

MEDZONE

PATHOLOGY

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(Upper respiratory tract infection)

1. ALL are causes of infectious rhinosinusitis except:
 - a- Rhinovirus
 - b- respiratory syncytial virus
 - c- parainfluenza
 - d- human papilloma virus
2. All of the following are true about rhinitis (common cold) except:
 - a- It is an acute catarrhal inflammation with excess mucous.
 - b- Commonly caused by hemolytic streptococci
 - c- It may result in acute sinusitis
 - d- Manifests as nasal congestion, watery discharge and slight fever
3. Which IG is implicated in atopic rhinosinusitis?
 - a- IgM
 - b- IgD
 - c- IgE
 - d- IgA
4. A lesion which is common in individuals with excessive use of voice is:
 - a- Laryngeal papilloma
 - b- Laryngeal nodule
 - c- Laryngeal chondroma
 - d- Laryngeal angiofibroma
5. Mikulicz cells are
 - a- Hyalinized macrophages
 - b- Macrophages with hydropic change
 - c- Hyaline change of nasal mucosa
 - d- Hyaline change of plasma cells
 - e- Hydropic changes of plasma cells.
6. Regarding adenoids, one statement is incorrect:
 - a- It occurs due to chronic infection in infants and children
 - b- It denotes hyperplastic lymphoid tissue at the posterior wall of the oropharynx
 - c- It leads to mouth breathing with characteristic adenoid face
 - d- Spread of infection leading to otitis media may occur
7. Rhinoscleroma is a granulomatous inflammation affecting the nose only
 - a- true

b- false

8. One of the following is not true about allergic rhinitis:

a- It is an (IgM) mediated immune reaction.

b- It is mediated by type I hypersensitivity

c- Characterized by marked mucosal edema and erythema of the nasal mucosal membranes

d- Microscopically, there are acute inflammation rich in eosinophils and submucosal edema

9. Adenoid face is characterized by all except

a- Opened mouth

b- protruding upper incisors

c- long upper lip

d- narrow nasal openings

10. Russel body are:

a- Hyalinized macrophages

b- Macrophages with hydropic change

c- Hyaline change of nasal mucosa

d- Hyaline change of plasma cells

e- Hydropic changes of plasma cells

11. Features of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma do not include:

a- It is an uncommon benign mesenchymal tumor of the nasopharynx

b- It occurs exclusively in females during adolescents

c- It is formed of proliferating fibroblasts and wide blood vessels

d- It is extremely vascular and lead to epistaxis

12. All are features of Mikulicz cells except

a- Large cells

b- Small dark stained nuclei

c- Foamy cytoplasmic.

d- Abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm

13. True about nasopharyngeal carcinoma :

a- Affect young adults 15-25 Y.

b- Predisposed by EBV infection

c- Many cases are radio sensitive

d- Commonly undifferentiated SCC

e- All of the above

14. Which of the following is not a cause of epistaxis:

- a- Scleroma**
- b- Nasopharyngeal fibroma**
- c- Vitamin D deficiency**
- d- Leukemia**
- e- Fevers**

15. Allergic nasal polyp is :

- a- Benign epithelial tumor**
- b- Benign mesenchymal tumor**
- c- Congenital lesion**
- d- Inflammatory lesion**
- e- Precancerous lesion**

16. The most important complication of acute tonsillitis is:

- a- Enlarged cervical lymph nodes**
- b- Otitis media**
- c- Rheumatic fever**
- d- Chronic tonsillitis**

17. All are true about juvenile papillomatosis of larynx Except :

- a- Associated with HPV 64 11**
- b- Tends to recur**
- c- Malignant transformation is common**
- d- Occur in children**
- e- Spontaneously regress at puberty.**

18. A young man suffered from nasal obstruction. Clinical examination showed a soft polypoid mass filling the nasal cavity. This mass was removed and examined histologically. It showed edematous stroma with chronic inflammatory infiltrate which was rich in eosinophiles. The most possible diagnosis was:

- a- Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis**
- b- Allergic nasal polyp**
- c- Tuberculosis**
- d- Rhinoscleroma**
- e- Papilloma**

19. Which of the following statements is true about Mikulicz cells:

- a- These are macrophages with deeply eosinophilic cytoplasmic staining**

- b- They are most commonly seen in the nasal mucosa in cases of atrophic rhinitis**
- c- They are the pathognomonic cells of scleroma**
- d- They are commonly seen in the middle ear in cases of chronic otitis media**
- e- They are characteristic cells seen in lobar pneumonia, gray hepatization stage**

20. Not true about the vocal cord nodules :

- a- Caused by smoking**
- b- On true vocal cords.**
- c- Commonly in singers**
- d- Never turn malignant**
- e- None of the above.**

21. Rhinoscleroma is:

- a- A choristoma**
- b- A hyperplastic lesion**
- c- A neoplastic Lesion**
- d- A hamartoma**
- e- An inflammatory lesion**

22. Not true about nasopharyngeal carcinoma :

- a- Related to EBV**
- b- Occult carcinomas**
- c- Radio sensitive**
- d- Locally malignant tumour**

23. The prognosis of laryngeal carcinoma mainly depends on:

- a- The stage of Tumor**
- b- The grade of tumor**
- c- Presence or absence of 2ry infections**
- d- Site of the tumor.**

24. 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 otitis media**

- 25. What histopathological feature is commonly seen in viral upper respiratory tract infections (URTI)?**
- a- Necrosis of the epithelial lining**
 - b- Suppurative inflammation with neutrophils**
 - c- Lymphocytic infiltration in the submucosa**
 - d- Granulomatous inflammation**
- 26. Which of the following findings is characteristic of bacterial tonsillitis?**
- a- Red, swollen tonsils with white exudates**
 - b- Clear nasal discharge**
 - c- A sudden onset of a sore throat with hoarseness**
 - d- Low-grade fever and malaise**
- 27. Which of the following is a common presentation of laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma?**
- a- Nasal congestion**
 - b- Painless neck mass**
 - c- Persistent hoarseness or voice change**
 - d- Rhinorrhea and cough**
- 28. What is the most common clinical feature of a juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma?**
- a- Hoarseness**
 - b- Nasal obstruction and epistaxis**
 - c- Facial pain and swelling**
 - d- Difficulty swallowing**
- 29. Which type of carcinoma is most commonly found in the larynx and is strongly linked to smoking and alcohol consumption?**
- a- Adenocarcinoma**
 - b- Basal cell carcinoma**
 - c- Squamous cell carcinoma**
 - d- Melanoma**
- 30. Complications of rhinitis and sinusitis include:**
- a- Osteomyelitis.**
 - b- Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.**
 - c- Meningioma.**
 - d- Septum deviation.**
 - e- Pyogenic granuloma.**

31. The commonest cause of epistaxis in young age is:

- a- Rhinitis**
- b- Blood diseases**
- c- Hypertension.**
- d- Congenital telangiectasia**
- e- Nasal tumors.**

32. Complications of rhinitis & sinusitis include:

- a- Osteomyelitis**
- b- Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma**
- c- Meningioma**
- d- Septum deviation**
- e- Pyogenic granuloma.**

33. In Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, all is True about undifferentiated carcinoma. Except

- a- The most common type**
- b- the most linked with EBV**
- c- the least radiosensitive**
- d- the most radiosensitive**

34. Papilloma of Neoplastic lesions in adult is multiple

- a- True**
- b- False**

35. Papilloma of Neoplastic lesions are caused by

- a- papilloma virus types 5 & 6**
- b- papilloma virus types 6 & 11**
- c- papilloma virus types 2 & 3**
- d- Non of the above**

36. Nasopharyngeal fibroma is not characterized by:

- a- Is most common in adolescent males.**
- b- Regression of tumor after puberty.**
- c- Is a capsulated tumor.**
- d- Is highly vascular tumor.**

37. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma:

- a- Adenocarcinoma is the most common histologic type.**
- b- Herpes virus is implicated as an etiologic agent.**
- c- Presents grossly as either fungating mass or malignant ulcer.**

- d- Painful cervical lymphadenopathy is the most common presentation.**
- e- None of the above.**

38. Acute tonsillitis:

- a- Common in children.**
- b- Caused by streptococcus hemolyticus.**
- c- Usually diagnosed clinically.**
- d- Characterized by hyperplasia of lymphoid follicles with preserved nodal architecture.**
- e- All of the above.**

39. Acute tonsillitis may be complicated by except:

- a- Rheumatic fever.**
- b- Suppurative otitis media.**
- c- Acute glomerulonephritis.**
- d- Acute toxemia.**
- e- None of the above.**

40. All of these are true about squamous cell carcinoma larynx:

- a- Male > female.**
- b- Glottic is most common**
- c- 1-4cm in diameter often ulcerated.**
- d- All if the above**

41. all of these are true about Squamous cell papilloma except:

- a- Most common benign neoplasm**
- b- Adult form caused by heavy smoking**
- c- Juvenile form has single projection**
- d- Rarely turn malignant**

42. Acute laryngitis is caused by:

- a- Chemical fumes.**
- b- Excessive faulty use of vocal cords.**
- c- Measles.**
- d- Local spread from rhinitis and nasopharyngitis.**
- e- All of the above.**

43. Adult onset squamous cell papilloma of larynx is characterized by except:

- a- Caused by heavy smoking.**
- b- Less exophytic with velvety appearance.**
- c- Localized and usually less aggressive than juvenile papillomatosis.**

d- Most often in true vocal cord.

e- HPV is an etiologic agent.

44. Singer's nodes are:

a- Nasal polyp.

b- Nasopharyngeal fibroma.

c- Laryngeal polyps.

d- All of the above.

e- None of the above.

45. Juvenile papillomatosis:

a- HPV is a known etiological agent.

b- Occurs in children.

c- Resembles clusters of grapes.

d- Easily bleeds on manipulation.

e- All of the above.

46. Carcinoma of the larynx:

a- Is usually of the squamous cell type.

b- Is commoner in men than in women.

c- Is associated with exposure to tobacco smoke.

d- All of the above.

47. Risk factors of cancer larynx include all except:

a- Leukoplakia.

b- Squamous cell papilloma.

c- Cytomegalovirus infection.

d- Smoking.

e- Exposure to asbestos.

48. Which of the following virus associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

a- HBV

b- HPV

c- EBV

d- HCV

49. Which of the following virus associated with juvenile laryngeal papillomatosis?

a- HBV

b- HPV

c- EBV

d- HCV

50. All of the following are true regarding nasopharyngeal carcinoma Except?

a- Benign Epithelial tumor

b- Arise from periosteum

c- Male/female ratio 3/1

d- Non capsulated tumor under microscope

COPD & Lung inflammation

1. **In a heavy smoker with chronic bronchiolitis, which of the following is likely to be seen:**
 - a- Centrilobular emphysema
 - b- Panacinar emphysema
 - c- Paraseptal emphysema
 - d- None of the above
2. **Charcot-Leyden crystals and Curschmann's spirals are seen in:**
 - a- Bronchial asthma
 - b- Chronic bronchitis
 - c- Bronchiectasis
 - d- Emphysema
3. **Most common type of emphysema clinically is:**
 - a- Panacinar
 - b- Centriacinar
 - c- Paraseptal
 - d- Segmental
4. **Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency occurs in:**
 - a- Emphysema
 - b- Bronchiectasis
 - c- Empyema
 - d- Bronchogenic carcinoma
5. **The extent of damage to pulmonary parenchyma is severest in the following type of emphysema.**
 - a- Centriacinar.
 - b- Panacinar.
 - c- Distal acinar.
 - d- Irregular.
6. **Emphysema associated most often with:**
 - a- Panacinar.
 - b- Centracinar.
 - c- Distal acinar.
 - d- irregular.
7. **Serum IgE levels are elevated in :**
 - a- Intrinsic bronchial asthma.

- b- extrinsic bronchial asthma.**
- c- Predominant chronic bronchitis**
- d- Predominant emphysema**

8. Occupational asthma is associated with all EXCEPT:

- a- Type 1 IgE-mediated reactions**
- b- Very minute quantities of chemicals are required to induce the asthma attack**
- c- occurs after repeated exposure**
- d- Precipitated by cold**

9. All of the following features are commonly associated with chronic bronchitis EXCEPT:

- a- Hyperplasia of bronchial mucus glands**
- b- Productive cough**
- c- severe dyspnea early in the disease**
- d- Increased Resistance to air flow,**
- e- Frequent infections.**

10. which of the following is essential feature of emphysema :

- a- enlarged air spaces**
- b- infiltration of bronchi by lymphocyte**
- c- destroyed alveolar septa**
- d- associated with tobacco smoking**
- e- Imbalance between proteins and antiproteins in the lung**

11. A topic asthma is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a- Specific allergens,**
- b- Prostaglandin D_2 /mediated bronchoconstriction**
- c- type IgE mediated reactions**
- d- fibrotic pancreas**
- e- leukotriene C_4 , D_4 and E_4 mediated bronchoconstriction**

12. The characteristic inflammatory cells observed in bronchial asthma are :

- a- Neutrophils**
- b- eosinophils**
- c- Histiocytes**
- d- Lymphocytes.**

- 13. Mucous gland hyperplasia of the bronchi is most characteristic of which of the following:**
- a- Adenocarcinoma of lung**
 - b- chronic bronchitis**
 - c- Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia**
 - d- Lobar pneumonia**
 - e- Pulmonary tuberculosis**
- 14. The single most characteristic feature of bronchiectasis**
- a- Excess mucus secretion**
 - b- Immotile cilia**
 - c- Dilatation of bronchi**
 - d- Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency**
 - e- Hypoplasia of bronchial gland**
- 15. Morphologic features of chronic bronchitis include all of the following EXCEPT:**
- a- Loss of cilia.**
 - b- Enlarged submucosal glands**
 - c- Peri bronchial fibrosis**
 - d- (Disappearance of goblet cells**
 - e- Inflammatory cells in the bronchial mucosa**
- 16. Blood in the sputum is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:**
- a- Bronchiectasis.**
 - b- Heart failure.**
 - c- Kartagener's syndrome.**
 - d- Pulmonary thromboembolism.**
 - e- Bronchial asthma**
- 17. The earliest feature of chronic bronchitis is:**
- a- Hypoxia.**
 - b- Enlargement of alveolar ducts and respiratory bronchioles**
 - c- Loss of surfactant**
 - d- Hyperplasia of the submucosal glands.**
 - e- Charcot-leiden crystals in the pulmonary interstitium.**
- 18. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease include all of the following except :**
- a- emphysema**
 - b- chronic bronchitis**

- c- usual interstitial pneumonitis**
- d- bronchial asthma**
- e- bronchiectasis**

19. complete bronchial obstruction lead to :

- a- Emphysema**
- b- Alveolar collapse**
- c- Chronic bronchitis.**
- d- Pneumonia.**
- e- Bronchial asthma**

20. Partial bronchial obstruction leads to:

- a- Emphysema.**
- b- Alveolar collapse.**
- c- Chronic bronchitis.**
- d- Pneumonia.**
- e- Bronchial asthma**

21. The histologic features of bronchiectasis include all except :

- a- Dilation of the bronchi and bronchiole**
- b- Destruction of the bronchial wall**
- c- The bronchial lumen is filled with pus**
- d- the bronchial wall is infiltrated by many eosinophils**
- e- the intervening lung tissue shows fibrosis**

22. α1-antitrypsin deficiency plays a role in the pathogenesis of :

- a- Lung abscess**
- b- Pulmonary emphysema.**
- c- Pulmonary collapse**
- d- All of the above.**

23. all the following are features of bronchiectasis except :

- a- Permanent dilation of bronchi and bronchioles**
- b- Apical in location**
- c- Chronic necrotizing suppurative inflammation**
- d- Patient complains of cough with purulent sputum**
- e- May be complicated by septicemia**

24. Increased Reid's index is in which of the following?

- a- Bronchiectasis**
- b- Bronchial asthma**

c- Chronic bronchitis

d- Emphysema

25. bronchiectasis commonly develops in the following microanatomic zone of bronchial tree

a- Acini beyond respiratory bronchioles

b- Acini beyond terminal bronchioles

c- Terminal bronchioles less than mm diameter

d- Bronchioles more than 2 mm diameter

26. 54-year-old male smoker is diagnosed with chronic bronchitis. A biopsy of the bronchus is performed. Which of the following is the most likely finding in histology ?

a- abundant mucus with plugging of the bronchioles

b- Alveolar destruction and enlargement

c- Interstitial fibrosis X

d- Noncaseating granuloma

27. A 46-year-old man complains of progressive dyspnea and cough. He has been hospitalized multiple times over the last years for respiratory distress. Bronchoscopy is performed with biopsy of the lung. Histologic analysis reveals large airspaces distal to the terminal bronchioles. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

a- Asthma

b- Bronchiectasis

c- Bronchitis

d- Emphysema

e- Sarcoidosis

28. A 20-year-old woman is noted to have chronic dyspnea and easy fatigue with exertion. A chest radiograph reveals hyperinflated lung fields without infiltrates. She denies a history of cigarette smoking. Which of the following is the most likely etiology for her condition?

a- Alpha 1 -Antitrypsin deficiency.

b- Second hand smoke.

c- Subclinical asthma.

d- Amyloidosis .

29. Most common etiologic factor implicated in chronic bronchitis :

a- Atmospheric pollution

- b- Cotton mills**
- c- Mycoplasma infection**
- d- Cigarette smoking**

30. Most common type of asthma that begins in childhood and triggered by environmental antigens such as dust, pollens and food is:

- a- Non-atopic asthma.**
- b- Drug Induced asthma**
- c- Atopic asthma**
- d- Occupational Asthma**

31. The possible mechanism in the development of emphysema is

- a- Increase release of elastase in neutrophil and macrophage.**
- b- Increase alpha-1 anti -trypsin enzyme**
- c- Presence of obstruction of a tumor of foreign body with concomitant infection.**
- d- Increase responsiveness of the bronchial tree**

32. Which type of asthma occurs in late adult life:

- a- Atopic asthma**
- b- intrinsic asthma**
- c- Mixed asthma**
- d- Allergic asthma**

33. Reid index used as a criteria of quantitation in chronic bronchitis is the ratio of thickness of:

- a- bronchial mucosa to that of bronchial wall**
- b- submucosal glands to that of bronchial wall**
- c- bronchial cartilage to that of bronchial wall**
- d- Inflammatory infiltrate to that of bronchial wall**

34. A 65-year-old male with a history of smoking with productive cough for many years came in at the emergency room with difficulty of breathing. Chest X-ray shows prominent blood vessels and large heart. Patient went into cardiorespiratory arrest. Resuscitation done but to no avail. Histologic section taken from the lung/at autopsy shows enlargement of the mucus secreting glands of the trachea and bronchi. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a- Emphysema.**

- b- Bronchial asthma**
- c- Chronic bronchitis**
- d- Bronchiectasis.**

35. Most common type of asthma of childhood that triggered by environmental antigens such as dust, pollens and food is;

- a- Non-atopic.**
- b- Drug Induced.**
- c- Atopic.**
- d- Occupational.**

36. Occupational asthma is associated with all EXCEPT:

- a- Type I IgE-mediated reactions.**
- b- Very minute quantities of chemicals are required to induce the asthma attack.**
- c- Occurs after repeated exposure.**
- d- Precipitated by cold.**

37. Chronic bronchitis is likely to be associated with all EXCEPT:

- a- Cor pulmonale.**
- b- Dysplasia of respiratory epithelium.**
- c- Ankle edema.**
- d- Rheumatoid arthritis.**

38. Emphysema associated most often with α 1-ATD is :

- a- Panacinar.**
- b- Centriacinar.**
- c- Distal acinar.**
- d- irregular.**

39. Which of the following is not an essential feature of emphysema?

- a- Enlarged air spaces.**
- b- Infiltration of bronchi by lymphocytes**
- c- Destroyed alveolar septa**
- d- Associated with tobacco smoking.**
- e- Imbalance between proteins and antiproteins in the lung.**

40. The characteristic inflammatory cell observed in Hx and E slides of bronchial asthma is:

- a- Neutrophils.**
- b- Eosinophils,**

- c- Histiocytes.**
- d- Lymphocytes.**
- e- Basophils (mast cells).**

41. Primary atelectasis is defined as:

- a- Incomplete expansion Of a previously unexpanded lung**
- b- Reduction in size of a previously expanded lung due to compression**
- c- Reduction in size of a lung due to obstruction**
- d- Reduction in size of a lung due to contraction.**

42. Which of the following are essential features of emphysema?

- a- Enlarged air spaces.**
- b- Infiltration of bronchi by lymphocytes.**
- c- Ruptured alveolar septa.**
- d- Hyperplasia of terminal bronchiolar epithelium.**
- e- All of the above.**

43. The inflammatory cellular infiltrate in bronchial asthma consists mainly of:

- a- Lymphocytes**
- b- Plasma cells**
- c- Eosinophils.**
- d- Polymorphs.**
- e- Histiocytes.**

44. A 5-year-old boy aspirated a peanut into his right lower lobe bronchus 1 month ago. He presents with low grade fever and cough productive of a yellow-flecked sputum, Chest x-ray shows increased density in the right lower lobe. The peanut is removed by a bronchoscopist. This patient is at increased risk of developing clinically significant:

- a- Bronchiectasis**
- b- Pulmonary tuberculosis.**
- c- Pulmonary infarction.**
- d- Bronchogenic carcinoma.**
- e- Bronchial asthma.**

45. A 28-year-old woman with cystic fibrosis presents with increasing shortness of breath and production of abundant foul- smelling sputum. The sputum in this patient is most likely associated with which of the following pulmonary conditions?

- a- Atelectasis.**

- b- bronchiectasis.**
- c- Empyema.**
- d- Pneumothorax.**
- e- Pyothorax.**

46. Suppurative lung diseases include all EXCEPT:

- a- Bronchiectasis**
- b- Bronchial asthma**
- c- Lung abscess.**
- d- Gangrene.**
- e- Empyema.**

47. In the early stage of acute bronchopneumonia with sero-fibrinous pleuritis you expect to see:

- a- Fibrous adhesions of the pleura.**
- b- Alveolar filling by lymphocytes.**
- c- Type II cell hyperplasia.**
- d- Caseous necrosis of the pleura.**
- e- Fibrin in the alveoli.**

48. Inflammation in bronchopneumonia is:

- a- Suppurative**
- b- Catarrhal**
- c- Fibrinous.**
- d- Serous.**
- e- Non-bacteria.**

49. Inflammation in lobar pneumonia is:

- a- Suppurative**
- b- Catarrhal**
- c- Fibrinous.**
- d- Serous.**
- e- Non-bacterial.**

50. An acute febrile respiratory disease characterized by patchy inflammatory changes in the lungs confined to the alveolar septa and pulmonary interstitium:

- a- Primary atypical pneumonia**
- b- Lobar pneumonia.**

- c- Bronchopneumonia.**
- d- Lobular bronchopneumonia..**

51. The most common causative organism for lobar pneumonia is:-

- a- Staphylococci**
- b- Streptococci**
- c- Pneumococci.**
- d- Hemophilus.**

52. In the stage of Grey hepatisation, which of the following is a finding?

- a- WBC's fill the alveoli**
- b- RBC's fill the alveoli**
- c- Organisms fill the alveoli**
- d- Accumulation of fibrin.**

53. Gray hepatization of lungs is seen on day:

- a- 1**
- b- 2-3**
- c- 3-4**
- d- 5-7.**

54. The alveoli are filled with exudates the air is displaced converting the lung into a solid organ this description suggests:

- a- Chronic bronchitis**
- b- Bronchial asthma**
- c- Bronchiectasis**
- d- Lobar pneumonia.**

55. Bronchopneumonia, grossly characterized by:

- a- Diffuse consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one.**
- b- Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of one lung.**
- c- Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of both lungs.**
- d- Patchy consolidation of a lobe or both lobes of one or both lung.**

56. Complications of bronchopneumonia include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a- Chronic bronchitis**
- b- Bronchiectasis.**
- c- Organization**
- d- Abscess formation.**

57. In the early stage of acute bronchopneumonia with sero- fibrinous pleuritis you expect to see:

- a- Fibrous adhesions of the pleura.**
- b- Alveolar filling by lymphocytes.**
- c- Type II cell hyperplasia.**
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- c- Fibrinous**
- d- Serous.**
- e- Non-bacteria.**

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- a- Suppurative**
- b- Catarrhal**
- c- Fibrinous**
- d- Serous**
- e- Non-bacterial .**

60. Complications of bronchopneumonia include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a- Chronic bronchitis.**
- b- Bronchiectasis.**
- c- Organization.**
- d- Abscess formation.**
- e- Empyema.**

61. An acute febrile respiratory disease characterized by patchy inflammatory changes in the lungs confined to the alveolar septa and pulmonary interstitium:

- a- Primary atypical pneumonia**
- b- Bronchopneumonia**
- c- Lobar pneumonia**
- d- Lobular bronchopneumonia.**

62. Is an obstructive lung disease:

- a- Chronic bronchitis.**
- b- Emphysema.**
- c- Bronchial asthma.**
- d- All of the above.**

63. Centri-acinar emphysema showing all except:

- a- Associated with chronic bronchitis.**
- b- Voluminous lung**
- c- Mostly in upper lobes.**
- d- Affection of respiratory bronchioles.**

64. Para-septal emphysema:

- a- Scarring of lung is the main cause.**
- b- Air trapping may play a role.**
- c- Usually seen in margins of lobules & sub pleura**
- d- Large air bullae usually seen.**
- e- All of the above.**

65. Not a complication of emphysema:

- a- Respiratory failure.**
- b- Pneumothorax.**
- c- Cor pulmonale**
- d- Bronchogenic carcinoma.**

66. In emphysema, pulmonary hypertension occurs at:

- a- Respiratory acidosis**
- b- Persistent dyspnea & cough**
- c- Polycythemia.**
- d- Chronic hypoxemia**
- e- Non of the above.**

67. ↓ α 1 anti-trypsin lead to emphysema because:

- a- ↓ Formation of pulmonary elastic tissue.**
- b- Destruction of elastic tissue by elastase**
- c- Lead to bronchial inflammation & obstruction**
- d- Non of the above.**

68. Emphysematous lung characterized by except:

- a- Rapidly collapse on opening the chest.**
- b- Pale & dry.**
- c- Cover the heart.**
- d- Show air bullae.**
- e- Indentation of ribs.**

69. A complication of emphysema:

- a- Empyema.**

- b- Cor pulmonale.**
- c- Lt sided HF.**
- d- Amyloidosis**
- e- Non of the above.**

70. Is true about centriacinar emphysema:

- a- Affects the alveoli**
- b- Main type in smokers.**
- c- Reversible condition.**
- d- Seen adjacent to areas of fibrosis.**

71. Cigarette smoking is associated with which of the following types of emphysema:

- a- Centriacinar.**
- b- Distal acinar.**
- c- Panacinar.**
- d- Irregular.**

72. Not true about emphysema:

- a- Its a functional obstruction of airways.**
- b- Characterized by loss of elasticity of airways.**
- c- Affects the small bronchi & bronchioles.**
- d- Could be fry or 2ry lung disease**
- e- Non of the above.**

73. Complication of chronic bronchitis:

- a- Bronchogenic carcinoma**
- b- Atelectasis.**
- c- Emphysema**
- d- Cor pulmonale.**
- e- All of the above.**

74. In chronic bronchitis, bronchi show:

- a- ↑ mucous secretion.**
- b- Few Goblet cells.**
- c- ↑ Reid index**
- d- ↑ lymphocytes infiltration.**
- e- All of the above.**

75. Not a complication of chronic bronchitis:

- a- COPD**

- b- Core pulmonale.**
- c- Massive interstitial fibrosis.**
- d- Recurrent bacterial infection.**

76. The most dominant feature of chronic bronchitis is:

- a- Enlargement of the mucous secreting glands in the large bronchi.**
- b- Sever necrotizing infection in the small bronchi & bronchioles.**
- c- Distruction of the air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles.**
- d- Presence of Curschman spirales in the sputum.**

77. Not true about chronic bronchitis:

- a- Cigarette smoking is the most imp cause.**
- b- Associated with small air way disease.**
- c- Microbial infection plays a role to occur**
- d- Bronchi showing columnar metaplasia**
- e- Non of the above**

78. In bronchiolitis, the bronchioles showing all the following except:

- a- Goblet cell metaplasia.**
- b- Smooth muscle hypertmply.**
- c- Inflammatory cells infiltrate**
- d- Enlargement of mucous glands**
- e- All of the above.**

79. In Bronchiectasis:

- a- Damage of acinus airways.**
- b- ↓ Anti trypsin play a role.**
- c- Affect old male mostly,**
- d- Bronchial obstruction is evident.**

80. Not a morphological sign of Bronchiectasis:

- a- Small lung**
- b- Multiple cavities.**
- c- Bilat or unilat affection.**
- d- Saccular dilatation of small bronchi**

81. Complication(s) of Bronchiectasis:

- a- Emphysema.**
- b- Encephalitis.**
- c- Empyema**
- d- Hemoptysis.**

e- All of the above.

82. Not true about Bronchiectasis:

- a- Septic dilatation of the bronchi**
- b- May complicated by amyloidosis.**
- c- Usually unilateral disease affect Rt lung.**
- d- May complicated by Rt sided heart failure**
- e- May follow a necrotizing pneumonia.**

83. The usual location for bronchiactasis is:

- a- Lower lobes**
- b- Apex of the lung**
- c- Upper lobes.**
- d- Ant lung margins.**

84. A risk factor(s) for bronchictasis:

- a- Cystic fibrosis.**
- b- Kartagner's syndrome.**
- c- Immune deficiency states.**
- d- Chronic bronchitis**
- e- All of the above.**

85. All the following statements are true about bronchictasis except:

- a- Usually secondary condition.**
- b- Affected airways filled by mucous**
- c- Complicated by Lung gangrene.**
- d- Showing destruction of bronchiolar walls.**
- e- Honey comb appearance of lung section.**

86. The following are features of non-atopic asthma except:

- a- Absence of positive family history.**
- b- Allergic skin tests negative.**
- c- Normal IgE levels in serum.**
- d- Bacterial infection is the most common cause.**

87. Is true about intrinsic bronchial asthma:

- a- Bronchial hyperirritability.**
- b- Elevated IgE serum level.**
- c- Start in childhood.**
- d- +ve family history.**
- e- Non of the above.**

88. Airway remodeling is microscopic picture of:

- a- Atelectasis.**
- b- Lobar pneumonitis.**
- c- The Bronchial asthma.**
- d- Pneumoconiosis.**

89. diagnostic microscopic feature for bronchial asthma:

- a- Eosinophiles infiltration.**
- b- Mucinous secretion filling airway lumina**
- c- Enlargement of mucous glands.**
- d- Goblet cell metaplasia**
- e- Hypertrophy of smooth muscles.**

90. Not true about Extrinsic bronchial asthma:

- a- Most common type of asthma.**
- b- Initiated by environmental allergen**
- c- The attacks in frequency & severity with age.**
- d- Associated with other allergic signs**

91. Hospital acquired pneumonia is commonly caused by:

- a- Staphylococcus aureus.**
- b- Gram negative rods.**
- c- Cytomegalovirus.**
- d- Actinomyces.**

92. All of following in lobar pneumonia except:

- a- Commonest type.**
- b- Patchy affection of both lungs.**
- c- Pneumococci is commonest organism.**
- d- Associated with immunodeficiency states.**

93. Is Associated with stage of grey hepatization except:

- a- ↑ Solidity.**
- b- ↑ Fibrin.**
- c- ↑ Congestion**
- d- ↑ Cells.**

94. Community acquired atypical pneumonia show:

- a- Widening of alveolar septa.**
- b- No consolidation.**
- c- Interstitial pneumonitis.**

d- Difficult diagnosis

e- All of the above.

95. Is a complication of septic broncho-pneumonia:

a- Lung abscess.

b- Alveolar carnification.

c- Empyema of pleura.

d- All of the above.

96. Delayed resorption of exudates in case of pneumonia can lead to:

a- Lung abscess.

b- Empyema.

c- Carnification.

d- Emphysema.

97. The usual fate of cases of lobar pneumonia is:

a- Resolution.

b- Respiratory failure.

c- Lung abscess & sepsis.

d- Empyema of pleura

e- Organization & fibrosis.

98. The best method to classify pneumonia is according to:

a- Etiological micro-organisms.

b- Pathological classification.

c- Clinical setting of the infectious case

d- The previous patient health

99. All are true about broncho pneumonia except:

a- Usually affects extremes of ages.

b- Mostly Unilateral & basal.

c- Showing patches of consolidation.

d- May complicated by abscesses formation

100. Bronchopneumonia is grossly characterised by:

a- Diffuse consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs

b- Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of one lung

c- Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of both lungs

d- Patchy consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs

101. Viral pneumonias are characterised by the following features except:

a- Presence of interstitial inflammation

- b- Presence of alveolar exudate**
- c- Necrotising bronchiolitis**
- d- Multinucleate giant cells in the bronchiolar wall**

102. The organism in Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia is:

- a- Mycoplasma**
- b- Fungus**
- c- Protozoa**
- d- Chlamydia**

103. Which type of asthma occurs in late adult life:

- a- Atopic asthma**
- b- Intrinsic asthma**
- c- Mixed asthma**
- d- Allergic asthma**

104. Most common etiologic factor implicated in chronic bronchitis is:

- a- Atmospheric pollution**
- b- Cotton mills**
- c- Mycoplasma infection**
- d- Cigarette smoking**

105. All are types of allergic pneumonitis except:

- a- Bagassosis**
- b- Byssinosis**
- c- Berryliosis**
- d- Farmer's lung**

106. Reid index used as a criteria of quantitation in chronic bronchitis is the ratio of thickness of:

- a- Bronchial mucosa to that of bronchial wall**
- b- Submucosal glands to that of bronchial wall**
- c- Bronchial cartilage to that of bronchial wall**
- d- Inflammatory infiltrate to that of bronchial wall**

107. Classic α -1 antitrypsin deficiency in emphysema has the following phenotype of protease inhibitor:

- a- PIMM**
- b- PIZZ**
- c- PIMZ**
- d- PIMO**

108. The extent of damage to pulmonary parenchyma is severest in the following type of emphysema:

- a- Centriacinar**
- b- Panacinar**
- c- Distal acinar**
- d- Irregular**

109. Emphysema associated most often with (1 antitrypsin deficiency is:

- a- Panacinar**
- b- Centriacinar**
- c- Distal acinar**
- d- Irregular**

110. Serum IgE levels are elevated in:

- a- Intrinsic bronchial asthma**
- b- Extrinsic bronchial asthma**
- c- Predominant chronic bronchitis**
- d- Predominant emphysema**

111. Bronchiectasis commonly develops in the following microanatomic zone of bronchial tree:

- a- Acini beyond respiratory bronchioles**
- b- Acini beyond terminal bronchioles**
- c- Terminal bronchioles less than 2 mm diameter**
- d- Bronchioles more than 2 mm diameter**

112. Enlargement of air spaces without destruction of their walls is

- a- Emphysema.**
- b- chronic bronchitis**
- c- over-inflation.**
- d- Bronchiectasis.**

113. In Centriacinar emphysema, which parts are affected

- a- Alveoli ducts.**
- b- Respiratory bronchioles.**
- c- Alveolar sac.**
- d- All of the above.**

114. All of the following is True about Panacinar Emphysema Except

- a- associated with a-1 antitrypsin deficiency.**

- b- affects the bases of the lobes.**
- c- affects the upper lobes**
- d- affect anterior margins of lungs.**

115. In Paraseptal Emphysema, the proximal part of acinus is affected

- a- True.**
- b- False.**

116. Which type of emphysema is common in heavy smokers

- a- Panacinar.**
- b- Paraseptal.**
- c- Centriacinar.**
- d- Irregular.**

117. The role of smoke particles in Emphysema is.....

- a- Stimulate proteolytic activity of neutrophils & macrophages.**
- b- Inhibit α_1 antitrypsin.**
- c- destruction of proximal part of acinus**
- d- All of the above.**

118. The pathogenesis mechanism of distal acinar is protease-antiprotease mechanism

- a- True.**
- b- false**

119. Bronchial narrowing due to fibrosis of lung is prominent in

- a- Inspiration.**
- b- Expiration.**

120. Grossly, Large bullae is the most characteristic feature in. emphysema

- a- Panacinar.**
- b- Centriacinar.**
- c- Distal acinar**
- d- Irregular acinar**
- e- c & d.**

121. In centriacinar emphysema, the macroscopic features are evident

- a- True.**
- b- False.**

122. In choronic bronchitis, the chronic irritation in the bronchioles leads to.....

- a- Hypersecretion of mucus.**
- b- Hyperatropy of mucus glands.**
- c- Goblet cell metaplasia.**

123. All of the following is complications of chronic bronchitis Except

- a- Atelectasis.**
- b- squamous metaplasia.**
- c- pneumothorax.**
- d- recuurent infection.**

124. Which 2 factors are necessary to develop Bronchectasis

- a- Chronic irritation**
- b- Chronic persistent infection**
- c- obstruction**
- d- a& b**
- e- b & c**

125. Bronchectasis usually affect upper lobes of the lung

- a- True**
- b- False**

126. Which is clinical feature or complication of Bronchectasis

- a- Chronic hypoxaena**
- b- usually cor pulmonale**
- c- Clubbing of the fingers**
- d- All of the above**

127. Which of the following may cause Squamous metaplasia

- a- Emphysema**
- b- Chronic bronchitis**
- c- Bronchectasis**
- d- Bronchial asthma**
- e- b & c**

128. All of the following is True about Extrinsic asthma Except

- a- the most common type**
- b- no history family**
- c- occurs in children**
- d- mediated tpe I hypersensitivity reaction**

129. Intrinsic asthma is less sever than Extrinsic asthma

- a- True**

b- False

130. Microscopically, concerning to bronchial asthma which is True

- a- inflammatory cells**
- b- smooth muscle hypertrophied**
- c- decrease in goblet cells numbers**
- d- All of the above**
- e- A&B**

131. Bronchial asthma is manifested by progressive dyspnea

- a- True**
- b- False**

132. pneumonia occurs in diabetic, alcoholics and debilitated patients:

- a- Primary**
- b- Secondary**
- c- Acute**
- d- Chronic**

133. The causative agent of nosocomial pneumonia is:

- a- Pneumococcus**
- b- Gram-negative rods**
- c- Influenza A**
- d- Fungal organisms**

134. In pneumococcal lobar pattern, the pleural reaction undergoes organization leading to fibrous thickening in the stage of:

- a- Congestion**
- b- gray hepatization**
- c- Resolution**

135. is better termed "interstitial pneumonitis":

- a- Community Acquired Atypical Pneumonias**
- b- Community Acquired Acute Pneumonias**
- c- Chronic pneumonias**
- d- Aspiration pneumonia**

136. Influenza virus infection is one of the cause of

- a- Nosocomial pneumonia**
- b- Community Acquired Acute Pneumonias**
- c- Chronic pneumonias**
- d- Community Acquired Atypical Pneumonias**

Restrictive Lung Diseases

1. The most fibrogenic dust in pneumoconiosis is:

- a- Coal.
- b- Silica.
- c- Beryllium.
- d- Asbestos.

2. Most common manifestation of asbestos exposure often containing calcium seen on the anterior and posterior aspect of the parietal pleura:

- a- Asbestos body.
- b- Plaques.
- c- Ferruginous bodies.
- d- Amphibole.

3. Silicosis occurs in following occupational exposure EXCEPT:

- a- Ceramic workers.
- b- Foundry workers.
- c- Textile workers.
- d- Construction workers.

4. All are causes of atelectasis except:

- a- Pneumothorax
- b- ↓ α 1 anti-trypsin
- c- Bronchial tumour.
- d- Empyema
- e- Interstitial lung fibrosis

5. Massive pleural effusion may lead to:

- a- Compression atelectasis.
- b- Micro-atelectasis.
- c- Absorption atelectasis
- d- Contraction atelectasis.

6. All types of atelectasis may be reversible by treatment of the cause except:

- a- Absorption atelectasis.
- b- Contraction atelectasis.
- c- Compression atelectasis.
- d- Micro-atelectasis.

7. All are true about atelectasis neonatorum except:

- a- Common in infants of diabetic**
- b- lung surfactant is one of main causes.**
- c- Bronchial obstruction is evident feature.**
- d- Leading to respiratory distress syndrome.**

8. Atelectatic lung segment show:

- a- Dark red color.**
- b- Rubber consistency.**
- c- Subcrepant**
- d- All of the above.**
- e- Sink in water.**

9. The basic defect in neonatal hyaline membrane disease is:

- a- Shock due to sepsis**
- b- Deficient production of surfactant**
- c- Inhalation of toxins**
- d- Aspiration pneumonitis**

10. Adult respiratory distress syndrome occurs from the following causes

except:

- a- Pancreatitis**
- b- Oxygen toxicity**
- c- Deficiency of surfactant**
- d- Diffuse pulmonary infections**

11. Primary atelectasis is defined as:

- a- Incomplete expansion of a previously unexpanded lung**
- b- Reduction in size of a previously expanded lung due to compression**
- c- Reduction in size of a lung due to obstruction**
- d- Reduction in lung size due to contraction**

12. Asbestos exposure results in all of the following changes except:

- a- Interstitial pneumonia**
- b- Pleural effusion**
- c- Malignant mesothelioma**
- d- Pleural fibrosis**

13. In neonates, when pulmonary surfactants decrease, this leads to

- a- increase in surface tension**
- b- collapse of alveoli**
- c- respiratory distress syndrome**

d- all of the above

14. All of the following is reversible atelectasis Except

- a- obstruction atelectasis**
- b- compression atelectasis**
- c- contraction atelectasis**
- d- Micro atelectasis**

15. Restrictive lung disease show

- a- Increased total lung capacity**
- b- Reduced total lung capacity**
- c- Airway obstruction**
- d- Non of the above**

16. occurs in almost cases of restrictive lung disease

- a- Alveolitis**
- b- Bronchitis**
- c- Respiratory System**
- d- Interstitial pneumonitis**
- e- A & C**

17. All are true about clinical features of restrictive lung disease patients Except

- a- Dyspnea**
- b- Tachypnea**
- c- Cyanosis**
- d- Wheezing**

18. Acute restrictive lung disease show Alveolar hyaline membranes

- a- True**
- b- False**

19. is known as interstitial pneumonitis

- a- Acute restrictive lung disease**
- b- Chronic restrictive lung disease**
- c- Both**

20. Regarding to chronic restrictive lung disease of unknown cause which is false

- a- Sarcoidosis**
- b- Good Pasture syndrome**
- c- Beryllium**

d- IPF

21. Anthracosis resulting from

- a- Exposure to asbestosis**
- b- Carbon deposition in the lung**
- c- Inhalation of silica**
- d- Non of the above**

22. Leads to mesothelioma

- a- Anthracosis**
- b- Silicosis**
- c- Asbestosis**
- d- Berylliosis**

23. Shows non caseating granulomas reflecting type IV hypersensitivity reaction

- a- Berylliosis**
- b- Silicosis**
- c- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis**
- d- Non of the above**

LUNG ABSCESS

- 1. 45-year-old man had an episode of myocardial infarction he was brought to the emergency room and was intubated. Upon intubation he suffers aspiration of gastric contents. For the next 5 days he develops non-reproductive cough and fever. Chest X-ray shows a 3 cm mass in the right lung with elevated air fluid level.**

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a- Bronchopulmonary sequestration.**
 - b- Bronchiectasis.**
 - c- Atelectasis.**
 - d- Lung abscess**
- 2. Most common causative organism of lung abscess due to aspiration is:**
- a- Streptococcus pneumonia**
 - b- Staphylococcus aureus**
 - c- Haemophilus influenzae**
 - d- viral pneumonia.**
- 3. Lung abscess secondary to aspiration pneumonia develops more often in:**
- a- lower lobe of right lung**
 - b- Lower lobe of left lung**
 - c- Upper lobe of either lung**
 - d- Middle lobe of left lung.**
 - e- Empyema.**
- 4. Collapse of lung is called:**
- a- Emphysema**
 - b- Bronchiactasis**
 - c- Atelectasis**
 - d- Bronchitis.**
- 5. Aspiration of infected material during anesthesia may lead to:**
- a- Abronchiectasis**
 - b- bronchopneumonia.**
 - c- Lung abscess.**
 - d- Bronchial asthma.**
 - e- Emphysema.**
- 6. Pyaemic lung abscess characterized by:**

- a- Single abscess.**
- b- Surrounded by zone of hyperemia.**
- c- Variable in sizes.**
- d- Related to obstructed bronchi.**

7. Aspiration lung abscess usually:

- a- Commonly in Rt lung.**
- b- Following osteomyelitis.**
- c- Multiple.**
- d- Following necrotizing pneumonia.**
- e- Non of the above.**

8. All are true about post pneumonic lung abscess except:

- a- Usually multiple.**
- b- May follow broncho-pneumonia.**
- c- Small & equal in sizes.**
- d- Usually bilateral & basal**

9. The most serious cause of aspiration lung abscess is:

- a- Carious teeth.**
- b- Alcoholism.**
- c- Repeated vomiting.**
- d- Infected tonsils.**

10. Abscess formation is a common complication in the following pneumonias except:

- a- Community Acquired Acute Pneumonias**
- b- Chronic pneumonias**
- c- Community Acquired Atypical Pneumonias**
- d- Aspiration pneumonias**

11. The complication of lung abscess are:

- a- Gangrene of the lung**
- b- Empyema and pyopneumothorax of pleura**
- c- Suppurative pericarditis**
- d- All of the above**



1. **All the following statements about Ghon's complex are correct except:**
 - a- Consists of Ghon's focus TB lymphadenitis + TB lymphangitis.
 - b- Start in lung, tonsils or intestine.
 - c- Is the characteristic lesion of re-infection tuberculosis.
 - d- May heal leaving a fibro-calcific scar.
2. **In tuberculosis, all are true except:**
 - a- It kills millions of patients every year.
 - b- The primary tuberculosis mostly seen in sensitized person.
 - c- Primary parenchymal lung focus is seen in the lower part of the upper lobe and upper part of the lower lobe
 - d- Pulmonary fibrosis, pleural fibrosis are chronic results of the infection.
 - e- Non of the above
3. **Which comes third in the following events:**
 - a- Re-infection TB.
 - b- Nutmeg liver and ankle oedema.
 - c- Tuberculous pneumonia.
 - d- Rt sided heart failure.
 - e- Pulmonary hypertension.
4. **the following about tuberculosis are true except:**
 - a- The characteristic lesion in childhood is Ghon's complex.
 - b- Caseating granulomatous inflammation is characteristic & ant diagnostic.
 - c- The reaction is cell mediated hypersensitivity response.
 - d- Caseation is produced by endotoxins produced by the bacilli
 - e- Miliary tuberculosis is produced by blood spread.
5. **Which of the following is/are possible complication(s) of Iry TB:**
 - a- Local progressive pulmonary disease (cascous pneumonia)
 - b- Erosion into a bronchus (tuberculous bronchopneumonia).
 - c- Erosion into blood vessels and military tuberculosis.
 - d- All of the above.
6. **Generalized miliary TB is the result from:**
 - a- Lymphatic spread.
 - b- Peri-bronchial spread.

- c- Intra-bronchial spread.**
- d- Blood spread in an immune suppressed patient.**
- e- Pyemia.**

7. Features of reactivation pulmonary TB includes all of the following except:

- a- Apical lesions.**
- b- Fibrocasseous tissue response may occur.**
- c- Mediastinal LN are markedly affected.**
- d- Arises in a previously sensitized individual**
- e- Most patients are adult.**

8. All of the following is true about tubercle bacilli except:

- a- Strict anaerobic.**
- b- Neutrophiles can't digest it.**
- c- Have lipid coat.**
- d- Contain protein part cause hypersensitivity reaction.**

9. Is Not a hematological spread of TB:

- a- Miliary TB.**
- b- Isolated organ TB.**
- c- Galloping consumption.**
- d- Miliary TB of the lung.**

10. All the followings are criteria of LN in Iry TB except:

- a- Contain caseous material**
- b- Showing chronic lymphadenitis.**
- c- Enlarged in size.**
- d- Separated from each others.**

11. The most serious complication of pulmonary TB is:

- a- Tuberculous pneumonia.**
- b- Amyloidosis.**
- c- Fibrinous pleurisy.**
- d- Sever haemoptysis.**

12. Fate of Iry TB depends on:

- a- Dose of infection.**
- b- Virulence of organism.**
- c- Immunity of the patient.**
- d- All of the above.**

13. Is not a feature of tuberculous lymphatic spread:

- a- Lymphangitis.**
- b- Galloping consumption.**
- c- Intra-bronchial dissemination.**
- d- Broncho-pneumonia.**
- e- Non of the above.**

14. Is true about tuberculous infection:

- a- lymphocytes has a role in killing the bacilli.**
- b- The bacilli are detected within the caseating lesion.**
- c- Caseating reaction is diagnostic feature.**
- d- Epithelioid cells kill the most of the bacilli.**

15. The chest radiograph of a 23y medical student revealed a calcified cavitary pulmonary lesion. The tuberculin test is +ve. A diagnosis of 2ry TB is made. Which of the following findings would justify the diagnosis of 2ry TB as contrasted to 1ry TB:

- a- Calcification.**
- b- Lung cavitation.**
- c- Caseating granuloma.**
- d- Langhans giant cells.**

16. All are true about Ghon's focus except:

- a- Sub pleural lesions.**
- b- Healed by fibrosis.**
- c- Small area of pulmonary consolidation.**
- d- Occurs in the draining lymph node.**

17. Ghon's focus of pulmonary tuberculosis is seen in:

- a- Draining lymph vesseles.**
- b- Draining regional LN.**
- c- Apex of the lung**
- d- Middle lung zone**
- e- Non of the above**

18. The high lipid content of the TB bacilli leading to all except:

- a- Delayed hypersensitivity reaction.**
- b- Resist phagocytosis.**
- c- Failure of staining by usual stains**
- d- Resist fusion with lysosomes.**

19. Have no role in reaction against TB bacilli:

- a- T4 helper lymphocytes.**
- b- Epithelinid cells.**
- c- Neutrophiles.**
- d- B lymphocytes.**

20. In systemic miliary TB, the most fatal tissue affection:

- a- Bone marrow.**
- b- Liver.**
- c- Meningeses.**
- d- Spleen**

21. All of the following is True about the characters of mycobacterium tubercle Except

- a- aerobic**
- b- its growth is retarded by acidic medium**
- c- stained by usual stains**
- d- stained by Ziehl-Nelson method**

22. The epithelioid cells is formed by

- a- activated Lymphocytes**
- b- activated macrophages**
- c- Non of the above**

23. caseating tuberculoid granulomatous is diagnostic of TB

- a- True**
- b- False**

24. Which is False about 1ry TB

- a- more commonly in children**
- b- the source of infection is exogenous**
- c- pathologically characterized by Ghon's complex**
- d- Non of the above**

25. Ghon's complex is composed of

- a- Ghon's focus**
- b- Tuberculous lymphangitis**
- c- Tuberculous lymphadenitis**
- d- All of the above**

26. In 1ry pulmonary TB, healing by fibrosis occurs when the organism is of high virulence

- a- True**

b- False

27. In 1ry pulmonary TB, spread of infection occurs when

a- the organism is of high virulence

b- the organism is of low virulence

c- the pt resistance is good

d- the pt resistance is poor.

e- a & d

28. Cavitation is the characteristic of TB

a- 1ry

b- 2ry

c- both

29. 2ry TB may be due to

a- 1 exposure to tubercle bacilli

b- Exogenous re-infection

c- activation of dormant healed 1ry TB lesion

d- b & c

30. 2ry TB commonly occurs in

a- apex of lung-low O₂ tension

b- base of lung-low O₂ tension

c- apex-high O₂ tension

d- base-high O₂ tension

Lung cancer

1. The most aggressive type of bronchogenic carcinoma is:
 - a- Squamous cell carcinoma.
 - b- Adenocarcinoma.
 - c- Small cell carcinoma.
 - d- Large cell carcinoma.
 - e- Giant cell carcinoma.
2. Non caseating sarcoid like epithelioid cell granuloma are seen in
 - a- Silicosis.
 - b- Asbestosis.
 - c- Coal worker's pneumoconiosis.
 - d- Chronic berylliosis.
3. Squamous cell carcinoma of the vocal cords is characterized by all EXCEPT:
 - a- Slowly growing.
 - b- Spread only by lymphatics.
 - c- Well-differentiated
 - d- good prognosis.
 - e- Sends late metastases.
4. Bronchial carcinoid arises from :-
 - a- Columnar ciliated epithelium.
 - b- Goblet cell.
 - c- Alveolar lining cells.
 - d- kulchitsky cells.
5. The following tumor does not have association with occupational exposure to asbestosis:
 - a- Benign mesothelioma.
 - b- Malignant mesothelioma.
 - c- Laryngeal carcinoma.
 - d- Bronchogenic carcinoma
6. The most important mutation in small cell carcinoma is in the following gene:
 - a- RB gene.
 - b- MYC gene.

c- CDK gene.

d- RAS gene.

7. Epidemiological studies reveal a positive correlation between smoking and cancer of all of the following organs except

a- Oral cavity.

b- Esophagus.

c- Lung.

d- Urinary bladder.

e- Skin.

8. Which of the followings is most common in the lung?

a- Adenocarcinoma.

b- Squamous cell carcinoma.

c- Metastatic neoplasm.

d- Hamartomae.

e- Malignant melanoma.

9. The most important risk factor of bronchogenic carcinoma is:

a- Smoking

b- Asbestos

c- Air pollution.

d- Radiation.

e- Pulmonary scars.

10. The following is NOT true for the usual pulmonary adenocarcinoma:

a- Equal frequency in males and females

b- Peripherally located.

c- NOT related to scaring.

d- Slower rate of growth.

e- Less related to smoking.

11. Chromogranin is a histologic marker of:

a- Squamous cell carcinoma

b- Adenocarcinoma.

c- Small cell carcinoma.

d- Large cell carcinoma

e- Giant cell carcinoma.

12. Malignant pleural mesothelioma is characterized by all EXCEPT:

a- It is related to heavy exposure to asbestosis.

- b- It appears as diffuse thickening of the pleura.**
- c- It is Not associated with pleural effusion.**
- d- It may be of the sarcomatoid or epithelial type.**
- e- It arises from visceral or parietal pleural.**

13. Which of the following can develop into lung cancer?

- a- Asbestosis**
- b- Silicosis**
- c- Byssinosis**
- d- Anthracosis.**

14. A 60-year-old man, has been smoking for many years, he experienced chronic cough and weight loss for the past 6 months, no fever no nausea and vomiting. He had one bout of hemoptysis and went to the ER for consultation. X-ray shows a 6 cm mass on the medial upper lobe. Bronchoscopy shows a mass on the segmental bronchus. Which of the following cytologic findings is likely to be found in this patient?

- a- Presence of acid fast organism on sputum exam.**
- b- Presence of malignant squamous cells in sputum.**
- c- Presence of numerous necrotic debris and inflammatory cells in sputum.**
- d- Presence of reactive mesothelial cells in pleural fluid exam.**

15. The following histologic types of bronchogenic carcinoma have strong association with cigarette smoking EXCEPT :

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma.**
- b- Small cell carcinoma**
- c- Large cell carcinoma.**
- d- denocarcinoma.**

16. Small cell carcinoma of the lung arises from:-

- a- Columnar ciliated epithelium.**
- b- Goblet cell**
- c- Alveolar lining cells,**
- d- kulchitsky cells.**

17. Which of the following histologic types of carcinomas is most likely to be found at the periphery of the lung preceded by healed lung lesions?

- a- Adenocarcinoma**
- b- Large cell carcinoma**

c- Small cell carcinoma

d- Squamous cell carcinoma .

18. 55 year old male has hemoptysis, a right perihilar mass, and convulsions. He dies of bronchopneumonia and a neoplasm is found in the lung and the brain. Histologically the tumor is most likely:

a- Sarcoma

b- Squamous cell carcinoma

c- Glioblastoma multiforme

d- Meningioma

e- Oligodendroglioma.

19. Which of the followings is most common neoplasm in the lung?

a- Adenocarcinoma.

b- Squamous cell carcinoma

c- Metastatic neoplasm

d- Hamartomae.

e- Malignant melanoma.

20. A 55-year-old man has no major medical problems in the past year, 4 months prior to consultation the patient experience malaise and weight loss of 10 kg. The patient is a non- smoker, no fever, no difficulty of breathing. Chest X-ray shows a multiple solid nodules scattered throughout the lung fields. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a- Bronchogenic carcinoma

b- Metastatic carcinoma

c- Malignant mesothelioma.

d- Bronchialveolar carcinoma.

21. Bronchogenic carcinoma has increased incidence in the following pneumoconiosis:

a- Coal workers pneumoconiosis.

b- Silicosis.

c- Asbestosis.

d- Berylliosis.

22. Are general characters of BGC except:

a- Arising from epithelium of major bronchi.

b- Strongly related to cigarette smoking.

c- Para neoplastic syndrome.

d- Locally malignant, rarely metastasizing

23. Commonest histological pattern of BGC:

- a- Small cell carcinoma.**
- b- Adenocarcinoma**
- c- Squamous cell carcinoma.**
- d- Large cell carcinoma.**

24. Is true about bronchogenic carcinoma:

- a- Small cell carcinoma is most common histological type.**
- b- Asbestos exposure is most important risk factor.**
- c- Mainly arise from peripheral bronchi**
- d- Non of the above.**

25. Is the most aggressive histological type of BGC:

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma.**
- b- Large cell carcinoma**
- c- Adeno-carcinoma**
- d- Small cell carcinoma.**

26. Which type of BGC is associated with para-neoplastic syndrome:

- a- Squarvous cell carcinoma.**
- b- Large cell carcinoma.**
- c- Adenocarcinoma.**
- d- Small cell carcinonsa**
- e- All of the above.**

27. The following histologic types of bronchogenic carcinoma have strong association with cigarette smoking except:

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma**
- b- Small cell carcinoma**
- c- Large cell carcinoma**
- d- Adenocarcinoma**

28. The following type of bronchogenic carcinoma has worst prognosis:

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma**
- b- Small cell carcinoma**
- c- Large cell carcinoma**
- d- Adenocarcinoma**

29. Bronchial carcinoid arises from:

- a- Columnar ciliated epithelium**
- b- Goblet cells**
- c- Kulchitsky cells**
- d- Alveolar lining cells**

30. The following tumour does not have association with occupational exposure to asbestosis:

- a- Benign mesothelioma**
- b- Malignant mesothelioma**
- c- Bronchogenic carcinoma D.**
- d- Laryngeal carcinoma**

31. Macrophage-derived fibrogenic cytokine is:

- a- IL-1**
- b- IL-8**
- c- TNF**
- d- TGF**

32. Hypercreptant lung:

- a- Atelectasis.**
- b- Panacinar emphysema.**
- c- Lobar pneumonia,**
- d- Pulmonary odema**
- e- Atypical pneumonia.**

33. The most important mutation in small cell carcinoma is in the following gene:

- a- RB gene**
- b- MYC gene**
- c- CDK gene**
- d- RAS gene**

34. Which of the following mutation is being used to develop targeted molecular therapy in non-small cell cancer of lung:

- a- EGFR mutation**
- b- p53 mutation**
- c- K-RAS mutation**
- d- p16 mutation**

35. A 39y ♀ has chronic non productive cough for 4 months. She has loss of appetite & 6 Kg weight loss. She does not smoke. Chest X-ray revealed a single peripheral sub pleural mass. Which of the following neoplasms did she most likely have?

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma.**
- b- Small cell carcinoma.**
- c- Adeno-carcinoma.**
- d- Metastatic carcinoma.**

36. The most common type of BGC in females is:

- a- Small cell carcinoma.**
- b- Anaplastic cell carcinoma.**
- c- Sq.C.C**
- d- Adenocarcinoma.**

37. All of the followings are true about small cell carcinoma except:

- a- Arise from bronchial neuro-endocrinal cells as argentaffin cells.**
- b- Have worst prognosis dt the early & widely metastasis.**
- c- Incurable by surgical treatment but have good response to chemotherapy.**
- d- Not associated with para-neoplastic syndromes.**
- e- Centrally located turnour at the lung hilum.**

38. Not true about BGC:

- a- The most killer cancer in the world.**
- b- Tobacco smoking is the main risk factor.**
- c- The most common malignant lung tumor.**
- d- May be an occult tumor.**
- e- Non of the above.**

39. BGC may be manifested by:

- a- Ipsilateral Horner's syndrome.**
- b- Cushing's syndrome.**
- c- Pleural effusion.**
- d- SVC obstruction syndrome.**
- e- All of the above.**

40. All are true about bronchial carcinoid except:

- a- Locally malignant tumour.**

- b- May be a part of MES.**
- c- Arise from neuro endocrinal cells.**
- d- Commonly in smokers.**
- e- All of the above.**

41. Is true about lung metastasis except:

- a- Commoner than lry tumors.**
- b- From breast or kidney cancers.**
- c- Appears as a single peripheral mass.**
- d- Commonly by hematogenous spread.**

42. All are True about squamous cell carcinoma Except

- a- More among men**
- b- Strong correlation with smoking**
- c- Peripheral located**
- d- Associated with hypercalcaemia**

43. Which is False about Adenocarcinoma

- a- Most common in women**
- b- Strong association with smoking**
- c- Common under the age of 40 years**
- d- Grows slowly**

44. Is a special type of adenocarcinoma

- a- Large cell carcinoma**
- b- Squamous cell carcinoma**
- c- Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma**
- d- Small cell lung carcinoma**

45. is the most aggressive lung cancer

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma**
- b- Small cell lung carcinoma**
- c- Adenocarcinoma**
- d- Large cell carcinoma**

46. Small cell lung carcinoma is curable by surgery

- a- True**
- b- False**

47. All histological types of bronchogenic carcinoma are associated with smoking Except

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma**

- b- Adenocarcinoma**
- c- Small cell carcinoma.**
- d- Large cell carcinoma**

48. Which type of bronchogenic carcinoma especially producing paraneoplastic syndromes"

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma**
- b- Small cell carcinoma**
- c- Adenocarcinoma**
- d- Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma**

49. is the pathogenesis of bronchogenic carcinoma

- a- Tobacco smoking**
- b- Environmental hazards**
- c- Genetic factors**
- d- All of the above**

50. Which of the following paraneoplastic syndromes is commonly associated with squamous cell carcinoma of the lung?

- a- Hypercalcemia**
- b- Cushing's syndrome**
- c- Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)**
- d- Carcinoid syndrome**

51. Which of the following cancers is most commonly associated with Cushing's syndrome as a paraneoplastic syndrome?

- a- Ovarian cancer**
- b- Small cell lung cancer**
- c- Renal cell carcinoma**
- d- Breast cancer**

Pleural Diseases

1. **Mesothelioma of pleura is related to:**
 - a- Anthracosis.
 - b- Silicosis.
 - c- Asbestosis.
 - d- Hyper sensitivity pneumonitis.
2. **Malignant pleural mesotheliomas show:**
 - a- Diffuse & obliterate pleural cavity.
 - b- Extensive pleural effusion.
 - c- Less common than 2ry pleural tumors.
 - d- All of the above.
3. **All are examples of non inflammatory pleural effusion except:**
 - a- Hydrothorax.
 - b- Hemothorax
 - c- Empyema
 - d- Chylothorax
4. **All are types of pleural effusion healed by organization except:**
 - a- Hydrothorax.
 - b- Hemothorax.
 - c- Empyema.
 - d- Inflammatory exudates
 - e- All of the above.
5. **Accumulation of lymphatic fluid in pleural sac is.....**
 - a- Haemothorax
 - b- Chylothorax
 - c- Empyema
 - d- pneumothorax
6. **Accumulation of transudate occurs in**
 - a- congestive heart failure
 - b- Nephrotic syndrome
 - c- Microbial infection
 - d- All of the above
 - e- a & b
7. **Benign mesothelioma has strong relationship to asbestos**

- a- True**
- b- Faise**

8. Which type of pleural inflammation is characterized by the presence of excess fluid between the pleurae?

- a- Pleuritis**
- b- Pleural effusion**
- c- Empyema**
- d- Hemothorax**

9. Which type of pleural inflammation is associated with the accumulation of pus in the pleural space?

- a- Pneumothorax**
- b- Empyema**
- c- Pleural effusion**
- d- Acute pleuritis**

10. What is the typical cause of hemothorax, which can result in pleural inflammation?

- a- Infection**
- b- Trauma**
- c- Autoimmune diseases**
- d- Pulmonary embolism**

11. Which of the following is a common cause of fibrinous pleural inflammation?

- a- Rheumatoid arthritis**
- b- Tuberculosis**
- c- Pneumonia**
- d- All of the above**

12. Which of the following is a known cause of serous pleural effusion in autoimmune diseases?

- a- Lupus erythematosus**
- b- Pneumocystis jirovecii**
- c- Streptococcal pneumonia**
- d- Malaria**

13. Which of the following can lead to hemorrhagic pleural inflammation due to rupture of blood vessels in the pleura?

- a- Pulmonary infarction**
- b- Pneumothorax**
- c- Pneumonia**
- d- Pleural effusion**

14. Which of the following is a common cause of non-inflammatory pleural effusion?

- a- Bacterial pneumonia**
- b- Pulmonary embolism**
- c- Heart failure**
- d- Tuberculosis**

15. In which condition is non-inflammatory pleural effusion commonly caused by the leakage of fluid from the blood vessels due to increased hydrostatic pressure?

- a- Liver cirrhosis**
- b- Nephrotic syndrome**
- c- Congestive heart failure**
- d- All of the above**

16. In chylothorax, the pleural fluid typically appears:

- a- Clear and watery**
- b- Greenish in color**
- c- Milky white with high triglyceride levels**
- d- Bloody with high protein content**

17. Which of the following conditions is commonly associated with chylothorax?

- a- Pulmonary embolism**
- b- Lymphoma**
- c- Pneumothorax**
- d- Myocardial infarction**

18. Which of the following is NOT a typical cause of hemothorax?

- a- Blunt chest trauma**
- b- Spontaneous rupture of blood vessels in the lung**
- c- Tuberculosis**
- d- Complications of chest surgery**

19. What is the primary difference between primary spontaneous pneumothorax and secondary spontaneous pneumothorax?

- a- Primary spontaneous pneumothorax occurs in individuals with lung disease, whereas secondary occurs in healthy individuals.**
- b- Primary spontaneous pneumothorax occurs in healthy individuals, whereas secondary occurs in individuals with underlying lung disease.**
- c- Primary spontaneous pneumothorax is caused by trauma, while secondary is not.**
- d- There is no difference between the two types.**

20. What is the characteristic feature of tension pneumothorax?

- a- The pleural air pressure exceeds atmospheric pressure, causing lung collapse and displacement of mediastinal structures.**
- b- The pleural air pressure is lower than the atmospheric pressure, leading to lung expansion.**
- c- There is a rupture of the diaphragm.**
- d- It is always associated with hemothorax**

Exams on pathology

Respiratory module

EXAM 1

1- Epistaxis is :

- a- Bleeding from lung .
- b- Coughing of blood .
- c- Bleeding from nose .
- d- Both of a & b .

2-The most common type of carcinoma of upper respiratory passages is :

- a- squamous cell carcinoma
- b- Adenocarcinoma .
- c- Large cell carcinoma .
- d- Small cell carcinoma .

3- This is not a feature of chronic bronchitis :

- a- Inflammation of bronchioles.
- b- Inflammation of alveoli.
- c- Squamous cell metaplasia.
- d- Hyperplasia of bronchial submucous .

4- If the following events are put in order; which is the 2nd one ?

- a- Cerebral metastasis.
- b- Heavy cigarette smokers for 20 years.
- c- Squamous metaplasia of bronchial.
- d- Bronchial carcinoma .

5- Bronchogenic carcinoma may occur as a complication :

- a- Emphysema .

- b- Lobar pneumonia .
- c- Bronchiectasis .
- d- All of the above .

6- 30 to 80 % of patients with Asbestosis have the following tumour :

- a- Squamous cell carcinoma .
- b- Adenocarcinoma .
- c- Small cell carcinoma .
- d- Mesothelioma .

7- All are examples of lung suppurative diseases except :

- a- Pulmonary pyemia .
- b- Lung abscess .
- c- Bronchiectasis .
- d- Lobar pneumococcal pneumonia .

8- These are true for centrilobular emphysema except :

- a- Is associated with cigarette smoking .
- b- May cause spontaneous pneumothorax .
- c- Alveolar ducts and alveoli are affected .
- d. Show destruction of elastin in alveolar walls .

9- This is not a feature of bronchopneumonia :

- a- Suppurative inflammation.
- b- Common in infancy and elderly.
- c- There is patchy consolidation .
- d- Restoration to normal is rapid .

10- This type of lung cancer is most likely to be found at the lung periphery :

- a- Adenocarcinoma.

b- Squamous cell carcinoma .

c- Small cell carcinoma .

d- Large cell carcinoma .

11- The pathogenesis of emphysema includes :

a- Protease-antiprotease imbalance.

b- Oxidant-antioxidant imbalance .

c- a & b are true .

d- None of the above

12- The least likely cause of atelectasis :

a- Pleural effusion .

b- Destruction of the alveolar walls.

c- Scarring .

d- Asthma.

13- The most common pigment to be deposited in the lung is :

a- Iron.

b- Silica .

c- Carbon.

d- Dust .

14- This is a neuroendocrine tumour of lung :

a- Carcinoid tumour.

b- Adenocarcinoma .

c- Lymphoma .

d- None of the above .

Clinical Case No.1:

A child presented with episodic attacks of dyspnoea ,wheezing ,cough and thick sputum . On examination, it is found that expiration is prolonged because of airflow obstruction . Bronchial asthma is diagnosed.

15-Type I hypersensitivity reaction (atopic reaction) is the mechanism of :

- a- Intrinsic bronchial asthma.
- b- Extrinsic bronchial asthma.
- c- Both of the above.
- d- None of the above.

16- This is true for allergic bronchial asthma :

- a- Decreased serum IgE
- b- Eosinophils are not seen.
- c- It has familial tendency.
- d- None of the above.

17- The following is characteristic of bronchial asthma:

- a- Bronchospasm due to contraction of bronchiolar smooth muscle.
- b- Normal airflow.
- c- Brochodilatation.
- d- All of the above.

Exam 2

1- The following is true for Bronchlectasis:

- a- It is always congenital.
- b- Extrabronchial obstruction is a common cause.
- c- There is copious amount of sputum.
- d- There is reversible dilatation of bronchi.

2- The following is not an example of true emphysema:

- a- Centriacinar emphysema.
- b- Irregular emphysema.
- c- Interstitial emphysema.
- d- Mixed emphysema.

3- Adult respiratory distress syndrome can be caused by the following except:

- a-Viral pneumonia.
- b-Narcotic overdose.
- c-septic shock.
- d-Diabetes melites.

4- Mark true statement in case of Hyaline membrane disease:

- a-It is a common cause of adult respiratory distress.
- b-It is seen in pre term infants.
- c-It is associated with increased amounts of surfactant.
- d-It is very common in female infants.

5- α -1antitrypsin deficiency play a role in the pathogenesis of:

- a-Pulmonary collapse.
- b-Pulmonary adenocarcinoma.

c-Lung abscess.

d-Pulmonary emphysema.

6- The most common type of bronchogenic carcinoma is:

a-Squamous cell carcinoma.

b-Adenocarcinoma.

c-Large cell carcinoma.

d-Small cell carcinoma.

7- Charcot-Lyden crystals is a diagnostic feature of:

a-Emphysema.

b-Bronchiectasis.

c-Bronchial asthma.

d-Pneumonia.

8- Mesothelioma:

a-Is a malignant tumor of pleura.

b-Is a benign tumor of lung.

c-Is one of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

d-Is a malignant tumor of lung.

9- Bronchioalveolar carcinoma is a type of pulmonary:

a-Squamous cell carcinoma.

b-Small cell carcinoma.

c-Large cell carcinoma.

d-Adenocarcinoma.

10- Emphysema associated most often with α_1 antitrypsin deficiency is:

a-Panacinar.

b-Centriacinar.

c-Distalacinar.

d-Irregular.

11- Pneumothorax means:

a-Accumulation of air in pleural cavity.

b-Accumulation of blood in pleural cavity.

c-Accumulation of pus in pleural cavity.

d-None of the above.

12- These are the sites of panacinar (panlobular) emphysema:

a-Respiratory bronchioles.

b-Alveoli.

c-Alveolar ducts and alveoli.

d-Respiratory bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli.

13- In lobar pneumonia (gray hepatization), histologically the characteristic feature is:

a-Congestion of alveolar capillaries.

b-Eosinophilic intraalveolar transudate.

c-Alveoli filled with granulation tissue.

d-Alveoli are filled with fibrin & neutrophils.

14- The following statement is not true regarding lung collapse:

a-Resorption collapse caused by bronchial obstruction.

b-Contraction atelectasis is reversible.

c-Compression collapse caused by pleural effusion.

d-In collapse the alveolar spaces are narrowed.

Exam 3

1- Aspiration of infected material during anesthesia may lead to:

- a-Bronchial asthma.
- b-Emphysema.
- c-Lung abscess.
- d-None of the above.

2- Malignant mesothelioma is characterized by all except:

- a-It is related to heavy exposure to asbestos.
- b-It appears as diffuse thickening of the pleura.
- c-It may be of the sarcomatoid or epithelioid type.
- d-Siman virus 40 is found in 30% of the cases.

3- Cannon-Ball metastasis in lung arises from:

- a-Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- b-Renal cell carcinoma.
- c-Prostatic carcinoma.
- d-All of the above.

4- Epstein-Barr virus is associated with:

- a-Nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
- b-Laryngeal carcinoma.
- c-Oesophageal carcinoma.
- d-Gastric carcinoma.

5- Coryza means:

- a-Common cold.
- b-Sinusitis.
- c-Pharyngitis.

d-Epiglottitis.

6- -Suppurative lung diseases include:

a-Bronchiectasis.

b-Lung abscess.

c-Bronchopneumia .

d-All of the above.

7- The histologic feature of well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma is:

a-Abundant mucin secretion.

b-Dense collagen deposition.

c-Prominent keratin production.

d-Extensive glandular differentiation.

8- The following tumour has a lepidic growth pattern:

a-Bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma.

b-Squamous cell carcinoma.

c-Small cell carcinoma.

d-Adenocarcinoma..

9- The following are restrictive lung diseases except:

a-Pneumoconiosis.

b-Squamous cell carcinoma.

c-Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

d-Bronchial asthma.

10-The following diseases involving the bronchi except:

a-Asthma.

b-Emphysema.

c-Bronchitis.

d-Bronchiectasis.

11- The following statement is not true in extrinsic asthma:

- a-Atopic asthma is subtype of it
- b-It is type 1 hypersensitivity reaction.
- c-Histamine is the principle mediator.
- d-Family history is negative.

12- Which is of the following is not true regarding hypersensitivity pneumonitis:

- a-Immunologic disease of the alveoli.
- b-Caused by moldy hay inhalation.
- c-It involves type III & type IV hypersensitivity reaction.
- d-None of the above.

Clinical Case No.2:

A 64 year old man who has had worsening cough for several months, now complains dyspnea & fatigue. He also has experienced a 10-kg weight loss. A chest radiograph shows hilar lymphadenopathy and a right lung mass.

13- What is the most possible diagnosis:

- a-Tuberculosis.
- b-Sarcoidosis.
- c-Bronchogenic carcinoma.
- d-Pneumonia.

14- Which is the most common predisposing factor of such disease:

- a-Tuberculo bacilli.
- b-Congenital.
- c-Smoking.
- d-Streptococcus pneumonia.

15- The most appropriate treatment is :

a-Palliative treatment.

b-Surgery and radiotherapy.

c-Corticosteroid.

d-Antibiotics.

Exam 4

1- The most important complication of tonsillitis is:

- a-Quinzy.
- b-Fever.
- c-Otitis media.
- d-Rheumatic fever.

2- Cross match the following (2-5) with (a-e):

a- Suppurative lung disease.

b- Benign tumour.

c- Quinsy.

D- α 1 antitrypsin deficiency.

e- Malignant tumor.

2- Juvenile laryngeal papilloma.

3- Pulmonary emphysema.

4- Bronchopneumia.

5- Tonsillar abscess.

3-The inflammatory cellular infiltrate in bronchial asthma consist mainly of:

- a-Lymphocytes.
- b-Eosinophils.
- c-Plasma cells.
- d-Histocytes.

4- Complete bronchial obstruction leads to:

- a-Bronchial asthma.
- b-Emphysema.
- c-Pneumonia.
- d-Collapse.

5- Bronchogenic carcinoma may occur as a complication of:

- a-Lobar pneumonia.

b-Lung abscess.

c-Bronchiectasis.

d-Emphysema.

6- All are true regarding intrinsic asthma except:

a-Occur in children.

b-Caused by cold exposure.

c-IgE is normal.

d-Not associated with allergic manifestation.

7- The following are the histological features of sarcoidosis except:

a - Epitheloid cells.

b- Caseation.

c-Langhan's giant cells.

d-Schauman's bodies.

8- The pathogenesis of emphysema includes:

a-Protease-antiprotease imbalance.

b-Oxidant-antioxidant imbalance.

c-a & b are true.

d-None of the above.

9- The following tumour shows neuroendocrine differentiation:

a-Squamous cell carcinoma.

b-Small cell carcinoma.

c-Large cell carcinoma.

d-Adenocarcinoma.

Clinical Case No.3:

A 78-year-old man is brought to the emergency department. For the last several days he has had fatigue, malaise, fever, and a productive cough. A chest radiograph shows consolidation in the right lower lobe. A Gram stain of the sputum shows a predominance of gram-positive cocci in pairs and chains.

10-What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a-Pneumococcal pneumonia.**
- b-Emphysema.**
- c-Bronchial asthma.**
- d- Bronchiectasis.**

11- The type of inflammation in this lesion is :

- a-Serous.**
- b-Suppurative.**
- c-Catarrhal.**
- d-Fibrinous.**

12- In this lesion, histologically the characteristic feature is:

- a-Alveoli are filled with fibrin & neutrophils.**
- b-Eosinophilic intraalveolar transudate.**
- c-Alveoli filled with granulation tissue.**
- d-Destruction of the alveolar septa with neutrophils.**

13- One of the following is a stage of this lesion:

- a-Exudative.**
- b-Fibrotic.**
- c-Congestion.**
- d-Proliferative.**

Exam 5

1- Complete bronchial obstruction leads to:

- a-Bronchial asthma .
- b-Emphysema.
- c-Pneumonia.
- d-Collapse.

2- Suppurative lung diseases include:

- a-Bronchiectasis.
- b-Lung abscess.
- c-All of the above.
- d-None of the above.

3- Inflammation in bronchopneumonia is:

- a-Suppurative.
- b-Fibrinous..
- c-Serous.
- d-Catarrhal.

3- Pulmonary scars may predispose to:

- a-Squamous cell carcinoma.
- b-Adenocarcinoma.
- c-Small cell carcinoma.
- d-Large cell carcinoma .

4- Bronchogenic carcinoma may occur as a complication of :

- a-Lobar pneumonia.
- b-Lung abscess.
- c-Bronchiectasis.
- d-Emphysema.

5- Which of the following types of lung cancer is most likely to be found at the lung periphery:

- a-Adenocarcinoma .
- b-Squamous cell carcinoma.
- c-Small cell carcinoma.
- d-Large cell carcinoma.

6- The most severe complication of acute sinusitis is:

- a-Brain abscess.
- b-Chronic sinusitis.
- c-Otitis media.
- d-Pharyngitis.

7- Quinsy means:

- a-Follicular tonsillitis.
- b-Parenchymatous tonsillitis.
- c-Tonsillar tumor.
- d-Tonsillar abscess.

8- All are true about carcinoma larynx except:

- a-More common in men.
- b-Caused by smoke and alcohol.
- c-Glottic tumor has the worse prognosis.
- d-Treatment by surgery and radiotherapy.

9- The following are obstructive lung diseases except:

- a-Bronchial asthma.
- b-Emphysema.
- c-Bronchiectasis.
- d-Sarcoidosis.

10- All are true regarding intrinsic asthma except:

- a-Occur in children.
- b-Caused by cold exposure.
- c-IgE is normal.
- d-Not associated with allergic manifestation.

11- The pathogenesis of emphysema includes:

- a-Protease-antiprotease imbalance.
- b-Oxidant-antioxidant imbalance.
- c-Both a & b are true.
- d-None of the above.

Exam 6

1- The most important complication of tonsillitis is:

- a-Quinzy.
- b-Fever
- c- Otitis media.
- d-Rheumatic fever

2- All are true about juvenile laryngeal papilloma except:

- a-Single lesion.
- b-Benign tumour.
- c-Can cause hemoptysis.
- d-Regress at puberty.

3- The inflammatory cellular infiltrate in bronchial asthma consist mainly of:

- a-Lymphocytes.
- b-Eosinophils.
- c-Plasma cells.
- d-Histocytes.

4- Complete bronchial obstruction leads to:

- a-Bronchial asthma.
- b-Emphysema.
- c-Pneumonia.
- d-Collapse.

5- α 1 antitrypsin deficiency play a role in the pathogenesis of:

- a-Lung abscess.
- b-Pulmonary emphysema.
- c-Pulmonary collapse.
- d-All of the above.

6- Suppurative lung diseases include :

- a-Bronchiectasis .
- b-Lung abscess.
- c-Bronchopneumia.
- d-All of the above.

7- The following are the histological features of sarcoidosis except:

- a-Epithelioid cells.
- b-Caseation.
- c-Langhan's giant cells.
- d-Schauman's bodies.

8- Inflammation in lobar pneumonia is:

a-Serous.

b-Suppurative.

c-Catarrhal.

d-Fibrinous.

9- The most important risk factor of bronchiogenic carcinoma is:

a-Smoking.

b-Asbestos.

c-Radiation.

d-Air pollution.

10-The following tumour shows neuroendocrine differentiation:

a-Squamous cell carcinoma.

b-Small cell carcinoma.

c-Large cell carcinoma.

d-Adenocarcinoma.

11- Smoking may cause all except:

a-Bonchiogenic carcinoma.

b-Bronchial carcinoid.

c-Emphysema.

d-Laryngeal carcinoma.

Clinical Case No.4:

A 58-year-old man brought to the hospital due to aspiration of gastric contents. Over the next 10 days he develops a productive cough along with a fever 38 C. A chest radiograph reveals a 4 cm diameter mass with an air-fluid level in the right lung. A sputum gram stain reveals mixed flora .

12- Which of the following conditions is he most likely to have ?

a-Squamous cell carcinoma.

b-Lung abscess.

c-Chronic bronchitis.

d-Bronchiectasis.

13- What type of inflammation caused by this disease:

- a-Catarrhal.
- b-Membranous.
- c-Serous.
- d-Suppurative.

14- The main cause is :

- a-Smoking.
- b-Air pollution .
- c-Staphylococcus aureus.
- d-H. influenza.

15- The best treatment for such patient is :

- a-Watchful waiting .
- b-Antibiotics or surgical drainage.
- c-Chemotherapy.
- d-Steroid.

1- Allergic nasal polyp is :

- a-Congenital.
- b-Inflammatory
- c-Benign epithelial tumour.
- d-Benign mesenchymal tumour.

2- Hemoptysis means:

- a-Bleeding from the nose.
- b- Coughing of blood .
- c-Vomiting of blood.
- d-Excessive uterine bleeding.

3- Carcinoma of the vocal cords is characterized by all except:

- a-Slowly growing .
- b-Spreads only by lymphatics.
- c-Well-differentiated .
- d-Rather good prognosis.

4- These are true about carcinoma of larynx except :

- a-Is usually if adenocarcinomatous type.
- b-Is commoner in men than in women .
- c-Is associated with exposure to tobacco smoke .
- d-May be complicated by lung infections .

5- The commonest cause of lung abscess is :

- a-Aspiration of septic material .
- b-Blood borne infection .
- c-Chest injury .

d-Bronchiectasis.

6-The following are true for pneumococcal lobar pneumonia except :

- a-It shows fibrinous inflammation .**
- b-It involves a major part of the lobe .**
- c-It shows four pathological stages in untreated cases .**
- d-Heals usually by organization .**

7- Hypercalcemia is a notorious paraneoplastic syndrome seen most typically with bronchogenic :

- a-Adenocarcinoma .**
- b-Carcinoid .**
- c-Mesothelioma.**
- d-Squamous cell carcinoma.**

8- Small-cell carcinomas of the lung :

- a-Are not associated with cigarette smoking .**
- b-Are commoner in men than in women .**
- c-Have a 5 year survival rate if about 30%.**
- d-Are usually amenable to surgical resection .**

9- The commonest site of metastasis from bronchogenic carcinoma is:

- a-Adrenal gland .**
- b-Liver.**
- c-Brain .**
- d-Bone.**

10- Chronic bronchitis :

- a-Is usually defined as a persistent productive cough for at least 3 consecutive months in at least 2 consecutive years .**
- b-Rarely co-exists with emphysema .**

c-Is not associated with cigarette smoking .

d-Is associated with hypoplasia of mucin-secreting glands .

11- Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung :

a-Is commoner in females than in males .

b-Is usually situated in the periphery of the lung .

c-Rarely metastasise .

d-Contains keratin and intercellular bridges .

12- Centrilobular emphysema involves the following airspaces :

a-Respiratory bronchioles .

b-Alveolar ducts and alveoli.

c-Alveoli .

d-Respiratory bronchioles ,alveolar ducts, and alveoli .

13- The following statement is false regarding bronchial asthma :

a-Atopic asthma is usually associated with old age and is mediated by IgG antibodies .

b-Major basic protein of eosinophils causes epithelial damage leading to airway constriction.

c-Histamine causes bronchospasm .

d-Basement membrane is thickened .

Clinical Case No.5:

Fatema, a 36-year-old,teacher . She is admitted to hospital for a pelvic surgery .She is obese, but is otherwise well , and is on no medication apart from the oral contraceptive pill. Three days after the operation she complains of right-sided chest pain, made worse by coughing, and slight shortness of breath . On examination, her left calf is swollen, tender and warm , with pitting ankle oedema .

14- The diagnosis of this case is :

a-Myocardial infarction .

b-Deep leg-vein thrombosis with pulmonary thromboembolism .

c-All of the above .

d-None of the above .

15- Pulmonary embolism :

a-Often produces strain on the left side of the heart .

b-Is a common intra-operative complication .

c-Always produce pulmonary infarction .

d-Is usually associated with a thrombosis in deep veins of the legs or the pelvic veins.

16- The other possible consequence of this condition is :

a-Massive pulmonary embolism leading to rapid death .

b-Minor pulmonary embolism which is often Asymptomatic .

c-All of the above .

d-None of the above .

17- Chronic pulmonary hypertension :

a-Caused by recurrent pulmonary embolism .

b-May lead to cor pulmonale .

c-All of the above .

d-None of the above .

Exam 7

1- Complete bronchial obstruction leads to :

- a-Emphysema .
- b-Alveolar collapse .
- c-Chronic bronchitis .
- d-Pneumonia .

2- These conditions can cause pulmonary hypertension except :

- a-Wagener's granulomatosis .
- b-Multiple pulmonary emboli .
- c-Residence at a high altitude .
- d-A right to left intracardiac shunt .

3- These are true for centrilobular emphysema except :

- a-Is associated with cigarette smoking .
- b-May cause spontaneous pneumothorax .
- c-Lower lobes are commonly affected .
- d-Show destruction of elastin in alveolar walls .

4- A false-negative reaction to the tuberculin test may occur in the following except :

- a-Active tuberculosis.
- b-HIV infection and malignant lymphoma .
- c-Normal person .
- d-Malnutrition.

5- These may cause epistaxis except :

- a-Hypertension .
- b-Leukemias.
- c-Acute infections e.g. Typhoid .
- d-Vitamin D deficiency .

6- This is not a complication of Bronchiectasis :

- a-Septic thrombophlebitis .
- b-Fibrosis leads to left side heart failure.
- c-Secondary amyloidosis.
- d-Squamous cell carcinoma .

7- Which of the following is not true for extrinsic bronchial asthma :

- a-An immediate type I reaction .
- b-Begins in children and young adults .
- c-The allergens are extrinsic allergens .
- d-None of the above .

8- The following is correct regarding lung carcinomas:

- a-Never related to smoking .
- b-Squamous cell carcinomas are defined by gland formation or mucin production Microscopically .
- c-Adenocarcinomas typically arise centrally in the lung .
- d-Small cell carcinomas have early, widespread dissemination .

9- This is a feature of lobar pneumonia :

- a-Affect females more than males .
- b-Common in infancy and elderly.
- c-There is patchy consolidations .

d-Restoration to normal is rapid .

10- Pulmonary embolism cause all of the following except:

- a-Sudden death .**
- b-Pulmonary infarction and hypertension .**
- c-Right atrial dilatation .**
- d-Interstitial pneumonitis .**

11- The type of inflammation in bronchopneumonia is :

- a-Catarrhal .**
- b-Serous .**
- c-Fibrinous .**
- d-Suppurative.**

12- Lymph in the pleural cavity is called :

- a-Hydrothorax.**
- b-Chylothorax.**
- c-Pneumothorax .**
- d-Empyema .**

Clinical Case No.6:

A 70 year old man presented with a history of heavy smoking , marked loss of weight, chronic productive cough, and hemoptysis .The radiology reveals large mass in the upper lobe and hilum .

13- Which of the following is the most appropriate for the diagnosis:

- a-Sputum for acid fast bacilli.**
- b-Sputum for cytology.**
- c-Sputum for culture and sensitivity .**
- d-Pulmonary function tests .**

14- An important etiologic and predisposing factor is:

- a- Mycobacterial infection .
- b- Cigarette smoking .
- c- Malnutrition .
- d- None of the above .

15- The most probable diagnosis is :

- a- Pulmonary tuberculosis .
- b- Bronchiectasis .
- c- Bronchogenic carcinoma .
- d- Lung abscess .

16- The above mentioned lesion may produce :

- a- Pancoast's tumour .
- b- Horner's syndrome .
- c- Hypercalcemia .
- d- All of the above .

Exam 8

1- The most important complication of tonsillitis is :

- a-Quinzy .
- b- Fever .
- c-Otitis media .
- d-Rheumatic fever .

2- The most important risk factor of bronchogenic carcinoma is :

- a-Smoking .
- b-Asbestosis .
- c-Air pollution .
- d-Radiation .

3- The lung tissue has a liver like consistency in :

- a-Lobar pneumonia .
- b-Bronchiectasis.
- c-Bronchial asthma .
- d-Bronchogenic carcinoma .

4- Malignant mesothelioma is predisposed by :

- a-Silicosis .
- b-Asbestosis .
- c-Anthracosis .
- d-None of the above .

5- These are true for laryngeal tumours except :

- a-In children,laryngeal papilloma is multiple .
- b-In adults it's generally single .
- c-Laryngeal carcinoma is commoner to be adenocarcinoma .
- d-Laryngeal carcinoma in children is related to human Papilloma virus .

6- The following are true for pneumococcal lobar pneumonia except :

- a-It show fibrinous inflammation .
- b-It involve a major part of the lobe .
- c-It shows four pathological stages in untreated case .
- d-Heals usually by organization .

7- Singer's nodule of the larynx is :

- a-Benign epithelial tumour .
- b-Granulomatous lesion .
- c-Non-specific inflammatory lesion .
- d-Benign mesenchymal tumour .

8- These are true in relation to bronchial asthma except :

- a-Extrinsic asthma is an atopic (type I) hypersensitivity reaction .
- b-Extrinsic asthma has a better prognosis than Intrinsic asthma .
- c-Intrinsic asthma develops in subjects with an individual or family history of atopic diseases .
- d-Intrinsic asthma is common to be associated with nasal polyps and drug hypersensitivity .

9- These are true statements about laryngeal tumours except :

- a-Carcinoma of larynx is commoner at the vocal cord .
- b-Carcinoma of larynx is commoner to be squamous cell carcinoma .
- c-Juvenile laryngeal papillomatosis are precancerous .
- d-Adult laryngeal papilloma is usually single .

10- The commonest type of bronchogenic carcinoma is :

- a-Squamous cell carcinoma .
- b-Adenocarcinoma .
- c-Small cell carcinoma .

d-Large cell carcinoma .

11- The commonest cause of lung abscess is :

a-Post aspiration lung abscess .

b-Amoebic abscess .

c- Post pneumonic lung abscess .

d-Infected hydatid cyst .

12- These are true in relation to pulmonary emphysema except :

a-Means permanent dilatation of the respiratory passages distal to the terminal bronchioles .

b-Centrilobular emphysema is more common and more severe in the lower lobes .

c-Centrilobular emphysema occur predominantly in male smokers with chronic bronchitis .

d-In panlobular emphysema alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency has a role in its pathogenesis .

13- These statements are correct except :

a-Bronchiectasis is commoner in the upper lobe of right lung .

b-Bronchiectasis is irreversible condition .

c-Centrilobular emphysema is commoner and more severe in the upper lobes

d-Panacinar acinar emphysema is commoner and more severe in the lower lobes .

14- Resolution is the usual method of repair of:

a-Cerebral pyogenic abscess .

b-Myocardial infarction .

c-Rheumatoid arthritis .

d-Pneumococcal lobar pneumonia .

15-The following are features of the centrilobular emphysema except

- a-Is closely associated with cigarette smoking .**
- b-Is associated with α 1-antitrypsin deficiency .**
- c-May be complicated by spontaneous pneumothorax .**
- d-Is characterized by destruction of elastin in alveolar walls .**