QUIZIZZ | Worksheets

Pathology week 3

Total questions: 10

Worksheet time: 15mins

Instructor name: Hind Shaker

Name

Class

Date

1. A 45-year-old patient presents with a history of chronic alcohol abuse and shows signs of fatty liver. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism leading to fat accumulation in this patient's hepatocytes?

   a) Inadequate removal of triglycerides due to apoprotein deficiency

   b) Deposition of carbon in hepatocytes

   c) Decreased catabolism

   d) Deficiency in lysosomal enzymes needed for lipid metabolism

2. A biopsy of a smoker's lung reveals black deposits in the lymph nodes. These deposits are most likely due to:

   a) Carbon accumulation from inhaled pollutants

   b) Glycogen accumulation from enzyme deficiency

   c) Lipofuscin buildup from oxidative stress

   d) Hemosiderin deposition from hemorrhage

3. A patient with primary hyperparathyroidism is found to have calcium deposits in their kidney. This type of calcification is termed:

   a) Dystrophic calcification

   b) Hemosiderosis

   c) Metastatic calcification

   d) Lipofuscin deposition

4. In a case of nephrotic syndrome, proteins are frequently accumulated in which specific part of the nephron?

   a) Glomerulus

   b) Distal renal tubules

   c) Proximal renal tubules

   d) Collecting ducts

5. A patient has been diagnosed with a glycogen storage disease. Which of the following is a characteristic finding in this type of metabolic disorder?

   a) Melanin deposition in keratinocytes

   b) Foam-like appearance of hepatocytes under H&E stain

   c) Accumulation of protein in renal tubules

   d) Brown granular pigment deposition in cardiac tissue

6. A 40-year-old man with chronic asthma has had a severe allergic reaction. Which inflammatory cell type is predominantly involved in mediating this response?

a) Macrophages
b) Monocytes
c) Neutrophils
d) Eosinophils

7. Which of the following is a typical characteristic of chronic inflammation compared to acute inflammation?

a) Rapid onset within minutes to hours
b) Minimal tissue destruction
c) Presence of macrophages, lymphocytes, and plasma cells
d) Predominance of neutrophils at the inflammation site

8. Which of the following patterns of inflammation is most commonly associated with an acute asthma attack?

a) Infiltration by plasma cells and fibroblasts
b) Formation of granulomas
c) Predominance of eosinophils and IgE antibodies
d) Increased presence of neutrophils

9. In inflammation, which of the following best describes the role of Toll-like receptors (TLRs) on immune cells?

a) TLRs recognize and neutralize toxins in the bloodstream
b) TLRs recognize self-antigens to avoid immune response
c) TLRs detect pathogens and trigger inflammatory signaling
d) TLRs bind to pathogens and initiate phagocytosis

10. Which of the following steps is NOT part of the acute inflammatory response?

a) Increased vascular permeability
b) Fibrosis formation
c) Vasodilation
d) Recruitment of neutrophils

Answer Keys

1. a) Inadequate removal of triglycerides due to apoprotein deficiency
2. a) Carbon accumulation from inhaled pollutants
3. c) Metastatic calcification
4. c) Proximal renal tubules
5. b) Foam-like appearance of hepatocytes under H&E stain
6. d) Eosinophils
7. c) Presence of macrophages, lymphocytes, and plasma cells
8. c) Predominance of eosinophils and IgE antibodies
9. c) TLRs detect pathogens and trigger inflammatory signaling
10. b) Fibrosis formation