

### QUESTION

A 65-year-old male patient with a long history of hypertension and hyperlipidemia presents to the clinic with a 2-week history of increasing fatigue, weight loss, and intermittent fevers. He reports a recent episode of coughing up blood. Physical examination reveals a 2-cm, firm, nontender nodule in the right upper lobe. Laboratory studies show hemoglobin 10 g/dL, hematocrit 30%, and erythrocyte sedimentation rate 45 mm/h. A chest CT scan shows a 2-cm, spiculated nodule in the right upper lobe. A PET-CT scan shows increased uptake in the nodule. A biopsy of the nodule is performed.

Answer Choice	Correct Answer	Explanation
A. Adenocarcinoma	Yes	Adenocarcinoma is the most common type of lung cancer, often presenting as a peripheral nodule. The patient's symptoms and imaging findings are consistent with this diagnosis.
B. Squamous cell carcinoma	No	Squamous cell carcinoma typically presents as a central nodule with cavitation. The patient's nodule is peripheral and spiculated.
C. Small cell carcinoma	No	Small cell carcinoma is typically a central, large nodule with rapid growth and early metastasis. The patient's nodule is peripheral and small.
D. Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma	No	Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma is a type of adenocarcinoma that typically presents as a peripheral nodule. However, the patient's symptoms and imaging findings are more consistent with a typical adenocarcinoma.

ANSWER: A

DISCUSSION: The patient's symptoms and imaging findings are consistent with a peripheral, spiculated nodule, which is characteristic of adenocarcinoma.

### QUESTION



Answer Choice	Correct Answer	Explanation
A. Coracoclavicular ligament	Yes	The coracoclavicular ligament is a ligament that connects the coracoid process of the scapula to the clavicle. It is a strong ligament that helps stabilize the acromioclavicular joint.
B. Coracoacromial ligament	No	The coracoacromial ligament is a ligament that connects the coracoid process of the scapula to the acromion of the humerus. It is a strong ligament that helps stabilize the acromioclavicular joint.
C. Coracohumeral ligament	No	The coracohumeral ligament is a ligament that connects the coracoid process of the scapula to the greater tuberosity of the humerus. It is a strong ligament that helps stabilize the acromioclavicular joint.
D. Coracosternal ligament	No	The coracosternal ligament is a ligament that connects the coracoid process of the scapula to the sternum. It is a strong ligament that helps stabilize the acromioclavicular joint.

ANSWER: A

DISCUSSION: The coracoclavicular ligament is a ligament that connects the coracoid process of the scapula to the clavicle. It is a strong ligament that helps stabilize the acromioclavicular joint.