

GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)

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1. **Which of the following types of necrosis is grossly opaque and chalky white:**
 - a) Coagulation necrosis.
 - b) Liquefaction necrosis.
 - c) Caseous necrosis.
 - d) Fat necrosis.
 - e) Gangrenous necrosis.**Key: d**
Ref: Cell Injury, Death and Adaptation.

2. **Which of the following types of necrosis is most commonly associated with ischaemic injury:**
 - a) Coagulative necrosis.
 - b) Liquefactive necrosis.
 - c) Caseous necrosis.
 - d) Fat necrosis.
 - e) Gangrenous necrosis.**Key: a**
Ref: Cell Injury, Death and Adaptation.

3. **Dystrophic calcification is most closely associated with:**
 - a) Hypercalcaemia.
 - b) Necrosis.
 - c) Chronic irritation.
 - d) Diminished blood flow.
 - e) Increased work load.**Key: b**
Ref: Cell Injury, Death and Adaptation.

4. **Localized area of ischaemic necrosis is mostly associated with:**
 - a) Ascitese.
 - b) Petechiae.
 - c) Infarction.
 - d) Emboli formation.
 - e) Hematoma.**Key: c**
Ref: Cell Injury, Death and Adaptation.

5. **Metabolism is most closely associated with:**
 - a) Diminished blood supply.
 - b) Increased work load.
 - c) Necrosis.
 - d) Chronic irritation.
 - e) Hypercalcemia.**Key: d**
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6. Which of the following is a reversible change:
- a) Karyorrhexis.
 - b) Pyknosis.
 - c) Karyolysis.
 - d) Swelling of endoplasmic reticulum.
 - e) Gangrenous necrosis.
- Key: d**
Ref: Cell Injury, Death and Adaptation.
7. After initiation of an acute inflammatory process third in a sequence of changes in vascular flow is:
- a) Vasoconstriction.
 - b) Redness.
 - c) Leukocytic migration.
 - d) Vasodilation.
 - e) Slowing of the circulation.
- Key: d**
Ref: Acute and Chronic Inflammation.
8. Which of the following are thought to mediate, many of the systemic effects of inflammation are chemotactic and stimulate adhesion molecules:
- a) Interleukin 1 (IL-1) and tumor necrosis factor.
 - b) C_{5a} and leukotriene B-4.
 - c) C_{3b}.
 - d) Leukotriene C₄, D₄ and E₄.
 - e) Bradykinin.
- Key: a**
Ref: Acute and Chronic Inflammation.
9. Which of the following is the hallmark of acute inflammation:
- a) Neutrophils.
 - b) Connective tissue.
 - c) Macrophages.
 - d) Granulation tissue.
 - e) Granuloma formation.
- Key: a**
Ref: Acute and Chronic Inflammation.
10. Granuloma formation is most frequently associated with:
- a) The healing process.
 - b) Acute inflammation.
 - c) Wound contraction.
 - d) Fibroblasts and neovascularization.
 - e) A persistent irritant.
- Key: e**
Ref: Acute and Chronic Inflammation.
11. Morphologic changes seen in chronic non-specific inflammation include an increase in:
- a) Neutrophils, lymphocytes and liquefaction necrosis.
 - b) Neutrophils, macrophages and fibrosis.
 - c) Lymphocytes, plasma cells and fibrosis.
 - d) Giant cells, macrophages and coagulative necrosis.
- Key: c**
Ref: Acute and Chronic Inflammation.

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- 12. Caseation necrosis is most characteristic of:**
- a) Acute myocardial infarction.
 - b) Tuberculosis.
 - c) Acute pancreatitis.
 - d) Cerebral infarct.
 - e) Pulmonary pneumoconiosis.
- Key: b**
Ref: Acute and Chronic Inflammation.
- 13. The most characteristic feature of granulation tissue is the:**
- a) Growth of fibroblasts and new capillaries.
 - b) Resemblance to a granuloma.
 - c) Character of the exudate.
 - d) Granular scar that results.
 - e) Presence of monocytes and fibroblasts.
- Key: a**
Ref: Healing and Repair.
- 14. The growth factor elaborated by macrophages, which recruits macrophages and fibroblasts to wound site and induces all steps in angiogenesis is:**
- a) Vascular endothelial growth factor.
 - b) Fibroblast growth factor.
 - c) Epithelial growth factor.
 - d) Platelet derived growth factor.
 - e) Endostatin.
- Key: b**
Ref: Healing and Repair.
- 15. A young man of 20, got a lacerated wound on his left arm, stitched-1 week later sutures were remained-healing continued but the site became disfigured by prominent raised irregular nodular scar, in next 2 months which of the following best describes the process:**
- a) Organization.
 - b) Dehiscence.
 - c) Resolution.
 - d) Keloid formation.
 - e) Secondary union.
- Key: d**
Ref: Healing and Repair.
- 16. If a rare disorder with an early onset in life is inherited in such a way that male and female offsprings are equally affected, only homozygous persons are affected, then the mode of inheritance would be:**
- a) Autosomal dominant.
 - b) Autosomal recessive.
 - c) X-linked dominant.
 - d) X-linked recessive.
 - e) Mitochondrial inheritance.
- Key: b**
Ref: Genetic Disorders.

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- 17. A six months old baby with blue eyes, decreased pigmentation of hair and skin and a strong mousy odour is brought to you-on examination there is severe mental retardation. What will be the enzyme deficiency:**
- Homogentisate oxidase.
 - Phenyl Alanine oxidase.
 - P-hydroxyphenyl pyruvate hydroxylase.
 - Tyrosinase.
 - α -glucocerebrosidase.
- Key: b**
Ref: Genetic Disorders.
- 18. A 39 years old male developed a testicular mass which was removed and was sent for pathological examination, along with additional studies. Which of the following is the most compelling evidence that the lesion is malignant:**
- Cells of the mass infiltrate a narrow band of the tunica albuginea.
 - Two mitosis are found in every (HPF) high power field of microscope.
 - Nuclei are viable in size and tend to stain.
 - X-ray shows 2 round nodules in the left lung field and one in the right, were not present 2 years ago.
 - The patient is found to be infertile.
- Key: d**
Ref: Neoplasia.
- 19. Which of the following pair does not correctly match the tumor with its causative agent:**
- Anagenital carcinoma – HPV (Type 16 & 18).
 - Burkitts lymphoma - EBV.
 - Hepatocellular carcinoma - Hepatitis A virus.
 - Carcinoma stomach - Helicobacter pylori.
 - Squamous cell carcinoma skin – Ultraviolet radiation.
- Key: c**
Ref: Neoplasia.
- 20. Which of the following terms refer to a malignant tumor of mesenchymal origin:**
- Carcinoma.
 - Hepatoma.
 - Hematoma.
 - Sarcoma.
 - Teratoma.
- Key: d**
Ref: Neoplasia.
- 21. Grading of cancer is based on which of the following statements:**
- Size of the primary tumor.
 - Spread of cancer cells to regional lymph nodes.
 - Presence of blood born metastasis.
 - Degree of differentiation of tumor cells, anaplasia and no. of mitosis.
 - Presence of capsular invasion by tumor cells.
- Key: d**
Ref: Neoplasia.

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22. The chemical carcinogen, aflatoxin B-1 derived from a fungus, which contaminates grain foods most commonly induces:
- Transitional cell carcinoma of lung.
 - Adenocarcinoma of rectum.
 - Squamous cell carcinoma of skin.
 - Hepatocellular carcinoma.
 - Renal cell carcinoma.
- Key: d**
Ref: Neoplasia.
23. Which of the following is not a malignant tumor:
- Glioma.
 - Lymphoma.
 - Melanoma.
 - Leiomyoma.
 - Medulloblastoma.
- Key: d**
Ref: Neoplasia.
24. Which of the following are most frequent site of venous thrombosis?
- Veins of lower extremity.
 - Pelvic veins.
 - Portal vein.
 - Hepatic vein.
 - Pulmonary veins.
- Key: a**
Ref: Haemodynamic Disorders.
25. In a state of shock there is:
- A decreased hydrostatic pressure and increased osmotic pressure.
 - Cardiovascular collapse.
 - Active process leading to increased volume of blood.
 - Decreased pulse rate.
 - Fever.
- Key: b**
Ref: Haemodynamic Disorders.
26. The main factor responsible for world wide distribution of *Entamoeba histolytica* is:
- Extreme antigenic variation.
 - Usual stability of its cysts in the environment.
 - Wide spread distribution of mosquitoes.
 - Usual motility of trophozoites in contaminated water.
 - Poor hygienic conditions of individuals.
- Key: b**
Ref: Parasitology.
27. All of the following characteristics are seen in the stool of Amoebic dysentery except one:
- RBCs in clumps.
 - Charcot leyden crystals.
 - Eosinophils.
 - Ghost cells.
 - Macrophages.
- Key: d**
Ref: Parasitology.

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- 28. Parasite induced pernicious anaemia is caused by:**
- a) Taenia saginata.
 - b) Taenia solium.
 - c) Diphyllabothrium latum.
 - d) Echinococcus granulosus.
 - e) Hymenolepis nana.
- Key: c**
Ref: Parasitology.
- 29. In malaria the form of plasmodium transmitted to man from mosquito is:**
- a) Sporozoites.
 - b) Gametocytes.
 - c) Merozoites.
 - d) Trophozoites.
 - e) Schizonts.
- Key: b**
Ref: Parasitology.
- 30. The host that harbours the adult or sexually mature, parasite is called:**
- a) Intermediate host.
 - b) Commensal host.
 - c) Symbiotic host.
 - d) Reservoir host.
 - e) Definite host.
- Key: e**
Ref: Parasitology.
- 31. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding Hookworm infestation:**
- a) Hookworm infection causes anaemia.
 - b) Man acquires infection when filariform larvae penetrate skin.
 - c) Hookworm infection may sometimes be acquired by oral route.
 - d) Larva passes through human lung during its life cycle.
 - e) Hookworm infection can be diagnosed by finding trophozoites in the stool.
- Key: e**
Ref: Parasitology.
- 32. Which of the following bacterial substance binds to the Fc portion of immunoglobulin molecules:**
- a) Endotoxin.
 - b) Coagulase.
 - c) Lipoteichoic acid.
 - d) M. protein.
 - e) Protein A.
- Key: e**
Ref: Virology.
- 33. Which of the following is associated with a deficiency of third component of complement C₃:**
- a) Pyogenic infection.
 - b) Immune complex disease.
 - c) Systemic lupus erythematosus.
 - d) Glomerulonephritis.
 - e) Xeroderma pigmentosum.
- Key: a**
Ref: Virology.

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- 34. Which of the following components enhances the binding of antigen antibody complex to macrophages:**
- C1.
 - C3a.
 - C3b.
 - C8.
 - Cb_{6,7} complex.
- Key: c**
Ref: Virology.
- 35. A secretory piece is attached to IgA:**
- In plasma cells.
 - In epithelial cells.
 - By enzyme in mucous secretion.
 - By T-cells.
 - By macrophages.
- Key: b**
Ref: Virology.
- 36. Two tests are used to detect the presence of HIV infections are:**
- Agglutination and neutralization reactions.
 - Compliment fixation and immunoflorescence tests.
 - ELIZA and Western Blotting.
 - Haemagglutination and Coamb's Test.
 - Indirect haemagglutination and Western Blotting.
- Key: c**
Ref: Virology.
- 37. General steps in viral multiplication cycle are:**
- Adsorption, penetration, replication, maturation and release.
 - Endocytosis, uncoating, replication, assembly and budding.
 - Adsorption, uncoating, duplication, assembly and lysis.
 - Endocytosis, penetration, replication, maturation, exocytosis.
 - Adsorption, replication, uncoating and release.
- Key: b**
Ref: Virology.
- 38. Which of the following serum component is an indicator of post infection and subsequent immunity to hepatitis B-viral infection:**
- HBS Ag.
 - HBC Ag.
 - HBe Ag.
 - Anti HBS.
 - Anti HBC.
- Key: d**
Ref: Virology.
- 39. Which of the following conditions is not rightly against its causative agent:**
- Squamous cell carcinoma cervix = HPV (16, 18).
 - Nasopharyngeal carcinoma = EBV.
 - Cutaneous warte, (squamous cell papilloma) = HPV (12, 4, 7).
 - Hepatocellular carcinoma = HDV.
 - Gastric lymphoma = H. Pylori.
- Key: d**
Ref: Virology.

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40. Which of the following is a RNA virus:
- a) Human papilloma virus.
 - b) Human T-cell leukaemia virus.
 - c) Hepatitis B virus.
 - d) Epstein Barr virus.
 - e) Cytomegalo virus.
- Key: b**
Ref: Virology.
41. The antiphagocytic property of the group A streptococcus is associated with which of the following:
- a) Hyaluronidase.
 - b) Streptolysin S.
 - c) M. protein.
 - d) Peptidoglycan.
 - e) C carbohydrate.
- Key: c**
Ref: Microbiology (General and Systemic).
42. Which of the following is correct sequence of steps in performing Gm. Stain:
- a) Safranin stain, crystal violet stain, iodine solution.
 - b) Crystal violet stain, decolorization, safranin stain, iodine solution.
 - c) Safranin stain, iodine solution, decolorization, crystal violet stain.
 - d) Crystal violet stain, iodine solution, decolorization, safranin stain.
 - e) Iodine solution, crystal violet, decolorization, safranin.
- Key: d**
Ref: Microbiology (General and Systemic).
43. The most reliable method for diagnosis of primary syphilis is the:
- a) VDRL Test.
 - b) FTA-ABS.
 - c) Microhemagglutinine.
 - d) Dark field examination of chancre material.
 - e) Treponema pallidum immobilization test.
- Key: c**
Ref: Microbiology (General and Systemic).
44. The pathogenesis of which of the following organisms is most likely to involve invasion of the intestinal mucosa:
- a) Vibrio cholerae.
 - b) Enterotoxigenic E. coli.
 - c) Shigella sonnei.
 - d) Clostridium botulinum.
 - e) Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
- Key: c**
Ref: Microbiology (General and Systemic).
45. Which of the following tests does not correspond with the respective disease:
- a) Casoni's Test for Hydatid disease.
 - b) Frei's Test in Infectious mononucleosis.
 - c) Schick's Test for Diphtheria.
 - d) Wasserman's Test for syphilis.
 - e) Widal Test for typhoid.
- Key: b**
Ref: Microbiology (General and Systemic).