

Upper Respiratory Tract Diseases

1) Allergic rhinosinusitis is which type of hypersensitivity:

- a) Hypersensitivity type IV
- b) Hypersensitivity type III
- c) Hypersensitivity type II
- d) Hypersensitivity type I

2) Quinzy is

- a) Rhinoscleroma
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Peritonsillar abscess
- d) Fungal infection
- e) Leprosy

3) ALL are causes of infectious rhinosinusitis except:

- a) Rhinovirus
- b) respiratory syncytial virus,
- c) parainfluenza
- d) human papilloma virus

4) Diphtheria is an example of inflammation

- a) Catarrhal
- b) Fibrinous
- c) Membranous
- d) Serous

5) Which IG is implicated in atopic rhinosinusitis?

- a) IgM
- b) IgD
- c) IgE
- d) IgA
- e) IgG

1- D	2- C	3- D	4- C	5- C
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6) Adenoid face is characterized by all except

- A. Opened mouth,
- B. protruding upper incisors
- C. long upper lip
- D. narrow nasal openings
- E. absent nasolabial folds

7) Allergic nasal polyp is mainly:

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

8) 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.

9) All are features of Mikulicz cells except

- a) Large cells
- b) Small dark stained nuclei
- c) Foamy cytoplasmic.
- d) Abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm

10) 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- C	7- B	8- D	9- D	10- B
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11)ADPGN is present in

- a) Sore throat
- b) Adult papilloma
- c) Acute tonsillitis
- d) Extrinsic carcinoma

12) All are features of adenoid except

- a) Enlarged lymphoid tissue
- b) Affect children
- c) Slit nasal opening
- d) Saddle nose

13) Which of the following is highly vascular tumor?

- a) Extrinsic carcinoma
- b) Angiofibroma
- c) Intrinsic carcinoma
- d) Singer nodule

14) All are types of cancer larynx EXCEPT

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Scirrhou carcinoma
- d) Anaplastic carcinoma

15) Which of the following isn't predisposing factors of cancer larynx?

- a) Asbestos
- b) Smoking
- c) Adult papilloma
- d) Chronic laryngitis
- e) None of the above

11-C	12- D	13- B	14- C	15- E
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16) Laryngeal papillomatosis is generally thought to be caused by:

- a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- b) Human papilloma virus.
- c) Herpes simplex, type 1.
- d) Candida albicans.
- e) Smoking.

17) All are causes of hoarseness of voice

- a) Inflammation of vocal cord
- b) Paralysis of vocal cord
- c) Singer nodule
- d) Intrinsic laryngeal carcinoma
- e) Extrinsic laryngeal carcinoma

18) 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) Manifests as nasal congestion, watery discharge, and slight fever
- d) It may result in acute sinusitis

19) 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 reactions (atopy).
- 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

20) 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

16-	B	17-	E	18-	B	19-	A	20-	B
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21) Rhinoscleroma is a granulomatous inflammation affecting the nose only

- a) true
- b) false

22) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is strongly linked to:

- a) HPV
- b) HIV
- c) EBV
- d) Coxsackie virus

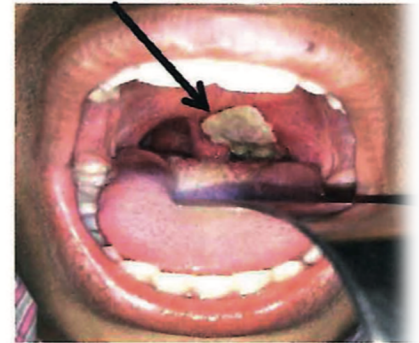
23) Features of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma do not include:

- 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

21-	B	22-	C	23-	B	24-	A	25-	B
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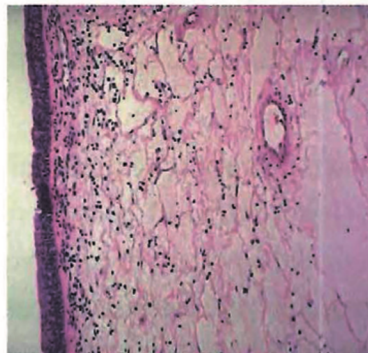
8- A 12 year-old boy had fever, malaise, dysphagia, headache and sore throat of 3 days duration. On examination, there was a whitish lesion on the soft palate and tonsils as illustrated in the following image.

- a- The arrow points to
- b- What is the microscopic picture of this lesion?
- c- What is the causative agent?
- d- What is your diagnosis?
- e- Mention 2 possible complications?



9- The following gross and microscopic images of a patient with history of recurrent attacks of allergic rhinitis. Answer the following questions.

- a- What is your diagnosis?
- b- Describe the gross image?
- c- Describe the microscopic image?
- d- Enumerate 2 possible complications.



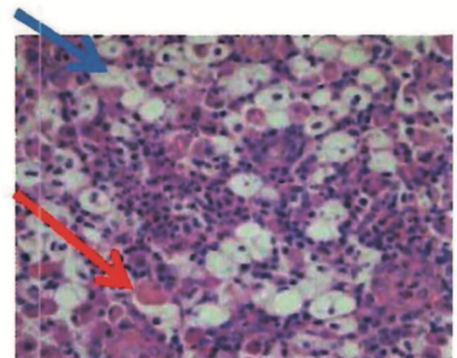
10- A lesion which is common in individuals with excessive use of voice is:

- a- Laryngeal papilloma
- b- Laryngeal nodule
- c- Laryngeal chondroma
- d- Laryngeal angiofibroma

11- Define epistaxis and mention 3 possible causes?

12- This is a microscopic image of a patient with rhinoscleroma. Answer the following questions?

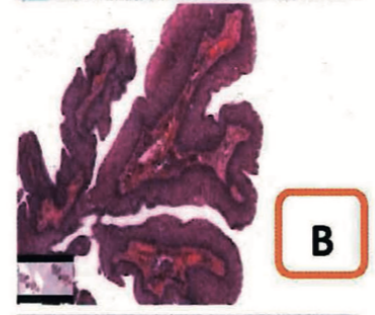
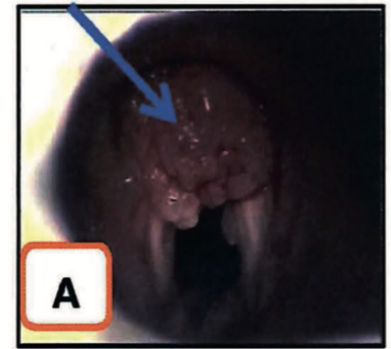
- a- The blue arrow points to
- b- The red arrow points to
- c- Mention the nature of a and b
- d- Mention the causative organism of this disease



13- Tuberculosis can occur in the larynx producing an ulcer with undermined edges and caseous floor (true or false).

14- The following image is a laryngoscopic image of a patient with vocal cord mass. Answer the following questions.

- a- Image A denotes that the lesion is benign or malignant?
- b- From images A & B, what is your diagnosis?
- c- What is the possible cause of this lesion?
- d- Describe image B?
- e- Is this lesion could be multiple?



16- A 47-year-old male patient noticed a change in his voice (hoarseness) one month ago. Examination by laryngoscopy revealed an exophytic irregular lesion in the right vocal fold, occupying its anterior two-thirds, with hemorrhagic surface. An incisional biopsy was performed on the vocal cord.

- a- What is your diagnosis?
- b- What are the predisposing lesions this condition?
- c- Describe the microscopic image?
- d- List 2 possible complications?

