

1. The fading of nuclear basophilia due to enzymatic degradation of nuclear DNA is known as:

- A. Pyknosis
- B. Karyorrhexis
- C. Karyolysis
- D. Chromatin clumping

2. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding apoptosis?

- A. It is a regulated form of cell death
- B. It can be pathological
- C. It occurs in healthy tissues
- D. It's always accompanied by severe inflammation

3. Which of the following allows necrosis to be detected through blood or serum testing?

- A. Nuclear proteins are always converted into antibodies
- B. Cellular swelling directly increases serum protein levels
- C. Intracellular proteins leak through damaged cell membranes into the circulation
- D. Apoptotic cells always release large amounts of enzymes

4. A 58-year-old man presents with severe chest pain and is diagnosed with an acute myocardial infarction. Histological examination of the affected myocardium reveals eosinophilic cells with loss of nuclei and overall preserved tissue architecture. Which pattern of necrosis is most likely?

- A. Liquefactive necrosis
- B. Caseous necrosis
- C. Coagulative necrosis
- D. Fat necrosis

5. A 67-year-old woman suffers an ischemic stroke. Several days later, examination of the affected brain tissue reveals that the tissue has been digested, leaving a fluid-filled center. Which pattern of necrosis best explains this finding?

- A. Coagulative necrosis
- B. Liquefactive necrosis
- C. Fibrinoid necrosis
- D. Caseous necrosis

6. A 35-year-old man with a chronic cough and weight loss undergoes a lymph node biopsy. Microscopic examination reveals an acellular, cheese-like center surrounded by a collection of macrophages forming caseating granuloma. Which pattern of necrosis is present?

- A. Fat necrosis
- B. Coagulative necrosis
- C. Liquefactive necrosis
- D. Caseous necrosis

7. A cell exhibits plasma membrane blebbing while maintaining overall membrane integrity. The finding is most characteristic of:

- A. Apoptosis
- B. Necrosis
- C. Karyolysis
- D. Pyknosis

8. A 42-year-old woman is admitted with acute pancreatitis. Examination of the surrounding adipose tissue reveals focal destruction of fat cells and chalky white deposits formed by the combination of released fatty acids with calcium. Which process is responsible for these findings?

- A. Fibrinoid necrosis
- B. Enzymatic fat necrosis with saponification
- C. Caseous necrosis
- D. Coagulative necrosis

9. A 28-year-old man presents with fever, joint pain, and signs of systemic vasculitis. A biopsy of an affected artery reveals bright pink, fibrin-like material deposited in the vessel wall. Which pattern of necrosis is most likely?

- A. Liquefactive necrosis

- B. Caseous necrosis
- C. Fibrinoid necrosis
- D. Fat necrosis

10. Caseous Necrosis is known to be commonly seen in:

- A. Chronic pancreatitis
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. CNS infarction
- D. Tuberculosis (TB)

****11. A patient is diagnosed with fibrinoid necrosis of the blood vessel wall due to severe hypertension. Which of the following best explains the formation of the fibrin-like material observed in the vessel wall?**

- A. Deposition of calcium salts following the release of fatty acids
- B. Leakage and accumulation of plasma proteins, including fibrin, into the damaged vessel wall
- C. Accumulation of triglycerides within vascular smooth muscle cells
- D. Liquefaction of necrotic tissue by lysosomal enzymes

****12. Which of the following findings most specifically distinguishes necrosis from apoptosis?**

- A. Formation of black/dark densities in mitochondria
- B. Dilation of the endoplasmic reticulum, resulting in decreased protein synthesis
- C. Decreased cellular functionality
- D. Leakage of intracellular enzymes into the extracellular space due to loss of plasma membrane integrity

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| 1 C | 9 C |
| 2 D | 10 D |
| 3 C | 11 B (last slide," caused by deposits of antigen-antibody & fibrin complexes in arterial walls") |
| 4 C | |
| 5 B | 12 D |
| 6 D | |
| 7 A | |
| 8 B | |