



LEGEND

testbank

***THIRD + FORTH WEEK
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM - FINAL***

***PREPARED BY
ANAD ALSABEALAH
BSHAR ABABNEH
OMAR ALAJARMA
EBAA ALZUBI
RANEEM ALHRIZAT***

Pharmacology

1-Bronchospasm of acute symptoms of asthma is irreversible:

- a) True
- b) False

2- Which is True about determination of the causative allergens:

- a) Careful history taking
- b) Skin prick test
- c) RAST testing for specific IgE
- d) All of the above

3- If avoidance of the causative allergen is impossible; Allergen specific immunotherapy is beneficial to induce tolerance:

- a) True
- b) false

4- Controller medications used for long term control of asthma through

- a) bronchodilatation
- b) anti-inflammatory effect

5- All of the following including Long- term control medications Except:

- a) Glucocorticosteroids
- b) Sustained release Theophylline
- c) Anticholinergic
- d) cromones

1-b

2-d

3-a

4-b

5-c

6- Which is False about Reliever Medication:

- a) relief of bronchoconstriction
- b) anti-inflammatory effect
- c) Inhaled long-acting B2 agonists
- d) anticholinergic drugs
- e) b&c

7- Oral administration is more effective & faster onset than inhaled route:

- a) True
- b) False

8- LABAs are used in all of the following Except:

- a) Nocturnal asthma
- b) with ICSs to prevent symptoms of moderate to severe persistent asthma
- c) prevent EIB
- d) monotherapy for long term control of asthma

9- the drug of choice for treatment of tuberculosis:

- a) isoniazid
- b) rifampin
- c) ethambutol
- d) pyrazinamide

10- the drug of choice for chemoprophylaxis against meningitis is:

- a) isoniazid
- b) rifampin
- c) ethambutol
- d) streptomycin

6-c

7-b

8-d

9-a

10-b

Pathology

1-Which 2 factors are necessary to develop Bronchectasis:

- a) Chronic irritation
- b) Chronic persistent infection
- c) obstruction
- d) a& b
- e) b & c

2-Bronchectasis usually affect upper lobes of the lung:

- a) True
- b) False

3- Which is clinical feature or complication of Bronchectasis:

- a) Chronic hypoxaemia
- b) usually cor pulmonale
- c) Clubbing of the fingers
- d) All of the above

4- All of the following is True about Extrinsic asthma Except:

- a) the most common type
- b) no history family
- c) occurs in children
- d) mediated type I hypersensitivity reaction

5- Microscopically, concerning to bronchial asthma which is True:

- a) inflammatory cells
- b) smooth muscle hypertrophied
- c) decrease in goblet cells numbers
- d) All of the above
- e) a & b

6- Bronchial asthma is manifested by progressive dyspnea:

- a) True**
- b) False**

7- All of the following is True about the characters of mycobacterium tubercle Except:

- a) aerobic**
- b) its growth is retarded by acidic medium**
- c) stained by usual stains**
- d) stained by Ziehl-Nelson method**

8- The epithelioid cells is formed by:

- a) activated Lymphocytes**
- b) activated macrophages**
- c) Non of the above**

9- caseating tuberculoid granulomatous is diagnostic of TB

- a) True**
- b) False**

10- Which is False about 1ry TB:

- a) more commonly in children**
- b) the source of infection is exogenous**
- c) pathologically characterized by Ghon's complex**
- d) Non of the above**

11- Ghon's complex is composed of:

- a) Ghon's focus**
- b) Tuberculous lymphangitis**
- c) Tuberculous lymphadenitis**
- d) All of the above**

12- In 1ry pulmonary TB, spread of infection occurs when:

- a) the organism is of high virulence**
- b) the organism is of low virulence**
- c) the pt resistance is good**
- d) the pt resistance is poor**
- e) a & d**
- f) b & c**

13- Cavitation is the characteristic of TB:

- a) 1ry**
- b) 2ry**
- c) both**

14- 2ry TB may be due to

- a) 1st exposure to tubercle bacilli**
- b) Exogenous re-infection**
- c) activation of dormant healed 1ry TB lesion**
- d) b & c**

15- 2ry TB commonly occurs in due to

- a) apex of lung – low O₂ tension**
- b) base of lung –low O₂ tension**
- c) apex-high O₂ tension**
- d) base-high O₂ tension**

16- All are True about squamous cell carcinoma Except:

- a) More among men**
- b) Strong correlation with smoking**
- c) Peripheral located**
- d) Associated with hypercalcaemia**

17- Which is False about Adenocarcinoma:

- a) Most common in women**
- b) Strong association with smoking**
- c) Common under the age of 40 years**
- d) Grows slowly**

18- Is the most aggressive lung cancer:

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma**
- b) Small cell lung carcinoma**
- c) Adenocarcinoma**
- d) Large cell carcinoma**

19- Small cell lung carcinoma is curable by surgery:

- a) True**
- b) False**

20- All histological types of bronchogenic carcinoma are associated with smoking Except:

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma**
- b) Adenocarcinoma**
- c) Small cell carcinoma**
- d) Large cell carcinoma**

21- is the pathogenesis of bronchogenic carcinoma:

- a) Tobacco smoking**
- b) Environmental hazards**
- c) Genetic factors**
- d) All of the above**

22- Restrictive lung disease show

- a) Increased total lung capacity**
- b) Reduced total lung capacity**
- c) Airway obstruction**
- d) Non of the above**

23- occurs in almost cases of restrictive lung disease:

- a) Alveolitis**
- b) Bronchitis**
- c) Interstitial pneumonitis**
- d) A & C**

24- All are true about clinical features of restrictive lung disease patients Except:

- a) Dyspnea**
- b) Tachypnea**
- c) Cyanosis**
- d) Wheezing**

25- Acute restrictive lung disease show Alveolar hyaline membranes:

- a) True**
- b) False**

26- is known as interstitial pneumonitis

- a) Acute restrictive lung disease**
- b) Chronic restrictive lung disease**
- c) Both**

27- Regarding to chronic restrictive lung disease of unknown cause which is false:

- a) Sarcoidosis**
- b) Good Pasture syndrome**
- c) Beryllium**
- d) IPF**

28- Anthracosis resulting from

- a) Exposure to asbestosis**
- b) Carbon deposition in the lung**
- c) Inhalation of silica**
- d) Non of the above**

29- Leads to mesothelioma

- a) Anthracosis**
- b) Silicosis**
- c) Asbestosis**
- d) Berylliosis**

30- Shows non caseating granulomas reflecting type IV hypersensitivity reaction:

- a) Berylliosis**
- b) Silicosis**
- c) Hypersensitivity pneumonitis**
- d) Non of the above**

1-e	4-b	7-c	10-b	13-b	16-c	19-b	22-b	25-a	28-b
2-b	5-e	8-b	11-d	14-d	17-b	20-b	23-d	26-b	29-c
3-d	6-b	9-b	12-e	15-c	18-b	21-d	24-d	27-c	30-c

7) True about adenocarcinoma:

- A) Forms large masses**
- B) Centrally located**
- C) It has a wide range of metastasis in a short time**

8) True about lung tumors:

- A) They have good prognosis**
- B) Adenocarcinoma is the most common in smokers**
- C) Women are more susceptible to carcinogens in tobacco than men**

9) Long case of a tumor that begins centrally in a localized area and spread widely to the pleura (pleural cell proliferation), this case is associated with?

- A) Distant metastasis**
- B) Adenocarcinoma**
- C) Extensive pleural fibrosis**

c
c
c

10) Inter-alveolar fibrosis with patchy air space consolidation: A) Cryptogenic Organizing pneumonia
B) Carcinoid syndrome
C) Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia

11) 51-year-old patient presented with right chest pain that increases with inspiration which one is the less likely diagnosis:
A) Pneumonia
B) Pulmonary embolism
C) MI
D) Pneumothorax

12) What's specific about sarcoidosis? A) Non-caseating granuloma
B) Schaumann bodies
C) Asteroid bodies
D) None of the above

13) A 40-year-old man, non-smoker, presented with increasing dyspnea for the past 5 years, the disease involves mainly the lower lung lobe, pulmonary function test showed an obstructive pattern, Lung biopsy showed enlarged air spaces and destruction of alveolar wall without fibrosis, what is the most likely cause of this disease?

A) Type-1 IgE mediated hypersensitivity reaction
B) Genetic abnormality resulting in primary ciliary dyskinesia
C) Reduced anti-elastase activity
D) Mucus hypersecretion and outflow obstruction
E) poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma

14) Regarding bronchiectasis, one of the following statements is CORRECT:

- A) It's a primary inherited pulmonary disease**
- B) considered as reversible obstructive pulmonary disease**
- C) Alveolar sacs are the most involved part**
- D) Heals with complete resolution and no fibrosis**
- E) patient present with cough and purulent sputum**

15) Regarding lung tumors, one of the following is CORRECT:

- A) Small cell carcinoma is the most common type**
- B) Lung hamartomas are classified as developmental anomalies**
- C) Squamous cell carcinoma are the most common tumors in women**
- D) Most carcinoids are peripherally located in the lung**
- E) Mesothelioma can be epithelial, sarcomatous, or mixed**

16) Regarding pneumoconiosis, one of the following is CORRECT:

- A) Coal worker pneumoconiosis is associated with increased risk of lung cancer**
- B) Pleural plaques are the most common manifestation of asbestos exposure**
- C) pneumoconiosis is defined as chronic restrictive lung disease with unknown etiology**
- D) Pulmonary anthracosis is associated with progressive dyspnea and cough**

17) Case about man with increasing dyspnea, smoker for 25 years, physical examination shows decreased breathing sound over the upper lung, radiography shows hyperventilation, pulmonary function test shows obstructive pattern, which structure is mostly affected by this disease?

- A) Main bronchi**
- B) Terminal bronchioles**
- C) Respiratory bronchioles**
- D) Alveolar duct and sack**
- E) Pleural lining**

18) Which of the following is associated with slowly progressive restrictive lung disease showing whorls of concentrically arranged hyalinized collagen bundles surrounding amorphous center?

- A) Coal dust**
- B) Tobacco smoke**
- C) Mushroom**
- D) Crystalline silica**
- E) Asbestos**

19) Regarding TB, one of the following is correct?

- A) Mycobacterium avium complex is associated with intestinal TB**
- B) Pulmonary TB is associated with extensive lymph node involvement**
- C) 95% of primary TB causes develops a progressive disease**
- D) Apical lung involvement is characteristic of secondary TB**
- E) Lung cavitation is more common during primary disease**

20) Regarding pneumoconiosis which is correct?

- A) The most dangerous mineral dust particle range in size between 5-10 um**
- B) Tobacco smoking worsens the effect of all inhaled minerals dust except for asbestosis**
- C) Simple coal worker pneumoconiosis is associated with centre-acinar emphysema**
- D) The pure form of quartz is less fibro-genic and toxic than mixed form**
- E) Asbestosis is associated with increased risk of primary tuberculosis**

d

d

c



Which of the following mediums used for the culture of M. Tuberculosis?

Answer: Lowenstein –Jensen Medium

The microorganism which is catalase Negative and sensitive to Optochin is:

- A. Beta hemolytic streptococcus group A.**
- B. Streptococcus Pneumoniae.**
- C. Enterococcus group D.**
- D. Staphylococcus aureus.**
- E. Neisseria Spp.**

Answer: B

_Species is frequently associated with nosocomial infection with the following lab results:

Gram-positive coccus arranged in chains.

Beta hemolytic reaction in blood agar.

Sensitive to bacitracin

- A. Staphylococcus epidermidis.**
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A).**
- C. Enterococcus group D.**
- D. Streptococcus pneumonia.**
- E. Staphylococcus Albus.**

Answer: B

Streptococcus pneumoniae, one is incorrect:

- A. Diplococci.**
- B. have capsules.**
- C. lysed by bile.**
- D. Resistant to optochin.**
- E. Produce a hemolysis.**

Answer: D

The microorganism which is catalase Negative and sensitive to Optochin is:

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Answer: B

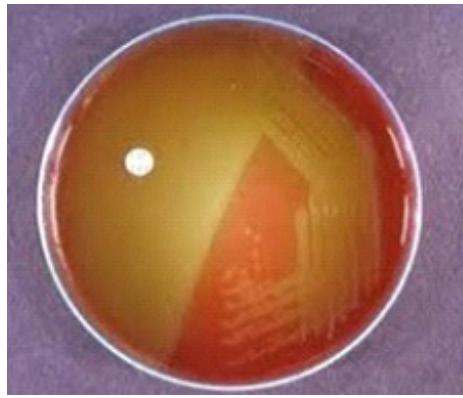
Which of the following is sensitive to bacitracin?

- A. Enterococcus.**
- B. Strep agalactiae.**
- C. Strep pneumoniae.**
- D. Strep pyogenes.**

Answer: D

The test shows:

- A. Strep. Pneumonia.
- B. Strep. Viridans.
- C. Strep. Pyogenes.
- D. Strep. Agalactiae.



Answer: B

The organism with alpha hemolysis and it is optochin resistant?

Answer: Viridans streptococci

. Which of the following is sensitive to bacitracin?

- A. Enterococcus.
- B. Strep agalactiae.
- C. Strep pneumonia.
- D. Strep pyogenes.

Answer: D

Mannitol salt agar is a selective medium for?

- A. β hemolytic streptococci.
- B. Staphylococcus aureus.
- C. Corynebacterium diphtheria.
- D. Mycobacterium TB.
- E. Streptococcus group D.

Answer: B

The major test reaction should be used to differentiate between staphylococcus and streptococcus species?

Answer: Catalase test

Which of the following test is used to differentiate between staph aureus and other staph species?

Answer: mannitol salt agar (MSA) and coagulate tests

Which of the following test is used to differentiate between enterococcus group D and non-enterococcus species?

Answer: Bile-esculin test

This gram-positive coccobacillus micro-organism arrangement as Chinese letter is isolated from throat swab?

- A. Streptococcus viridans.**
- B. Streptococcus group A.**
- C. Streptococcus group B.**
- D. Diphtheroid spp.**
- E. None of the above.**

Answer: D

Which of the following is an appropriate media for all fungi?

- A. SDA.**
- B. Chrome Agar.**

Answer: A

Germ tube test is diagnostic for?

- A. Cryptococcus neoformans.**
- B. Candida Tropicalis.**
- C. Candida glabrata.**
- D. Pseudomonas spp.**
- E. None of the above.**

Answer: E

- The following media is:
- A. Chrome agar.
 - B. Lowenstein-Jensen.
 - C. Sabouraud dextrose agar.



Answer: A

The type of fungus that produces the Blue color on chrom agar media:

- A. Candida tropicalis.
- B. Candida glabrata.
- C. None of the mentioned.
- D. Candida krusei.
- E. Candida albican.

Answer: A

embryo



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

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

2) 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

3) 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 .

4) The laryngotracheal groove is formed during:

- a) 2nd week of pregnancy**
- (b) 4th week of pregnancy**
- c) 6th week of pregnancy**
- d) 5th week of pregnancy**
- (e) 7th week of pregnancy**

5) 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**

6) An x-ray was done to a child one day after birth. The x-ray showed peripheral opaque areas in the lung. What is the most common cause of such a condition?

- a) Collapsed lung due to traumatic delivery**
- (b) Congenital absence of surfactant**
- c) Congenital absence of the alveoli**
- d) Obstruction of the distal airways**
- e) This is a normal condition, where the alveoli will inflate several days after delivery**

7) the development of the tracheoesophageal septum occurs at week

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

8) Oligohydramnios is associated with?

- a) Ectopic lung lobes**
- b) Lung hypoplasia**
- c) Lung agenesis**
- d) ARDS**

**b
e
e
c
b**

9) Wrong about ARDS

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

10) A peremuture 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**

11) 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**

12-The definitive pleural cavity is formed by:

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

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

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

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

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

15- 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 accompanied with fetal ascites**
- e. It is known as congenital high airway obstruction syndrome**