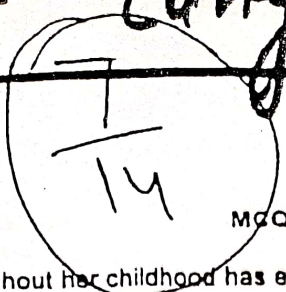


(Blood + Lungs)

2011

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9.1



MCQS.

14

Grand Test

Shereena

Q 1) A 07-year-old girl throughout her childhood has experienced multiple increasingly severe bouts of pneumonia with a productive cough, often with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, cultured from sputum. Based upon these findings, she is at greatest risk for development of which of the following pulmonary abnormalities?

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Bronchiectasis ✓
- C. Lymphangiectasis
- D. Pleural fibrous plaques
- E. Pulmonary Tuberculosis

X

Q 2) A 36-year-old woman has increasing dyspnea for 8 years but no cough or sputum production. On physical examination there is hyper-resonance to percussion. A chest radiograph reveals increased lung volumes. Which of the following laboratory findings is she most likely to have?

- A. Decreased serum Ceruloplasmin
- B. Increased sweat chloride
- C. Decreased serum alpha-1-antitrypsin ✓
- D. Positive urine opiates
- E. Positive antinuclear antibody test

Q 3) A 12-year-old girl has the acute onset of dyspnea and wheezing with coughs of large, thick mucus plug. She has experienced similar previous episodes for the past 7 years. There are decreased breath sounds in all lung fields. A chest radiograph reveals hyperinflation but no infiltrates. Laboratory studies show WBC count of 8300/microliter with differential count of 60 polymorphs, 35 lymphs, 04 monos, and 11 eosinophils. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mycoplasma pneumonia infection
- B. Cystic fibrosis
- C. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- D. Bronchial asthma ✓
- E. Aspiration of gastric contents

Q 5) Destruction of elastic and muscular tissue is the most significant lesion in

- A. Lipoid pneumonia
- B. Viral pneumonia
- C. Atelectasis
- D. Bronchiectasis ✓
- E. Tuberculosis

X

Q 6) Emphysema affecting respiratory bronchioles is:

- A. Panacinar
- B. Paraseptal
- C. Centriacinar ✓
- D. Distal acinar
- E. Periseptal

Q 7) The barrel chest appearance is an effect of what disease

- A. Empyema
- B. Silicosis
- C. TB
- D. Atelectasis
- E. Emphysema

Q 8) Small cell lymphoma is indolent & presents as

- a. Trisomy 12, deletions of 12q, 13q, and 17p
- b. Trisomy 13, deletions of 11q, 13q, and 17p
- c. Trisomy 10, deletions of 11q, 13q, and 17p
- d. Trisomy 12, deletions of 11q, 18q, and 17p
- e. Trisomy 10, deletions of 11q, 13q, and 10p

Q 9) Chances of Hodgkin's lymphoma increases with history of the following viral infection;

- a. Cytomegalovirus
- b. Parvo virus
- c. HIV virus
- d. Epstein barr virus
- e. Paramyxo virus

Q 10) An 11-year-old Jamaican boy develops a massive benign enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes associated with fever and leukocytosis. Which of the following lymph node disorders could account for these findings?

- a. Toxoplasmosis
- b. Histiocytic medullary reticulosis
- c. Burkitt's disease
- d. Sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy
- e. Angioimmunoblastic lymphadenopathy with dysproteinemia

Q 11) Which of the following liver viruses is associated with Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?

- a. Hep A
- b. Hep B
- c. Hep C
- d. Hep D
- e. Hep E

Q 12) Best test to confirm Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma is

- a. MRI
- b. X-Ray
- c. CT Scan
- d. Biopsy
- e. Ultrasound

Q 13) Reed Sternberg cells are found

- a. Multiple myeloma
- b. Hodgkin lymphoma
- c. Non Hodgkin lymphoma
- d. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

e. Chronic lymphoid leukemia

Q. 14) 30% of burkitts lymphoma occurs in

a. Old age

b. Middle age

c. Adolscents

d. children ✓

e. young adults

X

Q 15) Follicular lymphoma has the following translocation

a. t(14:18) ✓

b. t(4:18)

c. t(21:14)

d. t(9:22)

e. t(8:14)

X