



Questions Of The Competitive Examination In Veterinary Pathology / master's Degree:

Q1 : Choose the right answer :

1-The Swelling occur in inflammation, which is due to

A-accumulation of fluid in the extravascular space. B-increased blood flow.
C-dilation of small blood vessels. D-stretching and destruction of tissues.

2-Acute inflammation is a type of inflammation classified according to the:

A-Predominant type of exudate. B-Duration of inflammatory process
C-Causative agent. D-Anatomical portion.

3-The Predominant cells in the chronic inflammation are:

A-Neutrophils. B-Eosinophils. C-Macrophages. D-Mast cells.

4-Rhinitis is the inflammation of the mucous membrane in the:

A-Sinuses. B-Nose. C-Pharynx. D-Larynx.

5-Suppurative Pneumonia is a type of inflammation classified according to the:

A-Etiological classification. B-Durational classification. C-Anatomical classification.
D-Type of exudate

6-Nasal polyps are:

A-Noncancerous growths of the nasal cavity. B-inflammation of the walls of the throat.
C-Bleeding from nasal passage. D-Ulcerative lesions.

7----- hypersensitivity is achieved by antigen receptors on T-cells.

A-Anaphylactic type. B-Complement-dependent reaction type C-immune complex-mediated type. D-Type IV.

8.....is a state in which an individual is incapable of developing an immune response to specific antigens.

A-Autoimmune reaction. B-Immunodeficiency. C-Immunologic tolerance. D-Hypersensitivity.

1





9-Organ nonspecific autoimmune diseases affect many organs and tissues including.....

A-Hashimoto's thyroiditis. B-Systemic lupus erythematosus. C-Myasthenia gravis.
D-Graves disease.

10-..... is an example of Primary immunodeficiency classification.

A-Deficiencies of antibody (B – cells) immunity. B-Hematologic malignancies
C-Chronic renal failure. D-Acute viral infection.

11-In Type I hypersensitivity , The antibodies produced has a high affinity to attach to mast cells and basophiles.

A-Ig A. B-Ig M. C-Ig E. D-Ig G.

12- Calf diphtheria is an example of

A-Ulcerative stomatitis. B-Catarrhal stomatitis. C-Necrotic stomatitis. D-Vesicular stomatitis.

13-.....Is one of the causative agents of eosinophilic esophagitis.

A-Strongylus vulgaris. B-Spirocerca lupi . C-Candida albicans. D- *Entamoeba histolytica*.

14-Johns disease is an example of

A-Hemorrhagic Enteritis. B-Necrotic Enteritis . C-Fibrinous Enteritis. D-Chronic catarrhal Enteritis .

15-Rabies virus primarily enter peripheral sensory and motor nerve endings by.....

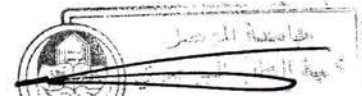
a. Blood b. Skin c. Muscle cells d. Bone

16-..... it's a contagious disease of dogs with signs that vary from a slight fever and congestion of the mucous membranes to severe depression, marked leukopenia, and coagulation disorders.

A; Canine parvo virus. B-canine distemper. C-Infectious canine hepatitis. D-Canine Leptospirosis

17-Presence of intra-nuclear inclusion bodies are prodomenant in

A-Feline Calci virus. B-Feline Herpes virus. C-Feline Panleucopenia. D- *Mycoplasma Felis*.





18----- is an accumulation of dried material (blood, serum) on skin surface; can be primary or secondary skin lesion.

A-Ulcer B- Crust C- Epidermal collarette D- Macule

19----- a cavity filled with fluid.

A-Papule B-- Vesicle C- Macule D- Pustule

20----- a straight defect in epidermis and dermis.

A-Ulcer B- Fissure C- Scar D- Crust

21----- is a process that allowing cancer cells to invade neighboring tissue and distant regions of the body.

A- Carcinogenesis B- Angiogenesis C- Metastasis D- Tumorigenicity

22----- is a type of blood cancer that originate in the plasma cells of bone marrow.

A- Myeloma B- Leukemia C- Lymphoma D- Sarcoma

23-Cancer cells look different than normal cells and one of the cytological features of cancer cells is -----

A- Anaplasia B- Hyperplasia C- Dysplasia D- Hypertrophy

24- An irritant acting on the tissue may cause:

A- Degeneration. B- Necrosis. C- Inflammation.
D-All of the above.

25- Fibrinous inflammation affects:

A- The pleura. B- The lung. C- The pericardium. D- All of the above.

26- The following are examples of suppurative inflammation except:

A- Abscess. B- Furuncle. C-Cellulitis. D- Bacillary dysentery.

27- Fibrin is present in excessive manor in:

A- Lobar pneumonia. B- Diphtheria. C- Abscess. D- Catarrhal rhinitis.



28- Inflammatory exudate is characterized by:

- A- High protein content. B- High specific gravity. C- Presence of inflammatory cells.
D- All of the above.

29- The following are cells in chronic inflammation except:

- A- Neutrophils. B- Macrophages. C- Plasma cells. D- Giant cells.

30- Plasma antibodies are produced by:

- A- T-lymphocyte. B- Plasma cell. C- Monocyte. D- Mast cell.

31- Acute inflammation is characterized by the following except:

- A- Short duration. B- Marked vascular reaction. C- Presence of lymphocytes.
D- Presence of fibrin threads.

32- The following occur in membranous inflammation except:

- A- Marked toxemia. B- Presence of pseudomembrane. C- Affect mucous surfaces. D- Cloudy swelling of the kidney.

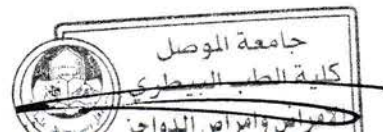
33- Cellulitis is:

- A- Localized suppuration. B- Necrotizing inflammation.
C- Caused by staphylococcus. D- All of the above.

34- The abscess is lined by:

- A- Hyperemic zone. B- Fibrous wall. C- Pyogenic membrane.
D- Necrotic tissue. (e) Granulation tissue.

35- A granuloma is:





A- Benign tumor. B-New capillaries and fibroblasts. C- Chronic specific inflammation. D- Acute inflammation.

36- The following are labile cells except:

A- Epidermis cell. B- Liver cells. C- Bone marrow. D- Endometrium.

37- The following are stable cells except:

A- Nerve cells. B- Liver cells. C- Renal tubular cells. D- Fibroblast .

38- A surgical wound heals by:

A- Regeneration. B- Primary intention. C- Secondary intention. D- Granulation tissue.

39- Healing by secondary intention is seen in:

A- Gaping wounds. B- Septic wounds. C- An abscess. D- An Ulcer .

40- The most common cause of delayed wound healing is:

A- Old age. B- Vitamin C deficiency. C- Protein deficiency. D- Infection.

41- A scar is a:

A- Proliferated epidermis. B- A vascular fibrous tissue band. C- Granulation tissue.
D- Non of the above.

42- The mildest and commonest type of degeneration is:

A- Hyaline degeneration. B- Fatty degeneration. C- Cloudy swelling. D- Mucoïd degeneration.

43- Cloudy swelling commonly affects:

A- Parenchymatous cells. B- Mucous membranes. C- Muscle cells. D- Connective tissues.



44- Amyloid degeneration affects the following organs except:

A- Brain. B- Liver. C-Kidney. D-Spleen.

45- The tubercle (in tuberculosis) shows the following cells except:

A- Eosinophils. B- Lymphocytes. C- Epithelioid cells. D- Langhan's giant cells.

46-Abnormal accumulation of excess fluid in interstitial tissue spaces or in body cavities is

A-Hemorrhage. B-Hydrothorax. C-Edema. D-Transudate.

47-Increase blood flow to the stomach and intestines during digestion is

A-Local congestion. B-Physiologic Hyperemia. C-Generalized congestion. D-Pathological Hyperemia.

48-The pathological form of hemostasis is thrombosis where a clot forms within a vessel which is not injured is

A-Thrombosis. B-Postmortem clotting. C-Hemostasis. D-Embolism.

49-The escape of blood from the vascular system is

A-Diapedesis. B-Rhexis. C-Hemorrhag. D-Anasarca .

50-Contineous loosing of blood from injury may result in Shock.

A-Cardiogenic. B-Maldistribution . C-Hypovolemic. D-Undifferentiated.

Q2: Submit the mark (T) for true statement and the mark (F) for the false one :

1-Preceptation of calcium salts due to hypercalcemia is dystrophic calcification .

2-Organ affected with dystrophic calcification induces gritty sound at cutting .

3-Hyperthyroidisim may result in metastatic calcification .

4-Exess secretion of uricase may result in gout .

5-Dilation of a ureter with white chalky crystals is gross appearance of pathological calcification .

6-Melanosarcoma is the malignant form of melanosis .

7-Hyperthyroidisim is an etiological factor of melanosis .

8-Wear and tear pigment of aging is hemosiderosis .

9-Lipofuscinosis is called wear and tear pigment of aging .

10-Brown atrophy of the heart is result from lipofuscinosis .

11-golden brown granules in macrophages from lysed erythrocyte reflect melanosis .

12- Bile pigments are derived from bilirubin and biliverdin .

13- Urobilin and stercobilin gives the brown color of the stool or feces .



- 14- Hemolytic jaundice is called hepatic jaundice .
- 15- Toxic jaundice is post hepatic jaundice .
- 16- Carotenoid pigment may be mistaken with jaundice .
- 17-Brown discoloration of teeth may be sign of carotenoid pigment .
- 18-Asbestosis results from inhalation of silica particles .
- 19- Sheep pox is caused by a poxvirus and is characterized by fever, respiratory symptoms, and the formation of skin lesions, leading to significant economic losses in affected flocks.
- 20- Bluetongue virus, transmitted by biting midges, can infect sheep and cause fever, edema, and hemorrhage, primarily affecting mucous membranes and leading to high mortality rates.
- 21- Anthrax is characterized by septicemia, splenomegaly, and gelatinous infiltration of subcutaneous and sub-serosal tissues.
- 22- *Clostridium chauvoei* spores remain dormant in muscles until bruising or necrosis occurs.
- 23- The classic signs of inflammation include redness, heat, swelling, pain, and loss of function.
- 24- Inflammation is always a harmful response in the body.
- 25- Chronic inflammation is usually caused by persistent infections, prolonged exposure to irritants, or autoimmune diseases.
- 26- Pharyngitis is inflammation of the walls of the throat .
- 27- Gas exchange occurs in the bronchioles of the lungs.
- 28- Atelectasis is the failure of alveoli to open or the alveoli are collapsed .
- 29-Late phase of anaphylactic reaction , characterized by vasodilatation, vascular leakage, smooth muscle spasm or glandular secretions.
- 30-Autoimmune reaction. is a state in which an individual is incapable of developing an immune response to specific antigens.
- 31-In Type III hypersensitivity reaction , The antibodies involved in this reaction are IgG, IgM or IgA.
- 32-Cancers originate in smooth muscles termed rhabdomyosarcoma and the one that originate in cartilages termed chondrosarcoma.
- 33-Cancer cells are programmed to stop proliferating upon reaching contact with a neighbouring cell.



- 34-Malignant tumours are always fully differentiated. Benign tumours are well or moderately or poorly differentiated.
- 35-Albinism is absence of melanin pigmentation due to deficiency of melanocytes.
- 36-A thickened, rough, alopecic, lichenified plaque that develops on the skin is scar.
- 37-An accumulation of loose fragments of cornified skin is crust.
- 38-Infarct is an area of ischemic necrosis caused by occlusion of either the arterial supply or the venous drainage.
- 39-Shock Stages are compensated, reversible and irreversible
- 40-Anasarca is define as severe and generalized edema with profound subcutaneous tissue swelling.
- 41- Acute myositis is the acute inflammation of skeletal muscles characterized by the presence of serous, fibrinous or haemorrhagic exudates
- 42- Fibrous osteodystrophy occurs as excessive action of thyroid hormone on bones.
- 43-Actinobacillosis is a bacterial disease caused by gram positive bacteria called *actinobacillus lignieresii*
- 44-Gross appearances of Brucellosis , shows emaciated carcasses, lesions are more common in the ileum in the region of Peyer's patches.
- 45-The per-acute form of malignant catarrhal fever is characterized by conjunctivitis.
- 46-Foot rot causes interdigital dermatitis in cloved hooved animals.
- 47-Infection with BVD virus during gestation can lead to fetal infection.
- 48-Anthrax is a fatal disease of animals which cause splenomegaly.
- 49-Acanthosis and parakeratosis are characteristic of Actinomycosis.
- 50-Ulcers and nodules can be seen on the tongue of cattle infected with BVD.

Good Luck.

Dr. Karam Hashim Al-Mallah
Department Of Pathology And Poultry Diseases