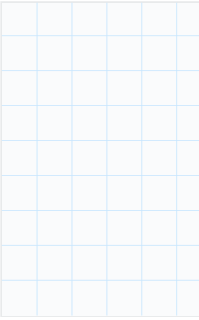


# Test bank pathology lecture 1



Done by: Hala Btoush



## MCQs on pathology lecture 1 (Thrombosis)

1. What is the role of blood coagulation under physiological conditions?

- a) Cause endothelial injury
- b) Protect hemostasis
- c) Promote blood hypercoagulability
- d) Induce vascular stenosis

Answer: b) Protect hemostasis

2. Which of the following is NOT part of Virchow's triad?

- a) Endothelial injury
- b) Platelet aggregation
- c) Abnormal blood flow (stasis)
- d) Blood hypercoagulability

Answer: b) Platelet aggregation

3. What type of blood flow characterizes laminar flow?

- a) Turbulent with random movement
- b) Platelets in peripheral zones
- c) Platelets centrally located
- d) Plasma and RBCs mixing randomly

Answer: c) Platelets centrally located

4. Endothelial cells under normal conditions are:

- a) Prothrombogenic
- b) Protective against thrombosis
- c) Stimulated to increase clotting
- d) Involved in turbulent flow

Answer: b) Protective against thrombosis

5. What is the most common site for venous thrombi?

- a) Upper extremities
- b) Lower extremities
- c) Abdominal veins
- d) Pulmonary veins

Answer: b) Lower extremities

6. Which of the following is a major cause of endothelial injury?

- a) Atherosclerosis
- b) Polycythemia
- c) Atrial dilation
- d) Sickle cell anemia

Answer: a) Atherosclerosis

7. Which factor distinguishes arterial thrombi from venous thrombi?

- a) Occurrence at sites of stasis
- b) Propagation via platelets
- c) Presence on atherosclerotic plaques
- d) Poor attachment to vascular surfaces

Answer: c) Presence on atherosclerotic plaques

8. Lines of Zahn indicate:

- a) Postmortem clots
- b) Antemortem thrombi
- c) Hypercoagulability states
- d) Stasis-induced thrombi

Answer: b) Antemortem thrombi

9. What is the fate of a thrombus that undergoes propagation?

- a) Fibrosis
- b) Dissolution
- c) Vessel obstruction
- d) Embolization

Answer: c) Vessel obstruction

10. Which condition is NOT a primary cause of hypercoagulability?

- a) Factor V gene mutation
- b) Prothrombin gene mutation
- c) Cancer
- d) Antithrombin deficiency

Answer: c) Cancer

11. Which type of blood flow promotes thrombosis?

- a) Laminar
- b) Turbulent
- c) Linear
- d) Oscillatory

Answer: b) Turbulent

12. A mural thrombus is found in:

- a) Veins of the lower extremities
- b) Heart chambers or aortic lumen
- c) Peripheral capillaries
- d) Pulmonary arteries

Answer: b) Heart chambers or aortic lumen

13. Endothelial injury leads to vascular changes, including:

- a) Decreased intimal thickness
- b) Luminal dilation

- c) Luminal stenosis
- d) Decreased blood coagulation

Answer: c) Luminal stenosis

14. Which pathology is associated with cardiac vegetations?

- a) Arterial stenosis
- b) Infective endocarditis
- c) Peripheral edema
- d) Pulmonary embolism

Answer: b) Infective endocarditis

15. Which of the following is true about hypercoagulability?

- a) It is predominantly genetic.
- b) Acquired causes are rare.
- c) It increases the risk of venous thrombi.
- d) It is independent of immobilization.

Answer: c) It increases the risk of venous thrombi.

16. Which term refers to the ingrowth of endothelial cells into a thrombus?

- a) Recanalization
- b) Propagation
- c) Embolization
- d) Dissolution

Answer: a) Recanalization

17. What is the main risk of poorly attached thrombi?

- a) Increased vascular flow
- b) Fragmentation and embolization
- c) Enhanced fibrosis
- d) Decreased vascular resistance

Answer: b) Fragmentation and embolization

18. Non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis is characterized by:

- a) Fungal infections
- b) Lack of microorganisms
- c) Immune complex deposition
- d) Myocardial infarction

Answer: b) Lack of microorganisms

19. Smoking contributes to thrombosis by:

- a) Increasing platelet count
- b) Causing endothelial injury
- c) Reducing blood viscosity
- d) Enhancing fibrinolysis

Answer: b) Causing endothelial injury

20. A thrombus that organizes and recanalizes results in:

- a) Total vessel occlusion
- b) Restoration of some blood flow
- c) Pulmonary embolism
- d) Intimal atrophy

Answer: b) Restoration of some blood flow

21. Which blood condition increases hypercoagulability?

- a) Hypocholesterolemia
- b) Polycythemia vera
- c) Thrombocytopenia
- d) Anemia

Answer: b) Polycythemia vera

22. The propagating portion of a thrombus:

- a) Is firmly attached to the vessel wall
- b) Is highly resistant to fibrinolysis
- c) Is prone to fragmentation
- d) Forms Lines of Zahn

Answer: c) Is prone to fragmentation

23. Aneurysms increase thrombosis risk due to:

- a) Decreased blood flow velocity
- b) Vessel narrowing
- c) Platelet depletion
- d) Smooth muscle proliferation

Answer: a) Decreased blood flow velocity

24. What distinguishes a postmortem clot from antemortem thrombus?

- a) Presence of Lines of Zahn
- b) Red blood cell density
- c) Occurrence in large arteries
- d) Lack of lamination

Answer: d) Lack of lamination

25. Dissolution of thrombi occurs through:

- a) Platelet aggregation
- b) Fibrinolytic activity
- c) Endothelial repair
- d) Coagulation cascade

Answer: b) Fibrinolytic activity

