



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES

END OF SEMESTER AUGUST 2023 EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 214 HUMAN PATHOLOGY

DATE: 10TH AUGUST 2023

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.** This exam is out of 70 marks
- 2.** This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
- 3.** Answer ALL Questions.
- 4.** Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. Tissue composed of macrophages, capillaries and fibroblasts is called: -
 - A. Granuloma.
 - B. Granulation tissue
 - C. Scar tissue.
 - D. Keloid.
2. Liquefactive necrosis occurs in: -
 - A. Heart
 - B. Spleen
 - C. Intestine
 - D. Center of pyogenic abscesses
3. The first cell to appear in the acute inflammation is: -
 - A. Mast cell
 - B. Macrophage
 - C. Neutrophil
 - D. Basophils
4. There are macrophages in chronic inflammation in acute inflammation: -
 - A. Less – than
 - B. More – than
 - C. As much – as
 - D. No - as
5. Pus cells are: -
 - A. Neutrophils
 - B. Basophils
 - C. Dead neutrophils
 - D. Dead mast cells
6. Pathological features of septicemia include all EXCEPT: -
 - A. Massive adrenal hemorrhage
 - B. Focal necrosis
 - C. Acute splenic swelling
 - D. Petechial hemorrhages all over the body
7. The following are correct as regard septicemia EXCEPT: -
 - A. The organism is virulent
 - B. Acute splenic swelling is a common feature
 - C. Cloudy swelling and fatty changes occur in the heart and the kidney
 - D. The heart valves are affected by subacute bacterial endocarditis
8. Circulation of bacterial toxins is called: -
 - A. Bacteremia
 - B. Septicemia
 - C. Pyemia
 - D. Toxemia
9. The following type of necrosis is grossly opaque and chalky white: -
 - A. Coagulation necrosis.
 - B. Liquefaction necrosis.
 - C. Caseous necrosis.
 - D. Fat necrosis.

10. Localized area of ischaemic necrosis is mostly associated with: -
- A. Ascitese.
 - B. Petechiae.
 - C. Infarction.
 - D. Emboli formation.
11. The most characteristic feature of granulation tissue is the: -
- A. Growth of fibroblasts and new capillaries.
 - B. Resemblance to a granuloma.
 - C. Character of the exudate.
 - D. Granular scar that results.
12. The following term refers to a malignant tumor of mesenchymal origin: -
- A. Carcinoma.
 - B. Hematoma.
 - C. Sarcoma.
 - D. Teratoma.
13. Grading of cancer is based on which of the following statements: -
- A. Size of the primary tumor.
 - B. Spread of cancer cells to regional lymph nodes.
 - C. Presence of blood born metastasis.
 - D. Degree of differentiation of tumor cells, anaplasia and no. of mitosis.
14. The following is not a malignant tumor: -
- A. Glioma.
 - B. Lymphoma.
 - C. Melanoma.
 - D. Leiomyoma
15. The following is the most frequent site of venous thrombosis: -
- A. Veins of lower extremity.
 - B. Pelvic veins.
 - C. Portal vein.
 - D. Hepatic vein
16. In a state of shock there is: -
- A. A decreased hydrostatic pressure and increased osmotic pressure.
 - B. Cardiovascular collapse.
 - C. Active process leading to increased volume of blood.
 - D. Decreased pulse rate.
17. The host that harbors the adult or sexually mature parasite is called: -
- A. Intermediate host.
 - B. Commensal host.
 - C. Symbiotic host.
 - D. Definite host.
18. The following is a RNA virus: -
- A. Human papilloma virus.
 - B. Human T-cell leukaemia virus.
 - C. Hepatitis B virus.
 - D. Epstein Barr virus.

19. An electrophoresis machine is used to: -
- A. Separate DNA
 - B. Separate blood components
 - C. Separate the bone components
 - D. Separate the muscle fibers
20. Extraction of a small section of diseased tissue to study and diagnose is called: -
- A. Autopsy
 - B. Biopsy
 - C. Necrosis
 - D. Endoscopy

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Outline four (4) differences between acute and chronic inflammation (4 Marks)
2. State the any three (3) major types of Diabetes mellitus (4 Marks)
3. Describe four (4) types of anaemia as per morphological classification (4 Marks)
4. Describe the pathophysiology of Asthma (6 Marks)
5. State the pathophysiology of H-pylori induced peptic ulcer disease (4 Marks)
6. Describe the classification of leukaemia (4 Marks)
7. Discuss the nomenclature of cancer classification (4 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Jay, a 6-year-old baby presents in your facility with joint pains, hand swelling, delayed growth, visual problems, restlessness and fatigue. On laboratory investigations you find that she has a hb level of 9g/dl, on microscopic examination of a blood smear she has S shaped cells. Using the scenario: -
 - a. Make a diagnosis of Baby Jay (2 Marks)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology of the diagnosis (5 Marks)
 - c. State the pharmacologic management of Baby Jay (6 Marks)
 - d. Outline seven (7) specific nursing considerations in management of baby J (7 Marks)