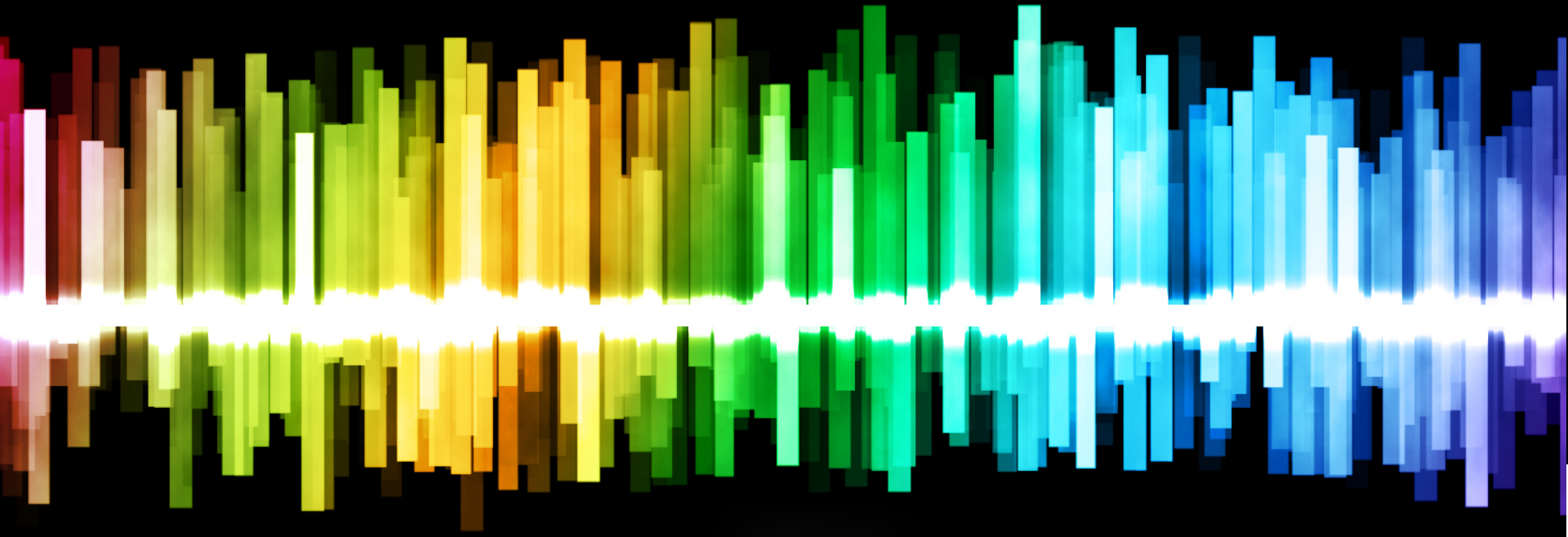




Al-Rikabi review for males

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Q1: A 60-year-old man, a heavy smoker, present for advice to stop smoking. On physical examination, he is thin and has a ruddy complexion. He has a productive cough and barrel shaped chest. He sits leaning forward with his lips pursed to facilitate his breathing. A diagnosis of emphysema is made. Which of the following is the most likely histological finding in the lung?

- A- Bronchial smooth muscle hypertrophy with proliferation of eosinophils.
- B- Diffuse alveolar damage with leakage of protein-rich fluid into alveolar space.
- C- Dilation of air spaces with destruction of alveolar walls.
- D- Hyperplasia of bronchial mucus-secreting submucosal gland.
- E- Permanent bronchial dilation caused by chronic infection, with bronchi filled with mucus and neutrophils.

- A- False, it's in bronchial asthma.
- B- False, it's in Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).
- C- True.** It's in emphysema
- D- False, it's in chronic bronchitis, and may found in asthma.
- E- False, it's in bronchiectasis.

Q2: A 60-year-old women with a heavy smoking history presents with chronic productive cough that has been present for 3 consecutive months over the past 2 consecutive years. On physical examination, her skin has a bluish tinge مسحة , and she is overweight. The patient is diagnosed with chronic bronchitis . Which of the following is the most likely histological finding in this patient's lungs?

- A- Bronchial smooth muscle hypertrophy with proliferation of eosinophils.
- B- Diffuse alveolar damage with leakage of protein-rich fluid into alveolar space.
- C- Dilation of air spaces with destruction of alveolar walls.
- D- Hyperplasia of bronchial mucus-secreting submucosal gland.
- E- Permanent bronchial dilation caused by chronic infection, with bronchi filled with mucus and neutrophils.

- A- False, it's in bronchial asthma.
- B- False, it's in Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).
- C- False, It's in emphysema
- D- True**, it's in chronic bronchitis, and may found in asthma.
- E- False, it's in bronchiectasis.

Q3: A 65-year-old woman with a significant smoking history presents with cough and shortness of breath. Computed tomography (CT-Scan) of the chest reveals a central mass near the left mainstem bronchus. Biopsy of the mass is performed. Histological examination reveals small round blue cell, and a diagnosis of small cell carcinoma is made. Which of the following is a frequent characteristic of this form of lung cancer?

- A- Generally amenable to surgical cure at time of diagnosis.
- B- More common in women, and a less clear relation to smoking than other forms of lung cancer.
- C- secretes a parathyroid-like hormone.
- D- secretes either corticotrophin or antidiuretic hormone.
- E- Usually in a peripheral rather than in a central location

A- False, because at the time of diagnosis, the patient already has metastasis, so we just give him chemotherapy

B- False, More in men, because they smoke more than women. Adenocarcinoma has less clear relation to smoking not small cell carcinoma

C- False, in squamous cell carcinoma

D- True

E- False

Q4: A 50-year-old man dies of a respiratory illness that had been characterized by dyspnea, cough, and wheezing expiration of many years' duration. Initially episodic, his "attacks" had increased in frequency and at the time of death had become continuous and intractable غير قابل للعلاج. At autopsy, which of the following is the most likely histological finding in the lungs?

- A- Bronchial smooth muscle hypertrophy with proliferation of eosinophils.
- B- Diffuse alveolar damage with leakage of protein-rich fluid into alveolar space.
- C- Dilation of air spaces with destruction of alveolar walls.
- D- Hyperplasia of bronchial mucus-secreting submucosal gland.
- E- Permanent bronchial dilation caused by chronic infection, with bronchi filled with mucus and neutrophils.

A-True, he had bronchial asthma, so this is what you will find
B- False, it's in Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).
C- False, It's in emphysema
D- False, it's in chronic bronchitis, and may found in asthma.
E- False, it's in bronchiectasis.

Q5: A 60-year-old man presents with dyspnea on exertion and a nonproductive cough. He has never smoked, but he worked as a shipbuilder, with known asbestos exposure approximately 20 years ago. To which of the following conditions is this patient especially predisposed?

- A- Acute respiratory distress syndrome
- B- Goodpasture's syndrome
- C- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- D- Idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis
- E- Malignant mesothelioma of the pleura

A- False, caused by severe trauma, inhalation of smoke, or chemotherapy ..etc

B- False, anti-basement membrane antibody, it's autoimmune disease

C- False, it's not idiopathic, we know the cause, so it's false

D- False, it's alveolar capillary bleeding and accumulation of hemosiderin (iron-storage complex) in the lungs.

E- True