

# GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

**Exam : Healing\_&\_Hemodynamic\_Foundation\_FCPS\_2020**

Class/Chapter :

**Total Mark : 100**  
**Pass Mark : 70**

Question 26 to End is Based on Single Answers

**Time : 5400 Min**  
**Date : 2020-11-06**

## 1. Stem cell niches

- a). a) Skin stem cells are located in bulge area of hair follicle
- b). b) Skin stem cells are located in sebaceous gland
- c). c) Small intestinal stem cells are located near base of crypt
- d). d) Liver stem cells are located in canals of Hering
- e). e) Corneal stem cells are located in the limbus region

**TTTTT**

## 3. Features of granulation tissue

- a). a) Easily bleed on touch
- b). b) Painful due to rich nerve supply
- c). c) Infiltration of macrophage is seen
- d). d) Resistant to infection
- e). e) It is pink with granular appearance

**FTTTT**

## 5. Healing by secondary intension

- a). a) Regeneration of parenchymal cells can completely restore the original architecture
- b). b) Wounds are with separate edges
- c). c) There is more intense inflammatory reactions
- d). d) Lesser amount of granulation tissues are formed
- e). e) Wound contracture is present

**FTTFT**

## 8. Edema is present in -

- a). a) Cushing reflex
- b). b) Conn's disease
- c). c) Zollinger – ellison syndrome
- d). d) Pregnancy
- e). e) Klinefelter's syndrome

**FFFTF**

## 10. Angioneurotic edema is associated with

- a). a) NSAID poisoning
- b). b) Menstruation
- c). c) Ig E
- d). d) Complement deficiency
- e). e) Depression

**FTTFF**

## 12. Following are high risk groups for deep venous thrombosis

- a). a) Cancer
- b). b) Inflammatory bowel disease
- c). c) Major trauma/ burns
- d). d) Stroke
- e). e) Major orthopaedic surgery

**TFTTT**

## 15. Embolism

- a). a) Deep veins of lower limbs are major site of origin

## 2. In case of stable tissue-

- a). a) They remain in Go stage of cell cycle
- b). b) Have minimal proliferative activity
- c). c) Stable cells constitute the parenchyma of most solid organ.
- d). d) Maximum capacity to regenerate after injury.
- e). e) Repair is typically dominated by scar formation

**TTTTF**

## 4. Healing of a wound delayed by

- a). a) Vitamin C deficiency
- b). b) Starvation
- c). c) The administration of glucocorticoides
- d). d) Lack of blood supply
- e). e) Infection

**TTTTT**

## 6. Complications of wound healing

- a). a) Infection
- b). b) keloid
- c). c) Ossification
- d). d) Cicatiation
- e). e) Calcification

**TTTTT**

## 7. Systemic factors for healing

- a). a) Blood supply
- b). b) Hematoma
- c). c) Mechanical stress
- d). d) Presence of foreign body
- e). e) Anaemia

**FFFFT**

## 9. Mechanism of edema in cirrhosis of liver -

- a). a) Decreased Hydrostatic pressure
- b). b) Decreased oncotic pressure of plasma
- c). c) Renal retention of Na and H<sub>2</sub>O
- d). d) Portal hypertension
- e). e) Increased vascular permeability

**FTTTF**

## 11. Which are non pitting edema?

- a). a) Hypothyroidism
- b). b) Angioedema
- c). c) Hypoalbuminemia
- d). d) Nephrotic syndrome
- e). e) Liver

**TTFFF**

## 13. In venous thrombosis

- a). a) Phlebothrombosis most common in calf veins (70%)
- b). b) Stasis is most important factor for phlebothrombosis
- c). c) Size of primary thrombus large in phlebothrombosis
- d). d) Size of propagated thrombus small in thrombophlebitis
- e). e) Emboli are common in thrombophlebitis

**FTFTF**

## 14. Deep venous thrombosis in lower limbs-

- a). a) Can develop as a complication of varicose vein
- b). b) Conservative treatment is the choice
- c). c) Can develop after long journey
- d). d) Anticoagulant therapy is not always required
- e). e) May produce swelling of the face

**FTTTT**

## 16. The risk factors for arterial thrombosis are:

- a). a) Factor V leiden mutation

- b). b) 60-80% are clinically silent
- c). c) Saddle embolism leading to sudden death
- d). d) Cassion disease occurs as a consequence of fat embolism
- e). e) Fromed only by blood constituents

**TTTTF**

**17. Virchow's triad of thrombosis includes**

- a). a) Hypercoagulability
- b). b) Endothelial injury
- c). c) Generation of plasmin
- d). d) Activation of antithrombin-III
- e). e) Stasis of turbulence of blood flow

**TTFTF**

**19. Complications of thrombus formation**

- a). a) Embolism
- b). b) Infarction
- c). c) Infection
- d). d) Death
- e). e) Dissolution

**TTTTF**

**21. Infarction may occur as a complication in the following disease**

- a). a) Atherosclerosis
- b). b) Monckeberg's sclerosis
- c). c) Benign hypertension
- d). d) Sickle-cell anaemia
- e). e) ITP

**TTFTF**

**23. True/false**

- a). a) In non-progressive stage of shock neurohumoral mechanism maintains vital organ perfusion
- b). b) Progressive stage of shock characterized by onset of tissue hypoperfusion & acidosis
- c). c) Septic & cardiogenic shock are associated with extensive MI
- d). d) Acute tubular necrosis occurs in reversible stage of shock
- e). e) In septic shock skin may be initially cool, clammy & cyanotic

**TTTTF**

**26. Which of the following cells is an example of a permanent cell, on the basis of a classification according to regenerative ability ?**

- a). a) Acinar cell of the pancreas
- b). b) Colonic mucosal cell
- c). c) Cardiocyte
- d). d) Hepatocyte
- e). e) Osteocyte

**CCCCC**

**29. A 36-year- old man sustained a 5-cm-long incised wound on his forearm during a bar fight. Which of the following is NOT likely to be seen as a complication of healing in this patient?**

- a). a) Cicatrisation and disfigurement
- b). b) Keloid
- c). c) Malignancy
- d). d) Proud flesh

- b). b) Hypercholesterolaemia
- c). c) Increased fibrinogen
- d). d) Increased homocysteine
- e). e) Increased platelet count

**FTTTT**

**18. True/False**

- a). a) Arterial or cardiac thrombi usually begin at site of endothelial injury/turbulence
- b). b) Venous thrombi characteristically occur at sites of stasis
- c). c) Arterial thrombi extend in the direction of blood flow
- d). d) Lines of Zahn is characteristic of postmortem thrombosis
- e). e) Thrombi on heart valve is called mural thrombus

**TTTTF**

**20. DIC develops in**

- a). a) Polycythemia
- b). b) Endotoxic shock
- c). c) Malignancy
- d). d) Abruptio placenta
- e). e) Fibrinolytic activity

**FTTTF**

**22. Characteristics of shock include**

- a). a) Hypovolaemic shock occurs after loss of 10% normal blood volume (25%)
- b). b) Tissue hypoxia leads to metabolic alkalosis
- c). c) The circulation in the adrenal gland is spared unless the condition is extreme
- d). d) Endotoxic shock is caused by protein toxin
- e). e) Gram-positive organism can cause endotoxic shock

**FTTTF**

**24. Neurohumoral mechanism activated during shock**

- a). a) CNS ischemic reflex
- b). b) Baroreceptor reflex
- c). c) Chemoreceptor reflex
- d). d) ADH release
- e). e) ANP release

**FTTTF**

**25. Septic shock**

- a). a) Is most commonly associated with gram negative cocci.
- b). b) Cardiac output increases in early stages.
- c). c) Is mediated by activation of kinins.
- d). d) May have a fungal or viral cause in the immuno suppressed)
- e). e) Antibiotic therapy should await sensitivity results.

**FTTTF**

**27. Granulation tissue is more prominent in**

- a). a) Regeneration
- b). b) Acute inflammation
- c). c) Healing by secondary union
- d). d) Healing by primary union (Granulation tissue is more prominent in healing by secondary union)
- e). e) Physiological hypertrophy

**CCCCC**

**28. Post operative infection delays wound healing because**

- a). a) The wound becomes packed with leucocytes
- b). b) Many of the organisms involved produce spreading factor which may destroy the intercellular ground substance
- c). c) Collagen is destroyed
- d). d) Capillary loops fail to develop
- e). e) Fibroblast diminished in number

**CCCCC**

**30. Which of the following cytokines inhibit wound healing?**

- a). a) PDGF
- b). b) PGE2
- c). c) PGD2
- d). d) TGF- $\beta$
- e). e) IL-6

**BBBBB**

e). e) Wound dehiscence  
**CCCCC**

**32. A 26yrs old woman suffered serious burns to her hands and chest. Which of the following factors is not likely to influence wound healing in this woman?**

- a). a) Blood supply
- b). b) Infection
- c). c) Steroids
- d). d) Vitamin A deficiency
- e). e) Zinc

**DDDDD**

**35. Main 1st factor of development of deep vein thrombosis-**

- a). a) Hypercoagulability of blood
- b). b) Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
- c). c) Prolonged bed rest/Immobilization
- d). d) Antiphospholipid syndrome
- e). e) Changes in the vessel wall-endothelial damage

**CCCCC**

**37. 95% of pulmonary emboli arise from the following except (KK)**

- a). a) Popliteal veins
- b). b) Femoral veins
- c). c) Iliac vein
- d). d) Deep calf veins
- e). e) Bronchial vein

**FFFFT**

**40. Lines of Zahn can be most commonly seen in thrombi of which organ?**

- a). a) Liver
- b). b) Kidney
- c). c) Brain
- d). d) Heart
- e). e) Spleen

**DDDDD**

**43. Feature of progressive stage of shock is**

- a). a) Bradycardia
- b). b) Lactic acidosis
- c). c) Fever
- d). d) Acute tubular necrosis (ATN occurs in irreversible stage of shock)
- e). e) Vasoconstriction (Metabolic acidosis blunts vasomotor response & causes arteriolar dilatation)

**BBBBB**

**31. Which of the following would not cause edema?**

- a). a) Decreased hydrostatic pressure
- b). b) Hypoproteinemia
- c). c) Lymphatic obstruction
- d). d) Na retention
- e). e) Inflammation

**AAAAA**

**33. Which is false regarding congestion?**

- a). a) Tissue may contain hemosiderin laden macrophages
- b). b) There is increased delivery of oxygenated blood
- c). c) It is a passive process
- d). d) May be seen in cardiac failure
- e). e) Tissue takes on a cyanosed appearance

**BBBBB**

**34. Phlebothrombosis -**

- a). a) Thrombosis in inflamed vein
- b). b) Common site is calf vein
- c). c) Embolic is rare
- d). d) Stasis is major cause
- e). e) There are pains in affected area

**TTFTF**

**36. Paradoxical embolism occurs in**

- a). a) MI
- b). b) Heart failure
- c). c) ASD/VSD
- d). d) PDA
- e). e) Atherosclerosis

**CCCCC**

**38. High risk for thrombosis**

- a). a) Myocardial infarction
- b). b) Smoking
- c). c) Nephrotic syndrome
- d). d) Pregnancy
- e). e) Iron deficiency anaemia

**TTTTF**

**39. Shock associated with systemic inflammation EXCEPT-**

- a). a) Toxic shock syndrome
- b). b) Trauma
- c). c) Burns
- d). d) Pancreatitis
- e). e) Pulmonary embolism

**EEEE**

**41. DIC is associated with all of the following except**

- a). a) Vasculitis
- b). b) Acute promyelocytic leukaemia
- c). c) Strawberry liver
- d). d) Histoplasmosis
- e). e) Retained dead fetus

**CCCCC**

**42. Regarding to red infarct, which is not true-**

- a). a) With arterial occlusion
- b). b) In loose spongy tissue
- c). c) Tissue with dual circulation
- d). d) Testicular torsion
- e). e) Small intestine

**AAAAA**

**44. Hypovolemic shock -cause**

- a). a) Myocardial infarction
- b). b) Pulmonary Embolism
- c). c) Hemorrhage
- d). d) Arrhythmia
- e). e) Gm(-) septicemia

**CCCCC**

**45. Which one is false in the causes of septic shock**

- a). a) Gram ( ) septicemia
- b). b) Fungal sepsis

- c). c) Super antigens
- d). d) Spinal injury
- e). e) Overwhelming microbial infection

**DDDDD**

**46. Incorrect statements regarding growth factors**

- a). a) Promotes entry of cells into the cell cycle
- b). b) Relieveblocks on cell cycle progression
- c). c ) Promotes replication
- d). d) Promotes apoptosis
- e). e) Enhance biosynthesis of cellular components

**DDDDD**

**48. An 86-year-old man with a history of recurrent urinary tract infection presents with fever, tachypnea, tachycardia, mental obtundation, and reduced blood pressure. Which of the following forms of shock is most likely?**

- a). a) Anaphylactic shock
- b). b) Cardiogenic shock
- c). c) Hypovolemic shock
- d). d) Neurogenic shock
- e). e) Septic shock

**EEEE**

**50. A 23-year-old man undergoes surgery for fractures of the pelvis and left femur resulting from a high-speed motor vehicle accident. The following day he develops dyspnea, speech difficulties, and a petechial skin rash. Which of the following types of embolism is the likely cause of these findings?**

- a). a) Air
- b). b) Amniotic fluid
- c). c) Fat
- d). d) Paradoxical
- e). e) Thrombotic

**CCCC**

**47. A 26-year-old woman dies after a short illness beginning in the late stages of labor. At autopsy, blood vessels in the lungs contained fetal debris (e.g., squamous cells, vernix, mucin), as did other vessels of multiple organs. Review of the clinical history reveals that she had become acutely ill with dyspnea, hypotension, and seizures, and a chest radiograph had demonstrated evidence of pulmonary edema. This was all followed by prolonged hemorrhage from the vagina and generalized bleeding from multiple other sites. The changes that were found within multiple blood vessels most likely are**

- a). a) Bone marrow emboli.
- b). b) Fat emboli
- c). c) GAS emboli
- d). d) Septic emboli
- e). e) widespread thrombosis

**EEEE**

**49. Fluid is aspirated from the grossly distended abdomen of a 47-year-old chronic alcoholic man. The fluid is straw colored and clear and is found to have a protein content (largely albumin) of 2.5 g/dL. Which of the following is a major contributor to the fluid accumulation in this patient?**

- a). a) Blockage of lymphatics
- b). b) Decreased oncotic pressure
- c). c) Decreased sodium retention
- d). d) Increased capillary permeability
- e). e) Inflammatory exudation

**BBBB**