

Respiratory path. Assessment 1

1- A 30 year old man complained of difficulty in breathing due to progressive nasal obstruction Initially he reported that he had common cold like symptoms. On examination intranasal masses were seen and excised later The microscopic picture of the masses revealed epithelial hyperplasia and infiltration of the underlying tissue by chronic inflammatory cells formed of foamy macrophages, lymphocytes, and plasma cells few of which may showed hyaline change . diagnosis

- a. Nasal tuberculoma
- b. Rhinoscleroma
- c. Sarcoidosis
- d. Chronic nonspecific rhinitis

B

2- 6 years boy with fever , sore throat, tonsils & uvula covered with dirty gray membrane,

The most probable complication is:

- a. Toxic myocarditis
- b. Diffuse glomerulonephritis
- c. Peritonsillar abscess
- d. Amyloidosis

A

3- A 50-year-old male has had difficulty breathing through his nose for several months. A head computed tomography (CT) scan reveals a 4-cm mass involving the nasopharynx that erodes adjacent bone. The mass is excised, and microscopically, it is composed of large epithelial cells having indistinct cell borders and prominent nuclei with mature lymphocytes scattered through this lesion. Which of the following factors most likely played the greatest role in the development of this lesion?

- A. Smoking
- B. Allergic rhinitis
- C. Epstein-Barr virus infection
- D. Recurrent chronic inflammation
- E. Streptococcal infection

4- An 8-year-old boy had changing in the character of his voice. On examination multiple polypoid masses were seen on the vocal cords extending to the subglottic region. Microscopic examination of the excised masses showed finger like polypoid tissue covered by orderly arranged stratified squamous epithelium overlying a fibrovascular connective tissue core. Which of the following statements is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Laryngeal nodule
- b) laryngeal papilloma
- c) Laryngeal carcinoma
- d) Diphtheria infection of vocal cords

B

5- active primary stage school teacher 30-year-old had noticed that his voice had changed for the past 3 years. On examination, there were no palpable head & neck masses but there were two tiny hemispherical smooth surfaced masses about few millimeters in diameter seen on both vocal cords. The teacher was a smoker. Excisional biopsy was done. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Laryngeal nodule
- b. Juvenile papillomatosis
- c. Squamous cell papilloma
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma

A

6- An active teacher 30 years old had noticed that his voice had changed for the past 3 years On examination there were no palpable head & neck masses but there were two tiny hemispherical smooth surfaced masses about few millimeters in diameter seen on both vocal cords. Excisional biopsy was done. It would show:

- a) Multiple branched connective tissue cores covered by acanthotic squamous epithelium
- b) Irregular shaped masses of malignant squamous epithelial cells with central keratin formation
- c) polypoid tissue formed of hyalinized stroma covered by Squamous epithelium
- d) neutrophilic infiltration

B

- 7- A child presented by change in his voice that did not respond to any medical treatment. Laryngoscopic examination revealed multiple small polypoid lesions that were excised and showed narrow connective tissue cores covered by acanthotic squamous epithelium. The physician will warn the patient about:
- a. Might change to malignant
 - b. Might recur
 - c. Has unpredictable behavior
 - d. Might be complicated by glomerulonephritis

B

- 8- A 70-year-old man complained of persistent hoarseness of voice for the last 6 months. On examination there was an enlarged non-tender anterior cervical lymph node. On laryngoscopy an irregular fungating mass was seen on the vocal cord with infraglottic extension. Laryngeal biopsy followed by laryngectomy was done. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Glottic carcinoma
- b. Supraglottic carcinoma
- c. Singer's nodule
- d. Laryngeal papilloma

A

- 9- 76 years old male. complained of persistent hoarseness of voice for the last 6 months. On laryngoscopy an irregular fungating mass was seen on the epiglottis. Laryngeal biopsy revealed well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma and was followed by partial laryngectomy. No cervical lymph nodal metastases or distant metastases were found. Which of the following findings is considered the most favourable prognostic value?
- a. No lymph nodal metastases or distant metastases
 - b. Sparse lymphatics in epiglottis
 - c. A diagnosis of differentiated squamous cell carcinoma
 - d. All of the above

A

10- All are true regarding the glottic carcinoma EXCEPT

- a. It shows early lymphatic spread
- b. It arises at the true vocal fold
- c. It is most common site of laryngeal carcinoma
- d. The patient presents by early change of voice

A

11- A 25-year-old man had a blunt trauma to his chest. He was hospitalized. There were contusions on his right chest wall. After 1 hour, he suffered from difficulty in breathing and pain on the right side. Vital signs are normal but breath sounds were not heard on the right side. Which of the following x-ray finding is the most likely to be present?

- a. Right upper lung lobe opacity
- b. Right pneumothorax with fractured rib
- c. Extensive centriacinar emphysema in right lobe
- d. Patchy infiltrates in the right lung

B

12- Ball and valve leak occurs in which type of Pneumothorax:

- a. Spontaneous primary pneumothorax
- b. Spontaneous secondary pneumothorax
- c. Tension Pneumothorax
- d. All of the above

C

13- 60 years old , had worked in a shipyard for 30 years , exposed to asbestos, he is complaining of stabbing chest pain ,difficulty of breathing. C.t. scan revealed thickening in pleura, thoracocentesis fluid extract contained blood and malignant spindle shaped cells. A specimen of the tumour found could be stained immunohistochemically +ve for which of the following:

- a- Calretinin
- b- CK5/6
- c- CEA
- d- A&B
- e- B&C

D

14- In ARDS neutrophils are activated by pro inflammatory mediators released from:

- a. Endothelial cells
- b. T helper cells
- c. Macrophages
- d. Pneumocytes

C

15- In ARDS endothelial & alveolar damage occur by proteolytic enzymes & reactive molecules produced by:

- a. Macrophages
- b. Neutrophils
- c. Pyogenic bacteria
- d. T helper cells

B

16- A previously healthy 55-year-old man had undergone laryngeal surgery. Two days postoperatively he experienced increasing respiratory difficulty with decrease arterial oxygen saturation (hypoxia). He was afebrile. After he coughed large amount of blood clots his condition improved. Which of the following is the most likely the cause of his condition?

- a. Absorption collapse
- b. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- c. Suppurative lung disease
- a. Chronic pulmonary venous congestion

A

17- A neonate had difficulty to take breath after labour. X ray showed ground glass opacity of both lungs. Which of the following may be the predisposing factor for this condition:

- a- Hypertensive Mother
- b- Diabetic mother
- c- Rubella infection of mother
- d- Toxoplasma infection of mother

B