

**NBCE
Mock Board Questions
Pathology**

1. Which of the following would produce cell hypoxia without the presence of hypoxemia?
 - A. Respiratory disease
 - B. Ischemia
 - C. Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - D. Severe anemia

2. The enlargement of the muscle of the left ventricle due to hypertension is an example of which of the following?
 - A. Physiological hypertrophy
 - B. Pathological hypertrophy
 - C. Physiological hyperplasia
 - D. Pathological hyperplasia

3. An adolescent patient presents with clumsiness and signs of basal ganglia impairment. Examination reveals the presence of hepatomegaly and a brown ring at the edge of the iris. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis from the above information?
 - A. Wilson's disease
 - B. Pompe's disease
 - C. Tay-Sach's disease
 - D. Albinism

4. Which of the following is the type of necrosis that is produced by infection with *Clostridia perfringens*?
 - A. Dry gangrene
 - B. Wet gangrene
 - C. Gas gangrene
 - D. Fibrinoid necrosis

5. Which of the following is the mechanism by which the β hemolytic streptococcus can cause impaired membrane function?
 - A. Formation of reactive radicals
 - B. Lysis by physical agents
 - C. Lysis by the complement system
 - D. Lysis by enzymes

6. Which of the following is the part of the vascular components of acute inflammation that is responsible for the production of redness?
 - A. Vasoconstriction
 - B. Vasodilation
 - C. Increased vascular permeability
 - D. Recruitment

7. Which of the following is produced by the complement system and acts to produce acute inflammation?
 - A. C3a and C5a
 - B. C3 convertase
 - C. C3b
 - D. C5b,6,7,8,9

8. Which of the following is the first step in cell recruitment that is produced by the stagnation of blood flow due to the production of exudates?
 - A. Emigration
 - B. Chemotaxis
 - C. Adhesion
 - D. Margination

9. Which of the following is the substance that inhibits only the production of prostaglandins in the acute inflammatory response in the tissues?
 - A. Glucocorticoids
 - B. COX1 inhibitors
 - C. Aspirin
 - D. COX2 inhibitors

10. Which of the following is the desired outcome of acute inflammation?
 - A. Resolution
 - B. Abscess formation
 - C. Scar formation
 - D. Progression to chronic inflammation

11. Which of the following diseases/conditions produces a chronic granulomatous, caseating type of inflammation?
 - A. Tuberculoid leprosy
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Presence of a foreign body
 - D. Sarcoidosis

12. Which of the following is the word that means the type of tissue found in an area of injury that consists of proliferating fibroblasts and new blood vessels?
 - A. Regenerating tissue
 - B. Mature scar
 - C. Chronic granulomatous inflammation
 - D. Granulation tissue

13. Which of the following would be an example of a situation where a labile cell population is unable to regenerate following an injury due to total loss of stem cells for the tissue?
 - A. First degree burn of the skin
 - B. Second degree burn of the skin
 - C. Third degree burn of the skin
 - D. Cirrhosis of the liver

14. The edema produced by congestive cardiac failure occurs due to which of the following listed mechanisms?
 - A. Increased arterial hydrostatic pressure
 - B. Increased venous hydrostatic pressure
 - C. Decreased plasma osmotic pressure
 - D. Lymphatic obstruction

15. The cause of lymphatic obstruction in the Third World countries is most likely to be which of the following?
 - A. Removal of axillary lymph nodes with a mastectomy
 - B. Malignant disease (lymphoma) of the lymph nodes
 - C. Secondary metastasis in the lymph nodes
 - D. Parasitic infection in the lymph nodes

16. Which of the following is the type of hemorrhage into the skin or mucous membranes that is the size of a pinprick?
 - A. Petechiae
 - B. Purpura
 - C. Ecchymosis
 - D. All of the above

17. Which tissue undergoes liquefaction when infarcted?
 - A. Kidney
 - B. Heart
 - C. Spleen
 - D. Brain

18. The most serious complication of lower extremity thrombophlebitis is potentially which of the following?
 - A. Cerebral infarction
 - B. Pulmonary infarction
 - C. Myocardial infarction
 - D. Kidney infection

19. Following fracture of a long bone a patient develops dyspnea, a skin rash and neurological problems. What is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?
 - A. Fat embolism
 - B. Bone marrow embolism
 - C. Thromboembolism
 - D. Air embolism

20. Which of the following is the tumor of the ovary that is a cystic tumor containing bones, hair and skin?
 - A. Dermoid cyst
 - B. Immature teratoma
 - C. Choriocarcinoma
 - D. Retinoblastoma

21. Which of the following is the benign tumor of skeletal muscle?
- A. Lipoma
 - B. Leiomyoma
 - C. Lymphoma
 - D. Rhabdomyoma
22. The neoplasm that is associated with the abnormal chromosome known as the Philadelphia chromosome is which of the following?
- A. Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - B. Burkitt's lymphoma
 - C. Chronic myeloid leukemia
 - D. Acute lymphocytic leukemia
23. Which of the following is a sign of distant lymphatic spread of a malignant tumor?
- A. Development of a Virchow's node above the left clavicle
 - B. Development of secondaries in the liver from a carcinoma of the colon
 - C. Development of secondaries in the lung from a testicular malignancy
 - D. Development of secondaries on the ovary from a primary stomach carcinoma
24. Which of the following is the peripheral blood CD4 cell count that is diagnostic for AIDS?
- A. Greater than 1000 per μl
 - B. 200-499 cells per μl
 - C. Less than 200 cells per μl
 - D. 500-999 per μl
25. Which of the following is the chemical mediator of acute inflammation that is believed to be the major mediator of the bronchoconstriction produced in asthma?
- A. Histamine
 - B. Serotonin
 - C. Leukotriene
 - D. Prostaglandins
26. Which of the following diseases is caused by a Type II hypersensitivity reaction due to the presence of an antibody against the basement membrane of the glomeruli and alveoli?
- A. Grave's disease
 - B. Goodpasture's syndrome
 - C. Myasthenia Gravis
 - D. Transfusion reactions
27. Which of the following is an example of an Arthus type reaction?
- A. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
 - B. Glomerulonephritis
 - C. Reaction to penicillin
 - D. Reaction to tetanus toxoid raised in a horse

28. The definition of a transplant that occurs between two genetically identical individuals?
- A. Autograft
 - B. Allograft
 - C. Isograft
 - D. Xenograft
29. Which of the following is a Class III MHC complex molecule?
- A. HLA-A antigen
 - B. Tumor necrosis factor
 - C. HLA-C antigen
 - D. HLA-D antigen
30. Which of the following is the type of autoimmune antibody that is present only in 30% of patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, but when it is present it is diagnostic of the condition?
- A. Rheumatoid factor
 - B. Anti-Smith antigen
 - C. Antinuclear antigen
 - D. Anti-acetylcholine receptor
31. Which of the following is the HLA antigen that was first associated with an autoimmune condition?
- A. DR2
 - B. B27
 - C. DR4
 - D. DR5
32. Which of the following is the type of graft rejection that is most likely to occur when there is a bone marrow transplant in a patient who has immunodeficiency?
- A. Hyperacute rejection
 - B. Acute rejection
 - C. Chronic rejection
 - D. Graft vs. host rejection
33. What is considered the most common (commonest) indoor air pollutant?
- A. Tobacco smoke
 - B. Radon
 - C. Carbon monoxide
 - D. *Stachybotrys* (black mold)
34. A blue line along the margins of the gingiva (gum tissue); radiopaque region on radiograph at the epiphyseal disc and “painter’s cramp”. These are some of the manifestations of which substance listed below?
- A. Coal dust exposure
 - B. Asbestosis
 - C. Mercury poisoning
 - D. Lead poisoning

35. At what blood alcohol level are judgment and reaction times first compromised?
- A. 0.01%
 - B. 0.1%
 - C. 0.05%
 - D. 0.08%
36. A combination of rheumatoid arthritis (especially nodules in the lungs) and pneumoconioses is referred to as what?
- A. Caplan's syndrome
 - B. Asbestosis
 - C. Acute berylliosis
 - D. Chronic chloroform exposure
37. Which condition listed below is associated with the amphiboles (crocidolite) type of asbestos fibers? This condition occurs up to 1000 times its normal incidence in patients exposed to asbestos.
- A. Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - B. Pulmonary massive fibrosis
 - C. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 - D. Mesothelioma
38. Which of the following is the word that means that in trauma there is a tearing away of tissue?
- A. Abrasion
 - B. Avulsion
 - C. Contusion
 - D. Incision
39. A substance which is able to reach a developing fetus and cause abnormalities in development is called what?
- A. Antitrophoblast
 - B. Carcinogen
 - C. Drug
 - D. Teratogen
40. Which of the following is the word that means that an organ fails to develop completely, such as an individual who has a single kidney?
- A. Dysgenesis
 - B. Aplasia
 - C. Agenesis
 - D. Hypoplasia
41. Which of the following is associated with a deletion of part of chromosome 5?
- A. Down's syndrome
 - B. Edward's syndrome
 - C. Cri du chat syndrome
 - D. Patau's syndrome

42. This patient appears male but has hypoplastic, non-sperm producing testes. He is tall and thin with a voice which is high in pitch. What genetic disorder is most likely in this patient?
- A. Kollar syndrome
 - B. Patau syndrome
 - C. Marfan's syndrome
 - D. Klinefelter's syndrome
43. An infant is born with a tuft of hair in the midline in the lumbar region of the vertebral column and a defect in the posterior vertebral arch that can be seen on X-ray. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in the infant?
- A. Myelomeningocele
 - B. Myelocele
 - C. Arnold-Chiari syndrome
 - D. Spina bifida occulta
44. Sickle Cell Anemia, a condition in which there is a substitution of valine in place of glutamic acid in the beta-globin chain of hemoglobin, is an example of:
- A. Frame shift mutation
 - B. Point mutation
 - C. Transformation
 - D. Transduction
45. Which best describes the cause of acromegaly?
- A. Less than normal amounts of cortisol hormone in an adult
 - B. Excess Growth Hormone in an adult
 - C. Hyperproduction of adrenal medulla hormones
 - D. Hypoproduction of the parathyroid gland
46. An adenoma associated with only one type of cell in the anterior pituitary gland would most commonly produce which clinical manifestation?
- A. Extra large hands, feet and jaw
 - B. Male gynecomastia with decreased libido and impotence
 - C. "Moon" face, "buffalo" hump and thin extremities
 - D. Goiter
47. Which of the following is the name given to the syndrome in which there is production of excess aldosterone from an adenoma of the adrenal cortex?
- A. Cushing's syndrome
 - B. Addison's disease
 - C. Cushing's disease
 - D. Conn's syndrome
48. Which of the following is associated with secondary hyperparathyroidism?
- A. Chronic renal failure
 - B. Vitamin D deficiency
 - C. Chronic liver disease
 - D. Hypercalcemia

49. Grave's disease, a condition which manifests symptoms consistent with an elevated level of thyroid hormone, is an example of which type of hypersensitivity reaction?
- A. Immediate Hypersensitivity
 - B. Delayed Hypersensitivity
 - C. Immune Complex Hypersensitivity
 - D. Cytotoxic Hypersensitivity
50. The most common primary malignant tumor of bone tissue itself is:
- A. Malignant Giant Cell tumor
 - B. Osteosarcoma
 - C. Chondrosarcoma
 - D. Osteochondroma
51. Analgesic nephropathy, a condition associated with excessive chronic use of aspirin and acetaminophen, usually present with microscopic features of:
- A. Arterionephrosclerosis
 - B. Interstitial nephritis / fibrosis
 - C. Membranoproliferative disease
 - D. Glomerulonephritis
52. The renal tumor seen most commonly in childhood, that produces a large, grayish white, encapsulated mass and is comparatively sensitive to both radiotherapy and chemotherapy is which of the following?
- A. Wilm's tumor
 - B. Grawitz's tumor
 - C. Renal cell carcinoma
 - D. Transitional cell carcinoma
53. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis presents as which of the following?
- A. Nephritic syndrome
 - B. Nephrotic syndrome
 - C. Chronic renal failure
 - D. Acute renal failure
54. Malignant hypertension causes which change in the glomeruli of the kidney?
- A. Nodular glomerulosclerosis
 - B. Hyaline arteriolosclerosis
 - C. Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis
 - D. Mesangial proliferation
55. Acute pyelonephritis is most often caused by:
- A. Immune complex deposition
 - B. Viruses
 - C. Gram-negative bacteria
 - D. Gram-positive bacteria

56. The most common presentation of tumors of the urinary tract is:
- A. Ureteral colic
 - B. Urinary tract obstruction
 - C. Detection of a palpable lump
 - D. Painless hematuria
57. Which of the following is the tumor of the ovary that may contain fully differentiated elements from all three germ cell layers such as hair and teeth?
- A. Cystadenoma
 - B. Cystadenocarcinoma
 - C. Immature teratoma
 - D. Dermoid cyst
58. A 37-year-old woman in her third trimester is brought to the Emergency Room because of a seizure. She is found to have severe edema and hypertension. What is the MOST likely diagnosis?
- A. Placental abruption
 - B. Eclampsia
 - C. Cerebral mass
 - D. Toxic shock
59. In males the most common cause of both bilateral hydroureters & hydronephrosis is which of the following?
- A. Cystitis of the urinary bladder
 - B. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
 - C. Stones in the renal pelvis
 - D. Hypospadias
60. A 16-year-old girl in her second trimester is brought to the Emergency Room with vaginal bleeding. On physical examination, her uterus appears to be large for the gestational age. Ultrasound studies do not reveal any fetal parts. Endometrial curettage reveals a large amount of blood and grape-like masses of tissue. This condition is the MOST likely an example of which of the following?
- A. Placenta previa
 - B. Placental abruption
 - C. Hydatidiform mole
 - D. Endometrial carcinoma
61. Which of the following is the type of epilepsy that is seen to have onset in childhood and that is characterized by “absence attacks”?
- A. Grand mal
 - B. Petit mal
 - C. Myoclonic epilepsy
 - D. Febrile seizures

62. A form of viral encephalitis with predominant localization in the temporal lobe and orbital surface of the frontal lobe is:
- A. Rabies encephalitis
 - B. Eastern equine encephalitis
 - C. Encephalitis lethargica
 - D. Herpes simplex encephalitis
63. Which of the following is the name given to the congenital malformation of blood vessels in which there is a cavernous angioma of the face (port wine stain) in combination with the angioma continuing through the skull into the inside of the cranium producing neurological problems?
- A. Marfans syndrome
 - B. Sturge-Weber syndrome
 - C. Arnold-Chiari malformation
 - D. Berry aneurysm
64. The viral encephalitis that is seen in patients who have AIDS, but is actually due to infection with a papovavirus.
- A. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
 - B. Rabies
 - C. CMV
 - D. Herpes simplex
65. Bleeding caused by rupture of the middle meningeal artery is which of the following?
- A. Epidural
 - B. Subdural
 - C. Subarachnoid
 - D. Intracerebral
66. This infection of the CNS is characterized by the presence of Negri bodies within brain neurones and hyperexcitability of the CNS.
- A. Varicella / Zoster encephalitis
 - B. Subacute sclerosing parencephalitis
 - C. Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease
 - D. Rabies
67. A patient is seen to develop ptosis as the day progresses. The patient complains also of developing diplopia by the time it gets to the evening and can no longer watch television. An injection of the short-acting anticholinesterase known as edrophonium corrects these symptoms for a couple of minutes. Which of the following is it most likely to be?
- A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - B. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - C. Neurosyphilis
 - D. Myasthenia gravis

68. About ten days following a viral infection a patient complains of developing weakness in the feet. This weakness gradually progresses proximally and within about two weeks there is quadriplegia as well as respiratory muscle paralysis that requires assisted ventilation. This is a description of the condition known as:
- A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - B. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - C. Myasthenic syndrome
 - D. Bell's palsy
69. Which of the following is the most common primary neoplasm found within the CNS?
- A. Secondary metastasis
 - B. Astrocytoma
 - C. Ependymoma
 - D. Oligodendroglioma
70. Which of the following is the name given to the disorder of the nervous system that manifests with ophthalmoplegia and nystagmus in chronic alcoholics due to a thiamine deficiency?
- A. Wernicke's syndrome
 - B. Duret's hemorrhages
 - C. Central pontine myelinolysis
 - D. Pellagra
71. Which of the following is the type of Spina bifida that involves both spinal cord and meninges and is associated with serious neurological defects?
- A. Spina bifida occulta
 - B. Meningocele
 - C. Myelomeningocele
 - D. Anencephaly
72. Facial akinesia (except to intense humor), drooling, bradykinesia of movement, tremors of hand at rest and microscopic cytoplasmic inclusion bodies identified as Lewy. This pretty much describes what disorder?
- A. Pick disease
 - B. First symptoms of Rabies infection of the CNS
 - C. Huntington's disease
 - D. Parkinson's Disease
73. While working at her desk as an accountant, a 50-year-old female experiences a sudden, severe headache. In the emergency room, she is observed to have nuchal rigidity. A lumbar puncture shows numerous RBCs in the CSF, but there are no neutrophils, a few mononuclear cells, and a normal glucose level, with a negative result for the Gram stain. Which of the following events has probably occurred?
- A. Middle cerebral artery thromboembolism
 - B. Tear of subdural bridging veins
 - C. Ruptured intracranial berry aneurysm
 - D. Bleeding from cerebral amyloid angiopathy

74. The disease/condition that is inherited with an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance that manifests with café'-au-lait spots of the skin together with a progressive development of neurofibromas is known as:
- A. Type I Neurofibromatosis
 - B. Type II Neurofibromatosis
 - C. Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease
 - D. Spina bifida occulta
75. Which of the following are the components of Tetralogy of Fallot?
- A. Pulmonary stenosis, over-riding aorta, ventricular septal defect, left ventricular hypertrophy
 - B. Pulmonary stenosis, over-riding aorta, ventricular septal defect, right ventricular hypertrophy
 - C. Pulmonary stenosis, over-riding aorta atrial septal defect, right ventricular hypertrophy
 - D. Aortic stenosis, over-riding pulmonary artery, ventricular septal defect, right ventricular hypertrophy
76. This condition produces a replacement of the bone marrow by fibrous connective tissue and hence loss of erythropoietic elements. This may occur as the end result of a leukemia or other neoplastic disease of the bone marrow.
- A. Polycythemia rubra vera
 - B. Lymphocytic leukemia
 - C. Myelofibrosis
 - D. Lymphoma
77. The type of leukemia that has been associated with a specific abnormal chromosome known as the Philadelphia Chromosome.
- A. Acute lymphocytic leukemia
 - B. Acute myeloid leukemia
 - C. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
 - D. Chronic myeloid leukemia
78. Malignant hypertension typically produces which type of small vessel disease?
- A. Hyaline arteriolosclerosis
 - B. Atherosclerosis
 - C. Monckeberg's medial calcific sclerosis
 - D. Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis
79. Which of the following is the most common cause of a pure RVF i.e. there is only failure of the right ventricle?
- A. LVF
 - B. Cor pulmonale
 - C. Pulmonary embolus
 - D. Tetralogy of Fallot

80. Which of the following is the type of emphysema that is characteristic of emphysema caused by cigarette smoking?
- A. Panacinar emphysema
 - B. Centrilobular emphysema
 - C. Subcutaneous emphysema
 - D. Paraseptal emphysema
81. Which of the following is the name given to the condition in which there is reversal of a previously left to right shunt thus causing cyanosis?
- A. ASD
 - B. VSD
 - C. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - D. Eisenmenger's syndrome
82. Which of the following produces a "nutmeg" liver?
- A. Severe anemia
 - B. Chronic right ventricular failure
 - C. Acute right ventricular failure
 - D. Chronic left ventricular failure
83. Which of the following is the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in adults?
- A. Membranous nephropathy
 - B. Minimal change disease
 - C. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
 - D. Post-streptococcal glomerulitis
84. The most common presentation of tumors of the urinary tract is:
- A. Ureteral colic
 - B. Urinary tract obstruction
 - C. Painless hematuria
 - D. Direction of a palpable lump
85. Which of the following is/are causes of low output cardiac failure?
- A. Severe anemia
 - B. Thyrotoxicosis
 - C. Chronic Pulmonary diseases
 - D. Congestive heart failure
86. In chronic rheumatic heart disease, the valve(s) MOST frequently affected is/are:
- A. Tricuspid
 - B. Aortic
 - C. Mitral
 - D. Pulmonary

87. The most likely cause in a case of primary tuberculosis is which of the following?
- A. Histoplasmosis
 - B. Viruses
 - C. Mycobacteria
 - D. Gram-negative bacteria
88. The most common site for an ectopic pregnancy is the:
- A. Uterine cervix
 - B. Fundus of the uterus
 - C. Fallopian tube
 - D. Broad Ligament
89. Which of the following applies to rheumatoid arthritis?
- A. It is the most common form of joint disease in the United States
 - B. The incidence increases with age of population
 - C. There is a loss of articular cartilage
 - D. Metacarpophalangeal joints are first involved
90. The most common primary malignant tumor of bone is:
- A. Malignant Giant Cell tumor
 - B. Osteosarcoma
 - C. Chondrosarcoma
 - D. Osteochondroma
91. The primary bone tumor that is characteristically seen in young females and has a "soap-bubble" appearance on X-ray is which of the following?
- A. Chondrosarcoma
 - B. Giant Cell Tumor
 - C. Osteosarcoma
 - D. Ewing's Sarcoma
92. The inherited osteoclastic defect which gives rise to the development of thickened, abnormally dense, brittle bones due to an absence of reabsorption is which of the following?
- A. Osteoporosis
 - B. Osteoid osteoma
 - C. Osteopetrosis
 - D. Osteitis Deformans
93. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column is known as:
- A. Barrett's disease
 - B. Buerger's disease
 - C. Raynaud's disease
 - D. Pott's disease

94. The most common benign tumor of bone appears as an outgrowth of the epiphyseal plate and is seen to move as the child grows towards the metaphysis as a "mushroom-like" bulge. This is most typically seen around the knee joint. Which of the following tumors does this describe?
- A. Osteochondroma
 - B. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - C. Osteomalacia
 - D. Osteitis Deformans
95. The disease that causes a failure of the development of the epiphyseal plate, with defective cartilage formation and is associated with a deficiency in iodine intake beginning as early as birth is which of the following?
- A. Achondroplastic dwarfism
 - B. Scurvy
 - C. Rickets
 - D. Cretinism
96. A malignant tumor within bone with the presence of high titers of monoclonal antibodies, pathological fractures, and "punched-out" lytic lesions of bone on X-ray is which of the following?
- A. Myasthenia gravis
 - B. Multiple myeloma
 - C. Bruton's Agammaglobulinemia
 - D. Paget's disease
97. The degenerative joint disease that is seen in older individuals and produces pain, joint deformity, narrow joint spaces, and Heberden's nodes on the distal phalanx is which of the following?
- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - B. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - C. Still's disease
 - D. Osteoarthritis
98. Gouty arthritis is a metabolic disorder with joint pain, usually with onset beginning in the smaller joints such as the big toe. The pathology includes an accumulation of ____ within the joint spaces.
- A. Calcium oxalate crystals
 - B. Monosodium urate crystals
 - C. Pyogenic bacteria with edema and inflammation
 - D. Antigen-antibody complexes against the synovial membrane
99. Mendelian Dwarfism which results in failure of cartilage proliferation and decreased endochondral bone formation, resulting in short limbs and stature, normal head and trunk, and normal mentation, is which of the following?
- A. Cretinism
 - B. Pituitary dwarfism
 - C. Achondroplasia
 - D. None of the above

100. Which of the following presents with symptoms of polyarthritis, headache, and a distinctive migrating rash following a tick bite?
- A. Septic arthritis
 - B. Gouty arthritis
 - C. Lyme disease
 - D. Juvenile arthritis
101. What is the name given to the area of dead bone within an area of chronic suppurative osteomyelitis?
- A. Involucrum
 - B. Sequestrum
 - C. Periosteum
 - D. Brodie's abscess
102. During the course of taking an initial history from a new patient, the individual reports that his hat no longer fits him right. He recently had to switch to a larger size. On X-ray you detect that some of his vertebra are denser than normal and that his skull also appears thicker than normally expected. The most likely diagnosis is which of the following?
- A. Multiple myeloma
 - B. Osteopetrosis
 - C. Pagets disease
 - D. Enchondroma
103. A triad of symptoms to include xerophthalmia (dry eyes), xerostomia (dry mouth), and the diagnosis of Rheumatoid arthritis describes which of the following?
- A. Sjögren's syndrome
 - B. Felty's syndrome
 - C. Still's disease
 - D. Reiter's syndrome
104. A male presents with symptoms of arthritis, urethritis, and uveitis following an intestinal infection. Which of the following is the most likely cause of his problem?
- A. Pyelonephritis
 - B. Still's disease
 - C. Reiter's syndrome
 - D. Felty's syndrome
105. A young child has experienced multiple fractures over the course of its life. On examination of the child the presence of blue sclera are noticed. What is the most likely cause of the multiple fractures?
- A. Severe parental abuse and neglect
 - B. This may indicate signs/symptoms consistent with Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - C. This is the age group most often associated with Multiple myeloma
 - D. This child is suffering from a Vitamin-C deficiency

106. The overall most common malignant tumor seen in bone is which of the following?
- A. Chondrosarcoma
 - B. Osteosarcoma
 - C. Metastatic carcinoma
 - D. Ewing's sarcoma
107. Which of the following is the muscular dystrophy that presents as muscle weakness in early childhood in males and causes a progressive loss of muscle function until the individual is wheelchair bound in adolescence?
- A. Becker's
 - B. Limb girdle
 - C. Facioscapulohumeral
 - D. Duchenne's
108. Which of the following is the muscular dystrophy that presents in middle age with an inability to relax muscles following contraction that produces a "hatchet face" appearance, the development of cataracts and in males, early male pattern balding and infertility?
- A. Beckers muscular dystrophy
 - B. Facioscapulohumeral
 - C. Myotonic dystrophy
 - D. Myasthenic syndrome
109. A patient who has an adenocarcinoma of the esophagus most likely has which of the following?
- A. Barrett's esophagus
 - B. Strictures following lye ingestion
 - C. Alcoholism
 - D. Plummer-Vinson syndrome
110. Which of the following is the disease of the oral cavity that is caused by infection with candida?
- A. Leukoplakia
 - B. Aphthous ulcer
 - C. Herpes stomatitis
 - D. Thrush mouth

**NBCE
MOCK BOARD
QUESTIONS
Pathology
Answer Key**

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. D
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. D
- 9. D
- 10. A
- 11. B
- 12. D
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. D
- 16. A
- 17. D
- 18. B
- 19. A
- 20. A
- 21. D
- 22. C
- 23. A
- 24. C
- 25. C
- 26. B
- 27. A
- 28. C
- 29. B
- 30. B
- 31. B
- 32. D
- 33. A

- 34. D
- 35. C
- 36. A
- 37. D
- 38. B
- 39. D
- 40. C
- 41. C
- 42. D
- 43. D
- 44. B
- 45. B
- 46. B
- 47. D
- 48. A
- 49. D
- 50. B
- 51. B
- 52. A
- 53. A
- 54. C
- 55. C
- 56. D
- 57. D
- 58. B
- 59. B
- 60. C
- 61. B
- 62. D
- 63. B
- 64. A
- 65. A
- 66. D
- 67. D
- 68. A
- 69. B
- 70. A
- 71. C
- 72. D

- 73. C
- 74. A
- 75. B
- 76. C
- 77. D
- 78. D
- 79. B
- 80. B
- 81. D
- 82. B
- 83. A
- 84. C
- 85. D
- 86. C
- 87. C
- 88. C
- 89. D
- 90. B
- 91. B
- 92. C
- 93. D
- 94. A
- 95. D
- 96. B
- 97. D
- 98. B
- 99. C
- 100. C
- 101. B
- 102. C
- 103. A
- 104. C
- 105. B
- 106. C
- 107. D
- 108. C
- 109. A
- 110. D