _____ due either to reduced cardiac output or to reduced effective circulating blood volume. | Hypertension | Hypotension | Eutension | All of the above | B | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | _____ shock results from low cardiac output due to myocardial pump failure. | Cardiogenic | Neurogenic | Anaphylactic | Septic | A | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | _____ shock results from vasodilation and peripheral pooling of blood as part of a systemic immune reaction to bacterial or fungal infection. | Cardiogenic | Neurogenic | Anaphylactic | Septic | D | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Shock that occur in the setting of anesthetic accident or a spinal cord injury is termed _____ shock. | Cardiogenic | Neurogenic | Anaphylactic | Septic | B | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | _____ shock denotes systemic vasodilation and increased vascular permeability caused by an IgE-mediated hypersensitivity reaction. | Cardiogenic | Neurogenic | Anaphylactic | Septic | C | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | In _____ shock, the skin may initially be warm and flushed because of peripheral vasodilation. | Cardiogenic | Neurogenic | Anaphylactic | Septic | D | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Stress-induced hormones include _____. | Glucagon | Growth hormone | Glucocorticoids | All of the above | D | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Shock tends to evolve through the following phases except _____. | Non Progressive | Progressive | Irreversible | All of the above | D | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The systemic changes associated with acute inflammation are collectively called _____. | Acute-phase response | Systemic inflammatory response syndrome | SIRS | All of the above | D | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | A monoclonal antibody against CD20, a _____-cell surface antigen, is widely used for treatment of lymphomas. | B | T | B&T | None | A | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Cytotoxic _____ lymphocytes play a protective role against virus-associated neoplasms. | B | T | B&T | None | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Recognition proteins that are expressed at high levels on cancer cells and in normal developing (fetal) but not adult tissues are called _____ antigens. | Tumor suppressor | Tumor specific | Tumor Associated | Oncofetal | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Recognition proteins which are present on tumor cells and also on some normal cells are called _____ antigens. | Tumor suppressor | Tumor specific | Tumor Associated | Oncofetal | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Recognition proteins which are present only on tumor cells and not on any normal cells are called _____ antigens. | Tumor suppressor | Tumor specific | Tumor Associated | Oncofetal | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The products of _____ genes suppress cell proliferation. | Tumor suppressor | Tumor specific | Tumor Associated | Oncofetal | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Tumours may be resistant to programmed cell death, as a consequence of inactivation of _____ gene. | P50 | P51 | P52 | P53 | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The architecture of the tissue may be disorderly in cell _____. | Dysplasia | Hyperplasia | Anaplasia | Metaplasia | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | A reversible change in which one differentiated cell type is replaced by another cell type is called _____. | Dysplasia | Hyperplasia | Anaplasia | Metaplasia | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Lack of differentiation is called _____. | Hypertrophy | Hyperplasia | Anaplasia | Atrophy | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | _____ is reduced size of an organ or tissue resulting from a decrease in cell size and number. | Hypertrophy | Hyperplasia | Anaplasia | Atrophy | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | _____ is an increase in the number of cells in an organ or tissue, usually resulting in increased mass of the organ or tissue. | Hypertrophy | Hyperplasia | Anaplasia | Atrophy | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | _____ refers to an increase in the size of cells, resulting in an increase in the size of the organ. | Hypertrophy | Hyperplasia | Anaplasia | Atrophy | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Quiescent cells that have not entered the cell cycle are in the _____ state. | G0 | G1 | S | M | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Quiescent tissues cells include _____. | Bone marrow cells | Hematopoietic cells | Lymphocytes | None | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Continuously dividing tissues cells include _____. | Stratified squamous epithelia of the skin | Lining mucosa of salivary glands | Columnar epithelium of the GI tract | All of the above | D | eExam |

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