

(L11 Disorders of lymphatic system) IBL

Define acute lymphangitis.

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Define erysipelas.

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Enumerate causes of lymphadenopathy.

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Define Hodgkin's lymphoma.

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Describe reed Sternberg cells.

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	Hodgkin's lymphoma	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
Presence of RS cells		
Prognosis		
immunophenotype		

Enumerate causes of Massive splenomegaly > 1000gm.

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1. **All of the following are diseases of lymph vessels except.....?**

- A. Acute lymphangitis
- B. Erysipelas
- C. Acute lymphadenitis
- D. Hamartomas

2. **.....is an acute inflammation of lymphatic vessels and the perilymphatic blood vessels?**

- A. Acute lymphangitis
- B. Erysipelas
- C. Acute lymphadenitis
- D. Hamartomas

3. **Acute lymphangitis is caused mainly by.....**

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Pneumococci

4. **Acute lymphangitis is complicated by.....**

- A. Chronic lymphadenitis
- B. Hamartomas
- C. Erysipelas
- D. Chronic lymphangitis

5. **Erysipelas is**

- A. Spreading acute lymphangitis of dermis usually of the face
- B. Lymph node enlargement
- C. Malignant neoplasm derived from cells native to lymphoid tissue
- D. None of the above

1. C

2. A

3. B

4. D

5. A



6. Regarding erysipelas which of the following is correct..... ?

- A. It is due to pseudomonas infection
- B. The area is flat, painless, red with ill-defined margin
- C. It lasts for 1-3 weeks
- D. It heals with disfigurement

7. All of the following causes specific chronic lymphangitis except.....

- A. T.B.
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes
- C. Syphilis
- D. Filariasis

8. Which of the following is a malignant tumor of lymph vessels.....

- A. Lymphangiosarcoma
- B. Lymphangioma
- C. Lymphadenopathy
- D. Lymphadenitis

9. Lymphangioma is.....?

- A. Malignant tumor of lymph vessels
- B. Benign tumor of lymph vessels
- C. Inflammation of lymph vessels
- D. Hamartoma of lymph vessels

10.is lymph node enlargement?

- A. Lymphangioma
- B. Lymphangitis
- C. Lymphadenopathy
- D. Lymphangiosarcoma

6. C

7. B

8. A

9. D

10. C



11. All of the following are non neoplastic causes of lymphadenopathy except.....

- A. Acute lymphadenitis
- B. Chronic lymphadenitis
- C. Histocytosis X
- D. Hodgkin's lymphoma

12. In acute bacterial lymphadenitis, lymph nodes are.....

- A. Matted
- B. Firm
- C. Tender
- D. Painless

13. Acute bacterial lymphadenitis is complicated by.....

- A. Acute suppurative lymphadenitis
- B. Chronic specific lymphadenitis
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Lymphangiosarcoma

14. Regarding glandular fever which of the following is correct?

- A. It is associated with acute viral lymphadenitis
- B. Present with fever, sore throat and enlarged cervical lymph nodes
- C. Some cases are misdiagnosed as lymphoma
- D. All of the above

15. In chronic non specific lymphadenitis, lymph nodes are

- A. Soft
- B. Matted
- C. Not enlarged
- D. All of the above

11.D

12.C

13.A

14.D

15.B



16. In follicular hyperplasia of lymph nodes.....:

- A. Nodal architecture is lost
- B. There is an increase in the number and size of follicles, which show variation in shape.
- C. There is wide lymphatic sinusoids
- D. All of the above

17. Regarding sinus histiocytosis of lymph nodes which of the following is correct?

- A. Lymphatic sinusoids are narrow
- B. Lymphatic sinusoids are normal in shape
- C. There is increased numbers of intra-sinusoidal macrophages
- D. There is an increase in the number and size of follicles

18. Most common extra-nodal site involved in histiocytosis X is.....?

- A. Bone
- B. Lung
- C. Liver
- D. Brain

19. Regarding histiocytosis X which of the following is correct

- A. There is proliferation of Langerhans cells
- B. It is more common in childhood from 1 to 3 years old
- C. Langerhans cells show prominent nuclear grooves with admixed eosinophils
- D. All of the above

20. Hodgkin's lymphoma is characterized by presence of.....

- A. Multinucleated giant cells
- B. Reed-Sternberg cell
- C. Littoral cells
- D. Epithelioid cells

16.B

17.C

18.A

19.D

20.B



21. Reed-Sternberg cell is characterized by.....?

- A. Signet ring appearance
- B. Owl-eye appearance
- C. Cart-wheel appearance.
- D. None of the above

22. The immunophenotype of Reed-Sternberg cell is positive expression of

- A. CD 3
- B. CD 20
- C. CD 15
- D. CD 8

23. Regarding non-Hodgkin's lymphoma which of the following is correct

- A. It is characterized by the presence of Reed Sternberg cell
- B. Less frequent involvement of extra-nodal sites than Hodgkin's
- C. B cell type express CD 3
- D. It has worse prognosis than Hodgkin's

24. Reed-Sternberg cell is characterized by

- A. Enlarged multilobated nucleus with prominent nucleoli
- B. Small cell
- C. Scanty basophilic cytoplasm
- D. All of the above

25. Which of the following causes acute splenomegaly

- A. Hemolytic anemia
- B. Glandular fever
- C. Bilharziasis
- D. Histiocytosis x

21. B

22. C

23. D

24. A

25. B



26. All of the following causes acute splenomegaly except.....

- A. Amyloidosis
- B. Septicemia
- C. Pyemia
- D. Typhoid fever

27. All of the following causes chronic splenomegaly except

- A. Lymphoma
- B. Storage diseases
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Infectious mononucleosis

28. Which of the following causes moderate splenomegaly

- A. Lymphomas
- B. Malaria
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Typhoid fever

29. Which of the following increases the weight of spleen more than 1000 gm?

- A. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- B. Malaria
- C. Amyloidosis
- D. Acute splenitis

30. Enlarged spleen with weight less than 500 mg is associated with.....

- A. Glandular fever
- B. Chronic splenitis
- C. Congestive splenomegaly
- D. Storage diseases

31. Mild splenomegaly is caused by all of the following except.....

- A. Acute splenitis
- B. Septicemia
- C. Pyemia
- D. Histiocytosis x

26. A

27. D

28. C

29. B

30. A

31. D