

Pathology.

1. Regarding the normal cell:
 - a. Glycolysis occurs in the cytoplasm
 - b. 60% of ATP is (?used/stored/generated) in the mitochondria
 - c. Final step is O₂ through ADP-ATP synthase
 - d. H⁺ diffuses out of mitochondria
2. Melanoma
 - a. Invades local lymphatics
 - b. Spreads superficially ... some more specifics
 - c. Has irregular pigmentation and nodular appearance
3. Heart Valves:
 - a. AS is the most common lesion
 - b. Mitral prolapse does not increase risk of endocarditis
 - c. In severe AS the valve area is less than 4cm².
 - d. Rheumatic disease affects ? valve
4. Acute endocarditis
 - a. Virulent organism
 - b. Not in IV drug users
 - c. Isn't bacterial
 - d. Good prognosis
5. Chronic renal failure:
 - a. Total GFR increased
 - b. Flow in loop is slower
 - c. There is hyperplasia
 - d. Vascular dilation
6. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (?is associated with?)
 - a. HIV
 - b. Meningococcal disease
 - c. Heinhich Shonlein
 - d. DIC
7. Epidural Haemorrhage
 - a. Rupture of middle meningeal
 - b. Without # in kids
 - c. Bleed under venous pressure
 - d. Time course of symptoms ??
8. Proto-oncogenes
 - a. Onco-genes from proto-oncogenes due to A or B (strongly worded)
 - b. p53 required
9. Renal stones in alkaline urine, most commonly
 - a. Ca
 - b. Struvite
 - c. Mg/Ammonia/PO₄
 - d. Urate
10. Phagocytosis
 - a. Bacterial killing is O₂ dependant
 - b. Has 2 phases: A then B then C (it was a self terminating answer)
11. What are predominant lymphocytes
 - a. All listed
12. What doesn't cause leukocytosis
 - a. Megaloblastic anaemia
 - b. Cushings
 - c. Hypoxia
 - d. MI
 - e. Acute viral illness
13. Amniotic fluid embolism
 - a. >80% mortality
 - b. more common in primip
 - c. prolonged labour increases risk

14. Classical pathway of complement activated by:
- Ag-Ab
 - Ag
 - Lecthin
 - Zombie attack
15. Staging tumours
- T1 = carcinoma in situ
 - Grading is better for prognosis
 - There is a universal agreed system
 - M1 & M2 refers to blood borne spread
16. Chronic lead poisoning
- Learning difficulties in kids
 - Closes epiphyses

Pathology.

1. Regarding the normal cell:
 - a. Glycolysis occurs in the cytoplasm - YES
 - b. 60% of ATP is (?used/stored/generated) in the mitochondria - most ATP gen by mitochondria
 - c. Final step is O₂ through ADP-ATP synthase
 - d. H⁺ diffuses out of mitochondria
2. Melanoma
 - a. Invades local lymphatics
 - b. Spreads superficially ... some more specifics - no, thickness det prog
 - c. Has irregular pigmentation and nodular appearance
3. Heart Valves:
 - a. AS is the most common lesion -YES
 - b. Mitral prolapse does not increase risk of endocarditis - any v dis does
 - c. In severe AS the valve area is less than 4cm² - 2cm² normal, severe <0.7cm²
 - d. Rheumatic disease affects ? valve -affects MITRAL v
4. Acute endocarditis
 - a. Virulent organism -YES
 - b. Not in IV drug users staph aureus
 - c. Isn't bacterial false
 - d. Good prognosis poor
5. Chronic renal failure:
 - a. Total GFR increased decrease
 - b. Flow in loop is slower ? yes
 - c. There is hyperplasia ? of what
 - d. Vascular dilation ? no
6. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (?is associated with?)
 - a. HIV
 - b. Meningococcal disease non immune
 - c. Heinhlich Shonlein no Plt normal/raised
 - d. DIC not immune
7. Epidural Haemorrhage -expand inwards towards brain, lentiform shape (subdural expand along skull)
 - a. Rupture of middle meningeal -YES
 - b. Without # in kids
 - c. Bleed under venous pressure -10% venous
 - d. Time course of symptoms ??
8. Proto-oncogenes
 - a. Onco-genes from proto-oncogenes due to A or B (strongly worded) – proto-oncogenes (GOOD) can become oncogenes (BAD) - when mutated
 - b. p53 required - tumour suppressor
9. Renal stones in alkaline urine, most commonly
 - a. Ca - is most common
 - b. Struvite - IS Mg/ammonia/PO₄
 - c. Mg/Ammonia/PO₄ - assoc with presence of urease splitting bacteria - makes urine alkaline
 - d. Urate
10. Phagocytosis
 - a. Bacterial killing is O₂ dependant
 - b. Has 2 phases: A then B then C (it was a self terminating answer)
11. What are predominant lymphocytes :T (46% H, 19% C) > B 23% > NK 7%
 - a. All listed T cells
12. What doesn't cause leukocytosis
 - a. Megaloblastic anaemia ?
 - b. Cushings does
 - c. Hypoxia ?no
 - d. MI yes thromboembolic diseases (transient)
 - e. Acute viral illness yes (lymphocytosis)
13. Amniotic fluid embolism
 - a. >80% mortality
 - b. more common in primip
 - c. prolonged labour increases risk

14. Classical pathway of complement activated by:

- a. Ag-Ab
- b. Ag
- c. Lecthin
- d. Zombie attack

15. Staging tumours

- a. T1 = carcinoma in situ - no
- b. Grading is better for prognosis ? no
- c. There is a universal agreed system - ?yes
- d. M1 & M2 refers to blood borne spread - no mets (blood/lymph)

16. Chronic lead poisoning

- a. Learning difficulties in kids ?yes
- b. Closes epiphyses - no, leaves radio-dense deposits in the epiphyses of childrens bones