



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Critical Care Technology

Course Name – Pathology

Course Code - BCCT203

(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) A Histopathology lab will deal with

a) Cells	b) Tissues
c) Organs	d) Organ System
- (2) What solution is used to maintain sterility in labs?

a) Sodium Chloride	b) Sodium Hypochlorite
c) Sodium Cyanide	d) Sodium Sulphate
- (3) What is the usual concentration of the commercial formaldehyde available

a) 0.1	b) 0.27
c) 0.4	d) 0.5
- (4) Which of the following is the first step in immunohistochemistry?

a) Treating samples with fixative	b) Blocking binding sites with low-fat milk
c) Applying the primary antibody	d) Antigen retrieval
- (5) What kind of microscope slide should be used in preparation for immunofluorescence staining?

a) Plain glass slide	b) Monospot slide
c) Any kind of slide	d) Glass slide frosted on both sides
- (6) First step of immunohistochemistry

a) Fixation	b) Antigen retrieval
c) Blocking	d) Antibody labeling and visualization
- (7) Apoptosis is ?

a) Cell degradation	b) Type of cell injury
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- c) Cell regeneration
- d) Cell activation
- (8) Hypertrophy of a muscle is due to
- a) increase in number
- b) increase in size of cell
- c) Decrease in number of cell
- d) Abnormal shape of cells
- (9) Which of the following is not a feature of reversible cell injury
- a) Cellular swelling
- b) Reducing of ATP synthesis
- c) Reduce cellular pH
- d) Defect in cell membrane
- (10) This is an extracellular messenger of apoptosis
- a) tumor necrosis factor
- b) serine
- c) translation inhibitor
- d) ribozyme
- (11) This is an active cell death process
- a) necrosis
- b) lysis
- c) apoptosis
- d) senescence
- (12) Fat embolism is commonly seen in ?
- a) Head injuries
- b) Long bone fractures
- c) Drowning
- d) Hanging
- (13) Having a pulmonary embolism include risk of possible ?
- a) Sudden death
- b) Diabetes
- c) High blood pressure
- d) Amputation of limbs
- (14) Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) occurs in the
- a) Chest
- b) Abdomen
- c) Leg
- d) Feet
- (15) Hamartoma refers to:
- a) Tumour differentiating towards more than one cell line
- b) Tumour arising from totipotent cells
- c) Mass of disorganised but mature cells indigenous to the part
- d) Mass of ectopic rests of normal tissue
- (16) Coronary artery disease (CAD) can be determined by this test
- a) Cardiac catheterization
- b) Electrocardiogram
- c) Treadmill stress test
- d) all of these
- (17) This is one of the symptoms of Coronary artery disease
- a) Sleep problems
- b) Headache
- c) Diarrhoea
- d) Pain or discomfort in the chest, lower jaw or arms
- (18) Ischemia is
- a) restriction of blood supply to tissues
- b) Overflow of blood to tissues
- c) Inadequate deoxygenated blood carrying veins
- d) the medical term for shortness of breath
- (19) In the diagnosis of MI
- a) Echocardiography has a role.
- b) New left bundle branch block on the ECG confirms acute infarction.
- c) A typical history of ischaemic pain is required.
- d) The ECG must show ST-segment elevation.
- (20) What is the most common symptom of high blood pressure?

- a) Racing heartbeat
c) Fatigue
- b) High body temperature
d) It has no symptoms that you notice
- (21) body couldn't breathe without this system. Which one is it?
a) It is the Perspiration system.
b) It is the Respiratory system.
c) It is the Photosynthesis
d) It is the Urinary system.
- (22) Tuberculosis is transmitted through:
a) Infected water
b) Infected hands
c) Infected blood
d) Infected air
- (23) Which of the following statements is incorrect
a) People who are exposed to TB may or may not develop TB infection
b) People with TB infection may or may not develop TB disease
c) risk of developing TB disease is highest in first 2 years after infection
d) Every individual exposed to TB develops disease
- (24) Which one of the following is a first line drug for TB treatment
a) Pyrazinamide
b) PASA
c) Kanamycin
d) 4. Cycloserine
- (25) What is the most common cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?
a) Bronchiectasis
b) Chronic bronchitis
c) Cigarette smoking
d) Emphysema
- (26) What process distinguishes malignant tumors from benign tumors?
a) Rate of tumor growth
b) Size of tumor
c) Metastasis
d) Location of tumor
- (27) Which types of cancers are more likely to be altered by chemotherapy?
a) Fast-growing tumors
b) Slow growing tumors
c) Metastasized tumors
d) Localized tumors
- (28) Which of these is an action through which stressful events can influence the growth of existing tumors
a) Hormones
b) Neurotransmitter
c) Immune changes
d) all of these
- (29) How to diagnose infection by H. pylori?
a) Histology and culture
b) Antibody test
c) Urease CLO test
d) Antibody test, Urease CLO test, Histology and culture
- (30) Postoperative chemoradiation in esophagus cancer results in
a) Improved overall survival
b) Improved local control rates
c) Increased toxicity
d) all of these
- (31) Gastric cancer is classified by using
a) Borrmann classification
b) Lauren classification
c) Both of the above
d) Neither 1 nor 2
- (32) Which of the following is not a risk factor for gastric cancer
a) Type A blood
b) Lack of refrigeration
c) Cigarette smoking
d) Type O blood
- (33) This Hepatitis virus is not an RNA virus

- a) Hepatitis G virus
c) Hepatitis B virus
- b) Hepatitis E virus
d) Hepatitis A virus
- (34) This is incorrect regarding Hepatitis A virus
- a) It can cause hepatocellular carcinoma
c) It is one of the most stable viruses that infects humans
- b) It may be cultivated in cell culture to be used in primate and human cells
d) None of these
- (35) This can cause Hepatitis
- a) an improperly functioning immune system
c) viruses
- b) alcohol and medicines
d) all of these
- (36) Glomerulonephritis is a renal disease characterized by
- a) Inflammation of the glomeruli.
c) Destruction of the glomeruli.
- b) Stricture of the glomeruli.
d) Hypertension.
- (37) In acute Glomerulonephritis the most common cause of infection is
- a) Syphilis
c) Steptococcus
- b) Measles
d) Toxoplasmosis
- (38) Which of the following is not a typical symptom of kidney failure?
- a) Insomnia
c) Itching
- b) Hallucinations
d) Restless legs
- (39) Which of these Tests can help in the Detection of Kidney Stones?
- a) Computed Tomography (CT) scan.
c) Ultrasound scanning
- b) Urine test
d) None of these
- (40) Arsenic in drinking water has been tied to an increased risk of what type of cancer?
- a) Bladder
c) Kidney
- b) Lung
d) all of these
- (41) What is the primary characteristic of PKD?
- a) An undeveloped spinal cord.
c) Right sided heart failure.
- b) A build up of thick mucus on the lungs, pancreas, and other organs.
d) The formation of many cysts in the kidneys.
- (42) What is the outermost membrane surrounding the brain called?
- a) pia mater
c) dura mater
- b) arachnoid mater
d) alma mater
- (43) Which of the following organisms causes epidemic meningitis cases at college campuses?
- a) Haemophilus influenzae type b
c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b) Neisseria meningitidis
d) Listeria monocytogenes
- (44) Which central neurotransmitters are affected by Alzheimer's disease?
- a) Acetylcholine
c) Glutamate
- b) Norepinephrine
d) all of these
- (45) Alzheimer's is the most common form of which of these?
- a) Malnutritio
c) Fatigue
- b) Dementia
d) Psychosis
- (46) What kind of stain is most commonly used to visualize the capsule of cryptococcus?

- a) Gram stain
c) negative stain
- b) simple stain
d) fluorescent stain
- (47) Which method is used for CSF collection?
a) lumbar puncture (spinal tap)
c) Histochemistry
- b) FNAC
d) Immunofluorescence
- (48) Which of the hormone is responsible for the onset of puberty in females?
a) Prolactin
c) Follicle stimulating hormone
- b) Oxytocin
d) All of these
- (49) In an Anticoagulated Specimen, the liquid part separated out from the blood is called as
a) Both Plasma & Serum
c) Serum
- b) Plasma
d) None of these
- (50) How is orchitis transmitted?
a) Viruses
c) Food intake
- b) Orchitis may be caused by a sexually transmitted infection (STI), such as gonorrhea or chlamydia.
d) Water intake
- (51) The prostate is about the size of a
a) Pea
c) Grape
- b) Walnut
d) None of these
- (52) What does BPH stand for?
a) Beginning prostate history
c) Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- b) Benign prostate history
d) Benign problemed hyperplasia
- (53) Alterations of these hormone levels are associated with BPH EXCEPT?
a) Androgens
c) Progesterone
- b) Estrogen
d) Gonadotropins
- (54) Diagnostic tests that help diagnose BPH include all of the following EXCEPT
a) A urinalysis
c) Thyroid hormone (TH) levels
- b) Plasma prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels
d) A digital rectal exam
- (55) Treatment of choice for carcinoma penis with a small growth:
a) Conservative
c) Partial amputation
- b) Radiotherapy
d) Total amputation
- (56) Currently, it is believed that epithelial ovarian cancer arises primarily from
a) Ovarian surface epithelium
c) Occult tubal malignancy
- b) Visceral peritoneum
d) Appendiceal adenocarcinoma
- (57) Most cervical cancers arise
a) From endocervix
c) From os of cervix
- b) From ectocervix
d) At the junction of ecto and endocervix
- (58) The cutoff thickness of endometrium on ultrasound, above which it is considered abnormal is
a) 3 mm
c) 5 mm
- b) 4 mm
d) 6 mm
- (59) The universal stain for cytological preparations is the

a) PAS stain

c) Papanicolaou stain

b) Harris haematoxyline and eosin stain

d) MGG stain

(60) Which of the following are the most important and clinically useful risk factors for breast cancer?

a) Fibrocystic disease, age, and gender.

c) Age, gender, and family history in immediate relatives.

b) Cysts, family history in immediate relatives, and gender.

d) Obesity, nulliparity, and alcohol use.