



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Operation Theatre Technology

Course Name – Pathology

Course Code - BOTT203

(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) 1. A Histopathology lab will deal with
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a) 1. Cells | b) 2. Tissues |
| c) 3. Organs | d) 4. Organ System |
- (2) 3. What solution is used to maintain sterility in labs?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) 1. Sodium Chloride | b) 2. Sodium Hypochlorite |
| c) 3. Sodium Cyanide | d) 4. Sodium Sulphate |
- (3) 4. which is the most commonly used fixative in clinical practice?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) 1. 10% natural buffered Formalin | b) 2. Zenkres fluid |
| c) 3. Bouins fluid | d) 4. Cornoy's fluid |
- (4) 5. what is the usual concentration of the commercial formaldehyde available
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 1. 7 to 10% | b) 2. 17 to 27% |
| c) 3. 37 to 40% | d) 4. 40 to 50% |
- (5) 7. Which of the following is the first step in immunohistochemistry?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a) 1. Treating samples with fixative | b) 2. Blocking binding sites with low-fat milk |
| c) 3. Applying the primary antibody | d) 4. Antigen retrieval |
- (6) 10. What kind of microscope slide should be used in preparation for immunofluorescence staining?
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| a) 1. Plain glass slide | b) 2. Monospot slide |
| c) 3. Any kind of slide | d) 4. Glass slide frosted on both sides |
- (7) 12. Apoptosis is ?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) 1. Cell degradation | b) 2. Type of cell injury |
|------------------------|---------------------------|

- a) 1. Ciliated Epithelium
c) 3. Pleura
- b) 2. Diaphragm
d) 4. Sternum
- (21) 33. What is the most common symptom of high blood pressure?
a) 1. Trachea
c) 3. Alveoli
- b) 2. Bronchi
d) 4. Larynx
- (22) 36. body couldn't breathe without this system. Which one is it?
a) 1. It is the Perspiration system.
c) 3. It is the Photosynthesis
- b) 2. It is the Respiratory system.
d) 4. It is the Urinary system.
- (23) 37. The scientist who discovered M. tuberculosis was
a) 1. Louis Pasteur
c) 3. Jean-Antoine Villemin
- b) 2. Robert Koch
d) 4. Calmette and Guerin
- (24) 38. Tuberculosis is transmitted through:
a) 1. Infected water
c) 3. Infected blood
- b) 2. Infected hands
d) 4. Infected air
- (25) 40. Which of the following tests are banned for diagnosis of tuberculosis:
a) 1. Culture
c) 3. PCR
- b) 2. ELISA
d) 4. LPA
- (26) 41. Which one of the following is a first line drug for TB treatment
a) 1. Pyrazinamide
c) 3. Kanamycin
- b) 2. PASA
d) 4. Cycloserine
- (27) 42. The main virulence factor in TB pathogenesis is
a) 1. Bacteria's ability to survive inside the bronchi
c) 3. Bacteria's ability to destroy the pulmonary tissue
- b) 2. Bacteria's ability to destroy the macrophage
d) 4. Bacteria's ability to survive inside the macrophage
- (28) 45. What process distinguishes malignant tumors from benign tumors?
a) 1. Rate of tumor growth
c) 3. Metastasis
- b) 2. Size of tumor
d) 4. Location of tumor
- (29) 47. Radiation is most often used to treat
a) 1. Fast-growing tumors
c) 3. Localized tumors
- b) 2. Slow growing tumors
d) 4. Thyroid tumors
- (30) 48. Which of these is an action through which stressful events can influence the growth of existing tumors
a) 1. Hormones
c) 3. Immune changes
- b) 2. Neurotransmitter
d) 4. all of these
- (31) 49. Stomach ulcers are usually caused by an infection o
a) 1. Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)
c) 3. Streptococcus
- b) 2. pneumoniae
d) 4. spheroidal bacterium
- (32) 52. How hormonal regulation of gastric acid is done?
a) 1. Acetylcholine
c) 3. Histamine
- b) 2. Gastrin
d) 4. CNS
- (33) 53. Postoperative chemoradiation in esophagus cancer results in

- a) 1. Improved overall survival
c) 3. Increased toxicity
- b) 2. Improved local control rates
d) 4. all of these
- (34) 55. Gastric cancer is classified by using
- a) 1. Borrmann classification
c) 3. Both of the these
- b) 2. Lauren classification
d) 4. Neither 1 nor 2
- (35) 56. Which of the following is not a risk factor for gastric cancer
- a) 1. Type A blood
c) 3. Cigarette smoking
- b) 2. Lack of refrigeration
d) 4. Type O blood
- (36) 57. This nucleic acid is found in hepatitis B virus
- a) 1. dsRNA
c) 3. ssRNA
- b) 2. ssDNA
d) 4. dsDNA
- (37) 60. This is incorrect regarding Hepatitis A virus
- a) 1. It can cause hepatocellular carcinoma
c) 3. It is one of the most stable viruses that infects humans
- b) 2. It may be cultivated in cell culture to be used in primate and human cells
d) 4. None of these
- (38) 62. This organ is majorly affected by hepatitis
- a) 1. Liver
c) 3. Kidneys
- b) 2. Heart
d) 4. Brain
- (39) 63. Glomerulonephritis is a renal disease characterized by
- a) 1. Inflammation of the glomeruli.
c) 3. Destruction of the glomeruli.
- b) 2. Stricture of the glomeruli.
d) 4. Hypertension.
- (40) 64. In acute Glomerulonephritis the most common cause of infection is
- a) 1. Syphilis
c) 3. Steptococcus
- b) 2. Measles
d) 4. Toxoplasmosis
- (41) 66. Which of these Tests can help in the Detection of Kidney Stones?
- a) 1. Computed Tomography (CT) scan.
c) 3. Ultrasound scanning
- b) 2. Urine test
d) 4. None of these
- (42) 69. Which of the following does not form part of the glomerular filtration barrier?
- a) 1. Endothelial cell fenestration
c) 3. Glomerular basement membrane
- b) 2. Sub-endothelial space
d) 4. Podocyte foot process slit diaphragm
- (43) 72. Polycystic kidney disease symptoms can include
- a) 1. High blood pressure
c) 3. vomiting
- b) 2. Fever
d) 4. Leg cramps
- (44) 74. What term refers to an inflammation of brain tissues?
- a) 1. encephalitis
c) 3. sinusitis
- b) 2. meningitis
d) 4. meningoenephalitis
- (45) 75. Which of the following organisms causes epidemic meningitis cases at college campuses?
- a) 1. Haemophilus influenzae type b
c) 3. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b) 2. Neisseria meningitidis
d) 4. Listeria monocytogenes
- (46) 78. How is Alzheimer disease diagnosed?

- a) 1. Mental-status tests
c) 3. Neurological tests
- b) 2. Blood tests
d) 4. all of these
- (47) 81. What kind of stain is most commonly used to visualize the capsule of cryptococcus?
a) 1. Gram stain
c) 3. negative stain
- b) 2. simple stain
d) 4. fluorescent stain
- (48) 82. What is the colour of CSF?
a) 1. Clear
c) 3. Black
- b) 2. Red
d) 4. Yellow
- (49) 86. Which of the hormone is responsible for the onset of puberty in females?
a) 1. Prolactin
c) 3. Follicle stimulating hormone
- b) 2. Oxytocin
d) 4. All of these
- (50) 88. These cells of the testes secrete testosterone
a) 1. Sertoli cells
c) 3. Cells of Leydig or interstitial cells
- b) 2. cells of germinal epithelium
d) 4. secondary spermatocytes
- (51) 90. cryptorchidism, also called
a) 1. cryptorchism
c) 3. Gonadal hormone
- b) 2. ACTH
d) prolactin
- (52) 92. Epididymitis is
a) 1. Sexual hormone
c) 3. inflammation (swelling and irritation) of the epididymis, a tube at the back of the testicle that carries sperm
- b) 2. Follicle stimulating hormone
d) 3. None of these
- (53) 94. Which demographic is most likely to suffer from benign prostatic hyperplasia?
a) 1. Young male
c) 3. Older male
- b) 2. Young female
d) 4. Older female
- (54) 95. What does BPH stand for?
a) 1. Beginning prostate history
c) 3. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- b) 2. Benign prostate history
d) 4. Benign problemed hyperplasia
- (55) 96. Alterations of these hormone levels are associated with BPH EXCEPT?
a) 1. Androgens
c) 3. Progesterone
- b) 2. Estrogen
d) 4. Gonadotropins
- (56) 97. Diagnostic tests that help diagnose BPH include all of the following EXCEPT
a) 1. A urinalysis
c) 3. Thyroid hormone (TH) levels
- b) 2. Plasma prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels
d) 4. A digital rectal exam
- (57) 100. Hypertrophy is
a) 1. associated with increased cell number
c) 3. often predispose to malignancy
- b) 2. rare in the heart
d) 4. all of these
- (58) 104. What is the treatment of choice for stage 1 vaginal squamous cell carcinoma
a) 1. Radiotherapy
c) 3. Partial vaginectomy followed by radiation
- b) 2. Total vaginectomy
d) 4. Concurrent chemoradiation followed by surgery of residual lesion
- (59) 107. Cervical cancer is caused by

a) 1. A virus

c) 3. A protozoan

b) 2. A Bacteria

d) 4. None of these

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

a) 1. Fibrocystic disease, age, and gender.

c) 3. Age, gender, and family history in immediate relatives.

b) 2. Cysts, family history in immediate relatives, and gender.

d) 4. Obesity, nulliparity, and alcohol use.