**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 commonly associated with panacinar emphysema:**

1. asthma
2. lobar pneumonia
3. bronchopneumonia
4. diffuse alveolar damage
5. alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency

**3. 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

**4. 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

**5. 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

**6. The most common cause of community acquired pneumonia is:**

1. streptococcus pneumoniae
2. mycoplasma pneumoniae
3. haemophilus influenzae
4. staphylococcus aureus
5. mycobacterium tuberculosis

**7. Which disease is matched with a characteristic histologic findings:**

1. asthma: granulomas
2. tuberculosis: mucous gland hypertophy
3. chronic bronchitis: eosinophils
4. emphysema: dilated acini
5. acute respiratory distress syndrome: mucus plugging

**8. Which disease is a restrictive lung disease:**

1. emphysema
2. bronchitis
3. pneumoconiosis
4. bronchiectasis
5. asthma

**9. 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

**10.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

**11.Microscopic changes of bronchial epithelium in chronic bronchitis are:**

1. metaplasia
2. proliferative inflammation
3. dysplastic changes
4. smooth muscle atrophy
5. smooth muscle hypertrophy

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

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

**13. Complication of necrotizing bronchopneumonia include all of the following, EXCEPT:**

1. chronic bronchitis
2. bronchiectasis
3. pleural fibrosis
4. metastatic abscesses formation
5. permanent lobar solidification

**14. 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

 **15. Primary pulmonary hypertension is a pathological process that:**

1. it is strongly associated with cigarette smoking
2. it is often associated with autoimmune disorders
3. it is usually associated with chronic obstructive lung disease
4. it is usually associated with chronic bronchitis
5. it is the underlying cause of most diffuse interstitial fibrotic lung disease

**16. 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

**17. 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

**18. The lung cancer which most commonly produces and secretes hormone-like substances is:**

1. adenocarcinoma
2. large cell undifferentiated carcinoma
3. small cell undifferentiated carcinoma
4. squamos cell carcinoma
5. bronchoalveolar carcinoma

**19. Which of the chronic interstitial pneumonia listed below is characterized by marked proliferation and desquamation of alveolar lining cells:**

1. eosinophilic pneumonitis
2. idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
3. desquamative pneumonitis
4. lymphoid pneumonitis
5. Hamman-Rich syndrome

**20. Which of the following carcinomas are well – differentiated and develop from cells that line the respiratory airspace without invading the stroma of the lung:**

1. squamos cell carcinoma.
2. anaplastic carcinoma.
3. large cell carcinoma.
4. small cell carcinoma.
5. bronchoalveolar carcinoma

**21. Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung is characterized by each of the following, EXCEPT:**

1. it is found predominantly in the major bronchi
2. it grows slower than oat cell carcinoma
3. it arises from metaplastic bronchial epithelium
4. at the time of diagnosis metastases are widespread and a cure can be achieved only by chemotherapy
5. its tumor cells are readily found in the sputum

**22. All the following statements about lung cancer are true, EXCEPT:**

1. It is related with chronic bronchitis
2. Has a high mortality rate
3. Has recently become more common in females than males
4. It is related to smoking
5. It is to a large extent a preventable form of cancer

**23. 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

**24. 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

**25. 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

**26. 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

**27. 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

**28.Which of the following may be associated with asthma:**

1. the ingestion of aspirin
2. tobacco smoke
3. the inhalation of asbestos
4. the inhalation of talc
5. acute silicosis

**29. All of the following are typical for primary tuberculosis EXCEPT:**

1. it is asymptomatic.
2. it is associated with the development of immunity and hypersensitivity to proteins of M. tuberculosis.
3. it heals with the formation of a Ghon complex.
4. the most serious immediate complication is miliary tuberculosis.
5. the majority of patients develop primary progressive tuberculosis

**30. Familial emphysema is usually due to a defect in:**

1. the structure and function of cilia
2. decreased antiprotease activity
3. epithelial chloride transport
4. regulation of immunoglobulin E
5. pulmonary surfactant

**31. The etiologic agent common to chronic bronchitis and emphysema is**

1. a persistent viral infection
2. hypersensitivity to inhaled allergens
3. smoking
4. asbestosis
5. alcohol

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

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

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

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

**36. All of the following are true of hyaline membranes in the lung, EXCEPT:**

1. occur in newborns and adults
2. may be the result of oxygen toxicity
3. occur in shock
4. consist of fibrin
5. contain immune complexes

**37. 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

**38. 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

**39. Which of the following may involve extrapulmonary tuberculosis:**

1. adrenal
2. fallopian tube
3. lymph node
4. pleura
5. all of the listed

**40. 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

**41. 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

**42. 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

**43. True statements regarding hyaline membranes and diffuse alveolar injury include all of the following, EXCEPT:**

1. hyaline membranes consist of fibrin and necrotic cell debris
2. the presence of hyaline membranes reflects diffuse alveolar injury
3. hyaline membranes in premature infants are filled with lymphocyte
4. hyaline membranes arise from alveolar injury due to a variety of insults
5. diffuse alveolar injury in respiratory distress syndrome arises by different pathogenic mechanisms

**44. Pneumonia with microabscess formation is most likely due to which of the following organisms:**

1. beta hemolytic streptococcus
2. klebsiella pneumoniae
3. legionella pneumophila
4. pseudomonas aeruginosa
5. staphylococcus aureus

**45. 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

 **46. Which of the following statements is correct regarding pulmonary edema:**

1. the primary determinant of colloid osmotic pressure within pulmonary capillaries is the concentration of Na ions
2. high altitude pulmonary edema is an example of neurogenic edema
3. injury to pulmonary vasculature is uncommon due to the unique properties of the endothelial cells therein
4. left-sided congestive heart failure leads to pulmonary edema through increased hydrostatic pressure
5. hemosiderin-laden macrophages usually indicate the presence of acute pneumonia

**47. Which of the following is the pathogenetic mechanism that leads to the development of lung abscess:**

1. aspiration of infected material
2. complication of bacterial pneumonia
3. secondary infection of a pulmonary infarct
4. septic embolization from an infection in another organ
5. all of the listed

**48.Which is TRUE regarding small cell carcinoma of lung:**

1. it is not associated with smoking
2. most commonly peripheral in location.
3. excellent response to chemotherapy
4. overall prognosis (5-year survival) is in the range of 30-40%
5. it is well differentiated

**50. The characteristic lesion in primary pulmonary tuberculosis is:**

1. cavitary lesion in the lung apex
2. Ghon complex
3. localized bronchiectasis
4. miliary lesions
5. tuberculous pneumonia

**52. 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

**53. 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.

 **55. Which of the following is a characteristic histologic finding in asthma:**

1. attenuation of the bronchial submucous gland layer
2. attenuation of the basement membrane of bronchial epithelium
3. mixed inflammatory infiltrate in the bronchial walls, with a predominance of mast cells
4. hypertrophy of bronchial wall muscle
5. destruction of alveolar walls

**56. 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

**57. All of the following are complications of severe bronchial asthma EXCEPT:**

1. bronchiectasis
2. pneumonia
3. vhronic bronchitis
4. cor pulmonale
5. bronchogenic carcinoma

**58. Viral infections of the lung most commonly cause:**

1. acute airspace pneumonia with accumulation of leukocytes
2. aspiration pneumonia with accumulation of leukocytes
3. interstitial pneumonia with predominantly lymphocytic infiltration
4. granulomatous pneumonia and mast cell degranulation
5. opportunistic pneumonia with eosinophilic accumulation