

CLASS TEST 4th YEAR MBBS ANMCLAHORE

RESPIRATION AND BLOOD

NOTE:

- A) ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUALL MARKS
- B) ALL QUESTION ARE COMPULSORY

Q-1 A 45 Years old man, chain cigarette smoker presented with the complaints of progressive dyspnea and cough without expectoration and weight loss. On auscultation his chest is hyper resonant.

- A. What is most likely diagnosis? (01)
- B. What are main types of this disease? (02)
- C. What is pathogenesis of this disease? (02)

Q-2 A 50 year old female presented to OPD with complaint of shortness of breath, chest tightness and dry cough. She has these episodes in every pollen season.

What is the diagnosis(01)

Give its types (2)

What is the pathogenesis (2)

Q-3 A 50 years old male presented with cervical lymphadenopathy, weight loss, night sweats. Biopsy of lymph node reveals mixed population of lymphoid cells including plasma cells, lymphocytes, eosinophils. A giant binucleate cell is also identified.

a- What is the diagnosis 1

b- What are its other types. 4

Q-4 Classify Non Hodgkin lymphomas. 2

b- Give morphology of Burkitts lymphoma with its translocation. 3

(Blood + Lungs)

2017

G.I.

14

MCQS.

Grand Test

F

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?

F

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

F

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

F

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

F

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, 16q, 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. Adolescents

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