

-CARDIOVASCULAR AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM II

INTERIM ASSESSMENT 2

- Which of the following organisms is likely cause severe pneumonia in immunosuppressed patients?
 - Aspergillus
 - Mucor
 - Candida
 - Staph aureus
 - Strep pneumoniae**
- A patient comes to your emergency room with high fever and cough, producing yellowish sputum. Which of the following organisms most likely caused the infection?
 - Mycoplasma
 - Staphylococcus aureus**
 - 08 Aspergillus
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - Adenovirus
- Concerning naso-pharyngeal carcinoma, The following are TRUE EXCEPT
 - Associated with EB Virus
 - Typically good prognosis even though cells are anaplastic
 - Common in South East Asia
 - Occurs more in males than in females in West Africa
 - Malignant cells are the viral infected lymphocytes**
- Which of the following symptoms distinguish restrictive from obstructive lung disease?
 - Wheezing**
 - Cough
 - Dyspnoea
 - Tachypnoea
 - Cyanosis
- Which of the following diseases is the patient described as a blue bloater
 - Chronic bronchitis**
 - Emphysema
 - Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Bronchiolitis
- The extent of damage to the lung parenchyma is severest in
 - Centriacinar
 - Panacinar**

- c. Paraseptal
 - d. Irregular
7. Emphysema in which α_1 antitrypsin is involved
- a. Centriacinar
 - b. Panacinar**
 - c. Paraseptal
 - d. Irregular
8. Which of the following is an agent incorrectly matched with a lung disease finding?
- a. Asbestos – ferruginous body
 - b. Silica - Eggshell calcification
 - c. Hemp - Byssinosis
 - d. Cotton - Bagassosis**
 - e. Coal – Caplan Syndrome
9. Which of the following is not an allergic pneumonitis?
- a. Farmer’s lung
 - b. Birds fancier’s disease
 - c. Berrylosis**
 - d. Bagassosis
 - e. Byssinosis
10. A 52 year old smoker has chronic cough and bronchial epithelium lined by squamous epithelium. Which of the following is not true about the process
- a. Results in enhanced function
 - b. Arises by reprogramming of cells
 - c. Causes reduction in nuclear DNA**
 - d. Involves derepression of genes
 - e. Due to carcinogenesis
11. Concerning pneumonia. Which of the following is not true
- a. In congestion there is increased vascular flow
 - b. In red hepatisation there is increased blood flow
 - c. Grey hepatisation-Lysing of RBCs
 - d. Resolution – No remains of inflammation
 - e. Consolidation – Formation of fibrous tissue**
12. A patient with congenital heart disease initially presents with left to right shunting of blood early in life. Then right to left shunting develops later in the patient. Which of the following is not true of the condition?
- a. VSD
 - b. ASD
 - c. PDA

- d. **Tetralogy of Fallot**
- e. Eisenmenger Complex
13. A patient came to the clinic presenting with cardiac failure. She had complained of difficulty in swallowing for 2 weeks. She later died of cardiac failure. Which disease is the underlying cause
- a. Cardiomyopathy
- b. **Mitral stenosis**
- c.
- d.
- e.
14. Pneumothorax is least likely associated with
- a. Emphysema
- b. Asthma
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Chest trauma
- e. **Bacterial pneumonia**
15. Which of the following changes does not occur in chronic bronchitis?
- a. **Goblet cell hyperplasia of bronchioles**
- b. Mucus gland hypertrophy in trachea and bronchi
- c. Bronchiolitis obliterans
- d. Goblet cell hyperplasia in large bronchi
- e. Squamous cell metaplasia in large bronchi
16. A lung aspirate from a patient on admission yielded bacteroides and pseudomonas aeruginosa. The most likely condition is:
- a. Community acquired acute pneumonia
- b. Community acquired typical pneumonia
- c. Chronic pneumonia
- d. **Aspiration pneumonia**
- e. Pneumonia in the immunocompromised host
17. which of the following is not true in bronchiectasis?
- a. Bronchi may be varicose
- b. Bronchi may be saccular
- c. May be caused by pulmonary sequestration
- d. Hemoptysis is common and may be life threatening
- e. **Clubbing is uncommon**
18. progressive pulmonary tuberculosis may show
- A. Bronchopneumonia

- B. Cavitory tuberculosis
- C. Tuberculous empyema
- D. A and B above
- E. All the above**

19. which of the following are incorrectly paired?

- A. Fibro-cavitory lesion - Secondary pulmonary tuberculosis
- B. Ghons complex - Primary tuberculosis
- C. Ranke complex - Secondary Tuberculosis**
- D. Assman focus - Secondary pulmonary tuberculosis
- E. Military tubercles - Primary tuberculosis

20. a 12-year old girl has the acute onset of dyspnea and wheezing. She coughs up a large, thick mucus plug. She has experienced similar previous episodes for the past 7 years, all of which lasted 1 to 6 hours. A chest radiograph reveals hyperinflation but no infiltrates. Laboratory studies show increased WBC count and increased numbers of 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

21. subpleural 1-2cm caseating lesions around lateral fissures can be appreciated in:

- A. Primary tuberculosis**
- B. Secondary tuberculosis
- C. Military tuberculosis
- D. Progressive tuberculosis
- E. Disseminated tuberculosis

22. the following statement is false regarding bronchial asthma:

- A. Atopic asthma is usually associated with old age and is mediated by IgG antibodies**
- B. Major basic protein causes epithelial damage leading to airway constriction
- C. Histamine cause bronchospasm
- D. Basement membrane is thickened
- E. Bronchial hyperactivity is due to abnormal B2 adrenergic receptor

23. Pneumonia can result from all the following except:

- A. Neutropenia

- B. Impairment of macrophages function
- C. Low host resistance
- D. Loss of goblet cells
- E. Loss of type II pneumocytes**

24. A 5-year female with chronic wheezing is diagnosed with atopic asthma. It is unlikely that

- A. She may have eczema
- B. She produces copious amounts of mucus in acute attacks**
- C. There may be a sibling with asthma
- D. She has high concentration of serum IgE antibodies
- E. She will show positive skin allergen test

25. An autopsy of the lungs of a case showed tiny cream coloured lesions on the pleural surfaces of the lungs and hilar lymphadenopathy. The following are true EXCEPT

- a. This is miliary tuberculosis
- b. This is progressive tuberculosis
- c. This is seen in primary disease***
- d. This is secondary TB
- e. This is commoner in diabetic patients

26. Atrial septal defect is associated with all the following except

- a. It is the commonest congenital heart disease**
- b. It is commonly associated with Down's syndrome
- c. It is a common cause of death before puberty if untreated
- d. It is a common cause of death in neonates
- e. It is more common in males.

27. All the following are features of left heart failure except

- a. Ankle edema**
- b. Orthopnoea
- c. Dyspnoea on exertion
- d.
- e.

28. Concerning adenocarcinoma

- a. Commonly affects the central portion
- b. Metastasises early
- c.
- d.

- e.
29. Bronchogenic carcinoma is not increased in the following
- Coal worker's pneumoconiosis
 - Asbestos
 - Silicosis
 - Benzene**
 - Berrylosis
30. Hospital acquired pneumonia
- Excludes pneumonia arising in patients put on ventilation
 - Is usually of fungal aetiology
 - Commonly due to Strep pneumoniae
 - Commonly results in high grade
 - Common organisms include Staph aureus**
31. Smoking is not the underlying cause of which of the following diseases
- Chronic bronchitis
 - Emphysema
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Chronic bronchiolitis**
 - Lung cancer
32. Which one of the following statements is true of mesothelioma?
- Incidence is decreasing reflecting the ban on the use of asbestos
 - The disease is more common in females
 - All mesothelioma deaths should be discussed with the coroner**
 - Radical surgery is the treatment of choice
 - Marked increased risk of asbestos related mesothelioma in smokers
33. In centriacinar emphysema
- Proximal parts of acinus are spared
 - The lesions are more common in upper lobes**
 - Central parts of lungs are affected
 - Commonest type seen in a1-antitrypsin deficiency
 - Commonly appear near areas of fibrosis
34. Bronchiectasis is least likely to be associated with which of the following?
- Kartegeners syndrome
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Unilateral apical involvement**
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- e. Aspergillus infection

A 22 year old had a soft ejection systolic murmur present since age 2. She was not treated

35. Which congenital abnormality is present?

- a. Transposition of great arteries
- b. VSD
- c. Bicuspid aortic valve
- d. Tetralogy of Fallot**
- e. Pulmonary stenosis

36. Complications she may have include

- a. Cardiac tamponade
- b. Rib notching
- c. Myocardial infarction
- d. Pulmonary hypertension**
- e. Mitral valve prolapse

37. Mitral regurgitation is uncommon in which of the following

- a. Syphilis (CAUSES aortic incompetence rather)**
- b. Marfan's syndrome
- c. Infective endocarditis
- d. Rupture of chordae tendinae
- e. Valve prolapse

38. A 59 year old had prostatectomy and developed decreased mental status 10 days post operation. Chest Xray shows cardiomegaly and evidence of pulmonary hypertension. CT scan showed cerebral infarction in the middle cerebral artery region. Which of the following is found in the heart

- a. Pulmonary stenosis
- b. ASD
- c. Dextrocardia
- d. Coarctation of the aorta**

39. Baby normal at birth now has pansystolic murmur. The abnormality is

- a. VSD**
- b. ASD
- c. PDA
- d. Bicuspid aortic valve
- e. Coarctation of aorta

40. Pathologic findings of right heart failure include all EXCEPT

- a. Congestive splenomegaly
- b. Nutmeg liver

- c. Sclerosis
- d. Heart failure cells**
- e. Ascites

41. Which of the following is not true of mitral stenosis?

- a. Is characterised by left ventricular hypertrophy**
- b. Is caused by rheumatic heart disease
- c. Predisposes to cerebral infarction
- d. Is associated with left atrial thrombosis
- e. May lead to right heart failure

42. Which of the following pairs of histologic pairs of bronchogenic carcinoma is associated with cigarette smoking?

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma and large cell carcinoma
- b. Large cell carcinoma and small cell carcinoma
- c. Small cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma
- e. Small cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma**

43. Non caseating granulomas are least likely to be seen in

- a. Sarcoidosis
- b. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis
- c. Farmer's lung
- d. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- e. Berrylosis**

44. Viral pneumonia is characterised by the following features except

- a. Presence of interstitial inflammation
- b. Presence of alveolar exudate**
- c. Necrotizing bronchiolitis
- d. Multinucleate giant cells in the bronchioprollar wall
- e. Predominantly lymphoplasmocytic interstitial infiltrate

45. The following cause primary atypical pneumonia except

- a. Pneumococcus**
- b. Mycoplasma
- c. Coxiella burnetti
- d. Adenovirus
- e. RSV

46. The features of Fallot's Tetralogy include

a. Pulmonary stenosis

b. Atrial Septal Defects

c. Left Ventricular hypertrophy

d. Coarctation of aorta

e. Patent ductus arteriosus

47. Early and continues cyanosis is characteristic of the following congenital anomalies

a. Complete transposition of the great vessels

b. Patent ductus arteriosus

c. Coarctation of aorta

d. Aortic stenosis

e. Atrial septal defects