**Question 1**

Adult respiratory distress syndrome:

Select one:

a. It may be initiated as a result of blood contact with the membrane of a haemodialysis device

b. Is most frequently initiated by damage to type I alveolar cells

c. Neutrophils play a key role in the pathogenesis, making ARDS unlikely in neutropenia

d. Is a diffuse disease equally affecting all areas of a patients lungs

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 681 table 15-2

**Question 2**

In bronchial asthma:

Select one:

a. IgG plays a role

b. Bronchial wall smooth muscle is atrophic

c. Primary mediators include eosinophilic and neutrophilic chemotactic factors

d. Non-atopic asthma is initiated by diverse non-immune mechanisms

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 688

**Question 3**

In the lung:

Select one:

a. Bronchioles differ from bronchi only in that they are smaller and lack cartilage

b. Type II pneumocytes cover 25 % of the alveolar surface in health

c. Type II pneumocytes are responsible for the regeneration of type I cells

d. Type I pneumocytes secrete surfactant

Answer C. Robbins 8th Edition pg 678

**Question 4**

What is the characteristic histological feature of chronic bronchitis?

Select one:

a. Enlarged mucus-secreting glands of trachea and bronchi

b. Inflammation and fibrosis of bronchioles

c. Squamous metaplasia and dysplasia of bronchial epithelium

d. Mucus plugging of bronchioles

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 688

**Question 5**

Which is correct regarding emphysema ?

Select one:

a. Centriacinar (centri lobular) is associated with spontaneous pneumothoraces

b. Panacinar is not associated with a 1 antitrypsin deficiency

c. Paraseptal (distal acinar) is more severe at the lung bases

d. Panacinar (pan lobular) emphysema is more severe at the lung bases

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 684

**Question 6**

Which is NOT commonly associated with diffuse interstitial lung disease?

Select one:

a. Alveolitis

b.

c.

d. Bronchospasm

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 694 (Note no options provided for b&c)

**Question 7**

Which of the following is least commonly seen in asthma?

Select one:

a. Hypertrophy of submucosal mucus glands and bronchial wall muscle

b. Oedema and inflammatory infiltrate in bronchial walls

c. Collections of crystalloids made up of neutrophil membrane protein

d. Whorls of shed epithelium within mucus plugs

Answer C. Robbins 8th Edition pg 691

**Question 8**

Which of the following is LEAST likely to cause atelectasis?

Select one:

a. Hyaline membrane disease

b. Chronic bronchitis

c. Long term 100 % oxygen

d. Adult respiratory distress syndrome

Answer C. Robbins 8th Edition pg 455

**Question 9**

Which of the following is NOT commonly associated with bronchiectasis?

Select one:

a. Rubella

b. Kartageners syndrome

c. Metastatic cerebral abscesses

d. Cystic fibrosis

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 692

**Question 10**

Which substance released by eosinophils is directly toxic to respiratory epithelium?

Select one:

a. Major basic protein

b. Leukotriene C4

c. Histaminase

d. Platelet activating factor

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 690 figure 15-10