

- 1- Histamine is:
  - a) A delayed mediator of type I hypersensitivity
  - b) Released from neutrophils
  - c) Is the cause of increased vascular permeability**
  - d) One of the arachidonic acid derivative
  - e) Not a chemical mediator of inflammation
- 2- What is the first response of arterioles to injury in acute inflammation?
  - a) Vasoconstriction**
  - b) Vasodilatation
  - c) Redness
  - d) Edema
  - e) Hyperemia
- 3- Which of the following is a feature of acute inflammation?
  - a) Inflammatory exudate is rich in lymphocytes and plasma cells
  - b) Slowly progressive tissue necrosis and fibrosis
  - c) Granuloma formation
  - d) Hyperaemia and localized oedema**
  - e) Leucopenia
- 4- In acute inflammation the exudate has a higher protein content than normal tissue fluid chiefly because:
  - a) Breakdown of tissue cells release protein
  - b) Capillary walls are more permeable**
  - c) Intracapillary pressure is raised
  - d) Plasma cells secrete gamma globulins
  - e) Intracapillary pressure is decreased
- 5- Which factor is involved in the formation of inflammatory fluid exudate:
  - a) Increased vascular permeability**
  - b) Vasoconstriction
  - c) Decreased intravascular hydrostatic pressure
  - d) Decreased interstitial osmotic pressure
  - e) Decreased vascular permeability
- 6- Which of the following is not a chemical mediator:
  - a) Vasoactive amines

- b) Bradykinines
- c) Histamine
- d) Growth factors**
- e) Fibrin

7- Phagocytosis is:

- a) Only noticed in acute inflammation
- b) Increased by cortisone
- c) Helped by opsonization**
- d) Helped by fibrin
- e) Not a defense mechanism in acute inflammation

8- Which is not an effect of chemical mediator:

- a) Increased vascular permeability
- b) Vasoconstriction**
- c) Chemotaxis
- d) Leucocytosis
- e) Vascular dilatation

9- Cellulitis is characterized by:

- a) Caused by staphylococcus aureus
- b) Occurs in loose tissues**
- c) Inflammatory cells include plasma cells and lymphocytes
- d) Inflammation occurs around hair follicles
- e) Thick yellowish pus

10-A localized suppurative with multiple sinuses is called:

- a) Abscess
- b) Cellulitis
- c) Carbuncle**
- d) Furuncle
- e) granuloma

11-Carbuncle is a:

- a) Diffuse suppuration
- b) Localized suppuration**
- c) Catarrhal inflammation
- d) Haemorrhagic inflammation
- e) Chronic specific inflammation

12-Cellulitis is caused by:

- a) Staphylococcus aureus

**b) Streptococci**

c) Klebsiella

d) Clostridia

e) E.coli

13-Which of the following is the cause of the diffuse nature of cellulitis?

a) Occurrence in loose tissues

b) Poor patient resistance

c) Large doses of infective organisms

**d) Production of fibrinolysin and hyaluronidase by the organism**

e) Excess fibrin in the inflammatory exudate

14-The usual outcome of acute catarrhal inflammation:

a) Fibrosis and deformation

**b) Resolution and tissue repair**

c) Ulceration and perforation

d) Suppuration

e) degeneration

15-Pseudomembranous inflammation is seen in:

**a) diphtheria**

b) Amebic dysentery

c) Anthrax

d) Abscess

e) Granuloma

16- The reaction of a living tissue to an irritant is called:

a) Toxaemia

b) Infection

**c) Inflammation**

d) Necrosis

e) All of the above

17- Inflammatory fluid exudate is characterized by:

a) Specific gravity is less than 1015

b) Low protein content

c) Rich in fibrinogen

d) Does not clot on standing

e) Clear

18- Granuloma is:

- a) Neoplasm
- b) **Chronic inflammation**
- c) Acute inflammation
- d) Necrosis
- e) Degeneration

19-Local cardinal signs of inflammation DO NOT include:

- a) Pain
- b) **Leucocytosis**
- c) Swelling
- d) Hotness
- e) Redness

20-Acute non suppurative inflammation includes:

- a) Catarrhal inflammation
- b) Fibrinous inflammation
- c) Allergic inflammation
- d) Hemorrhagic inflammation
- e) **All of the above**

**Match:**

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- Acute catarrhal inflammation   | a) Subcutaneous tissue     |
| 2- Fibrinous inflammation         | b) Upper respiratory tract |
| 3- Pseudo-membranous inflammation | c) Lungs                   |
| 4- Cellulitis                     | d) Intestine               |

**Answers:**

- 1-b
- 2-c
- 3-d
- 4-a

### **True or False**

1. Bradykinin is a very important chemical mediator of acute inflammation (**T**).
2. Tissue histocytes are seen in acute and chronic inflammation (**T**).
3. The local vascular phenomena is a marked feature of acute inflammation (**T**).
4. Vascular changes in acute inflammation are not important (F)
5. All granulomas have exactly the same histologic picture (F)
6. Carbuncle is frequently seen in diabetics (T)
7. Fibrinous inflammation is fairly common in serous membranes (T)
8. The transudate clots on standing ( F)