

RS- pathology

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Lecture 1

Respiratorysystem -
pathology

Edited by:

Razan fawwaz

1. The accumulation of fluid, blood or air within the pleural cavity leading to compression of the lung is referred to as which type of atelectasis?

- A) Obstructive atelectasis
- B) Compression atelectasis
- C) Adhesive atelectasis
- D) Cicatricial atelectasis

Answer : B



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Lecture2

RSM-2 Pulmonary
Infections(pneumonia)

Edite by:

Malak alqadi

1. The most common bacterial cause of acute exacerbations of COPD is :

- A) Legionella pneumophila
- B) Moraxella catarrhalis
- C) Staphylococcus aureus
- D) Haemophilus influenza

Answer : D

2. What are the stages of lobar pneumonia in order?

- A) Congestion → Red hepatization → Grey hepatization → Resolution → Fibrosis
- B) Congestion → Grey hepatization → Red hepatization → Resolution → Fibrosis
- C) Congestion → Red hepatization → Grey hepatization → Resolution → Normal
- D) Red hepatization → Congestion → Grey hepatization → Resolution → Normal
- E) Congestion → Red hepatization → Resolution → Grey hepatization → Normal

Answer : C

﴿ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي
وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ﴾

[طه - ١٥]

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Lecture 3+4

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE
PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD) II

Collected by

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1. Which of the following conditions is generally not commonly associated with asthma?

- A) GERD (Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease)
- B) Anxiety disorder
- C) Obstructive sleep apnea
- D) Rhino-sinusitis
- E) Status asthmaticus

Answer : D

2. All of the following are characteristic of non-atopic asthma except:

- A) Negative skin test
- B) Positive family history of asthma is less common
- C) Positive skin test
- D) Adult onset is more common

Answer : C

3. Severe, widespread bronchiectasis is often complicated by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Pulmonary hypertension
- B) Hypocapnia
- C) Cor pulmonal
- D) Amyloidosis

Answer : B

4. Which type of emphysema is most strongly associated with smoking?

- A) Centriacinar emphysema
- B) Panacinar emphysema
- C) Paraseptal emphysema
- D) Irregular emphysema E) Mixed type emphysema

Answer : A

المحاضرة في العام الماضي كانت ل دكتورة سري، بالتالي الأسئلة تحتوي على بعض الخيارات الغير متواجدة***
في سلايدات هذا العام

لا إله إلا أنت سبحانك
إني كنت من الظالمين

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Lecture 6

Lung tumors

Done by:

Nour

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1.) 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

2) All the following are not 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 rare
- 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

3) 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

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4) 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

5) 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

6) All of the following is true regarding para neoplastic syndrome except:

Hypocalcemia

7) Wrong about horner syndrome:

- a. Miosis
- b. Anhidrosis
- c. Ipsilateral
- d. Contralateral

Answer : d

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8) Regarding to Small lung carcinoma one of the following is a characteristic feature :

Scant cytoplasm

9) one of the following not correct about lung tumors

all smokers will develop a type of cancer

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10) 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

11) True about adenocarcinoma:

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

Answer : c

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جعل الأشياء هينة عليك