

Level-1 Semester-2

Pathology - HIS



MCQ Lecture 1

Non-Neoplastic Lymphoid Disorders

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MCQ on Non-Neoplastic Lymphoid Disorders

<p>1. Erysipelas is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chronic non-specific lymphangitis b) TB lymphangitis c) Acute lymphangitis of the dermis usually of the face d) Viral infection e) Caused by filariasis 	C
<p>2. Infectious mononucleosis is caused mainly by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Herpes simplex virus b) Cytomegalovirus c) Varicella zoster virus d) Rubella virus e) Epstein Barr virus 	E
<p>3. Generalized lymphadenopathy is seen in:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Malaria b) Non Hodgkin lymphoma c) Amebic dysentery d) Bacillary dysentery e) Localized inflammation 	B
<p>4. Which of the following is the commonest cause of neoplastic LN enlargement:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Burkitt's lymphoma b) Hodgkin lymphoma c) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma d) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia e) Metastatic carcinoma 	E
<p>5. Acute splenic swelling is a regular feature of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Liver cell failure b) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia c) Malaria d) Septicemia e) Sickle cell anemia 	D



<p>6. <u>Splenomegaly is caused by the followings except:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma b) Hodgkin lymphoma c) Malignant hypertension d) Chronic leukemia e) Acute leukemia 	C
<p>7. <u>Splenomegaly may be caused by all except:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gaucher's disease b) Sickle cell disease c) Amyloidosis d) Hairy cell leukemia e) Niemann-Pick disease 	B
<p>8. <u>Hugely enlarged spleen is caused by:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma b) Acute leukemia c) Chronic leukemia d) Hematologic anemia e) Sickle cell anemia 	C
<p>9. <u>Regarding causes of hugely enlarged spleen, which one is not true:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Malaria b) Gaucher disease c) Chronic leukemia d) Lymphomas e) Septicemia 	E
<p>10. <u>A patient presented with enlarged cervical lymph nodes. Clinical examination showed enlarged soft, tender, easily moved lymph nodes. What is the most possible diagnosis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acute lymphadenitis b) Chronic lymphadenitis c) TB lymphadenitis d) Hodgkin lymphoma e) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 	A



<p>11. What is the characters of lymph node in acute inflammatory lymphadenopathy:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Firm, discrete and fixed lymph nodes b) Firm, matted and fixed lymph nodes c) Hard, enlarged and tender lymph nodes d) Soft, discrete and fixed lymph nodes e) Soft, enlarged and tender lymph nodes 	E
<p>12. Which one is a cause of acute enlarged spleen:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bilharziasis b) Leukemia c) Lymphoma d) Septicemia e) Malaria 	D
<p>13. Which of the followings is non-neoplastic cause of lymphadenopathy:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Metastatic carcinoma b) Follicular hyperplasia c) Metastatic sarcoma d) Hodgkin lymphoma e) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 	B
<p>14. What is the most common cause of erysipelas:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strept pneumonia b) Strept agalactiae c) Strept pyogenes d) E.coli e) TB 	C
<p>15. Red swollen painful indurated area of the face is a characteristic finding in:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Erysipelas b) Syphilis c) Actinomycosis d) Tuberculosis e) Malaria 	A



<p>16. Which of the followings is not true about acute bacterial lymphadenitis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Enlargedb) Discretec) Softd) Tendere) Matted	E
<p>17. Which of the followings is not true about chronic lymphadenitis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Moderately enlargedb) Firmc) Discreted) Fibrosede) Matted	C
<p>18. Fever, sore throat & enlarged cervical LNs are characteristic of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Glandular feverb) Typhoid feverc) Leishmaniasisd) Amyloidosise) Kala azar	A
<p>19. Which of the followings is characterized by proliferation of Langerhan's cells in LN:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Hodgkin lymphomab) Sinus histiocytosisc) Follicular hyperplasiad) Histiocytosis Xe) Metastatic carcinoma	D
<p>20. Which of the followings is a hematological cause of splenomegaly:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Brucellosisb) Hemolytic anemiac) Infarctiond) Amyloidosise) Sarcoidosis	B