

Embryology



P.P

RS 

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Lecture1

During early development of the respiratory system the laryngotracheal tube maintains in communication with the primitive foregut. Which of the following embryonic structure is responsible for partitioning these two embryonic structure ?

- a) Laryngotracheal diverticulum
- b) Tracheoesophageal septum
- c) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- d) Laryngotracheal septum
- e) Tracheoesophageal fold

Ans:b

the development of the tracheoesophageal septum occurs at week:

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5
- e) 6

Ans:c

With development of the nose, the philtrum of the upper lip is developed from which of the following?

- a) Frontonasal prominence
- b) Maxillary prominence
- c) Lateral nasal prominence
- d) Medial nasal prominence
- e) Palatal Prominence

Ans:d

Cleft lip is a result of fusion between maxillary prominence and:

- A. Mandibular
- B. Lateral nasal
- C. Medial nasal

Ans: C

Lecture 2

The definitive pleural cavity is formed by:

- A. Incorporation from pericardial pleura
- B. Incorporation from peritoneal pleura
- C. Somatopleuric mesenchyme
- D. Splanchnopleuric mesenchyme

Ans: C

The number of segments in the lungs after the postnatal period is:

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 23
- D. 27

Ans: C

Laryngeal atresia, all of the following statements are correct except:

- a) Prenatal ultrasonography permits diagnosis of these anomalies
- b) It is a rare anomaly
- c) Distal to atresia the airways become constricted
- d) It is known as congenital high airway obstruction syndrome
- e) It is accompanied with fetal ascite

Ans:C

Concerning the maturation of the lung, all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The growth of lungs after birth is mainly due to an increase in the number of alveoli.
- b) In the terminal sac period, respiration is impossible.
- c) At the end of the 6th-month type I and type II alveolar cells are developed
- d) The canalicular period lasts from the 16th to the 26th weeks.
- e) In pseudoglandular period, no respiratory bronchioles or alveoli is present

Ans:b

Which of the following conditions are associated with oligohydramnios:

- a) Laryngeal atresia
- b) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- c) Congenital cyst of the lung
- d) Ectopic lung lobe
- e) Pulmonary hypoplasia

Ans:E

Wrong about ARDS?

- a) Thyroxine is the most important stimulator
- b) Causes collapsing of the alveoli
- c) Accounts for 2% of death in neonates

Ans:c

A peremutire baby usually has difficulty breathing, However the respiratory system devolped enough for survival by:

- a) 17 weeks
- b) 24 weeks
- c) 28 week
- d) 36 weeks
- e) none of the above

Ans:c

Q&A on both lectures:

baby suffers from vomiting and regurgitation upon feeding:

Esophageal atresia and trachea-esophageal fistula.

The appearance of the laryngeotracheal groove is in:

4th week

The lack of the development of cartilage in the bronchus causes:

bronchial stenosis

Baby vomits what it eats:

tracheoesophageal fistula

wrong about tracheoesophageal fistula or atresia:

it causes pulmonary hypoplasia

An infant with polyhydramnios that was born with a lot of amniotic fluid in his mouth, which of the following is mostly the cause:

proximal esophageal atresia with tracheoesophageal fistula.

Wrong about terminal sac period of lung maturation:

lack of respiratory membrane

Wrong about surfactant:

Usually deficient in “term” babies

Which of the following is wrong:

the growth of alveoli after birth is mainly by increase in size

lung opacity in new born:

Is normal

C-shaped trachea cartilage is derived from:

Splanchnic mesoderm

Good Luck 🍀

V2

The last question, its splanchnic not somatic