

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Which of the following statements is true about Mikulicz cells:
 - a) These are macrophages with deeply eosinophilic cytoplasmic staining
 - b) They are characteristic cells seen in lobar pneumonia, gray hepatization stage
 - c) They are most commonly seen in the nasal mucosa in cases of atrophic rhinitis
 - d) They are the pathognomonic cells of scleroma
 - e) They are commonly seen in the middle ear in cases of chronic otitis media
- 2-Which of the following statements is not true about tonsillitis:
 - a) It may predispose to rheumatic fever
 - b) It may predispose to glomerulonephritis
 - c) It may predispose to carcinoma of the tonsils
 - d) It may be complicated by quinsy
 - e) It may be complicated by otitis media
- 3-Which of the following statements is true about nasopharyngeal carcinoma:
 - a) It may affect young adults, 15-25 years of age
 - b) It may be predisposed to be Epstein-Barr virus infection
 - c) It may be cured by radiotherapy
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
- 4-Which of the following lesions does not affect the vocal cords:
 - a) Juvenile papilloma
 - b) Adult papilloma
 - c) Singer's nodule
 - d) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - e) Basal cell carcinoma
- 5-Which of the following is not a cause of epistaxis:
 - a) Scleroma
 - b) Nasopharyngeal fibroma
 - c) Vitamin D deficiency
 - d) Leukemia
 - e) Fevers
- 6-Which of the following conditions is not associated with nasal or nasopharyngeal obstruction:
 - a) Atrophic rhinitis
 - b) Nasal polyp

- c) Adenoids
- d) Scleroma
- e) Naopharyngeal fibroma

7-Which of the following conditions is not true about bronchiectasis:

- a) This is septic persistent dilatation of the bronchi
- b) It is often a unilateral disease affecting the right lung
- c) It may be complicated by amyloidosis
- d) Some cases may be complicated by right sided heart failure
- e) Bronchiectasis can be a complication of septic bronchopneumonia

8-Which of the following conditions is true about lobar pneumonia:

- a) This is suppurative inflammation of one or more lung lobes
- b) The condition is commonly complicated by bronchiectasis
- c) Consolidation(hepatization) of the affected lobes does not occur before 9 days
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

9-Which of the following conditions is a complication of septic bronchopneumonia:

- a) Lung abscess
- b) Brochogenic carcinoma
- c) Obstruction of large bronchi
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

10-Which of the following is an obstructive lung disease:

- a) Chronic bronchitis
- b) Bronchial asthma
- c) Emphysema
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

11-Which of the following is a restrictive lung disease:

- a) Adult respiratory distress syndrome
- b) Senile emphysema
- c) Carcinoid tumor
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

12-Which of the following is not a suppurative disease:

- A) Empyema
- b) Bronchiectasis
- c) Postpneumonic abscess
- d) Lobar pneumonia
- e) Septic bronchopneumonia

13-Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency leads to emphysema because:

- a) It leads to deficient formation of pulmonary elastic tissue
- b) It leads to excessive destruction of elastic tissue by elastase enzyme
- c) It predisposes to bronchial inflammation and obstruction
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

14-Emphysematous lungs are characterized by all of the following except:

- a) They rapidly collapse on opening the chest
- b) They show air bullae
- c) They are pale and dry
- d) They may show indentations at sites of ribs
- e) They may cover the heart

15-Which of the following is a complication of emphysema:

- a) Empyema
- b) Cor pulmonale
- c) Left sided heart failure
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

16-Which of the following is true about centriacinar emphysema:

- a) It affects the alveoli and spares the bronchioles
- b) It is the main type occurring in smokers
- c) It is reversible
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

17-Which of the following is true about bronchogenic carcinoma:

- a) chronic lung abscess is a predisposing factor
- b) It arises from the peripheral bronchi in 85% of cases
- c) Adenocarcinoma is the most common microscopic type and is related to smoking
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

18- All of the following conditions can cause atelectasis except:

- a) Compression of bronchi by enlarged lymph nodes
- b) Pneumothorax
- c) Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
- d) Bronchial tumors
- e) Empyema

♦ Put true (T) or false (F):

19-Septic bronchopneumonia may be complicated by bronchiectasis ()

20-Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency leads to emphysema ()

21-Emphysema due to alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency is unilateral ()

- 22-Smoking predisposes to both emphysema and bronchogenic carcinoma ()
- 23-Angiofibroma is a capsulated benign nasopharyngeal tumor ()
- 24-Diphtheria shows true membrane on throat and tonsil ()
- 25-Laryngeal carcinoma is more common sarcoma ()
- 26-In the obstructive atelectasis, the diaphragm moves downwards ()
- 27-The centriacinar type of emphysema usually affects the lower lobes ()
- 28-Emphysema may lead to right sided heart failure ()
- 29- In clinical diagnosis of bronchial asthma, there is increase in the neutrophilic count in the peripheral blood ()
- 30- Bronchiectasis is transient dilatation of bronchi and bronchioles ()
- 31-In bronchopneumonia, there is unilateral consolidation of the lobules ()
- 32-Bronchopneumonia is common in extremes of age ()
- 33-Carcinoid tumor is a malignant bronchial tumor ()
- 34-Small cell carcinoma of the lung is characterized by slow growth rate ()
- 35-Inhalation of irritant gases as chlorine may lead to pulmonary edema ()
- 36-Secondary amyloidosis may complicate empyema ()
- 37- Malignant mesothelioma is usually of mixed pattern ()
- ❖ Complete the following:

- 38-Emphysema is commonly due to _____ deficiency
- 39-Aspiration lung abscess is usually related to _____ while lung abscesses are related to _____
- 40- Complications of adenoids include _____ and _____
- 41-The causative organism of acute tonsillitis is _____ and _____
- 42-General causes of epistaxis are _____ and _____
- 43-The causative organism of juvenile papillomatosis is _____ and _____
- 44- In ARDS, the damage of alveolar capillary membrane leads to _____ & _____
- 45-Byssinosis is due to inhalation of _____
- 46-Obstructive pulmonary diseases are characterized by _____ narrowing or blockage of the smaller airways of the lung.
- 47-CD8 T cells participate in emphysema by causing _____ and _____
- 48-Causative organism of chronic bronchitis is _____ and _____
- 49-Hypersensitivity type _____ is the mechanism of atopic asthma
- 50-In diagnosis of bronchial asthma, the sputum shows _____ and _____
- 51- Blood spread of lung abscess leads to _____ and _____

Choose the correct answers (Key answers):

1d 2c 3d 4e 5c 6a 7b 8e 9a 10d 11a 12d 13b 14a 15b 16b 17c 18c

Put true (T) or false (F) (Key answers):

19T 20T 21F 22T 23F 24F 25T 26F 27F 28T 29F 30F 31F 32T 33F 34F
35T 36T 37T

Complete the following (Key answers):

- 38-alpha-1 antitrypsin
- 39-a bronchus, small blood vessels
- 40-nasal obstruction, repeated attacks of sinusitis and otitis media
- 41-Streptococcus hemolyticus
- 42-hypertension, blood diseases as hemophilia, vitamin C or K deficiency and atherosclerosis
- 43-Human papilloma virus (HPV II)
- 44-increased vascular permeability, loss of diffusion capacity and surfactant abnormalities
- 45-cotton dust
- 46-chronic
- 47-apoptosis of alveolar epithelial cells and recruiting macrophages
- 48-Haemophilus influenza and pneumococci
- 49- (1) one
- 50-Curschmann spirals and eosinophils
- 51-meningitis, brain abscess, chronic toxemia