

Edited by  
Anna R. Dover  
J. Alastair Innes  
Karen Fairhurst

# Macleod's

15th Edition

## Clinical Examin



# ARCHIVE

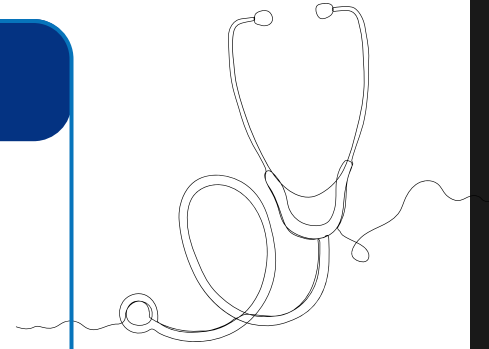
Introduction to clinical years

SUBJECT :

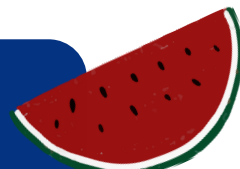
# RS

Done by:

عبادة العايد  
أمان أبو ساكوت  
رنيم الجعافرة



الطبيب الجراحية  
لجنة



wareed and wateen

1.Chest wheezes occur in the following? Select one:

- a. Pleural effusion
- b. pneumonia
- C. Interstitial pulmonary fibrosis
- d. Bronchial asthma
- e. Pneumothorax

Ans: d

2.In lobar pneumonia, which is NOT true? Select one:

- a. Trachea deviated to the opposite side
- b. Dullness on percussion
- c. Bronchial breath sound is heard
- d. Tactile Vocal resonance is increased
- e. Inspiratory crepitations are present

Ans: a

3.One of the following is true,,a patient reports that she has difficulty breathing in a supine position and requires two or three pillows to breathe comfortably. This history is consistent with which of the following? Select one:

- a. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- b. Dyspnea at rest
- c. Increased respiratory rate on examination
- d. Orthopnea
- e. Platypnea

Ans: d

4.One of the followings is NOT a character of Barrel shaped chest? مكرر

- a. Is symmetrical deformity of the chest
- b. Is a deformity in which transverse diameter is equal to antero-posterior diameter.
- C. Is accompanied with acute subcostal angle.
- d. Transverse ribs, wide intercostal spaces
- e. Occurs in COPD

Ans: C



5.A 65-year-old male patient comes with a complaint of blood in the sputum. He has: Select one:

- a. Hemoptysis.
- b. Hematemesis.
- c. Melena.
- d. Hematuria.
- e. Hematochesia.

Ans: a

6.Bronchial breathing differs from vesicular breathing in that? Select one:

- a. The vesicular is high pitched
- b. The bronchial has a gap between inspiration and expiration.
- c. The bronchial sound has longer Inspiratory time.
- d. The vesicular can be heard over the trachea
- e. The bronchial is heard in COPD

Ans: b

7.Which of these is most likely to cause deviation of the trachea to the left side? Select one:

- a. A left lower lobe pneumonia
- b. A right massive pleural effusion
- c. right upper lobe pulmonary fibrosis
- d. Right pneumonectomy
- e. Left sided pneumothorax

Ans: b

8.One of the following statements is considered WRONG about massive hemoptysis? Select one:

- a. Coughing of fresh blood about 600 ml over a 24-h period.
- b. Coughing of 150 ml of fresh blood per time
- c. Coughing of blood-streaked sputum
- d. It is considered life-threatening hemoptysis with increased patient mortality.
- e. Should be differentiated from haematemesis and epistaxis.

Ans: c



O.A 64-year-old male comes with episodes of shortness of breath that awakens him from sleep. The term that best describes his symptoms is:

- a. Orthopnea.
- b. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.
- c. Shortness of breath.
- d. Right sided heart failure.
- e. Heart burn.

Ans: b

10.Which of the followings is NOT a cause of dullness on chest percussion ?

- a. Pleural effusion
- b. Emphysema
- c. Pneumonia
- d. Lung mass (bronchogenic cancer)
- e. Pulmonary fibrosis

Ans: b

1.Which of the followings is NOT a cause of dullness on chest percussion ?

- a. Pleural effusion
- b. Emphysema
- c. Pneumonia
- d. Lung mass (bronchogenic cancer)
- e. Pulmonary fibrosis

Ans: b

12.A 68 year old male presents to ER because of sudden difficulty of breathing that awakens him from sleep. The best term that describes his condition is:

- a. Shortness of breath.
- b. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.
- c. Orthopnea.
- d. Dyspnea.
- e. Anemia

Ans: b

13.Orthopnea is dyspnea on ?

- a. Lying on one side
- b. Upright posture
- c. Lying supine
- d. Exercise
- e. At rest

Ans: c





14. Vocal resonance increases in?
- Lung collapse
  - Interstitial lung fibrosis
  - lung consolidation e.g. pneumonia
  - Bronchial asthma
  - Pneumothorax

Ans: c

15. Assess hyperinflated lungs in which position???
- Knee-chest position
  - Fowler position

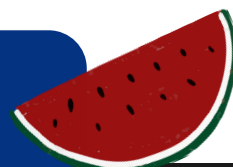
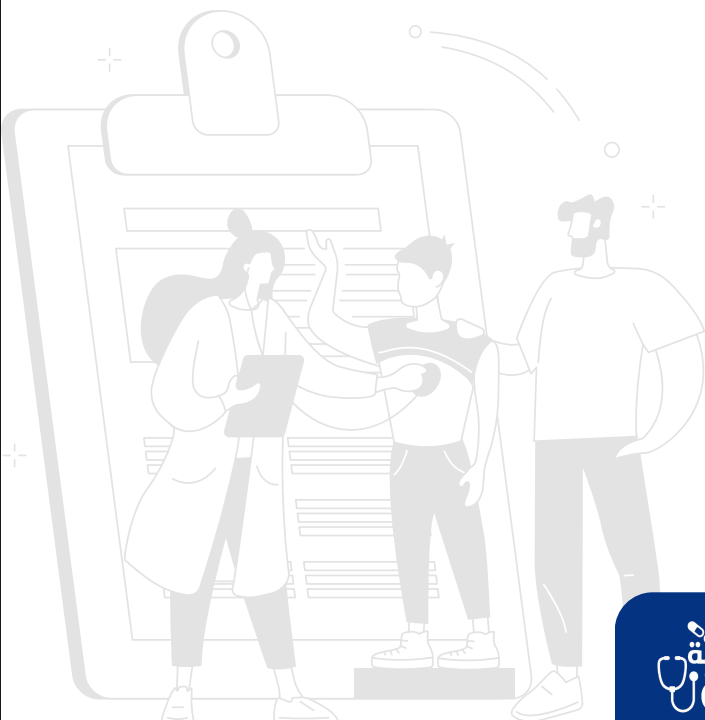
Ans: b

16. Increased TVF???
- Pneumonia
  - Pleural effusion
  - Pneumothorax
  - Emphysema
  - Thick chest wall (obesity)

Ans: a

17. causes of finger clubbing except:

COPD



Serotonin and naded

1.All are true except ??

**penmonia and plural effusion cause Increases vocal resonance [effusion decreased]**

2.Cant breath when lying flat \*supine\* ??

**Orthopnea**

3.Dyspnea awake from sleep ??

**paraxomal dyspnea**

4.Central cyanosis except ??

**left to right shunt [any thing cause increase in deoxyhemoglopin concentration cause cyanosis]**

5. All cause wheeze expet ??

A) COPD

B) Bronchial Asthma

C) Heart failure

D) Pulmonary fibrosis

Answer : D

6.Drug induce Cough ??

**angiotensin inhibitor [ABE I we will replace it by ARBs to devoid SE]**

7.Drugs induce syncope except ??

**Beta agonist [which cause Palpitation]**

8.TRUE about JVP ??

**decreased with inspiration**

9.Wrong about JVP ??

**raped outward movement**

10.Difference between vesicular breathing and Bronchial breathing ?

**The vesicular breathing is heard over the thorax, lower pitched and softer than bronchial breathing.**

11.Barrel deformity definition ?

**nearly equal both diameters 1:1 ,ribs are more horizontal ,wide intercostal space**



Q) Which of the following findings is typically found on percussion over the area of the chest with massive pleural effusion ?

- A. Resonant percussion .
- B. Dull percussion .
- C. Hyper – resonant percussion .
- D. Normal percussion .
- E. Stony dull percussion .

Answer: E

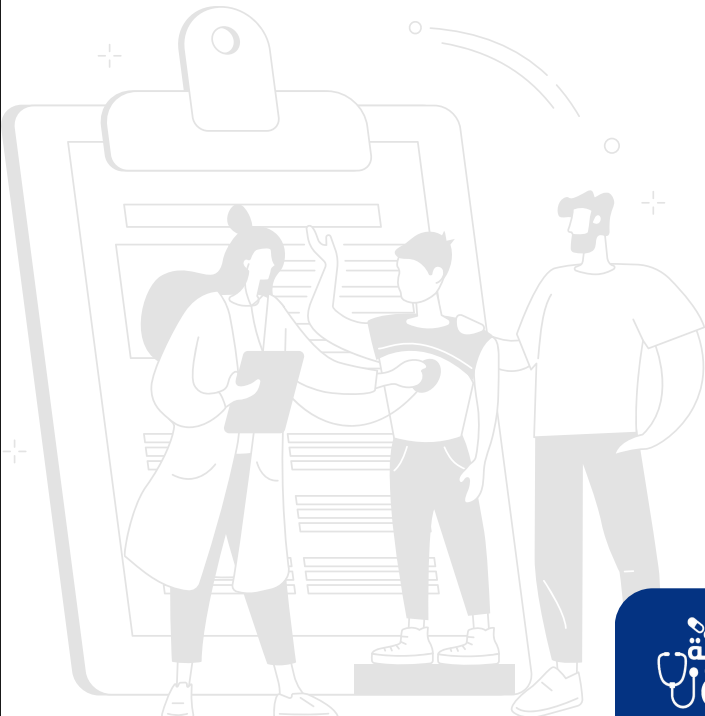
Kussumaul's means ?

- a. Increases respiratory rate .
- b. Increases respiratory rate with sever acidosis .
- c. increases respiratory rate and depth with sever acidosis .
- d. Increases respiratory depth with sever acidosis .
- e. increases respiratory rate and depth with sever alkalosis .

Answer: C

Trachal deviation ?

Cription [crackles] in??  
in case of surgical emphysems



1. Which of the following doesn't cause clubbing :

- a. severe asthma
- b. lung abscess
- c. bronchogenic carcinoma
- d. bronchiectasis

answer: a

2. A large sided pleural effusion can cause all of the following except:

- a. dullness on percussion
- b. Increase in vesicular breathing sounds
- c. decrease in tactile vocal fremitus

answer: b

3. which of the following conditions causes hyper-resonance on percussion:

- a. pleural effusion
- b. pneumonia
- c. pneumothorax
- d. lung collapse

answer: C

4. Which symptom differentiates respiratory disease from cardiovascular one?

- a. Cough .
- b. Pleuritic chest pain .
- c. Shortness of breath .

answer: b

5. Friction rub heard in all except :

- a. pulmonary embolism
- b. pneumonia
- c. pleurisy or pleuritis
- d. aortic aneurysm

answer: d

6. A patient with SOB, what is true :

- A. SOB + wheeze usually indicate respiratory condition
- B. SOB + cough usually indicate cardiac condition
- d. orthopnea means SOB on standing and relieves by lying supine

Answer :A



7. greenish sputum is a sign of :

- a. lung cancer
- b. asthma
- c. pneumococcal pneumonia
- d. pseudomonal infection
- e. acute pulmonary edema

Page 21 of 107

answer: d

8. 40 yr old male presented with acute bronchial asthma , the least likely to ask about :

Page 28 of 107

- a. Hx. Of recurrent respiratory infections in childhood
- b. Hx. Of gastroenteritis 12 months ago
- c. Hx of typhoid fever in childhood
- d. Hx of newly diagnosed DM

answer: d

9. Which of the following is true about the borders of the lung:

- a. it extends superiorly to the level of the clavicle
- b. It extends anteriorly to the level of the 6th costal cartilage
- c. laterally to the level of the 10th rib.

Answer: b

10. Which is true about bronchial sound:

- a. continuous in inspiration & expiration.
- b. equal in inspiration and expiration.
- c. heard in most of lung periphery.
- d. heard over large airways.

Answer: d

11. Which of the following is wrong about the lung:

- a. both lungs have 3 lobes

12. All of the following examined by inspection in RS :

- a. symmetry of chest.
- b. shape of chest.
- c. vascular anomalies.
- d. chest expansion.
- e. scars & skin pigmentation.

Answer : D





13.A 26 year female patient his respiratory rate is 8/min.This condition is called :

- a. tachypnea.
- b. bradypnea.
- c. dyspnea.
- d. apnea.

Answer: b

14.which of the following is incorrect about central cyanosis:

- a. It is associated with a decrease in oxygen saturation <90
- b. Central cyanosis is located in the lips and mouth but not in the legs or arms
- c. Patients with polycythemia can be cyanotic at normal oxygen saturation
- d. It is very difficult for patients with severe anemia/hypovolemia to get cyanosed

answer: b

15.. central cyanosis is best seen in:

- a. tongue
- b. arms
- c. tip of fingers
- d. conjunctiva

answer: a

16.. to differentiate between peripheral and central cyanosis from the hands:

- a. temperature
- b. color
- c. creases
- d. nails

answer: a

17.The normal respiratory rate in adult is :

- a. 40 - 60.
- b. 50 - 70.
- c. 12 - 20.
- d. 25 - 35.

Answer: c

18.All of the fowling causes central chest pain except?

- a. pulmonary embolism
- b. MI
- d. pneumothorax
- e. aortic dissection

Answer: E



19. Which one can be seen more in respiratory disease than cardiac disease?

- a. Wheezing.
- b. Dyspnea.
- c. Chest Pain.
- d. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Dyspnea (PND) .

answer: a

20. What would you least ask in the history for a patient with chronic cough?

- a. hypertension
- b. nasal discharge
- c. wheeze
- d. jaundice
- e. heartburn

Page 27 of 107

answer: d

21. Which is wrong about pleural effusion :

- a. vesicular sounds are heard.
- b. decreased movement of chest on affected side.
- c. stony dullness to percussion over the fluid.
- d. decreased vocal resonance.
- e. diminished vesicular sounds.

Answer:A

22. About chest landmarks, one is true :

- a. second intercostals spaces are immediately below the sternal angle

23. not a cause of chronic cough :

- a. smoking
- b. COPD
- c. ACE inhibitors
- d. diabetes mellitus
- e. bronchial asthma.

Answer: d

24. Which is false:

- a. foreign bodies enters right bronchus more than the left one.
- b. both lungs consist of three lobes: upper, middle and lower.
- c. right pleural effusion may cause shifting of trachea to the left.
- d. stridor and cough are symptoms of both upper and lower respiratory tracts.
- e. normal breathing pattern is vesicular breathing.

Answer: b



25.unilateral wheeze can be due to:

- a. pneumonia
- b. foreign body aspiration
- c. pneumothorax
- d. pleural effusion

26.which is wrong regarding pneumonia that causes consolidation:

- a. decrease tactile vocal fremitus.

27.Which of the following causes an increase in tactile vocal fremitus:

- a. Egophony
- b. Pneumothorax
- c. Collapsed lung
- d. Pleural effusion
- e. Scarred, thickened pleura

answer: a

# الطب والجراحة لجنة

