

# Pathology Revision Session

1. Define Edema
2. State the and explain the causes (5) of Edema.
3. Outline the Clinical Classification of Edema and also the anatomical classification.
4. Discuss embolism.
5. Discuss shock.
6. Discuss calcification
7. Discuss the staging of tumours.
8. What is Virchows triad.
9. What are the MORPHOLOGY OF Chronic Venous Congestion (CVC) OF ORGANS
10. Active hyperemia is seen in the following conditions:
  - a) Inflammation.
  - b) Flushing of the skin of face in response to emotions.
  - c) Hemothorax: Hemorrhage into the pleural cavity.
  - d) Muscular exercise.
  - e) Hemoperitoneum: Bleeding into the peritoneal cavity.
11. Analyze the following statements of Complications of thrombosis and indicate whether they are true or false:
  - a) Thromboembolic are a common complication of thrombosis.
  - b) Edema is typically seen in arterial thrombosis.
  - c) Thrombosis of a coronary artery results in myocardial infarct (heart attack).
  - d) Thrombosis of a renal artery results in caseous necrosis.
  - e) Edema is a rare complication in venous thrombosis.
12. nalyze the following statements and decide whether they are true or false-:

- a) Thrombosis in the Heart Develops on the Endocardium.
- b) Deep venous thrombosis) is caused by heart failure, chronic venous insufficiency and postoperative immobilization.
- c) An embolus is abnormal mass of matter carried in the blood stream.
- d) Arterial emboli to the brain cause ischemic necrosis (strokes).
- e) Pulmonary embolism is most often caused by venous thromboemboli originating in the veins of the lower extremities.

13. Analyze the following statements of Embolism and indicate whether they are true or false:

- a) Caisson disease is a form of gas embolism.
- b) The cause of fat embolism is fracture of long bones.
- c) Trauma of subcutaneous or breast fat cells usually does not cause fat embolism.
- d) Thromboemboli represent the most common and most important emboli.
- e) Septic emboli result from infected thrombi.

14. Analyze the following statements of Shock and indicate whether they are true or false:

- a) Shock is a condition caused by hyper perfusion of tissue with blood.
- b) Systemic vasodilation is responsible for the septic, anaphylactic and neurogenic shock.
- c) Cardiogenic shock is caused by severe systemic microbial infections.
- d) Anaphylactic shock is a consequence of a systemic type I hypersensitivity reaction.
- e) Neurogenic shock can follow acute injury to the spinal cord.