

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)

Foundation-1 Batch

Total Number- 60

Pass Mark-42

Subject: Inflammation

Question 16-30 is based on Single answers

Time: 20 Min

Date: 07/01/20

1. Events that occur in acute inflammation are

- a) Emigration of neutrophils
- b) Production of antibody by plasma cells
- c) Proliferation of blood vessels
- d) Dilatation of blood vessels
- e) Synthesis of C reactive protein

TFTTT (Ref: Robbin's 9th – pg 73, 74)

2. Features associated with acute inflammation are

- a) Increased ESR
- b) Increased monocyte count
- c) Increased IgG
- d) Toxic granule in neutrophil
- e) Increased C-reactive protein

TFTTT (Ref: Robbin's 9th – pg 99)

3. The following mediators increase capillary permeability in acute inflammation

- a) Histamine
- b) Platelet derived growth factor (PDGF)
- c) Bradykinin
- d) Angiotensin
- e) Prostacyclin

TFTTT

4. Products of mast cell degranulation are

- a) Leukotrienes
- b) Thromboxane A₂
- c) Histamine
- d) Serotonin
- e) Eosinophilic chemotactic factor

TTTTT (Ref: Davidson 22nd p-89 + Robbin's – pg 83 table 3.4)

5. Arachidonic acid metabolites causing vasoconstriction are

- a) Thromboxane A₂
- b) Prostacyclin
- c) Leukotriene D₄
- d) Leukotriene B₄
- e) Prostaglandin D₂

TFTFF (Ref: Robbin's – pg 84 table 3.5)

6. Acute phase response is characterized by

- a) Generation of IL-1
- b) Increased concentration of serum amyloid A
- c) Thrombocytopenia
- d) Decreased rouleaux formation
- e) Lymphocytosis

TTTTT (Ref: Robbin's 9th – pg 99)

7. Features of chronic inflammation are

- a) Exudate
- b) Edema
- c) Tissue destruction
- d) Fibrosis
- e) Suppuration

FFTTF (Ref: Robbin's 9th – pg 93)

8. Granuloma are found in

- a) Leprosy
- b) Syphilis
- c) Brucellosis
- d) Rickettsia
- e) Cryptococcosis

TTTTT (Ref: Robbin's 9th – pg 98 + Khalaquepg 39-42)

9. Langhan's giant cells

- a) Are the antigen presenting cells in the skin
- b) Have a peripheral ring of nuclei with central clearing
- c) Have nuclei scattered randomly throughout the cytoplasm
- d) Are characteristically seen in tuberculosis
- e) Are derived from macrophages

FTFTT (Ref: Robbin's 9th – pg 98)

10. Phagocytosis is promoted by

- a) Hyaluronidase
- b) Neuraminidase
- c) The hexose monophosphate shunt
- d) Ig
- e) Complement

FFFTT (Ref: smiddy 2.11)

11. Pain in acute inflammation occurs due to

- a) Prostaglandins
- b) Leukotrienes
- c) Bradykinin
- d) Pressure by tissue fluid
- e) Vasodilatation

TFTTF [Ref: Robbins/9th/T-3.7/P-90]

12. Histamine in the body

- a) Is synthesized by decarboxylation of histidine
- b) Comes mainly from intestinal bacteria
- c) Is primarily stored in Mast cells
- d) Is produced in large amounts by growing cells
- e) Is excreted primarily unchanged

TFTFF [Ref: Robbin's 9th P-83 + Katzung 13th Page 274+ Vision Pharma Page-170]

13. In inflammation, Pain & Fever occurs due to action of

- a) TNF
- b) IL-1
- c) Bradykinin
- d) Prostaglandins
- e) Histamin

FFTF (Ref. Robbin's 9th p-90+ Khaleque P-36)

14. Regarding Leukocyte recruitment to sites of inflammation

- a) E-Selectin expressed on endothelium
 - b) L-selectin expressed on lymphocyte
 - c) P-selectin expressed on plasma protein
 - d) Loose attachment of leukocyte mediated by integrins
 - e) Firm attachment of leukocyte mediated by selectins
- TF (Leukocyte) F(platelets) F(selectins) F (integrins) (R 75-78)**

15. Suppurative granulomatous inflammation seen in

- a) Schistosomiasis
- b) Candidiasis
- c) Aspergillosis
- d) Sarcoidosis
- e) Cat scratch disease

F (Noncaseating) F F F T (and lymphogranuloma venereum) Ref. Khaleque p-41

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (16-30)

16. Caseating granuloma found in

- a) Tuberculoid leprosy
- b) Sarcoidosis
- c) Brucellosis
- d) Schistosomiasis
- e) Syphilis

C (Ref: Khaleque P-41)

17. Local effect of inflammation includes

- a) Fever
- b) Appetite reduce
- c) Increase sleep
- d) Increase ESR
- e) Production of cytokines

E (Ref: Robbins P-88)

18. Cytokines involve in acute inflammation

- a) IL 1
- b) IL 12
- c) IFN γ
- d) IL 18
- e) NK cell

A (Ref: Robbins 9th edition-P-86, Table-3.6)

19. Fever is caused by

- a) PG E
- b) PG D
- c) c 5a
- d) prostacycline
- e) PAF

A (Ref: Robbins -P-99)

Explanation:

Exogenous pyrogen: LPS

Endogenous pyrogen: PGE₂ IL-1 & TNF

20. Genetic defects in leukocyte functions

- a) Bone marrow suppression
- b) MPO deficiency
- c) DM
- d) Malignancy
- e) Leukemia

B (Ref: Khaleque P-34/35)

Explanation:

Chronic granulomatous disease

21. All are endothelial adhesion molecules except

- a) VCAM 1
- b) ICAM 1
- c) Sialyl-Lewis X modified proteins
- d) P selectin
- e) E selectin

C (Ref: Khaleque P-25)

Explanation: For leukocyte

22. Which of the following terms best describes the passage of leukocytes through the blood vessel wall?

- a) Diapedesis
- b) Eriperiporesis
- c) Migration
- d) Phagocytosis
- e) Pavement

A

23. Vasodilatation first involved

- a) Venules
- b) Capillaries
- c) Post capillary venules
- d) Arterioles
- e) Meta arterioles

D (Ref: Robbins P-74)

Explanation:

***Vasodilation → First involve arterioles then the opening of new capillaries**

***↑ vascular permeability at postcapillary venules**

24. Main source of histamine

- a) Mast cell
- b) Basophil
- c) Platelet
- d) Leukocyte
- e) Endothelial cell

A (Ref: Robbins P-83)

At post capillary venules

25. Major platelet eicosanoid

- a) Thromboxane A1
- b) Thromboxane A2
- c) Leukotriene B4
- d) Leukotriene C4
- e) Prostaglandin D2

B (Ref: Robbins P-85)

26. Complement mediators acts as major anaphylatoxin

- a) C3a
- b) C5a
- c) C3b
- d) C4a
- e) C9b

B (Ref: Robbins P-88)

27. Which one is the principal cell of granuloma

- a) Plasma cell
- b) Epithelioid cell
- c) Langhans's giant cell
- d) Macrophage
- e) Lymphocyte

E (Ref: Khalaque P-39)

28. The presence of non-caseating granulomas and hypercalcaemia is most suggestive of? Single best answer question – choose ONE true option only

- a) Histoplasmosis
- b) Sarcoidosis
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Berylliosis
- e) Eosinophilic granuloma

B

29. A 58-year-old farmer with a hydatid cyst in the liver was admitted for elective surgery to remove the cyst. Which of the following white blood cell types will be raised in this patient's preoperative full blood count?

- a) Basophils
- b) Eosinophils
- c) Lymphocytes
- d) Monocytes
- e) Neutrophils

B (Ref: Robbins P-97)

30. Which of the following cytokines has antiinflammatory properties?

- a) Granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor
- b) Interleukin-2
- c) Interleukin-3
- d) Interleukin-10
- e) Tumour necrosis factor (TNF)

D (Ref: Robbins P-95 Fig: 3-20)