

Past papers

1) Which of the following is wrong regarding chronic bronchitis:

- A) Caused by air pollutants
- B) May be manifested by wheezing
- C) Obstructive bronchitis manifest as blue bloaters
- D) Significant airway obstruction results in almost always complicated by chronic bronchiolitis

Answer: B ⇒ Asthma is manifested by wheezing

Chronic bronchitis could be ^{بى انتبا} accompanied with wheezing Asthma

7) Mass that contains large cells, with large nuclei and prominent nucleoli, and show no glandular or squamous differentiation, what is the diagnosis?

- A) Squamous cell carcinoma
- B) Large cell carcinoma
- C) Carcinoid tumor
- D) Small cell carcinoma

Answer: B

9) True about adenocarcinoma:

- A) Forms large masses
- B) Centrally located
- C) It has a wide range of metastasis in a short time

Answer: C

((Peripheral + non-obstructive))

10) True about lung tumors:

- A) They have good prognosis
- B) Adenocarcinoma is the most common in smokers
- C) Women are more susceptible to carcinogens in tobacco than men

Answer: C

12) Interstitial fibrosis with patchy air space consolidation:

- A) Cryptogenic Organizing pneumonia
- B) Carcinoid syndrome
- C) Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia

Answer: A

الوحدت الحثية بالـ Air space consolidation

14) What's specific about sarcoidosis?

- A) Non-caseating granuloma
- B) Schaumann bodies
- C) Asteroid bodies
- D) None of the above

Answer: D ⇒ Diagnosis by exclusion كمان عليك

20) Case about man with chronic cough and weight loss, clapping of fingers, X-Ray shows left sub-pleural proliferation, lung biopsy shows glandular formation, TTF-1 immune stain is positive, what is your diagnosis?

- A) Adenocarcinoma
- B) Squamous cell carcinoma
- C) Small cell carcinoma
- D) Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- E) Sarcomatous mesothelioma

Answer: A \Rightarrow Adenocarcinoma is the only TTF1 +

17) Regarding bronchiectasis, one of the following statements is CORRECT:

- A) It's a primary inherited pulmonary disease
- B) considered as reversible obstructive pulmonary disease
- C) Alveolar sacs are the most involved part
- D) Heals with complete resolution and no fibrosis
- E) patient present with cough and purulent sputum

Answer: E

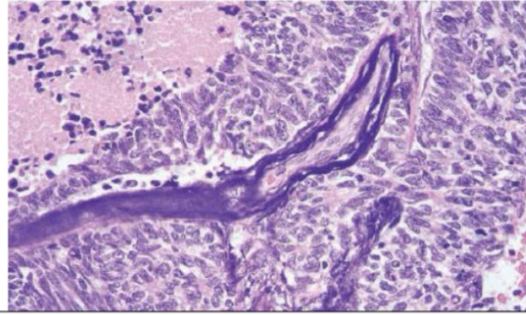
11) Long case of a tumor that begins centrally in a localized area and spread widely to the pleura (pleural cell proliferation), this case is associated with?

- A) Distant metastasis
- B) Adenocarcinoma
- C) Extensive pleural fibrosis

Answer: C \Rightarrow Mesothelioma

15) Case about man, heavy smoker, presented to the clinic with nausea, vomiting and malaise. A clinical history and physical examination and lab results revealed signs and symptoms consistent with the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone. A chest X-Ray showed an ill-defined 5 cm mass involving the left hilum of the lung, lung biopsy was performed and captured in the figure below, based on your diagnosis, which of the following statement is CORRECT?

- A) Surgery is a curative treatment
- B) It's an asbestos related tumor
- C) Early involvement of lymph nodes
- D) It's an undifferentiated tumor
- E) This tumor never metastasizes



Answer: C ⇒ Small Cell Carcinoma

16) A 40-year-old man, non-smoker, presented with increasing dyspnea for the past 5 years, the disease involves mainly the lower lung lobe, pulmonary function test showed an obstructive pattern, A lung biopsy showed enlarged air spaces and destruction of alveolar wall without fibrosis, what is the most likely cause of this disease?

- A) Type-1 IgE mediated hypersensitivity reaction
- B) Genetic abnormality resulting in primary ciliary dyskinesia
- C) Reduced anti-elastase activity
- D) Mucus hypersecretion and outflow obstruction
- E) poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma

Answer: C ⇒ Panacinar emphysema

19) Regarding pneumoconiosis, one of the following is CORRECT:

- A) Coal worker pneumoconiosis is associated with increased risk of lung cancer
- B) Pleural plaques are the most common manifestation of asbestos exposure
- C) pneumoconiosis is defined as chronic restrictive lung disease with unknown etiology
- D) Pulmonary anthracosis is associated with progressive dyspnea and cough

ANS:

Answer: B

24) Which of the following is associated with slowly progressive restrictive lung disease showing whorls of concentrically arranged hyalinized collagen bundles surrounding amorphous center?

- A) Coal dust
- B) Tobacco smoke
- C) Mushroom
- D) Crystalline silica
- E) Asbestos

Answer : D

21) Regarding sarcoidosis one of the following is CORRECT:

- A) hypercalcemia in sarcoidosis isn't related to bone destruction
- B) the presence of non-caseating granuloma in lung biopsy is diagnostic
- C) Asteroid bodies are laminated concretions that contain calcium
- D) The non-caseating granulomas are centered within the alveolar spaces
- E) Corneal opacification are the most common presentation of eye involvement

Answer : A ⇒ هو مطلوب بين الخيارات لطيفة

29) Regarding cobble stone appearance of the pleural surface which statement is correct?

- A) Associated with usual interstitial pneumonia pattern (UIP) of fibrosis
- B) Characteristic of pleural involvement by malignant mesothelioma
- C) Happens due to lung hyperinflation and air trapping
- D) Associated with miliary pulmonary tuberculosis
- E) Characteristic of non-specific interstitial pneumonia (NISP)

Answer : A ⇒ Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

26) Which of the following diseases affect the lower lung lobe?

- A) Distal acinar emphysema
- B) Silicosis
- C) Bronchiectasis
- D) Coal worker pneumoconiosis
- E) Hypersensitivity pneumonitis

Answer: C

Upper: Sarcoidosis + Pneumonitis + Proximal and distal emphysema
+ Silicosis + Asbestosis + Coal.

Lower: idiopathic + nonspecific fibrosis + Panacinar + Bronchiectasis

30) Regarding pneumoconiosis which is correct?

- A) The most dangerous mineral dust particle range in size between 5-10 μm
- B) Tobacco smoking worsens the effect of all inhaled minerals dust except for asbestosis
- C) Simple coal worker pneumoconiosis is associated with centre-acinar emphysema
- D) The pure form of quartz is less fibro-genic and toxic than mixed form
- E) Asbestosis is associated with increased risk of primary tuberculosis

Answer: C

18) Regarding lung tumors, one of the following is CORRECT:

- A) Small cell carcinoma is the most common type
- B) Lung hamartomas are classified as developmental anomalies
- C) Squamous cell carcinoma are the most common tumors in women
- D) Most carcinoids are peripherally located in the lung
- E) Mesothelioma can be epithelial, sarcomatous, or mixed

Answer: E

17) All the following are incorrect regarding lung adenocarcinoma, except?

- a. Most common type of lung cancer in men and nonsmokers.
- b. Grow slowly and form larger masses than other subtypes.
- c. Occur as peripheral lesions, many with a central scar.
- d. They tend to metastasize widely at later stage.
- e. It arises in older persons.



Answer: c

27) A 59-year-old man has a history of excessive smoking. For the past 5 years, he has had a cough productive of copious amounts of mucoid sputum for over 3 months at a time. He has had multiple episodes pneumonia, last one complicated by septicemia and he died. At autopsy, his bronchi microscopically revealed Reid index of 0.8. Which of the following diagnoses is likely to explain his clinical course?

- a. Bronchial Asthma
- b. Chronic bronchitis.
- c. Bronchiectasis.
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma.
- e. Centriacinar emphysema.

Answer: b

Reid index وهو الذي خلانا تختار B بدل c

34) One of the following sentences is CORRECT about Bronchiectasis?

- a. Characteristic symptoms is dry. non productive cough.
- b. It is always associated with history of smoking.
- c. Characterized by permanent enlargement of the air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles.
- d. Diagnosis defined by persistent productive cough for at least 3 consecutive months in at least 2 consecutive years.
- e. Obstruction and chronic infections are two intertwined processes contribute to its development.

Answer : E

NOT

44) All the following are characteristics of small cell lung carcinoma, except?

- a. Atypical cells with prominent nuclei could be seen in the cytological specimens.
- b. Mitotic figures are seen rarely.
- c. The neoplastic cells are usually third the size of resting lymphocytes.
- d. Necrosis may be extensive.
- e. Presented as peripheral located masses with extension into lung parenchyma.

Answer : D

64) All the following are related to Pancoast tumors. except?

- a. Apical neoplasms invade the cervical sympathetic plexus.
- b. Cause severe pain in the distribution of the radial nerve.
- c. Produce Horner syndrome.
- d. Accompanied by destruction of the first and second ribs.
- e. Apical neoplasms invade the brachial sympathetic plexus.

Answer : B → ulnar nerve not radial

67) One of the following is true regarding Sarcoidosis?

- a. It is a systemic granulomatous disease with an infectious etiology.
- b. Characterized by Caseating granulomas in virtually all tissues.
- c. Sarcoidosis is likely a disease of disordered immune response in genetically predisposed individuals to certain environmental agents.
- d. Less than ten percent of cases involve hilar lymph nodes or lung.
- e. Male gender, Asian ethnicity among the increased risk categories.

Answer C

76) Regarding Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, one of the following is not true?

- a. Honeycomb lung is caused by destruction of the alveolar architecture.
- b. Insidious onset between ages 40 and 70 years.
- c. The most commonly presenting symptoms are dyspnea and a dry cough.
- d. Anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative therapies are curative.
- e. The etiology is related to abnormal wound healing (TGF- β) is the likely driver.

Answer: D

80) One of the following features is correct for Adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS)?

- a. The diameter is more than 3 cm.
- b. The growth is multilayer along the alveolar septa.
- c. Preservation of alveolar architecture with stromal invasion.
- d. The tumor cells are mucinous, nonmucinous or mixed.
- e. It presented as multiple nodules involving the central part of the lung.

Answer: D

1) What is the form of lung disease that mostly complicates aspirin use?

- a. Acute bronchospasm.
- b. Acute pneumonitis.
- c. Pulmonary fibrosis.
- d. Chronic pneumonitis.
- e. Alveolitis.

Answer : A ⇒ (Asthma)

9) Which of the following cytokines produced by T-helper cell 2 in asthmatic attack activates eosinophils?

- a. IL-2
- b. IL-6
- c. IL-4
- d. IL-13
- e. IL-5

Answer : E

25) Regarding Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia, one is not true?

- a. The etiology is unknown.
- b. Patients presented with chronic dyspnea and cough.
- c. It shares the same temporal heterogeneity seen in UIP.
- d. The prognosis for this entity is better than for UIP.
- e. The histologic pattern shows either interstitial inflammation or interstitial fibrosis.

Answer : C

37) Which of the following does not belong to the symptomatic bronchial asthma?

- a. Chest pain
- b. Dyspnoea
- c. Wheeze
- d. Cough
- e. Expectoration

Answer : E

incorrect

44) Regarding Asthma one statement is correct?

- a. Increased cleanliness leading decreases in asthma
- b. Increased family size leading to increases asthma
- c. Exposure to bacterial endotoxin in early childhood increases asthma,
- d. Use of antibiotics in early life has been linked to the decrease of asthma.
- e. It is more common in the young than the old.

Answer: A

49) All the following are features of lung squamous cell carcinoma, except?

- a. More common in men than women.
- b. Closely correlated with smoking history.
- c. Arise centrally in major bronchi and spread to local hilar nodes.
- d. They disseminate outside the thorax later than do other histologic types.
- e. Large lesions undergo central necrosis, giving rise to central scar.

50) Considering the pathogenesis of chronic bronchitis, one of the following is incorrect?

- a. Initiating factor is exposure to irritating substances (90% smokers).
- b. Mucus hypersecretion is a late feature beginning in the large airways.
- c. Infections does not initiate chronic bronchitis but producing acute exacerbations.
- d. Cigarette smoke increasing the risk of infection.
- e. Histamine and IL-13 are involved in submucosal gland hypertrophy.

49) D

50) e ⇒ Histamine only related to Asthma

51) One of the following pairs between the emphysema type and its feature is wrongly matched?

- a. Panacinar emphysema: affects upper lung zones.
- b. Panacinar emphysema: associated with alpha₁-anti-trypsin deficiency.
- c. Centriacinar emphysema: most common type in cigarette smokers.
- d. Distal acinar emphysema: present with spontaneous pneumothorax.
- e. Irregular emphysema: clinically asymptomatic and associated with scarring.

Answer: A

58) The strongest lung tumors associated with smoking is?

- a. Small cell carcinoma.
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma.
- c. Adenocarcinoma.
- d. Both (A+B).
- e. Both (A+C).

Answer : D

62) All of the following can be caused by asbestos exposure except?

- a. Localized pleural plaques and effusions.
- b. Parenchymal interstitial fibrosis (asbestosis).
- c. Malignant mesothelioma.
- d. Laryngeal Squamous cell carcinoma.
- e. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis.

Answer : E

63) Alpha 1-AT in emphysema. choose the wrong statement?

- a. The most widespread emphysema resulting from alpha 1-AT deficiency resulting in the substitution of lysine for glutamic acid
- b. Alpha 1-AT consist of a single polypeptide chain of 394 amino acid
- c. The gene for alpha1-AT is located on chromosome 14
- d. Methionine 358 of alpha 1-AT is necessary for alpha 1-AT binding to elastase
- e. In a heterozygote, with one normal and one defective gene, the levels of alpha1-AT are not sufficient to protect the alveoli from elastase damage

Answer : E

71) One of the following is INCORRECT about Bronchiectasis?

- a. Airways are dilated up to four times their usual diameter mostly in the upper lobes.
- b. Bronchiectasis mainly is a permanent dilation of bronchi and bronchioles.
- c. Both obstruction and chronic infection contribute to bronchiectasis.
- d. Severe suppurative Staphylococcus aureus infection is associated with bronchiectasis.
- e. Primary ciliary dyskinesia is a rare disorder associated with bronchiectasis and sterility in males.

Answer: A \Rightarrow (lower lobes)

78) One of the following paraneoplastic syndromes is associated with lung Squamous cell carcinoma?

- a. Cushing syndrome.
- b. Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone.
- c. Hypercalcemia.
- d. Peripheral neuropathy.
- e. Polymyositis.



Answer: C \Rightarrow by PTH Activation

