

5-Pathology:

1) Accumulation of lymphatic fluid in pleural sac is

- a) Haemothorax
- b) Chylothorax
- c) Empyema
- d) pneumothorax

2) Accumulation of transudate occurs in

- a) congestive heart failure
- b) Nephrotic syndrome
- c) Microbial infection
- d) All of the above
- e) a & b

3) Benign mesothelioma has strong relationship to asbestos

- a) True
- b) False

4) 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

5) Papilloma of Neoplastic lesions in adult is multiple

- a) True

b) False

6) 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

7) 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

8) All of the following is reversible atelectasis Except

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

9) Enlargement of air spaces without destruction of their walls is

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

10) In Centriacinar emphysema, which parts are affected

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

11) All of the following is True about Panacinar Emphysema Except

- a) associated with α -1 antitrypsin deficiency.
- b) affects the bases of the lobes.
- c) affects the upper lobes
- d) affect anterior margins of lungs.

12) In Paraseptal Emphysema, the proximal part of acinus is affected

- a) True.
- b) False.

13) Which type of emphysema is common in heavy smokers

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

14) The role of smoke particles in Emphysema is

- a) Stimulate proteolytic activity of neutrophils & macrophages.
- b) Inhibit α -1antitrypsin.
- c) destruction of proximal part of acinus

d) All of the above.

15) The pathogenesis mechanism of distal acinar is protease-antiprotease mechanism

a) True.

16) Bronchial narrowing due to fibrosis of lung is prominent in

- a) Inspiration .
- b) Expiration.

17) Grossly, Large bullae is the most characteristic feature in emphysema

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

18) In centriacinar emphysema , the macroscopic features are evident

- a) True.
- b) False.

19) In choronic bronchitis,the chronic irritation in the bronchioles leads to

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

20) All of the following is complications of chronic bronchitis Except

- a) Atelectasis.
- b) squamous metaplasia.
- c) pneumothorax.
- d) recurrent infection.

21) Which 2 factors are necessary to develop Bronchiectasis

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

22) Bronchiectasis usually affect upper lobes of the lung

- a) True
- b) False

23) Which is clinical feature or complication of Bronchiectasis

- a) Chronic hypoxaemia
- b) usually cor pulmonale
- c) Clubbing of the fingers
- d) All of the above

24) Which of the following may cause Squamous metaplasia

- a) Emphysema
- b) Chronic bronchitis
- c) Bronchiectasis

- d) Bronchial asthma
- e) b & c

25) 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 type I hypersensitivity reaction

26) Intrinsic asthma is less severe than Extrinsic asthma

- a) True
- b) False

27) 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

28) Bronchial asthma is manifested by progressive dyspnea

- a) True
- b) False

29) All of the following respiratory defense mechanisms are none immune mechanisms except :

- a) Nasal defenses
- b) Laryngeal cough reflex

- c) Tracheobronchial mucosal lining
- d) Neutrophils

30) pneumonia occurs in diabetic, alcoholics and debilitated patients :

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

31) The causative agent of nosocomial pneumonia is:

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

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

- a) Congestion
- b) Red hepatization
- c) gray hepatization
- d) Resolution

33) The bronchopneumonic pattern occurs most frequently bilateral and basal ()

34) is better termed "interstitial pneumonitis":

- a) Community Acquired Atypical Pneumonias

b) Community Acquired Acute Pneumonias

c) Chronic pneumonias

d) Aspiration pneumonia

35) Influenza virus infection is one of the fate of :

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

36) 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

37) The most important causative organism in aspiration lung abscess is :

- a) Viridans streptococcus
- b) staphylococcus aureus
- c) Str. pneumonia
- d) Candida albicans

38) The complication of lung abscess are :

- a) Gangrene of the lung

- b) Empyema and pyopneumothrax of pleura
- c) Suppurative pericarditis
- d) All of the above

39) 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

40) The epithelioid cells is formed by

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

41) caseating tuberculoid granulomatous is diagnostic of TB

- a) True
- b) False

42) 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

43) Ghon's complex is composed of

- a) Ghon's focus
- b) Tuberculous lymphangitis

- c) Tuberculous lymphadenitis
- d) All of the above

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

- a) True
- b) False

45) 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
- f) b & c

46) Cavitation is the characteristic of TB

- a) 1ry
- b) 2ry
- c) both

47) 2ry TB may be due to

- a) 1st exposure to tubercle bacilli
- b) Exogenous re-infection
- c) activation of dormant healed 1ry TB lesion
- d) b & c

48) 2ry TB commonly occurs in due to

- a) apex of lung – low O₂ tension
- b) base of lung – low O₂ tension

c) apex-high O₂ tension

d) base-high O₂ tension

49) All are True about squamous cell carcinoma Except

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

50) 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

51) is a special type of adenocarcinoma

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

52) Is the most aggressive lung cancer

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

53) Small cell lung carcinoma is curable by surgery

- a) True

b) False

54) 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

55) Which type of bronchogenic carcinoma especially producing "para-neoplastic syndromes"

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

56) is the pathogenesis of bronchogenic carcinoma

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

57) Restrictive lung disease show

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

58) occurs in almost cases of restrictive lung disease

- a) Alveolitis

- b) Bronchitis
- c) Interstitial pneumonitis
- d) A & C

59) All are true about clinical features of restrictive lung disease pateints Except

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

60) Acute restrictive lung disease show Alveolar hyaline membranes

- a) True
- b) False

61) is known as interstitial pneumonitis

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

62) Regarding to chronic restrictive lung disease of unknown cause which is false

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) Good Pasteur syndrome
- c) Beryllium
- d) IPF

63) Anthracosis resulting from

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

64) Leads to mesothelioma

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

65) Shows non caseating granulomas reflecting type IV hypersensitivity reaction

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

5-Pathology answers:

- 1- B
- 2- E
- 3- B
- 4- C

- 5- B
- 6- B
- 7- D

- 8- C
- 9- C
- 10- B

11- C	30- B	48- C
12- B	31- B	49- C
13- C	32- D	50- B
14- D	33- True	51- C
15- B	34- A	52- B
16- B	35- D	53- B
17- E	36- C	54- B
18- B	37- B	55- B
19- C	38- D	56- D
20- C	39- C	57- B
21- E	40- B	58- D
22- B	41- B	59- D
23- C	42- B	60- A
24- E	43- D	61- B
25- B	44- B	62- C
26- B	45- E	63- B
27- E	46- B	64- C
28- B	47- D	65- C