

Pathology MCQs Week 11

1. In adult respiratory distress syndrome:

- A. The underlying mechanism is similar to respiratory distress syndrome of newborns
- B. Neutrophils can injure pulmonary endothelial cells through release of toxic oxygen metabolites
- C. Mortality levels are 80-90%
- D. The lungs are uniformly affected
- E. Response to oxygen therapy is usually immediate

2. In emphysema:

- A. Centriacinar emphysema is the result of alpha 1 anti trypsin deficiency
- B. Results in enlargement of air spaces with destruction of walls and fibrosis
- C. Weight loss can be severe
- D. Results from high anti protease activity
- E. First symptoms don't appear until half of the parenchyma is destroyed

3. Which of the following statements regarding lung abscesses is FALSE?

- A. They can result in clubbing within a few weeks of onset.
- B. They can occur secondary to bronchogenic carcinoma.
- C. Most resolve without major sequelae.
- D. Streptococci and Staphylococcus aureus are the exclusive isolates in 65% of cases.
- E. Clinically they are characterised principally by cough, fever and copious amounts of sputum.

4. Which of the following statements about infection in the lungs is FALSE?

- A. Pneumocystis Carinii produces a diffuse or patchy pneumonia, with alveoli filled with fluid composed of proliferating parasites and cell debris.
- B. Dengue fever can cause lung haemorrhage, which may lead to death.
- C. Primary tuberculosis tends to produce more damage in the lungs than secondary tuberculosis.
- D. Lobar pneumonia is caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in 90-95% of cases.
- E. Atypical pneumonia is largely confined to the alveolar septa and pulmonary interstitium.

5. Which of the following statements about bacterial toxin production is TRUE?

- A. Endotoxins are produced by gram +ve bacteria
- B. Most of the biologic activities of lipopolysaccharides are mediated by induction of host cytokines
- C. Lipopolysaccharides are part of the outer wall of gram +ve bacteria
- D. Bacteria secrete a variety of enzymes including lipopolysaccharide
- E. Diphtheria toxin is a typical endotoxin

6. Infection with *Clostridium perfringens* typically causes which of the following?

- A. Suppurative inflammation
- B. Granulomatous inflammation
- C. Cytopathic inflammation
- D. Necrotising inflammation
- E. Chronic inflammation

7. Chlamydia produce all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- B. Acute epididymitis
- C. Reiter's Syndrome
- D. Condylomata lata
- E. Lymphogranuloma venereum

Answers Pathology MCQs Week 11

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. D