

Pathology MCQs Week 13

1. With regard to vitamins, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- Answer A** Vitamins A, B and C are water soluble.
- Answer B** One of the earliest manifestations of Vitamin A deficiency is impaired vision.
- Answer C** Vitamin B deficiency results in rickets.
- Answer D** Vitamin K is necessary for the production of clotting factors V, VII and XII.
- Answer E** Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome and polyneuropathy are associated with Vitamin B 12 deficiency.

2. In cholelithiasis:

- Answer A** Biliary hypersecretion of cholesterol appears to be a primary defect in the formation of cholesterol stones.
- Answer B** Stones composed mainly of cholesterol are radio-opaque.
- Answer C** Black pigment stones are composed of calcium salts of conjugated bilirubin.
- Answer D** A "strawberry gallbladder" results from granular calculi embedding in the wall of the gallbladder.
- Answer E** Cholecystitis most commonly results from bacteria entering the gallbladder from the intestinal lumen.

3. With regard to renal calculi, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- Answer A** Most patients with uric acid stones have a history of gout.
- Answer B** Stones are unilateral in 80% of patients.
- Answer C** Supersaturation of stone constituents is the most important factor in stone formation.
- Answer D** Cystine stones are caused by genetic defects in the renal reabsorption of amino acids, including cystine.
- Answer E** Larger stones are more likely to remain silent.

4. Primary hyperaldosteronism:

- Answer A** Is characterised by hypertension and hyperkalaemia.
- Answer B** Is called Conn's Syndrome when it is caused by a solitary adenoma.
- Answer C** Is associated with increased renin.
- Answer D** Most commonly results from bilateral idiopathic hyperplasia of the adrenals.
- Answer E** Has a high association with Sturge-Weber syndrome.

5. Thyrotoxicosis:

- Answer A** Is most commonly caused by a toxic multinodular goitre.
- Answer B** Causes a staring gaze and lid lag due to decreased lacrimation.
- Answer C** Frequently first presents with cardiac manifestations.
- Answer D** Is a common feature of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
- Answer E** Causes the skin to be warm, dry and flushed.

6. With respect to renal calculi:

- Answer A** A deficiency in crystal formation inhibitors may form the basis for calculi formation
- Answer B** The incidence of calcium renal stones is 10-15% mostly in the form of calcium oxalate
- Answer C** Struvite stones consisting of magnesium, urate and phosphate are formed in the presence of bacteria
- Answer D** Decreased urinary volume is necessary for the crystallisation of renal calculi
- Answer E** Renal calculi are common, affecting 30-40% of people in their lifetime

Answers Pathology Week 13

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. A