

## **Chapter 01: Cell Pathology Test Bank**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. All of the following are signs of irreversible cell injury *except*:
  - a. Apoptosis
  - b. Pyknosis
  - c. Karyorrhexis
  - d. Karyolysis
  - e. Vacuolar degeneration

ANS: E                      DIF: 1                      REF: P.18                      OBJ: 5

2. Inhibition of ATP production by hypoxia causes all of the following *except*:
  - a. Increased production of lactic acid in the cytoplasm
  - b. Degranulation of the rough endoplasmic reticulum
  - c. Dilation of the rough endoplasmic reticulum
  - d. Swelling of the mitochondria
  - e. Alkalinization of the hyaloplasm

ANS: E                      DIF: 1                      REF: P.8                      OBJ: 4

3. Which of the following is an oxygen radical?
  - a. Hydrogen peroxide
  - b. Acid hydrolase
  - c. ATP
  - d. Carbon tetrachloride
  - e. Lipofuscin

ANS: A                      DIF: 2                      REF: P.10                      OBJ: 6

4. Which of the following organs undergoes atrophy during childhood and adolescence?
  - a. Uterus
  - b. Breasts
  - c. Thymus
  - d. Thyroid
  - e. Adrenals

ANS: C                      DIF: 2                      REF: P.12                      OBJ: 8

5. Enlargement of the heart caused by hypertension is a result of:
  - a. Hyperplasia
  - b. Hypertrophy
  - c. Atrophy
  - d. Metaplasia
  - e. Dysplasia

ANS: B                      DIF: 2                      REF: P.14                      OBJ: 9

6. When irritated by chronic exposure to cigarette smoke, columnar bronchial epithelium changes into stratified squamous epithelium. This change is an example of:
  - a. Hypertrophy
  - b. Hyperplasia

- c. Atrophy
- d. Metaplasia
- e. Degeneration

ANS: D                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.14                      OBJ: 10

7. Chronic hemolysis is characterized by accumulation of an iron-containing brown pigment in the cytoplasm of liver cells. This brown pigment is called:
- a. Melanin
  - b. Tyrosin
  - c. Hemosiderin
  - d. Ceruloplasmin
  - e. Bilirubin

ANS: C                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.15                      OBJ: 11

8. Which type of necrosis is found in granulomas of tuberculosis?
- a. Coagulation necrosis
  - b. Liquefactive necrosis
  - c. Caseous necrosis
  - d. Fat necrosis
  - e. Fibrinoid necrosis

ANS: C                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.17                      OBJ: 15

9. Myocardial infarct represents a form of:
- a. Dystrophic calcification
  - b. Metastatic calcification
  - c. Fibrinoid necrosis
  - d. Coagulation necrosis
  - e. Wet gangrene

ANS: D                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.17                      OBJ: 15

10. Liquefactive necrosis typically occurs within an infarct of the:
- a. Heart
  - b. Brain
  - c. Liver
  - d. Kidney
  - e. Pancreas

ANS: B                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.17                      OBJ: 15

11. Hydropic changes are described as:
- a. An equal level of water inside and outside the cell
  - b. A decrease of water in the cytoplasm
  - c. An increase of water in the cytoplasm
  - d. A result of irreversible cell injury
  - e. An increase of cell energy from the mitochondria.

ANS: C                      DIF: 2                      REF: P.8                      OBJ: 5

12. All of the following are considered oligominerals *except*:
- a. Selenium
  - b. Zinc

- c. Copper
- d. Magnesium
- e. Iron

ANS: E                      DIF: 1                      REF: P.7                      OBJ: 2

13. Which of the following would *not* be considered a pathogenic mechanism for causing cellular injury?
- a. Toxins
  - b. Microbial pathogens
  - c. Genetic disturbances
  - d. Coagulation
  - e. Hypoxia

ANS: D                      DIF: 2                      REF: P.7                      OBJ: 6

14. A fatty liver can be described as:
- a. Extracellular accumulation of intermediate metabolites
  - b. Intracellular accumulation of intermediate metabolites
  - c. Atrophy of the liver
  - d. Extracellular accumulation of sodium
  - e. Intracellular accumulation of sodium

ANS: B                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.15                      OBJ: 12

15. Metastatic calcification is associated with the:
- a. Heart
  - b. Liver
  - c. Brain
  - d. Pancreas
  - e. Kidney

ANS: E                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.18                      OBJ: 16