

1- A red infarction is seen in:

- a) lung
- b) heart
- c) brain
- d) kidney
- e) Spleen

2- Liquefactive necrosis is seen in infarction of:

- a) Intestine
- b) heart
- c) brain
- d) kidney
- e) Spleen

3- Transudate is characterized by:

- A. Low protein content
- B. Specific gravity above 1020
- C. Occurs in cases of inflammation
- D. High protein content
- E. Not occurs in cardiac edema

4- Exudate is characterized by:

- A. Low protein content
- B. Specific gravity below 1015
- C. Occurs in cases of inflammation
- D. occurs in cardiac edema
- E. occurs in renal edema

5- Interstitial haemorrhage includes:

- A. Hemothorax
- B. Hemoptysis
- C. Hematuria
- D. Hemoperitoneum
- E. Haematoma

6- External haemorrhage includes:

- A. Hemothorax
- B. Ecchymosis

- C. Hematuria
- D. Hemoperitoneum
- E. Haematoma

7-Non-pitting edema is seen in :

- a) Lymphatic edema
- b) Cardiac edema
- c) Renal edema
- d) Nutritional edema
- e) Allergic edema

8- Edema is Not caused by :

- a) Lymphatic obstruction
- b) Increased capillary permeability
- c) Increased hydrostatic pressure
- d) Increased plasma osmotic pressure
- e) Sodium and water retention

9- Thrombosis is :

- a) Formation of intravascular compact mass from circulating blood elements
- b) Hematoma
- c) Clot
- d) Neoplasm
- e) granuloma

10-Pyaemic abscesses result from :

- a) Parasitic emboli
- b) Fat emboli
- c) Septic emboli
- d) Air emboli
- e) Parasitic emboli

11-Plebolith is :

- a) Organized thrombus
- b) Calcified thrombus
- c) Arterial thrombus
- d) Septic thrombus
- e) All of the above

12- Infarction of the kidney is :

- a) Coagulative necrosis
- b) Caseous necrosis
- c) Liquefactive necrosis
- d) Fibrinoid necrosis
- e) Fat necrosis

Indicate whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F):

1- Frequent and repeated loss of small amount of blood for long period has no effect (F).

2- Hematemesis is vomiting of blood from stomach (T).

3- Infarction is due to sudden cut of blood supply in presence of good collateral circulation (F)

4- Pale infarction is seen in infarction of the spleen (T)

5- Pitting edema occurs in cases of lymphatic edema and inflammatory edema.(F)

6- Localized edema occurs due to lymphatic obstruction (T)

7- Nutritional edema is a type of localized edema (F)