

Diseases of upper respiratory tract

1. Grossly, Rhinoscleroma can be presented as:
 - a. Multiple or small hard nodular masses
 - b. Multiple single small soft nodule
 - c. Invasive lesion to cartilage & bone
 - d. Large irregular fleshy mass
2. What is definition of Singer's nodes?
 - a. Occurs in case of chronic inflammation of sinuses
 - b. They are laryngeal polyps
 - c. They are located deeply in the pharynx
 - d. It is one type of benign tumours of larynx
3. In adults, squamous papilloma is characterized by one of the following:
 - a. Appears as a single sessile mass
 - b. Has great tendency for recurrence
 - c. Always present as multiple lesions
 - d. No tendency for malignant transformation
4. What is the commonest site for laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma?
 - a. Subglottic
 - b. Supraglottic
 - c. Infraglottic
 - d. Glottic
5. One of the following is an important factors in development of nasopharyngeal carcinoma:
 - a. Human papilloma virus
 - b. Epstein-Barr virus
 - c. Voice abuse
 - d. Alcohol
6. What is the definition of Rhinitis?

An inflammation of nasal mucosa
An inflammation of nose & pharynx
Always occur as an inflammation of nose & sinuses
An inflammation of nose, sinuses & pharynx
7. Chronic Sinusitis may occur in one of the following:

Infection of the maxillary sinus from the root of infected tooth
Always start as chronic specific inflammation
Always accompany laryngitis
May follow repeated attacks of tonsilitis

8. One of the following is a definition for Rhinoscleroma:

Chronic granulomatous inflammation

An acute suppurative inflammation

Chronic non-specific inflammation

Acute membranous inflammation

9. Rhinoscleroma affects the following:

Nose & upper respiratory

tract Nose only

Pharynx & larynx

Pharynx &

Trachea

10. Grossly, Rhinoscleroma can be presented as:

Multiple or small hard nodular masses

Multiple single small soft nodule

Invasive lesion to cartilage & bone

Large irregular fleshy mass

11. What is the causative organism in

Rhinoscleroma? **Klebsiella**

Rhinoscleromatis Staphylococcus

aureus

Viral Infection

Pyogenic Rhinoscleromatis

12. Microscopically, Rhinoscleroma shows some characteristic cells such

as: **Mickulicz cells**

Langhan's Giant cells

Epithelioid

cells Pus cells

13. One of the following may lead to chronic specific laryngitis:

T.B.

Chronic alcoholism

Excessive use of

voice Excessive

smoking

14. What is definition of Singer's nodes?

They are laryngeal polyps

Occurs in case of chronic inflammation of sinuses

They are located deeply in the pharynx

It is one type of benign tumours of larynx

15. Grossly, chronic non-specific laryngitis can be recognized as:

Diffusely thickened vocal cords, which may show polypoid masses

Fused vocal cords with multiple ulcers & areas of necrosis

Small multiple tubercles

Irregular whitish patches accompanied by purulent exudate

16. In children, squamous cell papilloma looks grossly

as:

Multiple papilloma

Single laryngeal lesion

Has great tendency for malignant transformation Usually preceded by bacterial infection

17. In adults, squamous papilloma is characterized by one of the following:

May be induced by human papilloma virus types 6 & 11

Has great tendency for recurrence

Always present as multiple lesions

No tendency for malignant transformation

18. What is the commonest site for laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma?

Glottic

Subglottic

Supraglottic

Infraglottic

19. Microscopically, squamous cell carcinoma shows the following:

Keratinizing or non-keratinizing squamous

carcinoma

Connective tissue core covered by hyperplastic squamous epithelium

Capsulated lesion of tumour cells

Non-invasive keratinizing squamous cells

- Enumerate complication of Rhinoscleroma
- Define Rhinoscleroma
- Enumerate microscopic picture of **Squamous Cell Papilloma larynx**
- Enumerate types of Chronic Specific Laryngitis?
- Enumerate causes of Chronic Non-Specific Laryngitis?