

Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
TEST (RESPIRATION)
MBBS 4th Year (MCQ)

Time Allowed: 15min

Total Marks: 15

Q-01 A 43-year-old woman has had dyspnea for 8 years. On physical examination there is flattening of the diaphragmatic leaves bilaterally. A chest x-ray reveals increased lung volumes with flattening of the diaphragmatic leaves bilaterally. Which of the following laboratory findings is she most likely to have?

- a) Decreased serum ceruloplasmin
- b) Increased sweat chloride
- c) Positive urine nicotine

- d) Decreased serum alpha-1 antitrypsin
- e) Positive urine opiates

Q-02 The physical examination of a lady 67 years old reveals enophthalmos, meiosis, anhidrosis, and ptosis. Chest x-ray shows right upper lobe opacification and destruction of right 1st rib. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

- a) Bronchopneumonia
- b) Bronchiectasis
- c) Bronchogenic Carcinoma

- d) Sarcoidosis
- e) Tuberculosis

Q-03 A 60 years old man has high grade fever, productive cough with rusty sputum, pleuritic pain and dyspnea. Chest X-Ray shows consolidation involving entire right lower lobe. Which of the following is responsible for this lesion?

- a) Hemophilus influenzae
- b) Klebsiella pneumoniae
- c) Staph. Aureus

- d) Strept. Pneumoniae
- e) Strept. Pyogenes.

Q-04 A 58 years old man has non-productive cough along with a fever. A chest radiograph reveals a 4 cm diameter mass with an air-fluid level in the right lung. A sputum gram stain reveals mixed flora. Which of the following conditions is he most likely to have?

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
- b) Lung abscess
- c) Chronic bronchitis

- d) Bronchiectasis
- e) Bronchopulmonary sequestration

Q-05 A 55-year-old man has hemoptysis. A sputum cytology reveals the presence of small clusters of very hyperchromatic, pleomorphic cells with scant cytoplasm. Which of the following is the most likely predisposing factor this lesion?

- a) Silicosis
- b) Radon gas exposure
- c) Smoking

- d) Asbestosis
- e) Chronic bronchitis

Q-06 A 64-year-old man has history of heavy smoking with cough productive of copious amounts of mucoid sputum for over 3 months at a time. At autopsy, his bronchi microscopically demonstrate mucous gland hypertrophy. Which of the following conditions is most likely to explain his clinical course?

- a) Small cell carcinoma
- b) Congestive heart failure
- c) Chronic bronchitis

- d) Bronchial asthma
- e) Centrilobular emphysema

Q-08 A middle aged man is suffering with dyspnea and X-Ray show barrel shaped chest and radiograph is suitable diagnosis? And with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency. Which of the following is suitable diagnosis?

- a) Center acinar emphysema
- b) Periacinar emphysema
- c) Distal acinar emphysema
- d) Irregular emphysema
- e) Obstructive emphysema

Q-09 A man of 55 years is diagnosed as a lung cancer. He is heavy smoker since long time and is worker of a cement industry. Which of the following be most likely tumor?

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Large cell carcinoma
- d) Carcinoid tumor
- e) Metastatic tumor

Q-10 A 54-year-old man complains of cough for a week. He is a non-smoker. A chest radiograph shows a subpleural 'coin lesion' 2 cm in diameter in the right upper lobe. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this lesion?

- a) Small cell carcinoma
- b) Granuloma
- c) Bronchiectasis
- d) Exogenous lipid pneumonia
- e) Silicosis

Q-11 A diabetic man of 55 years is suffering with CHF and has high grade fever with chills dyspnea and rusty sputum. X-ray shows consolidation in middle lobe of lung. Lab. test as CBC show raised TLC (total leukocyte count) with neutrophils > 80%. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

- a) Lobar pneumonia
- b) Lobular pneumonia
- c) Aspirational pneumonia
- d) Tuberculosis
- e) Acute bronchitis

Q-12 A 49 years old man persistent cough, weight loss and clubbing of fingers and x-ray of hand shows new bone formation beneath periosteum. Which of the following condition is associated with it?

- a) chronic renal failure
- b) Colon cancer
- c) Endocrine adenoma
- d) Profound anemia
- e) Lung cancer

Q-13 On the review of a chest X-Ray of 23 years old student, a presumptive diagnosis of secondary tuberculosis is made. Which of the following findings will justify the diagnosis?

- a) Calcification
- b) Caseating granuloma
- c) Cavitation
- d) Foreign body giant cells
- e) Positive tuberculin test

Szeryab

Q-14 At autopsy, a 60-year-old man is found to have a peripheral 7 cm area of golden-yellow consolidation on sectioning of the left lung. Microscopically, this area has alveoli filled with foamy macrophages. Which of the following conditions is responsible for this finding?

- a) Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection
- b) Cystic fibrosis
- c) Adenocarcinoma
- d) Silicosis
- e) Squamous cell carcinoma

Q-14 A 12-year-old girl has the history of repeated acute onset of dyspnea, wheezing and coughs up a large, thick mucus plug. There are decreased breath sounds in all lung fields. Laboratory studies show WBC count of 9300/microliter with 11% eosinophils and raised Ig-E level. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection
- b) Cystic fibrosis
- c) Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- d) Bronchial asthma
- e) Aspiration of gastric contents

Q-15 A 63-year-old woman has had increasing dyspnea and her chest is hyper-resonant without dullness with scattered expiratory wheezes and inspiratory rhonchi. Chest X-Ray reveals increased lung volumes and flattening of the diaphragmatic leaves. Spirometry demonstrates decreased FEV1. Which of the following inhaled substances is most likely to cause her pulmonary disease?

- a) Chlorine
- b) Silica
- c) Carbon monoxide
- d) Nicotine
- e) Carbon

Q7 A middle aged man is suffering with dyspnea & X-Ray show barrel shaped chest & voluminous lung. His FEV1 is reduced but is not cyanotic. And with alpha-1 anti-trypsin deficiency. Which of the following is suitable diagnosis?

- a) Panacinar emphysema
- b) Panacinar emphysema