

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Chest Department

MD: Examination
Pathology
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Semester 2
24/8/2021
Total marks 90



All Questions should be answered:

(Marks)

Q1	Describe lung interstitium in health and in patient with COVID-19.	(15)
Q2	Discuss predisposing factors, etiogenesis and types of bronchial asthma.	(15)
Q3	Mention non inflammatory pleural diseases.	(10)
Q4	Enumerate causes of mediastinal masses in each compartment and mention clinical manifestation of mediastinal masses.	(15)
Q5	Mention factors relevant for development of TB and pathology of pulmonary TB.	(15)
Q6	Discuss causes, types and clinical picture of pulmonary atelectasis.	(10)
Q7	MCQ (20 questions) ملحوظه هامه تسلم ورق أسئلة هذا السؤال مع ورقة الاجابه	(10)

لجنة الأمتحان:

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أ.د هدى بحر

أ.د أيمن عبد الظاهر

Good Luck

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. The hallmark of acute inflammation is:
 - a. Increased blood flow
 - b. Increased permeability of microcirculation
 - c. Increased vascular permeability
 - d. Vascular stasis

2. Leukotrienes are derived from arachidonic acid through the help of this enzyme:
 - a. Phospholipase
 - b. Cyclooxygenase
 - c. Lipoxygenase
 - d. Lipoxins

3. The most efficient bactericidal component present in neutrophils is the:
 - a. Arachidonic acid metabolites
 - b. H₂O₂-MPO-Halide system
 - c. Lysosomal enzymes
 - d. Hydrogen peroxide

4. The hallmark of chronic inflammation is:
 - a. Increased permeability of microvascular
 - b. Migration of microphages at the site of injury
 - c. Tissue destruction
 - d. Mononuclear cell infiltration

5. An example of tumor suppressor gene:
 - a. P53
 - b. Ras
 - c. Bcr
 - d. C-myc

6. A lymph node biopsy was diagnosed as tuberculosis. This type of necrosis is characteristic of:

- a. Coagulative
- b. Caseous
- c. Liquifactive
- d. Gangerous

7. Which of the following substances accumulates in atherosclerotic blood vessels?

- a. Fatty acids
- b. Triglycerides
- c. Cholesterol esters
- d. Phospholipids

8. The heart failure cells present in the lung in chronic passive congestion are actually

- a. Lymphocytes
- b. Macrophages
- c. Neutrophils
- d. Eosinophils

9. The outcome of thrombosis when thrombi tend to grow due to deposition of additional platelets, fibrin, and red blood cells:

- a. Resolution
- b. Propagation
- c. Recanalization
- d. Organization

10. Most common cause of death in burn patients who got into shock is:

- a. Sepsis
- b. Congestive heart failure
- c. Hemorrhage
- d. Dehydration

11. The type of hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by IgE:

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV

12. One of the three major components of acute inflammation includes:

- a. Alteration in vascular caliber that leads to a decrease in blood flow
- b. Structure changes in the microvascular permitting plasma proteins and leukocytes to leave the circulation
- c. Tissue destruction
- d. Healing by connective tissue

13. Heat and redness in acute inflammation is due to the following pathogenetic mechanism:

- a. Increased vascular permeability
- b. Stasis
- c. Increased blood flow
- d. Leukocyte margination

14. Which of the following disorders is most likely to be associated with exudates rather than transudates:

- a. Congestive heart failure
- b. Suppurative inflammation
- c. Nephrotic syndrome
- d. Peritonitis

15. The role of histamine in acute inflammatory response:

- a. Platelets release and aggregation
- b. Increased vascular permeability of the venules
- c. Increased vascular permeability of the arterioles
- d. Membrane lysis

16. The central figure in chronic inflammation is the macrophage because its role in:

- a. Breakdown of collagen and fibronectin
- b. Production of O₂ and nitric oxide metabolites
- c. Emigration from the blood stream to the site of injury
- d. Inhibition of cytokines and oxidized lipids

17. Which of the following conditions is a complication of both direct injuries to the lungs and systemic disorders?

- a. Atelectasis
- b. Pulmonary edema
- c. Diffuse alveolar damage
- d. Pulmonary congestion

18. A spectrum of immunologically mediated predominantly interstitial lung disorders caused by intense often prolonged exposure to inhaled organic dusts and occupational disorders:

- a. Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
- b. BOOP
- c. Desquamative interstitial pneumonitis
- d. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis

19. An acute respiratory febrile respiratory disease characterized by patchy inflammatory changes in the lungs confined to the alveolar septa and pulmonary interstitium:

- a. Primary atypical pneumonia
- b. Lobar pneumonia
- c. Bronchopneumonia
- d. Lobular bronchopneumonia

20. Most common benign tumor of the lung discovered incidentally as a coin shadow on routine chest X-ray examination

- a. Bronchial adenoma
- b. Hamartoma
- c. Thymoma
- d. Bronchogenic cyst