病理解剖学 18临五

一、单选

1. 急性成人呼吸窘迫综合征肺部可出现

A.充血水肿并有中性粒细胞浸润

B.肺间质纤维化

C.肺泡内纤维化

D.急性充血水肿

E.充血水肿伴透明膜形成

2. 下列病变中属真性肿瘤的是

A. tuberculoma

B. papilloma

C. hematoma

D. granuloma

E. atheroma

3. 扩张性心肌病

A.可引起心脏向心性肥大

B.可引起心脏离心性肥大

C.可见心肌间质内肉芽肿形成

D.可引起多发性栓塞性小脓肿

E.可引起动脉瘤

4. 下列肿瘤中，与化生密切相关的是

A.支气管鳞状细胞癌

B.喉部鳞状细胞癌

C.食管鳞状细胞癌

D.肛管鳞状细胞癌

E.上唇鳞状细胞癌

5. 慢性肾小球肾炎

A.颗粒固缩肾

B.大白肾

C.多囊肾

D.疤痕肾

E.大红肾

6. 细胞坏死过程中，核变小，染色质浓聚，被称之为

A.核内包涵体

B.核溶解

C.核固缩

D.核碎裂

E.核分裂相

7. 硅肺时的主要病变是

A.急性充血水肿

B.充血水肿并有中性粒细胞浸润

C.肺间质纤维化

D.肺泡内纤维化

E.充血水肿伴透明膜形成

8. 肉眼观察心脏标本，判断其萎缩的最主要依据是

A.心脏质地硬韧

B.心脏外形不变，表面血管弯曲

C.颜色呈棕褐色

D.心脏变形，表面血管绷直

E.体积小

9. 慢性硬化性肾炎

A.脓尿

B.肾病综合征

C.无痛性血尿

D.少尿，水肿，高血压

E.多尿，夜尿，低比重尿

10. 风湿病急性期皮肤可出现

A. Erythema annulare

B. Aschoff小体

C. Mallory小体

D. McCallum斑

E. Negri小体

11. 脑动脉发生栓塞，其栓子最有可能来源于

A.下肢浅静脉血栓

B.下肢深静脉血栓

C.门静脉血栓

D.盆腔静脉血栓

E.左心室附壁血栓

12. 腹股沟疝嵌顿后，疝囊内的肠壁可发生

A.气性坏疽

B.液化性坏死

C.湿性坏疽

D.干性坏疽

E.凝固性坏死

13. 可形成多核巨细胞的细胞是

A.中性粒细胞

B.肥大细胞

C.巨噬细胞

D.嗜酸性细胞

E.浆细胞

14. 急性细菌性心内膜炎

A.可见心肌间质内肉芽肿形成

B.可引起多发性栓塞性小脓肿

C.可引起心脏向心性肥大

D.可引起心脏离心性肥大

E.可引起动脉瘤

15. 大量空气迅速进入血循环引起死亡的原因是

A.脑栓塞

B.肺梗死

C.心肌梗死

D.急性心力衰竭和呼吸衰竭

E.心脏破裂

16. 大叶性肺炎可以并发

A.急性充血水肿

B.充血水肿伴透明膜形成

C.肺间质纤维化

D.充血水肿并伴有中性粒细胞浸润

E.肺泡内纤维化

17. 风湿性心内膜炎左心房可形成

A. Erythema annulare

B. Aschoff小体

C. Mallory小体

D. McCallum斑

E. Negri小体

18. 易发生贫血性梗死的器官是

A.心、脑、肠

B.肾、心、肺

C.心、脾、肾

D.脾、心、肺

E.肾、脑、肠

19. 急性弥漫性增生性肾小球肾炎

A.大红肾

B.颗粒固缩肾

C.疤痕肾

D.大白肾

E.多囊肾

20. 炎症病灶中纤维蛋白的作用是

A.促进组织增生

B.引起血浆凝固

C.调理作用

D.有利于细菌扩散

E.有利于白细胞发挥吞噬作用

21. 大叶性肺炎第一期时肺内表现是

A.急性充血水肿

B.充血水肿并有中性粒细胞浸润

C.肺间质纤维化

D.肺泡内纤维化

E.充血水肿伴透明膜形成

22.弥漫性毛细血管内增生性肾炎

A.脓尿

B.肾病综合征

C.无痛性血尿

D.少尿，水肿，高血压

E.多尿，夜尿，低比重尿

23.风湿性心脏病

A.可见心肌间质内肉芽肿形成

B.可引起多发性栓塞性小脓肿

C.可引起心脏向心性肥大

D.可引起心脏离心性肥大

E.可引起动脉瘤

24. 完成瘢痕修复的物质基础是

A.炎性渗出物

B.毛细血管网

C.上皮组织

D.肉芽组织

E.纤维蛋白网架

25.风湿性心肌炎可见

A. Erythema annulare

B. Aschoff小体

C. Mallory小体

D. McCallum斑

E. Negri小体

26. 快速进行性肾炎

A.大红肾

B.颗粒固缩肾

C.疤痕肾

D.大白肾

E.多囊肾

27. 关于浆液性炎哪一项错误

A.风湿性心包炎时心包积液

B.高热时口唇附近出现的疱疹

C.皮肤烧伤时出现的水疱

D.结核性胸膜炎时的胸腔积液

E.慢性肝炎肝硬化时腹腔积液

28. 下列哪一项符合脓毒血症

A.细菌的毒素入血，出现中毒症状

B.细菌入血繁殖，产生毒素，出现中毒症状

C.以上都不是

D.细菌大量入血，却不引起中毒症状

E.细菌随血流运行，在内脏引起多个脓肿，出现中毒症状

29. 下列器官肥大时不伴有细胞增生的是

A.甲状腺

B.肝脏

C.乳腺

D.前列腺

E.心脏

30. 慢性肾盂肾炎

A.大红肾

B.颗粒固缩肾

C.疤痕肾

D.大白肾

E.多囊肾

31. 高血压肾

A.大红肾

B.颗粒固缩肾

C.疤痕肾

D.大白肾

E.多囊肾

32. 下列血栓中，那种是白色血栓

A.下肢深静脉的延续性血栓

B.心房颤动时心耳内球状血栓

C.疣状心内膜炎的瓣膜赘生物

D.心肌梗死时的附壁血栓

E.微循环内微血栓

33. 干酪样坏死的本质是

A.纤维蛋白样坏死

B.彻底的凝固性坏死

C.干性坏疽

D.液化性坏死

E.脂肪坏死

34. 以下肿瘤中，有明显家族发病倾向的是

A.结肠息肉性腺瘤

B.畸胎瘤

C.类癌

D.骨软骨瘤

E.神经母细胞瘤

35. 与人类肿瘤发生可能有关的寄生虫是

A.丝虫-皮肤癌

B.阔节裂头绦虫-膀胱癌

C.埃及血吸虫-大肠癌

D.华支睾吸虫-胆管癌

E.日本血吸虫-肝癌

36. 动脉粥样硬化

A.可见心肌间质内肉芽肿形成

B.可引起多发性栓塞性小脓肿

C.可引起心脏向心性肥大

D.可引起心脏离心性肥大

E.可引起动脉瘤

37. 急性左心衰竭时肺组织的主要表现是

A.充血水肿并有中性粒细胞浸润

B.肺间质纤维化

C.肺泡内纤维化

D.急性充血水肿

E.充血水肿伴透明膜形成

38. 晚期胃癌常转移到左锁骨上淋巴结，后者又称为

A. Ewing淋巴结

B. Virchow淋巴结

C. Schwann淋巴结

D. Ashoff淋巴结

E. Krukenberg淋巴结

39. 高血压性心脏病

A.可见心肌间质内肉芽肿形成

B.可引起多发性栓塞性小脓肿

C.可引起心脏向心性肥大

D.可引起心脏离心性肥大

E.可引起动脉瘤

40. 在血栓形成过程中起核心作用的是

A.血小板凝集

B.涡流形成

C.凝血酶原增多

D.血流缓慢

E.内皮损伤

二、多选题

1. The complications of silicosis include

A. cor pulmonale

B. pulmonary carcinoma

C. spontaneous pneumothorax

D. tuberculosis

E. pulmonary embolism

2. The rout of the infection of tuberculosis might be

A. Through peripheral nervous system

B. Digestive tract

C. Congenital

D. Skin injury

E. Respiratory tract

3. Which one of the listed descriptions is correct in leukemia?

A. Chronic leukemia can transform to acute leukemia.

B. Acute leukemia can transform to chronic leukemia.

C. The white blood cell count in acute leukemia patient is variably elevated.

D. Acute leukemia has an abrupt stormy onset.

E. The immature white cells make up more than 30% of all the cells in bone marrow in the acute leukemia patients.

4. 脑水肿的主要病理改变有

A.脑回变宽、扁平

B.神经元周围和胶质细胞核周围出现空晕

C.脑室扩张、积水

D.脑实质V-R间隙增宽

E.脑沟变窄

5. A typical Aschoff body contains

A. epithelioid cells

B. endothelia

C. fibrinoid necrosis

D. Aschoff cells

E. fibroblast

6. 神经元慢性病变可以表现为

A.包涵体形成

B.单纯性萎缩

C.红色神经元

D.神经元纤维缠结

E.噬神经元现象

7. The complicated lesions of atherosclerosis are

A. Calcification

B. rupture, ulceration or erosion of the luminal surface of atheromatous plaques

C. Aneurysmal dilation

D. Superimposed thrombosis

E. Hemorrhage

8. Which following characteristics are associated with Hashimoto thyroiditis?

A. Increased incidence in association with HLA-DR5 antigen

B. Antithyroglobulin antibodies

C. Increased incidence in persons with pernicious anemia, diabetes mellitus, of Sjogren syndrome

D. Diffuse lymphocytic infiltration with germinal center formation

E. Component of Plummer disease

9. 梅毒的特征性病变有

A.冷脓肿

B.树胶样肿

C.闭塞性小动脉炎

D.大量浆细胞浸润

E.泡沫细胞浸润

10. 伤寒病变常可累及的部位是

A.脑膜

B.骨骼肌

C.脾脏

D.回肠末端淋巴组织

E.肠系膜淋巴结

三、阅读理解

1. A 58-year-old man had a 15-year-old history of chronic hepatitis B and loss of appetite for 5 years. Yesterday there was twice coffee ground vomiting. Five hours before he presented behavioral abnormalities, anxiety and confusion of consciousness. One hour before he went to a deep sleep, could be waked up, but could not answer the questions correctly. The patient’s clinical diagnosis includes the following except for

A. Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage

B. Hepatic encephalopathy

C. Liver cirrhosis

D. Gastric ulcer

E. Chronic hepatitis

2. A 58-year-old man had a 15-year-old history of chronic hepatitis B and loss of appetite for 5 years. Yesterday there was twice coffee ground vomiting. Five hours before he presented behavioral abnormalities, anxiety and confusion of consciousness. One hour before he went to a deep sleep, could be waked up, but could not answer the questions correctly. The ultrasound showed cirrhosis. The other possible signs and symptoms include the following except for

A. jaundice

B. gastrointestinal congestion and edema

C. splenomegaly

D. spider angioma of skin

E. butterfly erythematous on face

3. A 37-year-old man present with a cough, fever, night sweats and with loss. Examination of his sputum reveals rare acid-fast bacilli, while a chest X-ray reveals irregular densities in the upper lobe of his right lung. Histological sections from this area reveal numerous caseating granulomas. Which one of the listed combinations of cells id likely to be present in these histological sections?

A. activated macrophages, lymphocytes, and giant cells

B. monocytes, neutrophils, and fat cells

C. fibroblast, collagen, and epithelial cells

D. neutrophils, lymphocytes, and mast cells

E. epithelial cells, eosinophils, and dendritic cells

4. 一名老年男性患者，尸检见肺组织内有同心圆排列的玻璃样变的胶原纤维、类上皮细胞、多核巨细胞及淋巴细胞构成的结节。该患者最后诊断为

A.石棉病

B.肺硅沉着症伴结核病

C.肺纤维化

D.肺硅沉着症

E.肺结核

5. A 65-year-old man with a 40-year history of tobacco use a chronic productive cough for several years develops more severe dyspnea and fever. He has an enlarged chest diameter and some mild blueness to lips. A chest radiograph shows an enlarged heart and hyperlucent lung fields but no evidence of a pulmonary infiltrate. What is most likely underlying mechanism associated with this disorder?

A. respiratory membrane injury

B. chronic bronchitis and emphysema

C. carcinoma

D. pathogen infection

E. degenerative change

6. An 80-year-old man who is thought to have senile dementia dies in a nursing home. Over the last several years, he developed ataxia and partial paresis. An autopsy reveals several atherosclerosis(tree-barking) of the ascending aorta with aneurysm formation and a small liver with deep fibrous scars. Microscopically, there is a mononuclear inflammatory cell infiltrate with numerous plasma cells surrounding and within the walls of small blood vessels in most organ. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. liver cancer

B. neurosyphilis

C. stroke

D. Alzheimer’s Disease

E. liver cirrhosis

7. A 45-year-old woman has had worsening shortness of breath for 3 years. She now has to sleep sitting up on two pillows. She has had difficulty swallowing for the past year. She has no history of chest pain. A month ago, she had a “stroke” with resultant inability to move her left leg and difficulty moving her left arm. She is afebrile. A chest radiograph reveals a near-normal left ventricular size with a prominent left atrial border. Which of the following conditions is most likely to account for these findings?

A. cardiomyopathy

B. left renal artery stenosis

C. aortic coarctation

D. essential hypertension

E. mitral valve stenosis

8. A 8-year-old presented with edema, oliguria and blood pressure (150/110 mmHg) for 2 days. He was diagnosed with impetigo(脓肿疮) 2 weeks ago. Urinalysis showed proteinuria (++) and casts (2~3/HP). Serum Anti-Streptolysin O(ASO) was 500IU(Normal value<250IU). Serum C3 decreased dramatically. The characteristic finding under Light microscope is

A. Mass protein casts

B. Diffuse thickening of glomerular capillary wall

C. Diffuse hypercellularity of glomeruli with heavy inflammation infiltration

D. Tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis

E. Crescent formation in >50% glomeruli

9. 男，78岁，尸检见肺组织有几处小实变区。小支气管上皮坏死、脱落至腔中，管腔内有炎性渗出物，以中性粒细胞为主，有的上皮出现鳞状化生。病理诊断为

A.大叶性肺炎

B.间质性肺炎

C.病毒性肺炎

D.支原体肺炎

E.小叶性肺炎

10. A 25-year-old woman in her 15th week of pregnancy presents with uterine bleeding and passage of a small amount of watery fluid and tissue. She is found to have a uterus that is much larger than estimated by her gestational dates. Her uterus is found to be filled with cystic, avascular, grapelike structures that do not penetrate the uterine wall. No fetal parts are found. Immunostaining for p57 was negative in the cytotrophoblasts and villi mesenchyme. Which of the following is the best diagnosis?

A. complete hydatidiform mole

B. invasive mole

C. partial hydatidiform mole

D. choriocarcinoma

E. placental site trophoblastic tumor