

Pathology Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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Pathology Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

What is a "gene expression signature" for a tumor?

Answer:-

A collection of genes that are expressed consistently higher or lower in the tumor than is the population norm for non-tumorous tissue of the same type.

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Question # 2

What are the benefits of high-throughput expression analysis in molecular biological investigations?

Answer:-

These techniques allow simultaneous analysis of the expression of many genes. Patterns of increased or decreased expression is associated with disease may then be identified and may contribute to improved diagnosis and prognosis.

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Question # 3

To what 2 aspects of a usability assessment should the word "representative" apply?

Answer:-

- (1) Representative tasks
- (2) Representative users

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Question # 4

Dr Jones is a pathologist who has recently developed a virtual microscope program for teenagers to use while they are hospitalized. He thinks that teens might use this program to learn more about their illness and the role that pathology plays in the hospital. He has heard that usability is important, so he asks a few of his colleagues to try the program out in their free time and to e-mail their comments to him. Describe 3 specific things that Dr Jones should have done differently in order; to more appropriately assess the usability of his program.

Answer:-

- (1) Have teens test the program, not physicians;
- (2) select specific representative tasks for the assessment (not just "try the program out"); and
- (3) observe the participants using the program and have them think aloud during the session rather than e-mail comments.

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Question # 5

There are about 40 000 human genes and ESTs (expressed sequence tags) available on the Affymetrix Gene Chips for gene expression. Make some reasonable assumptions and estimate, for a normal organ, the number of genes that will appear to be expressed significantly greater than or less than the population norm (95% confidence interval).

Answer:-

If we assume that each gene is independent and occurs in a normally distributed population, then one might expect approximately 5% of 40 000 or 2000 genes to appear over expressed or under expressed.

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Question # 6

In ionizing radiation, cells in G1 phase of the cell cycle are most sensitive?

Answer:-

False

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**Question # 7**

In ionizing radiation, mitosis does not occur in irradiated cells?

Answer:-

False

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Question # 8

In ionizing radiation, cells experiencing hypoxia are vulnerable to radiation damage?

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 9

In ionizing radiation granulation tissue, formation is delayed in wounds, which have been radiated?

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 10

In ionizing radiation, undifferentiated tumors are usually more sensitive to radiation than differentiated tumors.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 11

Early suture removal does not affect the granulomatous response.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 12

Monocytes clean the debris left by phagocytes.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 13

The epidermal and dermal epithelia grow downwards along the suture track.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 14

Fibroblasts have a contractile function, which helps to produce a small scar.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 15

The wound site becomes vascular as time passes.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 16

Gangrene refers to tissue necrosis with or without infection.

Answer:-

False

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**Question # 17**

Acute inflammation usually occurs around necrotic tissues.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 18

Apoptosis does not usually cause inflammation.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 19

Autolytic changes in the nucleus are pathognomonic of necrosis.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 20

The blood vessels surrounding an acutely inflamed site usually show progressive vasodilatation from the time of injury.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 21

With regard to cell growth, ionizing radiation can cause atrophy.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 22

With regard to cell growth, hypocalcaemia can lead to enlargement of the parathyroid gland.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 23

With regard to cell growth, the main stimulus for hypertrophy is hormonal

Answer:-

False

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Question # 24

With regard to cell growth, in metaplasia, there is a change of a type of differentiated cell to a type of undifferentiated cell

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 25

With regard to cell growth, achondroplasia does not affect membranous bone

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 26

During wound healing, the inflammation is greater for catgut than nylon

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 27**

During wound healing, with absorbable suture, the wound strength decreases from the time of suturing.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 28

During wound healing, in scurvy the wound is weak due to increased activity of collagenase.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 29

During wound healing, in infected wound collagen lysis is increase.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 30

During wound healing, during collagen synthesis, lysine and proline are directly incorporated into the collagen molecules.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 31

Atherosclerosis occurs in the retinal artery.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 32

In atherosclerosis, foamy macrophages are seen in type I plaque.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 33

In atherosclerosis, thinning of the intima is a feature.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 34

In atherosclerosis, proliferation of smooth muscle cells in the intima is typical.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 35

In atherosclerosis, raised HDL is associated with atherosclerosis.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 36

Protein C deficiency may cause central retinal vein occlusion in a young patient.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 37**

Excess protein S may cause central retinal vein occlusion in a young patient.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 38

Antithrombin III deficiency may cause central retinal vein occlusion in a young patient.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 39

Atrial fibrillation may cause central retinal vein occlusion in a young patient.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 40

Factor V Leiden mutation may cause central retinal vein occlusion in a young patient.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 41

In cerebral infarction, the area of infarct tends to be wedge-shaped.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 42

Cerebral infarction can result from thrombosis of the external carotid artery disease.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 43

In cerebral infarction, coagulative necrosis occurs in the brain tissue.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 44

In cerebral infarction, cortical blindness can result from infarction of the anterior cerebral artery.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 45

In cerebral infarction, the necrotic tissue is eventually replaced by Schwann cells.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 46

Phthisical eye can give rise to metastatic calcification.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 47**

Sarcoidosis can give rise to metastatic calcification.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 48

Renal failure can give rise to metastatic calcification.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 49

Pulmonary tuberculosis can give rise to metastatic calcification.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 50

Multiple myeloma can give rise to metastatic calcification.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 51

In the presence of inflammation, platelets are raised.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 52

In the presence of inflammation, ferritins are raised.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 53

In the presence of inflammation, caeruloplasmin are raised.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 54

In the presence of inflammation, fibrinogens are raised.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 55

In the presence of inflammation, complement proteins are raised.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 56

Hyperplasia results in increased cell size.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 57**

Hyperplasia results in increased cell numbers.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 58

Hyperplasia occurs in corneal endothelium.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 59

Hyperplasia occurs in retinal pigment epithelium.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 60

Hyperplasia occurs in myocardium.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 61

Amyloid occurs in chronic inflammatory disorders.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 62

Amyloid occurs in medullary carcinoma of the thyroid.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 63

Amyloid is a basophilic substance, which can be stained with Congo red.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 64

Amyloid weakens the walls of blood vessels.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 65

Amyloid causes renal failure.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 66

Hamartoma is usually present at birth.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 67**

Hamartoma contains cells from all three germ layers.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 68

Hamartoma does not predispose to malignancy.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 69

Hamartoma contains metaplastic cell types.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 70

Adenoma sebaceum seen in tuberous sclerosis is a type of hamartoma.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 71

Solar keratosis predisposes the squamous cell carcinoma.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 72

Bowens disease predisposes the squamous cell carcinoma.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 73

Chronic eczema predisposes the squamous cell carcinoma.

Answer:-

False

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 74

Chronic ulceration predisposes the squamous cell carcinoma.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 75

Keratoacanthoma predispose the squamous cell carcinoma.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 76

In sickle cell disease, the disorder is a single gene disorder.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 77**

In sickle cell disease, carrier has normal blood test.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 78

In sickle cell disease, the abnormality involves the alpha chain of the globin molecule.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 79

In sickle cell disease, there is absence of HbA.

Answer:-

True

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 80

In sickle cell disease, sickle cell crisis does not affect carrier of the disease.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 81

Bowens disease causes increased risk of skin malignancy.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 82

Solar keratosis causes increased risk of skin malignancy.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 83

Acanthosis nigricans causes increased risk of skin malignancy.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 84

Squamous papilloma causes increased risk of skin malignancy.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 85

Keratoacanthoma causes increased risk of skin malignancy.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 86

Keratoacanthoma is also called molluscum sebaceum.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 87**

Keratoacanthoma usually remits spontaneously without leaving scar.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 88

Keratoacanthoma is caused by a poxvirus.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 89

In Keratoacanthoma, central necrosis is uncommon.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 90

Keratoacanthoma is histologically difficult to distinguish from squamous cell carcinoma.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 91

Abnormalities of blood clotting occur in patients taking brufen.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 92

Abnormalities of blood clotting occur in thalassaemia.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 93

Abnormalities of blood clotting occur in sickle cell disease?

Answer:-

False

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Question # 94

Abnormalities of blood clotting occur in Christmas disease?

Answer:-

True

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Question # 95

Abnormalities of blood clotting occur in von Willebrands disease.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 96

Berry aneurysm is most often found in the circle of Willis.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 97**

Berry aneurysms result from atheroma.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 98

Berry aneurysms are associated with diabetes mellitus.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 99

Berry aneurysms are associated with polycystic renal disease.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 100

In corneal transplantation in the UK, whole eye is kept in the culture medium in the eye bank.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 101

In corneal transplantation in the UK, the cornea is kept at sub-zero temperature in the bank.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 102

In corneal transplantation in the UK, donor eyes older than 65 years of age are rejected.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 103

In corneal transplantation in the UK, specular microscopy is used to count the number of endothelial cells.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 104

In corneal transplantation in the UK, HLA matching is routinely carried out before use.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 105

Squamous cell carcinoma is a commoner malignant skin tumor than basal cell carcinoma.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 106

Squamous cell carcinoma only occurs in the skin.

Answer:-

False

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**Question # 107**

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common skin tumor seen in transplant patient.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 108

In Squamous cell carcinoma, metastasis is usually to the regional lymph nodes.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 109

In Squamous cell carcinoma, the tumours typically have everted edges.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 110

Sebaceous cyst arises in the dermis.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 111

In Sebaceous cyst, central punctum is a common feature

Answer:-

True

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Question # 112

In Sebaceous cyst, scalp is a common location.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 113

Sebaceous cyst is firmly adheres to the skin.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 114

Sebaceous cyst contains mucopolysaccharides.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 115

If dermoid cyst found in the orbital region is usually located in the medial angle of the eye.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 116

Dermoid cyst is lined by squamous epithelium.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 117**

In Dermoid, cyst hair may be found in the cyst.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 118

In most cases dermoid cyst are congenital.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 119

In Dermoid, cyst rupture of the cyst is associated with foreign body type inflammation.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 120

A true aneurysm is covered by all three layers of the vessel.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 121

Dissecting aneurysm results from destruction of the vessel media layer.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 122

Hypertension is associated with formation of true aneurysm.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 123

Berry aneurysm is associated with hypercholesterolaemia.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 124

An internal carotid aneurysm in the cavernous sinus can give rise to ipsilateral miosis.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 125

Malignant melanoma is commoner in females than males.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 126

In malignant melanoma, amelanotic type is more aggressive than pigmented type.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 127**

In malignant melanoma, malignant transformation in common moles is about 1:10,000.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 128

In malignant melanoma, staging is according to the size of the tumor.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 129

Malignant melanoma is found exclusively in the skin.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 130

Phagocytosis microorganisms are killed by hydrogen peroxide.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 131

Phagocytosis microorganisms are killed by lysozyme.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 132

Phagocytosis microorganisms are killed by lymphokines.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 133

Phagocytosis microorganisms are killed by complement system.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 134

Phagocytosis microorganisms are killed by IgG.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 135

Collagens are produced in the endoplasmic reticulum of the fibroblasts.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 136

Collagens are secreted into the extracellular space as tropocollagen.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 137**

The total amount of collagen in a wound reaches normal level within 4 weeks.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 138

Collagens synthesis is impaired in the presence of glucocorticoids.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 139

Collagens production is impaired in vitamin C deficiency.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 140

Anaphylaxis occurs in 24 hours after the initial stimulus.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 141

Anaphylaxis causes eosinophilia.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 142

Anaphylaxis causes degranulation of basophils and mast cells.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 143

Anaphylaxis is produced by Ig E antibody.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 144

Anaphylaxis causes urticaria.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 145

Necrosis is a feature in actinomycosis.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 146

Necrosis is a feature in syphilis.

Answer:-

True

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**Question # 147**

Necrosis is a feature in sarcoidosis.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 148

Necrosis is a feature in tuberculosis.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 149

Necrosis is a feature in leprosy.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 150

Amyloid reacts with the Congo red stains.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 151

Amyloid reacts with the thioflavine λ T stains.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 152

Amyloid reacts with the methyl violet stains.

Answer:-

True

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Question # 153

Amyloid reacts with the alcian blue stains.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 154

Amyloid reacts with the Prussian blue stains.

Answer:-

False

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Question # 155

Outcomes research is often limited in the conclusions that can be drawn because of limitations in the data sources used for the studies. What are the most common data sources and what are their main limitations?

Answer:-

The most common data sources include large local or regional administrative databases from hospitals, insurers, or government agencies. These databases contain very limited clinical information (usually ICD-9 codes), and thus it is difficult to meaningfully stratify patients by the severity of their illness, particular symptoms or test result characteristics, or the details of their therapy.

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Question # 156

Define "association rules" and describe their use in exploratory data mining.

Answer:-



Association rules express the likelihood of co occurrence of features or events in records in a database (e.g. if a patient has characteristics A and B, he or she has an 80% chance of having characteristic C). Data-mining software can automatically identify associations in large data sets. Although many associations are trivial, some indicate causative or "common cause" relationships. Changing associations over time may also provide useful information.

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Question # 157

What advantage does a pathologist have over investigators in most other fields in carrying out outcomes or data-mining studies?

Answer:-

Some of the most important and useful data in clinical data mining are derived from pathology services (anatomic pathology diagnoses and laboratory test results). In most places, pathologists manage the systems that contain these key data.

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Question # 158

What are process measures in outcomes research and why are they sometimes used in place of actual outcomes data?

Answer:-

A process measure is a piece of data that is closely related to an outcome, but is easier to measure or more available than the actual outcome data. Thus, it is convenient to use as a surrogate measure for the outcome. For example, the effect of diabetes health education program, the number of eye examinations and regular evaluation of glycosylated hemoglobin (i.e., good practices) rather than assessing the actual long-term health of the diabetics.

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Question # 159

Describe the main difference between the hypothesis-testing and hypothesis-generating approaches to data mining.

Answer:-

In hypothesis testing, data mining is used to determine whether and under what conditions a proposed pattern exists in a large data set. In hypothesis generation, data mining is used to discover patterns in the data without prior knowledge of what kinds of patterns might exist.

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Question # 160

What is an "entity-relationship" diagram useful for, state briefly?

Answer:-

An entity-relationship diagram is a way of illustrating the structure of a relational database in a simple format. It displays the primary "entities" (tables) in the database and the relationships that exist between the data elements in the tables. It is useful as a basis for discussion during database design and in describing existing databases.

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Question # 161

Most of the artificial intelligence systems we discussed rely on some kind of knowledge representation, with the notable exception of neural networks. Where is the "knowledge" in a neural network stored?

Answer:-

In the weightings between: the nodes or "neurons."

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Question # 162

How are neural networks different than Bayesian belief networks along the following dimensions:

- (1) inspect ability of knowledge,
- (2) need for probabilities acquired from "domain" experts,
- (3) need for data to train the system, and
- (4) ability of the system to make classifications based on input data. (Note: You may find it helpful to make a 2 \times 4 table and include a short phrase or two in each cell.)

Answer:-

Bayesian belief networks are inspectable, known probabilities are required, training data are not needed, and they can classify into multiple categories.

Neural networks are not inspectable, they do not need domain expertise or known probabilities, training data are required, and they are best for a binary classification ("yes" or "no").

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Question # 163

What is the Arden syntax?

Answer:-

The Arden syntax is a standard language and format for representing the medical knowledge and algorithms required for making medical decisions. It is used in medical decision support systems.

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Question # 164

You are working with an intensive care unit (ICU) attending physician on a project to see if you can predict readmission for patients with pancreatitis. You have access to a large database of ICU data (such as cardiac catheter values, vital signs, and respiratory parameters), as well as all of the data that can be gleaned from the



LIS. There are approximately 800 measurements of various types for each of 4000 patients. You do not really have any specific ideas about what values would be most predictive; in fact, you think it is likely that the predictors are highly complex combinations of factors. Which of the 3 types of artificial intelligence systems would be most appropriate for this problem, and why?

Answer:-

A neural network is most appropriate, because there is no prior knowledge to allow selection of predictors, the relative weighting of predictors is unknown, a large data set of many discrete potential predictors is available, combinations of predictors may provide better discrimination than individual predictors, and the desired classification is binary (readmission likely or unlikely).

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Question # 165

Rule-based systems underlie most clinical event monitors (programs that detect important clinical events and notify appropriate medical personnel). Often these systems work in conjunction with data from the clinical pathology LIS. What aspects of clinical pathology make a rule-based system a reasonable approach?

Answer:-

Clinical laboratory databases consist of many discrete test results that have known reference ranges and critical values. Well-established patterns of these results exist that is known as related to important clinical conditions. Writing rules that detect and alert to these patterns is straightforward.

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Question # 166

Artificial intelligence and data-mining systems often use "training data sets" and "test data sets." Define these terms and describe briefly how these data sets are used.

Answer:-

Training data sets are given to systems initially to teach them to make correct responses. Test data sets are equivalent to the training sets but contain separate data and are used to verify the performance of the systems.

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