**1. Which of the following is true regarding asthma:**

1. it produces dysplastic changes in the respiratory epithelium
2. it is a frequent cause of bronchiectasis
3. it may be triggered by infection
4. it causes centrilobular emphysema
5. all of the listed

**2. Which of the following is true regarding viral pneumonia:**

1. characterized histologically by interstitial inflammation
2. much more common than bacterial pneumonia
3. characterized by intraalveolar accumulation of lymphocytes
4. characterized by necrotizing granulomas
5. none of the listed

**3. Lung abscess may occur:**

1. as a complication of focal pneumonia
2. as a result of aspiration of infected material from carious teeth
3. as a result of viral pneumonia
4. as a result of acute bronchitis
5. as a complication of lobar pneumonia

**4. The etiologic agent common to both chronic bronchitis and emphysema is:**

1. hypersensitivity to inhaled antigens
2. persistent viral infection
3. asbestos
4. smoking
5. carbon dust

**5. Which of the following is commonly associated with lobar pneumonia:**

1. acute infectious-allergic disease which involves one or more pulmonary lobe
2. acute inflammation of pulmonary parenchyma
3. bronchial acute inflammation
4. chronic interstitial inflammation
5. chronic inflammation which involves one pulmonary lobe

**6.Which of the following is likely to the second stage of the lobar pneumonia.**

1. low elasticity, gray color
2. red colored, flaccid firmness
3. big variegated lung
4. red colored, increased firmness
5. gray colored, increased firmness

**7. Characteristic microscopic changes of lung emphysema are:**

1. microcirculatory flow reduction
2. alveolar septa thickness
3. alveolar septa thinness
4. capillary sclerosis
5. hemosiderosis

**8. All of the following factors commonly predispose to bacterial pneumonia, EXCEPT:**

1. viral respiratory tract infections
2. smoking
3. congestive heart failure
4. bacterial urinary tract infection
5. general anesthesia

**9. The central cancer of the lung can arise from:**

1. epithelium of the bronchioli
2. alveoli
3. epithelium of the central bronchi
4. blood vessels
5. lymphatic vessels

**10. Bronchiectasis in adults are most often associated with:**

1. bronchial obstruction
2. bronchial infection
3. peripheral carcinoma
4. bronchogenic carcinoma
5. all of the listed

**11. Lung adenocarcinomas typically:**

1. metastasize rarely
2. tend to grow more slowly than squamous cell carcinomas
3. have a propensity to invade the pleura
4. are unrelated to cigarette smoking
5. have decreased in frequency over the last 20 years

**12. The most common malignant neoplasm of the lung is:**

1. carcinoid tumor
2. squamous cell carcinoma of the bronchi
3. metastatic carcinoma
4. adenocarcinoma of the bronchi
5. oat cell carcinoma

**13. All of the following are true about chronic bronchitis except that it is:**

1. it is related to cigarette smoking
2. is characterized by the presence of productive sputum
3. related to the hypersecretion of mucus in response to chronic injury
4. characterized by hyperplasia and hypertrophy of mucus-secreting apparatus
5. often caused by alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency

**14. Which of the following lesions of the lung contain numerous eosinophils:**

1. fibrosing alveolitis
2. sarcoidosis
3. asbestosis
4. Wegener's granulomatosis
5. bronchial asthma

**15. Pulmonary hypertension is a consequence of all of the following, EXCEPT:**

1. idiopathic hypoventilation
2. recurrent pulmonary emboli
3. congenital left-to-right shunts
4. lobar pneumonia
5. left ventricular failure

**16. Charcot-Leyden crystals occur in:**

1. bronchiolitis obliterans
2. centrilobular emphysema
3. chronic bronchitis
4. asthma
5. bronchiectasis

**17. All of the following are true about bronchial asthma EXCEPT:**

1. changes in both lungs
2. Churchman’s spirals and Charcot-Leyden crystals in sputum
3. prone to develop lung abscess
4. mediated by leukotrienes
5. mucus in bronchi

**18. In acute bacterial pneumonia, the alveolar spaces are most likely to contain:**

1. plasma cells and fibrin
2. lymphocytes and fibrin
3. macrophages and hemorrhage
4. polymorphonuclear leukocytes and fibrin
5. macrophages and fibrin

**19. True statements regarding pulmonary embolism and infarction include all of the following, EXCEPT:**

1. occlusion of pulmonary arteries by thrombi is usually embolic in nature
2. the usual source of pulmonary thrombemboli is the deep veins of the legs
3. when emboli reach the lungs, infarction typically occurs in 80-90% of cases
4. saddle emboli cause sudden death by blockage of pulmonary blood flow
5. multiple small emboli over time may lead to pulmonary hypertension

**20. Which of the following is a recognized contributing cause of death in a patient with severe pulmonary emphysema:**

1. respiratory acidosis
2. acute intercurrent bacterial infection
3. right sided heart failure
4. severe pneumothorax
5. all of the listed

**21. Which of the following statements best describes compression atelectasis:**

1. consequence of complete obstruction of an airway
2. the mediastinum characteristically shifts toward the atelectatic lung
3. consequence of filling of the pleural space with fluid or air
4. results from loss of pulmonary surfactant
5. consequence of fibrotic changes in the lung

**22. Which of the following conditions is a cause of secondary spontaneous pneumothorax:**

1. emphysema
2. lung abscess
3. interstitial pneumonia
4. tuberculosis
5. viral pneumonia

**23. The characteristic of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma is:**

1. accounts for 30% of lung carcinomas
2. is characterized histologically by a solid pattern
3. the mucinous/diffuse variety is associated with a better prognosis
4. the non-mucinous variant may arise from type II pneumocytes
5. develop from the central bronchi

**24. Which of the following is a cause of pneumothorax:**

1. chest trauma
2. emphysema
3. lung abscess
4. needle biopsy of the pleura
5. all of the listed

**25. Regarding squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lung, which of the following is TRUE:**

1. SCC is a peripheral tumor
2. SCC has a strong association with scarring (scar cancer)
3. is characterized histologically by keratin formation
4. a paraneoplastic syndrome due to ectopic ACTH production is associated with SCC
5. caseous necrosis is present.

**26. Which of the following statements regarding centriacinar emphysema is TRUE:**

1. it involves the respiratory bronchioli
2. it occurs predominantly in female smokers
3. it affects the right lung more severely than the left
4. it is often associated with chronic alcoholism
5. it is usually seen in drug addicts