

NPW 2018 Pathology Pub Quiz

Round 1: General pathology knowledge

1. Who is Blossom the Cow and what role she play in immunology?
2. Which French author wrote *La Peste* (*English: The Plague*) in 1947?
3. Which Scottish Nobel laureate accidentally discovered the world's first antibiotic Penicillin?
4. What percentage of body weight is made up of water in the average adult male?
5. This year, cyclist Mark Cavendish announced an 'indefinite break' from cycling because he has Epstein-Barr virus. To which commonly-known family does this virus belong?
6. According to Dominic Dyer, who is the CEO of the Badger Trust, £50m of public money has been spent so far of the culling of badgers in a bid to control and eradicate bovine tuberculosis. What is the current estimated cost per badger killed?
 - a. £150
 - b. £1400
 - c. £560
7. According to research, approximately how many mammalian viruses are we waiting to discover?
 - a. 3.2 million
 - b. 3.2 billion
 - c. 320,000
8. Which of these diseases is not zoonotic? (i.e. which one is not able to be passed from animals to humans?)
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Ebola
 - c. Rubella
 - d. Ringworm
9. True or false: pathology concerns only diseases caused by pathogens.
10. What year was the Royal College of Pathologists founded?
 - a. 1518
 - b. 1841
 - c. 1962

Round 2: Music round

In this round you will hear the introduction to 10 songs. Each of the songs have something to do with pathology. Each song is worth two points – one for the title of the song and one for the name of the artists/band.

1. Last Nite – The Strokes
2. So Sick – Ne-Yo
3. Boys Don't Cry – The Cure
4. Hate to Say I Told You So – The Hives



5. Bad Blood – Taylor Swift
6. Fever – Elvis Presley
7. Survivor – Destiny's Child
8. Nancy Boy – Placebo
9. Toxic – Britney Spears
10. Shake the Disease – Depeche Mode

Round 3: Anagrams

For this round, you'll hear a word or phrase that's an anagram for something to do with pathology. Each anagram is worth 2 points. There are clues available, but asking for a clue makes the answer worth 1 point.

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| 1. comic poser (1 word) | Clue: equipment |
| 2. claimed (1 word) | Clue: industry adjective |
| 3. heptagon (1 word) | Clue: very small |
| 4. seaside (1 word) | Clue: not due to injury |
| 5. debt tools (5,4) | Clue: something you send to the lab |
| 6. aimless setup (6,6) | Clue: biopsy |
| 7. Maison Minuit (1 word) | Clue: protected |
| 8. Citrus blouse (1 word) | Clue: lungs |
| 9. atishoo spotlight (1 word) | Clue: tissue study |
| 10. alcohol put regally (8,9) | Clue: prison |

Round 4: What's that got to do with pathology?

For this round, you'll hear five objects that have something to do with pathology, and three explanations as to how this object relates to pathology. Two of these reasons are false. For one point, you must pick the correct answer.

1. Frogs
 - A. Frogs are carriers of the skin disease Leishmaniasis
 - B. Frogs were used until the 1950s in pregnancy testing
 - C. Frogs are used to test medicines for non-Hodgkin lymphoma
2. Logwood
 - A. Logwood is the surname of the pathologist responsible for the discovery of Swine Flu
 - B. Logwood is the name of the largest pathology laboratory in the UK
 - C. Logwood bark is used to stain slides for use under a microscope
3. Barcodes
 - A. Barcodes are used to hospitals to match patients to their test results and correct bloods for transfusions
 - B. This is a trick question – barcodes have nothing to do with pathology
 - C. Barcodes were the accidental invention of a chemical pathologist who drew the first barcode whilst drawing a visual representation of osteoarthritis to a patient
4. Pea plant
 - A. Pea plants helped friar Gregor Mendel discover genetic inheritance in 1866



- B. Pea plants contain a substances used by toxicologists in treating black widow spider bites
 - C. Pea plant crops can catch influenza
5. Cork
- A. Cork is the hometown of renowned pathologist Sidney Farber, the father of modern chemotherapy
 - B. Microscopic examination of cork led to the first description of cells in 1665
 - C. Corks are still used today to keep highly infectious pathogens safely in test tubes

Round 5: Battle of the pathologists

1. Forensic pathology is the one of the most well-known pathology specialties thanks to shows like *Silent Witness*. What percentage of all pathologists are forensic pathologists?
 - a. 5%
 - b. 3%
 - c. Less than 1%
2. Pathology is a broad area within medicine and science. How many pathology specialties are there as officially recognised by the Royal College?
 - a. 25
 - b. 17
 - c. 10
3. Which is the biggest specialty (by number of employees) out of the following:
 - a. Histopathology – the study of human tissue or cells
 - b. Chemical pathology – the study of fluids within the body
 - c. Neuropatholgy - the study of diseases in the central (brain and spinal cord) and peripheral nervous systems, and skeletal muscle
4. True or false: the majority of pathologists are women.
5. What percentage of diagnoses in the NHS are involve pathology? (to the nearest 10%)