

2nd pathology lecture (1hr) : Pulmonary infections

1. One of the following describes pneumonia:

Patchy or diffuse inflammation of lung with consolidation

Suppurative inflammation of both lungs
Infection that involves both lung tissue and adjacent pleura
Infection of small bronchioles

2. Pneumonia can be classified anatomically into:

- a) Bronchopneumonia
- b) Aspiration pneumonia
- c) Hypostatic pneumonia
- d) Tuberculous pneumonia

3. Lobar pneumonia can be defined as:

- a-An acute diffuse fibrinous inflammation affecting one or more lobes
- b- An acute suppurative inflammation affecting one or more lobes
- c-A chromic non-specific inflammation affecting one or more lobes
- d-Acute membranous inflammation affecting one or more lobes

4. When would you expect the stage of red hepatization occurs?

2nd to 4th day from the beginning of the illness

It occurs in the first day due to acute inflammation of lung

It occurs 1-3 weeks from the beginning of the illness

It occurs at 5th-8th day

5. What is mean by hepatization?

a-It refers to liver-like consistency of the affected lobe on cut section

b-The lung is transformed into dark red colour similar to liver in all stages of the disease

c-The lung tissue is soft in consistency & shows wide areas of hemorrhage & necrosis

d-The lung shows marked shrinking, fibrosis, hemosiderin pigment and hard in consistency

6. One of the followings can be a complication for lobar pneumonia:

Failure of resolution leading to lung fibrosis

Lung gangrene is a very common complication Development of squamous cell carcinoma Bronchiectasis occurs commonly & frequently

7. When would you expect the stage of grey hepatization occurs?

It occurs at 5th-8th day Microscopic of bronchopneumonia

2nd to 4th day from the beginning of the illness

It occurs in the first day due to acute inflammation of lung It occurs 1-3 weeks from the beginning of the illness

8. What is the definition of bronchopneumonia?

a-Patchy suppurative inflammation of bronchioles & the surrounding lung alveoli

b-Fibrinous inflammation of the bronchioles and the surrounding lung alveoli

c-Diffuse suppurative inflammation of the lung alveoli only

d-Granulomatous inflammation of the bronchioles and the surrounding lung alveoli

9. In bronchopneumonia, what are the most commonly affected parts in the lungs?

The lower lobes due to gravitation of secretions

The upper lobes

The right lung

The left lung

10. Which of the following can detected grossly in bronchopneumonia?

Multiple consolidated yellowish patches exuding pus on pressure

Cut section is dry, grey, granular & firm and involving whole lobe Inflammatory process is limited to bronchi

The lung shows diffuse congestion

11-What is meant by interstitial pneumonia?

Patchy inflammation, largely confined to interstitial tissue of the lungs without any alveolar exudate

Patchy suppurative inflammation of bronchioles & the surrounding lung alveoli

An acute suppurative inflammation affecting one or more lobes

Diffuse inflammation & destruction of alveoli only

12-On doing x-ray for a 60-year-old patient, bronchopneumonia was suggested Which of the following features can be detected in such case?

Both lungs show mottled, focal opacities, principally in the lower lobes

Diffuse opacities and enlargement of the size of both lungs

Single lesion involving the upper lobe of left lung

Multiple rounded lesions infiltrating the lung tissue

13. Which of the following can lead to interstitial pneumonia?

Viral infections as influenza or measles

Staphylococcus aureus

Klebsiella Rhinoscleromatis

Bacterial infections

14-Microscopically, what is the characteristic feature in interstitial pneumonia?

Patchy interstitial inflammation & the alveoli are compressed without alveolar necrosis

Diffuse suppurative inflammation of bronchioles & the surrounding alveoli

**The patchy areas are oozing yellowish pus fluid on cut section
Alveoli shows emphysema**

15- What are the main pathological features that could be detected in influenza?

a-Catarrhal rhinitis, sinusitis, nasopharyngitis, laryngitis, catarrhal bronchitis and interstitial bronchopneumonia

b-Diffuse suppurative inflammation of bronchioles & the surrounding alveoli Only involvement of sinuses & bronchi

c- Diffuse inflammation of both lungs with marked destruction of alveoli & fibrosis

Write on Definition of Pneumonia

enumerate 5 Complications of Pneumonia

enumerate Pathology of lobar pneumonia

Write on microscopic picture in mild case of interstitial pneumonia