

1- The following is NOT a character of dysplasia:

- A) Loss of polarity
- B) Pleomorphism
- C) Increase mitosis
- D) **Invade the basement membrane**
- E) High nucleocytoplasmic (N/C) ratio

2- Physiologic atrophy is seen in :

- A) Cancer cachexia
- B) **Atrophy of ovaries and breasts after menopause**
- C) Chronic toxemia as tuberculosis (T.B)
- D) Endocrinal diseases: as thyrotoxicosis
- E) Starvation and malnutrition

3- Generalized atrophy occurs in :

- A) Disuse atrophy
- B) Pressure atrophy
- C) Ischemic atrophy
- D) Neuropathic atrophy
- E) **Cancer cachexia**

4- Localized atrophy is seen in

- A) **Disuse atrophy**
- B) Chronic toxemia
- C) Malnutrition
- D) Starvation
- E) Cancer cachexia

5-Example of of physiologic hypertrophy is :

- A) **Increase in muscle mass in athletes**
- B) Left ventricular hypertrophy in systemic hypertension
- C) Left ventricular hypertrophy in aortic valve disease

- D) Immobilized limb
- E) Cancer cachexia

6- Pathologic hypertrophy occurs in:

- A) Increase in muscle mass in athletes
- B) **Left ventricular hypertrophy in systemic hypertension**
- C) Massive enlargement of uterine size with pregnancy due to estrogenic stimulation
- D) Immobilized limb
- E) Cancer cachexia

7- Example of physiologic hypertrophy is :

- A) **Massive enlargement of uterine size with pregnancy**
- B) Left ventricular hypertrophy in systemic hypertension
- C) Left ventricular hypertrophy in aortic valve disease
- D) Immobilized limb
- E) Cancer cachexia

8- Which of the following is a type of pathologic hyperplasia:

- A) Cancer cachexia
- B) Increase in muscle mass in athletes
- C) **Senile prostatic hyperplasia**
- D) Left ventricular enlargement in systemic hypertension
- E) Denervation of muscle

9- Which of the following is true regarding metaplasia:

- A) Characterized by increase in the cell size
- B) Characterized by increase in the cell number
- C) Characterized by decrease in cell size
- D) Characterized by decrease in cell number
- E) **Malignancy may develop on top of metaplasia (precancerous)**

10- Squamous metaplasia may occur in

- A) **Bronchial epithelium due to irritation by cigarette smoking**
- B) Esophagus in cases of reflux esophagitis (Barrett's esophagus)

C) Gastric epithelium in cases of chronic peptic ulcer

D) Traumatic myositis ossificans

E) Permanent cells