1- All are type of hypocia except? A- polythycemic hypoxia B- stagnant hypoxia C- hypoxemic hypoxia D- anemic hypoxia E- histotoxic hypoxia 2- Viral Cause of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection? A- Hemophelus influenza B- para influenza C- klebsiella D- staphylococcus Aureus E- legionella 3- About pneumonia which one is false? A- Severity can be assessed using (CURB65) score B- Pneumococcal infection has very good prognosis C- Legionella Pneumonia can be test by Urine antigen D- Oral penicillin to patients with higher risk of Lower Respiratory tract infection E- Aspiration Pneumonia can occur in debilitated patients 4- complications of COPD include? A- Recurrent chest infection B- Cor pulmonale C- Pneumothorax D- Respiratory failure E- All of the above 5- Regarding the Surfactant which one false? A- increases lung compliance by increasing surface tension B- Stabilize the lungs C- preventing small alveoli collapsing into big ones D- Prevents the surface tension in alveoli creating a suction force tending to cause transudation fluid from pulmonary capillaries 6- about the thoracic cage all are true except? A- Continuous with neck superiorly B- The thoracic vertebrae located posteriorly C- Consist of sternum and costal cartilage laterally D- Open indirectly to the abdomen Answers 1- A 2- B 3-B 4-E 5-A 6-C

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10- All the following true about the airways except?

- A- The trachea and bronchi have cartilage in their wall
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- C- Bronchioles draw air into the lungs by increasing their volume D- Alveoli provide the single cell thickness membrane for diffusion

11- About diaphragm what is false?

- A- The diaphragm is a dome shaped muscle which divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.
- B- The marked convexity (dome) of the diaphragm means that the thoracic cavity is much larger than the bony thorax would suggest
- C- The right dome of the diaphragm lies at the level of the 5th rib, and left dome is slightly lower at the level of the 5th intercostal space

12- About trachea chose the false one?

- A- The trachea commences at the lower border of the cricoid cartilage in the neck
- B- terminates by dividing, into the right and left main bronchi (at the level of the sternal angle)
- C- The angle between the right and left main bronchi is known as the carina
- D- The trachea is held open by 16- 22 U shaped cartilages

Answers

13- The cause of consolidation include all of them except? A- pneumonia B- pneumothorax C- effusion D- cancer E- haemorrage 14- Which one is not correct about intercostal muscle? A- They are 3 intercostal muscle B- The external intercostal muscles the fibres of these muscles run Downwards & superiorly from the inferior margin of the rib above to Superior margin of the rib below C- These muscles are responsible for 30% of chest expansion during D-15- In control ofhypoxia which one is false? A- Kidney has no role B- Fall of arterial pO2 detected by peripheral chemoreseptor C- Increase oftidal volume and rate of respiration D- Change in circulation and directing more blood to the brain and kidney E- Increased pumping of blood by heart 16- Signs of COPD on chest x-ray include all except? A- flattening of diaphragm B- hyperlucency of the chest C- anterioposterior lung D- all ofthem E- non ofthem 17- Prognosis of lung cancer by? A- Cell type **B-** Comorbidity C- Stages D- All of them 18- What cause asthma exacerbation? A- Non-adherent to drugs B- In cold environment C- Allergy or trigger drug(NSAID) D- All ofthem Answers 13- B 14- B 15- A 16- E 17- D 18- D

19- which one of the following about nervous supply of lung is true?

- A- The lung receives fibers from vagi and trigerminal nerve the sympathetic trunk via the pulmonary plexuses which are situated at each hilum
- (bronchoconstrictor) inhibitory to pulmonary vessels (vasodilator) and secrety motor to mucous glands
- C- The vagal efferent fibres are those for the cough reflex and some subserving pain
 D- the sympathetic afferents are bronchodilator and vasoconstrictor

20- Drug for TB except?

- A- Pyrazinamide
- B- isoniazid C- Refampin
- D- Ethambutol
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D.all of them E.non of them

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A)night sweat

B)weight loss.

C)sputum

D)all of above

E)none of above

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A)pleural abscess

B)pleural effusion

C)emphysema

D)all of above E)None on above

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A. Cell type

B. Comorbidity

C. Stages

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A/type 2 has better prognosis

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C/bounding pulse and flapping tremor are sign of CO2 retention

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- b- Pneumococcal infection has very good prognosis
- c- Legionella Pneumonia can be test by Urine antigen d- Oral penicillin to patients with higher risk of Lower Respiratory tract Infection
- e- Aspiration Pneumonia can occur in debilitated patients

16 Which of the following is not cause of interstitial lung disease:

- A) idiopathic
- B) smoking
- C)drug-induced
- D) occupation

17. Regarding to cough which isn't true:

- A. always require investigation to diagnose it's cause.
- B. Good singnifical sign
- C. Dry caugh is sing of lung cancer
- D- upper and lower respiratory tract infection

18. Regarding the Surfactant which one incorrect answer?

- A- increases lung compliance by increasing surface tension
- B- Stabilize the lungs
- C- preventing small alveoli collapsing into big ones
- D- Prevents the surface tension in alveoli creating a suction force tending To cause transudation fluid from pulmonary capillaries

19which one is correct

A. Exudate is highly protein content



B.transudate is highly protein content

C. Exudate and transudate both have similar protein content

D. Exudate is typically low in protein content, while transudate is high in

Protein content

E. Neither exudate nor transudate contain high amounts of protein

20. Which one is not true pulmonary segment

A)A bronchopulmonary segment is a pyramid shaped area of lung with its apex facing towards hilum and base toward lung surface

B)Pulmonary artery also accompany the bronchi

C)Knowledge of bronchopulmonary segments is surgically important, because they can be isolated and removed without much bleeding

D).....

21. regarding about interscosatal:

A)Intercostal arteries Supply the intercostal muscles, parietal pleura & overlying skin

B)Each space has an anterior intercostal artery (except the last two) which anastomoses with a intercostal superior intercoastal artery

C)The anterior intercostal arteries arise from the internal thoracic artery (a branch of the subclavian) & its continuation, the musculophrenic artery.

D)Posterior intercostal arteries arise from theaorta and the superior intercostal artery (fromthe costo-cervical trunk, a branch of subclavian)

22. Which one is not cause of renal failure:

A. Cystic fibrosis

B)mild obesity

C)Multiple sclerosis

D)spinal cord injury

23. Drug for Pneumonia, except:

A. Pyrazinamide

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- Q. About Hb which one is False?? (Respiratory) A. It's a tetrameric structure (2xa,2xb) contain 4 group of haem which binds to 4 o2 molecule

- - B. Has low affinity (tense state), and high affinity (relax state)

C. In decreased PH has low affinity to O2

D. In increased temperature has high affinity to o2

- Q. Which one is true about respiratory failure? (Respiratory)
- A. Type 2 RF has very good prognosis
- B. CO2 retention
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- A. Controlled by peripheral receptor
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- 1- about the respiratory system all true except?
- A. basic function is to do gas exchange
- B. consist of network of passage
- C. ensure all tissue receive O2 and give CO2
- D. no difference in capacities between male and female

2- complications of COPD include (RS)

- A. Recurrent chest infection
- B. Cor pulmonale
- C. PneumothoraxD. Respiratory failure
- E. All of the above

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- A. the severity of pneumonia can be assessed by CURB65 score
- B. pneumococcal infection has very progression
- C. legionella pneumonia can be tested by urea test
- D. Oral penicillin used to patient with high risk of lower respiratory tract infection
- E. aspiration pneumonia can occur in debilitated patient
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—not type of hypoxia

A) polythycemic hypoxia

B) stagnant hypoxia
C) hypoxemic hypoxia
D) anemic hypoxia
E) histotoxic hypoxia

—spirometry interpretention

A) TLC=IRV+IV+ERV
B) TV= is lung volume that represents amount of air that displaced between normal inspiration and expiration ,with extra

effort C) RV=FRC-ERV D) IC+ERV

E) IC-IRV

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A) respiratory rhythmicity centre in midbrain sets basic rhythm of breathing.
 B) control respiratory muscles set rate and depth of ventilation.
 C) there are 3 pairs of nucleus.
 D) two pair of nucleus in midbrain

There are 2 groups of neurons in the in medulla oblongata and one in the pons, this question is wrong

—regarding respiratory centre in brain is false?

E) one pair of the nucleus in the medulla oblungata.

Q4.6(36) Viral Cause of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection? a- Hemophelus influenza

c- klebsiellad- staphylococcus Aureuse- legionella

b- para influenza 🔽