



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (MEDICAL LABORATORY)

HML 210: BASIC HUMAN PATHOLOGY

DATE: Friday 30th March 2012

TIME: 8.00a.m – 10.00a.m

INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. Define Human Pathology and name specific personnels who work in this profession indicating their responsibility (5 marks)
2. Define Chronic inflammation process (5 marks)
3. Briefly describe the karyorrhexis, karyolysis and karyopyknosis (5 marks)

SECTION B: Answer ONLY ONE question (20 Marks each)

4. Describe acute inflammation, wound healing and repair. (20 marks)
5. Describe the etiology pathogenesis clinical sign and management of Tuberculosis. (20 marks)

SECTION C

There are thirty (30) multiple choice questions (MCQ) in this section. Answer questions by circling correct answer (1/2) marks each.

1. Following are the criteria of defining death except.
 - a. absence of spontaneous respiration
 - b. absence of spontaneous circulation
 - c. absence of cortical brain function
 - d. absence of liver function
2. Benign tumors

- a. grow uncontrollable
- b. metastasizes
- c. does not invade surrounding tissues
- d. It is cancer

3. Which of the following does not cause malaria in humans?

- a. plasmodium falciparum
- b. Plasmodium vivax
- c. Plasmodium ovale
- d. Plasmodium knowlesi

4. Which of the following is not an environmental causative factor for cancer development

- a. infection
- b. inherited mutations
- c. obesity
- d. radiation

For question number 5 to 15, match the following terms with what is at the right hand side by writing the corresponding letter on the dotted line.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 5 | palor mortis..... | a) Change in cell type |
| 6 | Rigor mortis..... | b) Cellular antibodies |
| 7 | Algor mortis..... | C) tagged antibodies |
| 8 | Hypoxia | D) Increase cell sizes |
| 9 | Metaplasia..... | e) Growth |
| 10 | atrophy..... | f) Paleness |
| 11 | Hypertrophy..... | g) coolness |
| 12 | immunohistochemistry | h) ischemia |

- 13 Molecular pathology i) stiffness
- 14 Hyperplasia..... j) polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- 15 Gross pathology k) Increase in cell numbers
- l) Macroscopic investigation
- m) Decrease cell size

16. What are free radicals

- a. atoms/molecules with unpaired electrons
- b. atoms with full paired electrons
- c. molecules which are inert
- d. electrons which are not in atoms

17. Cell/tissue stress to injury is not exhibited by this phenomenon

- a. *Fat accumulation*
- b. *Cell and organelle swelling*
- c. hypertrophy
- d. euchromatid

18. HIV/AIDS is associated with

- a. Cervical carcinoma
- b. Kaposi sarcoma
- c. oat cell carcinoma
- d. Hepatocellular carcinoma

19. Liver allograft for transplant usually is done in the following group of patients with cirrhosis, except.

- a. alcoholics
- b. Tobacco users
- c. hepatitis C
- d. autoimmune hepatitis

20 The following stages are used to classify the location, size, and spread of the cancer, according to the TNM (tumor, lymph node, and metastasis) staging system in bladder cancer , which one is wrong

- a. **Stage 0:** No cancer cells are found only on the inner lining of the bladder
- b. **Stage I:** Cancer cells have proliferated to the layer beyond the inner lining of the urinary bladder but not to the muscles of the urinary bladder.
- c. **Stage II:** Cancer cells have proliferated to the muscles in the bladder wall but not to the fatty tissue that surrounds the urinary bladder.
- d. **Stage IV:** Cancer cells have proliferated to the lymph nodes, pelvic or abdominal wall, and/or other organs

21 Which of the following is a causative factor for cancer of cervix?

- a. smoking
- b. hpv
- c. birth control pills
- d. sex at early age

22 Precancerous changes in the cervix may be treated with following methods, except?

- a. cryosurgery
- b. cauterization
- c. laser surgery
- d. HPV vaccine

23 Alzheimer's disease

- a. viral infection of brain
- b. Neurodegenerative diseases
- c. same as Parkinson disease
- d. occurs mainly in young population.

24 Which of the following is NOT a classic symptom of liver damage?

- a. Jaundice
- b. Pale stools
- c. seizure
- d. Dark urine

25 Reversible response to tissue injury

- a. hypertrophy
- b. necrosis
- c. apoptosis
- d. oncosis

26 A stroke

- a. interruption of nerve connectivity
- b. hypersensitivity of nerve impulse
- c. interruption of blood supply to the heart
- d. interruption of the blood supply to the brain

27 Which one of the following is not a type of necrosis

- a. coagulative
- b. pigmentative
- c. liquefactive
- d. caseous

28 Pancreatitis is caused by

- a. heavy meals
- b. empty stomach
- c. gall stone

d. lack of insulin

29 Endoscopes are used by surgeons to

- a. Treat wound in stomach
- b. count the parasites in blood sample
- c. do the DNA analysis for disease determination
- d. Operate on brain tissues

30 HIV is a

- a. retrovirus
- b. rentovirus
- c. affects red blood cells
- d. single stranded DNA virus