

RS- archive

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RS-Histology

Archive

Lecture 1+2

The Respiratory system

Corrected By :

Besan Khaled Saleh

Edited By :

Shefa'a Hisham



Histology

1. Choose the **WRONG** statement from the followings :

- A) Alveolar duct is the first part of the respiratory tract that does not contain cilia
- B) Fusion of the epithelial and endothelial basal laminae are important adaptation in the blood-air barrier
- C) Presence of cartilage plates is a histological feature of bronchioles

Answer : C

2. Mismatch

Terminal bronchioles lined with Clara and goblet cell

.....

3. Mismatch

--Type I pneumocytes Phagocytosis

.....

4. Which of the following is true ?

- A) Clara cells protects the alveoli
- B) Cilia gets rid of inhaled toxins
- C) Bronchioles dont have cartilage plates
- D) No cartilage in bronchioles

Answer : D

5. Which of the following structures is **NOT** typically found in the inter-alveolar septa?

- A) Capillaries
- B) Elastic fibers
- C) Smooth muscle
- D) reticular fibers

Answer : C

6. Wrong match in histology:

- A) Alveolar duct / Type I & II pneumocytes
- B) Vocal cords / Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- C) Respiratory bronchioles / Simple cuboidal ciliated with Clara cells
- D) Trachea / Stratified squamous
- E) Bronchus / Pseudostratified ciliated columnar

Answer: B

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Archive

Lecture 1

Bacterial Respiratory Tract Infections (A)

Collected By :

Sara alfarajat

Edited By :

Zaid frahat



RS- Microbiology

Lecture 1

1-Streptococcal pneumonia vaccine works against ?

- a.HA
- b.NA
- c.M protein

Ans:a

2-A drug isn 't use in community acuires pneumonia ?

Tetracycline

Which of the following statements about Streptococcus pneumoniae is incorrect?

- .A) It is gram-positive and optochin-sensitive
- .B) PPSV23 protects against 23 strains and is recommended for people ≥ 2 years
- .C) PCV13 protects against 13 strains and is recommended for children < 2 years
- .D) Patients with asplenia are protected against this bacteria
- .E) It is a major cause of pneumonia and meningitis

.Answer: D) Patients with asplenia are protected against this bacteria

Which bacteria is classified into 95 serotypes based on capsular polysaccharide type?

Answer: Streptococcus pneumoniae ✓

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Lecture 2

Bacterial Respiratory Tract Infections (B)

Collected By :

Sara alfarajat

Edit by

Zaid frahat

RS- Microbiology

Lecture 2

1-Useless in diagnosis If m pneumonia ?

Culture

2-Wrong about m pneumonia ?

Strong cell wall

3- A patient came to hospital with dry cough , dyspnea , chest pain < malaise and crackle sounds · the most probable caustive microorganisms

- a . Staph aureus
- b .H .inf
- c . Mycoplasma
- d . Streptococcal pneumonia

Ans :c

4- Which of the following microscopic appearances best describes Mycoplasma pneumoniae ?

- A) Gram -positive cocci
- B) Acid -fast bacilli
- C) Fried egg -shaped colonies

Ans :c

5-Areas where legionella is commonly found ??

- A) Shower aerosols that have not been used for a long time
- B) Canned food
- C) Unpasteurized milk

Ans :a

RS- Microbiology

Lecture 2

6. Streptococcus pneumoniae is classified into 95 serotypes based on :

- A. Flagellar antigen
- B. Cell wall peptidoglycan
- C. Capsular polysaccharide type
- D. Lipopolysaccharide antigen

Answer c

In Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection, cross-reacting antibodies called .
: cold agglutinins may lead to

- A. Neutropenia
- C. Hemolytic anemia
- D. Leukocytosis

Answer c

All of the following are classic characteristics of Typical Pneumonia
:EXCEPT

- A. Sudden onset
- B. Productive cough
- C. Lobar consolidation
- D. Low-grade fever

Answer d

A patient with pneumonia shows hyponatremia and organisms seen by
:silver stain. The most likely causative organism is

- A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- B. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- C. Legionella pneumophila
- D. Chlamydomyxa pneumoniae

Answer c

:The common source of infection for Legionella pneumophila is

- A. Person-to-person transmission
- B. Animal contact
- C. Soil exposure
- D. Man-made water systems

Answer d

RS- Microbiology **Lecture 2**

A 68-year-old man presents with fever, productive cough, and confusion... recently returned from a hotel stay with exposure to a hot tub. Which of the following organisms is the most likely cause

- A) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- B) Legionella pneumophila
- C) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- D) Haemophilus influenzae
- E) Klebsiella pneumoniae

Answer: B) Legionella pneumophila



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Lecture 3

TB

Edited By :

Razan fawwaz

RS- Microbiology

Lecture 3

To assess TB prevalence in a community, the most appropriate test is:

- A) Mass radiographic examination
- B) Direct sputum examination
- c) Sputum culture examination
- D) Tuberculin skin test
- E) Clinical examination

Answer: D

Tuberculosis on Ziehl-Neelsen stain will produce

- A) Blue colour
- B) brown colour
- C) Bright Red V

Answer C

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لا تنسوننا من صالح دعواتكم ®®

RS- Microbiology

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Lecture 4

Diphtheria

Collected By :

Leen ayed

Edited By :

RS- Microbiology

Lecture 4

1) 4 year old male not responded to antibiotics presented with fever, dysphagi ,well - defined edges on tonsil ,weat is true?

1. H,influnzea
2. T.B
3. C.diphtheria **
4. Clamidia
5. S.penuomian

2) Choose the correct answer according to dephtheria :

1. Easily bled
2. Not well demarcated
3. Can't extend to more distal sites

Answer : A

الطبيب والجراحة

لجنة

Medical card .

Name _____ Surname _____
Date of birth _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

First call Second call

RS- Microbiology

Archive

Lecture 5

Viral Respiratory Tract
Infections A

Collected By :

Rand Alomoush
Besan Khaled Saleh

Edited By :

Deema qaralleh



RS- Microbiology

Lecture 5

1. Zanamivir and oseltamivir belong to which drug family ?

- A) Protease inhibitors
- B) Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors
- C) Neuraminidase inhibitors
- D) Cap-dependent endonuclease inhibitors

Answer : C

2. What is the primary target of neutralizing antibodies in preventing influenza virus infection ?

- A) Hemagglutinin (HA)
- B) Neuraminidase (NA)
- C) Matrix protein (M1)
- D) Nucleocapsid protein (NP)

Answer : A

3. Antigen that are group specific :

- A) ribonucleoprotein
- B) HA
- C) NA

Answer : A

4. Type specific antigen of influenza virus is :

- A) Ribonucleoprotein
- B) HA only
- C) HA and NA
- D) M protein

Answer : C

5. What causes shift mutation in his genome ?

- A) Influenza A
- B) Paramyxovirus
- C) Adenovirus
- D) Rhinovirus

Answer : A

6. Antigenic shift, one is wrong ?

- A) It is seen in influenza A virus
- B) caused by minor point mutation
- C) Pre-existing antibodies do not protect fully against the shifted virus

Answer : B

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Lecture 5

micro

One is Lack proofreading mechanism of influenza virus that cause Antigenic Drift:

- RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) ✓
- Hemagglutinin
- Neuraminidase



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Lecture 7

Viral Respiratory Tract
Infections B

Collected By :

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Alaa Sbou



RS- Microbiology

Lecture 7

1. A 3-year-old child is brought to the emergency room by his parents with concerns about a recent onset of a barking cough. The child has had a runny nose and low-grade fever for the past few days. His parents report that the cough worsens at night and sounds like a "seal bark." Additionally, they mention that the child has been experiencing hoarseness and noisy breathing, especially when inhaling.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this child ?

- A) Pneumonia
- B) Croup
- C) Common cold
- D) Asthma

Answer : B

2. Which respiratory virus is commonly associated with chest retraction?

- A) RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus)
- B) Adenovirus
- C) Rhinovirus
- D) Coronavirus
- E) Influenza A

Answer : A

3. A man presented with seal barking sound which is a feature of :

- A) Croup
- B) Bronchitis
- C) Pneumonia
- D) Rhinitis

Answer : A

4. All of the following are features of a common cold except :

- A) Sneezing
- B) Runny nose
- C) Sore throat
- D) Headache
- E) Loss of appetite

Answer : E

RS- Microbiology **Lecture7**

5) A 2-year-old child presents with sudden abdominal pain, vomiting, and passage of red currant jelly stool. Ultrasound confirms intussusception. Which of the following organisms is most commonly associated with this condition?

- A) Adenovirus
- B) Rotavirus
- C) Salmonella
- D) Shigella
- E) Escherichia coli

Answer: A) Adenovirus

6) A 3-year-old child presents with a barking cough, stridor, and hoarseness, worse at night. The symptoms suggest croup. Which of the following viruses is the most common cause?

- A) Rhinovirus
- B) Adenovirus
- C) Parainfluenza
- D) Influenza A
- E) Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

Answer: C) Parainfluenza

7) One of the following is causative of Bronchiolitis

- A) Parainfluenza virus
- B) Adenovirus
- C) Respiratory syncytial virus

Answer: A+C

8) One of the following is not single strand RNA

- A) Parainfluenza
- B) Respiratory syncytial virus
- C) Adenovirus

Answer: C

9) Wrong about parainfluenza :
not susceptible to water soap and disinfectant

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Lecture 8

Respiratory Bacterial
Infections

Collected By :

Boshra Alqudah

Edited By :

Boshra Alqudah



RS- Microbiology

Lecture 8

1. In *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, pyocyanin gives bluish pigment; pyoverdine gives pigment?

- A) Yellow
- B) Greenish
- C) Reddish
- D) Brownish

✓ Answer: B) Greenish

2. Organism that is found in soil, water, and air is ?

- A) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- B) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- C) *Bacillus anthracis*
- D) *Escherichia coli*

✓ Answer: C) *Bacillus anthracis*

3. Period that *Bacillus anthracis* can persist in dry earth:

- A) 8–10 days
- B) 8–10 weeks
- C) For years
- D) For months

✓ Answer: C) For years

4. All of the following are true about *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* except:

- A) Occurs in victims of extensive burns
- B) Has a propensity to invade blood vessels at the site of infection, with consequent extrapulmonary spread
- C) Histologic examination shows pseudomonas vasculitis
- D) Causes infection in neutropenic and immunocompromised patients
- E) Lymphocytic patient

✓ Answer: E) Lymphocytic patient

RS- Microbiology

Lecture 8

5. Which bacterium is most commonly associated with the production of a greenish pigment when cultured?

- A) Escherichia coli
- B) Staphylococcus aureus
- C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- D) Bacillus subtilis

✓ Answer: C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

6. Example of a lung infection that requires a drug-resistant approach:

✓ Answer: Pseudomonas (Pseudomonal pneumonia)

“اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ طَيِّبٌ لَا تَقْبَلُ إِلَّا طَيِّبًا، فَاجْعَلْنَا مِمَّنْ طَابَ قَلْبُهُ وَعِلْمُهُ وَعَمَلُهُ فَجَعَلْتَهُ مَتَقَبَلًا”

Medical card .

Name _____ Surname _____

Gender _____ Date of birth _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Age _____



RS- Microbiology

Archive

lecture 9

Heamophilus influenza

Collected By :

Rahma Alamaireh

RS- Microbiology **Lecture 9**

1. The Satellitism test helps identify Haemophilus influenzae because this organism requires which of the following growth factors?

- A) Only X-factor
- B) Only V-factor
- C) Both X-factor and V-factor
- D) Neither X-factor nor V-factor
- E) Vitamin K

Answer: C) Both X-factor and V-factor

1. Which biochemical test is used to distinguish Haemophilus influenzae from other Haemophilus spp. based on the requirement of X-factor and V-factor?

- A) Catalase test
- B) Oxidase test
- C) Urease test
- D) Satellitism test
- E) Coagulase test

Answer: D) Satellitism test

1. A 5-year-old child presents with fever, cough, and signs of respiratory distress. Laboratory culture of a throat swab is performed on IsoVitalex-enriched chocolate agar, which supports the growth of fastidious organisms. Which of the following bacteria is most likely to grow on this medium?

- A) Streptococcus pyogenes
- B) Haemophilus influenzae
- C) Neisseria meningitidis
- D) Staphylococcus aureus
- E) Escherichia coli

Answer: B) Haemophilus influenzae

RS- Microbiology **Lecture 9**

Correct about structure & factors of *H. influenzae*

- **Typable is nonencapsulated**
- **IgA protease ✓**

PRP-D is vaccine for

- ***H. influenzae***
- **Diphtheria toxoid**
- ***Corynebacterium diphtheriae***

RS- Microbiology

Archive

lecture 10

Fungal infections of
lungs

Collected By :

Rahma Alamaireh

RS- Microbiology **Lecture 10**

Which of the following is a medically important human dimorphic pathogen?

- A) Histoplasma capsulatum***
- B) Aspergillus niger***
- C) Aspergillus flavus***
- D) Coccidioides immitis***
- E) Blastomyces dermatitidis***

Answer: A) Histoplasma capsulatum



RS- Physiology

Archive

Lecture 1

Collected By :

Mohammad Mousa

Edited by :

Malak alqadi

1-To increase the thoracic cavity and keep intrapleural pressure negative, all are correct EXCEPT ?

- A- Elasticity of the lung
- B- Surface tension
- C- Elasticity of the chest wall
- D- Lymphatic drainage
- E- Gravity

Answer: E

2-The cause of the negativity of the intrapleural pressure is?

- A) The pressure inside the alveoli during the respiratory cycle
- B) Dynamic harmonious antagonism between the chest wall and the lung
- C) Two different forces between the parietal layer which lines the thorax and visceral layer which covers the lungs

Answer: B

3-All the following factors would affect the intrapleural pressure EXCEPT?

- a) Elasticity of the chest wall
- b) Airways generation
- c) Lymphatic drainage

Answer: B

Correct about dead space

- a- equal body weight in kg
- b- Alveolar Dead Space always pathological
- C-Cause of negative intrapleural pressure:

Answer: B

Alveolar space is :

Answer: - the space that undergoes exchange between O_2 and CO_2

In a healthy individual with no ventilation-perfusion mismatch, which of the following statements is correct?

- A) Anatomical dead space is greater than physiological dead space
- B) Physiological dead space is greater than anatomical dead space
- C) Anatomical dead space = physiological dead space
- D) Both dead spaces are negligible
- E) Dead spaces vary with tidal volume



Answer: c

RS- Physiology

Archive

Lecture2

Collected By :

Mohammad Mousa

Edited by :

Malak alqadi

1-All of the following is true regarding residual volume except ?

Can be measured by spirometry

2-The difference between normal inhalation and forced inhalation with maximum capacity is ? A) Inspiration reserve volume B) vital capacity C) Tidal volume

Answer: A

3-The volume of air the lungs can hold after maximum inhalation is called?

- A) Volume capacity
- B) Total lung capacity
- C) Tidal volume

Answer: B

Correct about dead space

- a- equal body weight in kg
- b- Alveolar Dead Space always pathological
- c -Cause of negative intrapleural pressure

Answer: B

Alveolar space is : -

the space that undergoes exchange between O_2 and CO_2

All of the following statements regarding functional residual capacity (FRC) are true, except:

- A) FRC is the volume of air remaining in the lungs after normal expiration.
- B) FRC increases with age due to decreased lung elasticity.
- C) FRC is determined by the balance between lung elastic recoil and chest wall expansion.
- D) FRC increases with decreased lung elasticity.
- E) FRC is important for maintaining constant gas exchange between breaths.

Answer: B

In a healthy individual with no ventilation-perfusion mismatch, which of the following statements is correct?

- A) Anatomical dead space is greater than physiological dead space
- B) Physiological dead space is greater than anatomical dead space
- C) Anatomical dead space = physiological dead space
- D) Both dead spaces are negligible
- E) Dead spaces vary with tidal volume

Answer: c



رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي
صَدْرِي
وَيَسِّرْ لِي
أَمْرِي

RS- Physiology

Archive

Lecture 3

Collected By :

Mohammad Mousa

Edited by :

Bashar Ayasrah

1- Which of the following matched pairs regarding pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) is incorrect? A) Decreased lung volume below normal breathing - Decreased PVR B) Increased venous or arterial pulmonary pressure - Increased PVR C) Distension of capillary vessels - Decreased PVR

Answer: A

(Explanation: Decreased lung volume below normal breathing actually increases PVR due to the compression of extra-alveolar vessels, which leads to higher resistance.)

2- The average pulmonary capillary pressure is:

A) 7 mmHg B) 25 mmHg C) 40 mmHg D) 15 mmHg

Answer: A

3- mean pulmonary arterial pressure is

- 5
- 10
15
20 -

answer: 15

4- One is incorrect regard Regulation of Pulmonary Blood Flow

A- Overall regulation of the PBF during exercise

B- normally equals the cardiac output

C- Local hypoxia and accumulation of CO₂ will lead to VD

answer: c

RS- Physiology

Archive

Lecture4

Collected By :

Mohammad Mousa

Edited by :

عمر رواجفه

1-Which of the following is correct regarding the ventilation-perfusion (V/Q) ratio in the lungs?

- A) Ventilation is equal to perfusion.
- B) Ventilation is greater than perfusion in the lung apex.

Answer: B

(Explanation: In the apex of the lungs, the V/Q ratio is higher because ventilation exceeds perfusion due to gravity's effect on blood flow.)

2-Which of the following is incorrect regarding the blood-gas barrier?

- A) It is thin to allow efficient gas exchange.
- B) It is thick, hindering gas exchange.
- C) It separates the air in the alveoli from the blood in the capillaries.
- D) It consists of alveolar and capillary walls.

Answer: B

3-Which of the following factors helps keep the alveoli dry?

- A) Positive interstitial fluid (ISF) pressure.
- B) High plasma colloid osmotic pressure.

Answer: B

4-All of the following are edema safety factors except:

- A) High pulmonary capillary hydrostatic pressure
- B) Presence of the surfactant
- C) Negative (ISF)
- D) High osmotic pressure of the plasma proteins

Answer: A

5-What physiological factor helps keep alveoli dry?

- A) High oncotic pressure of capillary blood
- B) Low hydrostatic pressure of interstitial fluid
- C) Elevated pH of alveolar lining
- D) Increased surface tension of alveolar walls

Answer: A

6. One is incorrect regard Regulation of Pulmonary Blood Flow

- A- Overall regulation of the PBF during exercise
- B- normally equals the cardiac output
- C- Local hypoxia and accumulation of CO₂ will lead to VD

Answer d

7. One is mechanism to keep lung alveoli "Dry."

- A- high net filtration pressure
- B- rich lymphatic drainage of the lungs
- C- positive pressure in the lung interstitial spaces
- D- high capillary hydrostatic pressure
- E- low plasma colloid osmotic pressure

Answer b



RS- Physiology

Archive

Lecture 5

Collected By :

Mohammad Mousa

Edited by :

بشار عياصره

1. Which of the following factors does NOT cause a leftward shift in the oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve?

- A) Decreased temperature
- B) Decreased 2,3-DPG levels
- C) Increased temperature
- D) CO poisoning

Answer: C

2. Which of the following conditions increases the P50 value, indicating a reduced affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen?

- A) Exercise
- B) CO poisoning
- C) Decreased temperature
- D) Alkalosis

Answer: A

3. In which of the following conditions does the oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve shift to the left?

- A) Decreased 2,3-DPG
- B) Increased 2,3-DPG
- C) Increased temperature
- D) Exercise

Answer: A

4. The oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve shifts to the left in which of the following conditions?

- A) CO poisoning
- B) Increased temperature
- C) Acidosis
- D) Increased 2,3-DPG

Answer: A

5. Which condition causes a rightward shift of the oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve?

- A) Exercise
- B) CO poisoning
- C) Alkalosis
- D) Decreased 2,3-DPG

Answer: A

6. Which of the following conditions increases the affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen?

- A) Increased temperature
- B) CO poisoning
- C) Increased 2,3-DPG
- D) Acidosis

Answer: B

7. Which of the following statements about hemoglobin's affinity for oxygen is FALSE?

- A) Leftward shifts of the dissociation curve indicate increased O₂ affinity
- B) Increased H⁺ binding decreases O₂ affinity
- C) CO poisoning decreases O₂ affinity
- D) Decreased 2,3-DPG increases O₂ affinity

Answer: C

: Alveolar space is

the space that undergoes exchange between O₂ and CO₂ -

One is incorrect regard Regulation of Pulmonary Blood Flow

- A- Overall regulation of the PBF during exercise
- B- normally equals the cardiac output
- C- Local hypoxia and accumulation of CO₂ will lead to VD

Answer d

RS- Physiology

Archive

Lecture 6

Collected By :

Ahmad Qawasmi

Edited by :

بشار عياصرة

Q1: Medicine question: FEV1?

A-volume of air exhaled in one second

B-normal ratio is FEV1:FVC is 30%

C-3000 ml

Ans: A

Q2: what happens when venous or arterial pressure rises ?

Capillary distension and recruitment

Q3: Alveolar gas equation is to measure?

A Pao₂

B PAo₂

Ans: B



RS- Physiology

Archive

Lecture 7+8

Collected By :

Bashar Ayasrah

if cutting of a complete section of brain stem above pons occur this lead to?

- A) death
- B) deep & slow respiration
- C) normal autonomic respiration but without voluntary control
- D) Apneusis

Answers c

?if bilateral vagotomy and damage of pneumotaxic center occur this lead to

- A) death
- B) deep & slow respiration
- C) normal autonomic respiration but without voluntary control
- D) Apneusis

Answers c

?at onset of exercise ,what is the stimulation of respiration

- +A) increase CO_2 & H
- B) increase temperature of blood
- C) impulse from proprioceptors
- KD) decrease O

Answer c

One off the the following will stop spontaneously respiration:

- A) cut lower medulla and upper cervicl -
- B) section between c7 & c8 -

Answer A

the true are :

A) dorsal respiratory groups are for normal inspiration , but ventral .respiratory for forced expiration

B) dorsal respiratory groups has expiratory neurons , but ventral respiratoru .groups has inspiratory

C) ventral respiratory groups has expiratory neurons only , but dorsal has .inspiratory only

Ans:A



RS- Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 1

Done By :

Nour

Q1: maxillary sinus opens into..

- A: spheno-ethmoidal recess
- B: inferior-meatus
- C: middle meatus
- D: bulla ethmoidalis

ANS: C

Q2: Sphenoethmoidal recess is part of which bone

- A sphenoid bone
- B ethmoid bone
- C frontal bone
- D inferior concha

ANS: B

Q3: bulla ethmoidalis is occupied by

- A maxillary air sinus
- B frontal air sinus
- C nasolacrimal duct
- D middle ethmoidal air sinus

ANS: D

Q4: paranasal sinus doesn't drainage in upright position

- A frontal sinus
- B Maxillary sinus
- C sphenoidal sinus

ANS: B

Q5: what are true about superior concha:

- A it is bony projection from sphenoid
- B bony projection from ethmoid
- C mucous structure

Ans:B

Q6: the external nose supplied by :

- A) ophthalmic artery only
- B) maxillary artery only
- C) external & internal carotid arteries
- D)facial artery

Ans:C

Q7: One of the following is incorrect regarding paranasal sinuses :

- A) Sphenoidal sinus is related to pitutary gland
- B) Frontal sinus is supplied by supratrochlear nerve
- C) Maxillary sinus drains into inferior meatus
- D) Ethmoidal sinus drains into middle meatus

ans:D

RS- Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 2

Collected By :

Ahmad Qawasmi

Edited by:

Sura Qasem

Q1: What muscle abducts the vocal cords?

- A. posterior cricoarytenoid
- B. aryepiglottic muscle
- C. oblique arytenoid
- D. lateral cricoarytenoid

Answer: A

Q2: The nerve supplies the larynx below vocal cords??

- A. Superior laryngeal nerve
- B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C. External laryngeal nerve
- D) Internal laryngeal nerve

Answer: B

Q3: the vestibule of the larynx are supplied by:

- A external laryngeal
- B. recurrent laryngeal
- C. internal laryngeal

Answer : C

Q4: One of the following is incorrect:

- A. Thyroarytenoid muscle stretches vocal cords
- B. Cricothyroid muscle tenses vocal cords
- C. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle abducts vocal cords
- D. Lateral cricoarytenoid adducts vocal cords
- E. Vocalis muscle relaxes vocal cords

Answer: A

Q5: Choose the incorrect answer

- A. cricoid cartilage only complete ring
- B. upper free margin of of cricothyroid membrane contain vocal fold
- C. upper free margin of of quadrangular membrane contain aryepiglottic fold
- D. lower free margin of of quadrangular membrane contain vestibular fold
- E. cricothyroid joint is more important than cricoartenoid joint

Answer: E

Q6: About larynx Choose the correct answer

- A. unilateral injury of external laryngeal nerve cause aphonia
- B. cricoid cartilage is key cartilage
- C. unilateral injury of recurrent laryngeal nerve cause dyspnea
- D. In thyroidectomy ligate the external laryngeal artery near the upper pole of gland

Answer: D

ملاحظة : معظم الأسئلة لا تتوافق مع ما ورد في المحاضرة نظرًا لاختلاف المحتوى



RS- Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 3

Collected By :

Ahmad Adnan

Edited by:

Razan fawwaz

Q1: -Trachea end at:

- A T4/T5
- B 4th thoracic vertebrae
- C 5th thoracic vertebrae

Ans: A

Q2:3) What's true regarding the costo mediastinal recess :

- A Receive inf.border of the lung
- B Receive medial border of the lung
- C Recieve anterior border of lung

Ans: c

Q3: 67) Which artery supplies the parietal pleura?

- A) parasternal artery
- B) Intercostal arteries
- C) Subclavian artery
- D) Bronchial arteries

Ans: B

Q4: the pleural cuff is formed from?

- A)diaphragmatic pleura
- B)mediastinal pleura
- C)costal pleura
- D) cervical pleura

Ans: B

Q5 One of the following is correct regarding trachea:

- A) Drains axillary lymph nodes
- B) Innervated by glossopharyngeal nerve
- C) Lower end is at sternal angle
- D) Lies anterior to esophagus
- E) Contains cartilage plates posteriorly

Ans: C

Q6 Which one is blood supply of trachea

- A) superior thyroid artery
- B) bronchial arteries
- C) pulmonary artery

Ans: B

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RS- Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 4

Collected By :

Ahmad Adnan

Edited by:

Razan fawwaz

Q1: 18-Pleura of lung is at midclavicular line at?

- A 8th costal cartilage
- B 8th rib C 6th rib D 6th costal cartilage

Ans: B

Q2: *Inferior border of pleura does not cross;

- A 8th rib in midclavicular
- B 6th costosternal junction

Ans: B

Q3: 8) the upper part of medial surface of the left lung:

- A) oesophagus
- B)groove for (IVC)
- C)groove for azygos vein
- D)groove for trachea

Ans: A

Q4 Abscess that is above the horizontal fissure:

- A) Upper left
- B) Lower right
- C) Upper right
- D) Lower left
- E) Middle lobe

Ans: C

RS- Anatomy

Archive

Lecture5

Collected By :

Ahmad Adnan

Edited by:

We'am Abdullah

****Q1: -Where is the groove of the subclavian artery located?**

- A) 2nd rib
- B) Clavicle
- C) Sternum
- D) Posterior to scalene tubercle
- E) First rib

Ans: d+e

chat GPT note: If this were an MCQ, the single best answer would be E, but in an explanation or short note, you'd mention "on the superior surface of the first rib, posterior to the scalene tubercle."

Q2: -The tubercle of the rib articulates with?

- A) Body
- B) Spine
- C) Transverse process
- D) Pedicle
- E) Manubrium

Ans: c

Q3: -Extends from the costal groove of the rib above to the upper border of the rib below ?

Ans: internal intercostal

Q4: -All of the following are true about Characters of typical thoracic vertebrae EXCEPT?

- A) have articular facet on transverse process
- B) Spine is long and directed backwards and downwards
- C) Body is kidney shaped

Ans: c

RS- Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 6

Done By :

Nour

Q1: first posterior intercostal vein drains into:

- A: Brachiocephalic vein
- B: superior intercostal vein
- C: azygos vein
- D: accessory hemiazygos

ANS: A

Q2: the 3rd posterior intercostal artery arise from

- A internal thoracic artery
- B highest intercostal artery
- C Descending thoracic aorta
- D superior intercostal artery

ANS : C

Q3: All of the following is true regarding internal thoracic artery except:

- A descends vertically lateral to the sternum
- B Superficial epigastric artery is terminal branch
- C ends in the 6th intercostal space
- D superior epigastric is terminal branch

ANS: B

Q4: Left intercostal veins (4-8) drain into ?

- A Right brachiocephalic vein
- B Left superior intercostal vein
- C Accessory hemiazygos vein
- D Azygos vein
- E inferior vena cava

ANS: C

Q5: The first 2 posterior arteries originate from?

- A Internal thoracic artery
- B Musculophrenic artery
- C Highest intercostal artery
- D descending aorta
- E Subclavian artery

ANS: C

Q6: Which nerve called the intercostobrachial nerve?

- A The 1st intercostal nerve
- B The 2nd intercostal nerve

ANS: B



RS- Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture1

Treatment of asthma

Done By :

Mohammad alzoubi

Zaid frahat

RS- Pharmacology

Lecture 1

One of the following is a leukotriene antagonist given between asthma attacks:

- A) Montelukast
- B) Zileuton
- C) Ketotifen
- D) Cromolyn
- E) Salmeterol

Answer: A) Montelukast

?Severe acute asthma patients: which drug is recommended to relieve acute attacks

- A) Terbutaline
- B) Ipratropium
- C) Salmeterol
- D) Prednisolone
- E) Montelukast

Answer: A) Terbutaline



RS- Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture2

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of last _____

Edited By :

Alaa alhjaya



1. All the following are adverse effects of first-generation histamine antagonists except:

- A) Blurred vision
- B) Dry mouth
- C) Dizziness
- D) Diarrhea

Answer: D

2. A 52-year-old man suffers from watery eyes, stuffy nose, and sneezing in spring. The doctor chooses cetirizine. The action of cetirizine is:

- A) β_2 agonist
- B) β_2 antagonist
- C) H1 agonist
- D) H1 antagonist
- E) Muscarinic antagonist

Answer: D

3. Which drug does not cause sedation?

- A) Levocetirizine
- B) Diphenhydramine
- C) Cetirizine
- D) Loratadine
- E) Hydroxyzine

Answer: D

RS- Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 3

Treatment of
the cough

Edited By
:Alaa Alhjaya

RS- Pharmacology

Lecture 3

2. A case reported with dry cough: the best drug to inhibit cough is:

- A) Dextromethorphan
- B) Terpene hydrate
- C) Cresote
- D) Sodium citrate
- E) Codeine

Answer: A

1. Antitussive drug that acts centrally and peripherally:

- A) Sodium phosphate
- B) Dextromethorphan
- C) Narcotine
- D) Benzonatate
- E) Codeine

Answer: D

RS- Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 4

TB

Done By :

Nour

1. *All are adverse effect of isoniazid except;

Gout
(high levels of uric acid)

2. Mechanism of action of isoniazid?

-interferes with mycolic acid synthesis

3. Multi drug in TB therapy is to:

reduce resistance

4. Patient with TB , after treatment it notice dark coloration in urine (red / orange), and new neuropathy symptoms . Which would be likely true :

- A) the red coloration caused by isoniazid , but the deficiency in vitB6 caused by rifampin
- B) the red coloration caused by isoniazid , but the deficiency in vitB6 caused by rifampin
- C) the red coloration caused by rifampin, but the deficiency in vitB6 leading to neuropathy by isoniazid

Ans:c

5. Drug x used as antibacterial and used for inhibition of poxvirus (small pox) :

Rifampicin

6. which drug is used in all TB regimens ?

INH

7. Which of the following aminoglycosides is the most effective in the treatment of tuberculosis?

- A) Streptomycin
- B) Amikacin
- C) kanamycin
- D) Gentamicin
- E) Tobramycin

ans:a



RS- Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 5

Treatment of respiratory tract infections

Done By :

Mohammad alzoubi

Zaid frahat

All of the following are treatment of community acquired pneumonia EXCEPT

- A- amoxicillin
- B- azithromycin
- C- fluroquinilone
- D- clindamycin

Answer d

One off the following is treatment of respiratory infection, and also inhibit CYP450

- A- penicillin
- B- b-lactam
- C- erythromycin
- D- Fluoroquinolones

Answer c

:One of the following is not a drug used for sinusitis

- A) Oseltamivir
- B) Amoxicillin
- C) Cephalosporin
- D) Trimethoprim
- E) Clarithromycin

Answer: A) Oseltamivir

RS- Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 6

Done By :

Shaden almatar

RS- Pharmacology

Lecture 6

1. Which of the following is the best explains about COX1, COX2 :

- A) cox 1 is primary involved in inflammation ,cox2 responsible for normal physiological functions
- B) cox1 is constitutional , cox2 inducible
- C) both cox1 & cox2 found only in brain
- D) cox2 is for gastric protection, cox1 is a thermal regulator

Answer: B

2. One of the following is used for induced abortion or labor:

- A) epoprostenol
- B) pgI2
- C) indomethacin
- D) pgE2

Answer: D

الطبيب والجراحة
لجنة



RS- Biochemistry

Archive

Lecture 1

Collected By :

Qasim El Shajrawi

Edited by:

Banan alkhawaldeh

1. Which value of pK_a indicates more acidity?

- A) 2
- B) -1
- C) -2
- D) -3
- E) 1

Ans:A

2. Why is bicarbonate a good buffer for organic acids?

- a) Its pK_a is suitable for blood pH.
- b) It has a high concentration in the body.
- c) It can absorb excess heat.
- d) It is soluble in lipid

Ans:A

3. which of the following is false :

- A) 20% of CO_2 is transported by carbaminoHb.
- B) 10% of CO_2 is transported as dissolved in plasma.
- C) Carbonic anhydrase has reverse direction in the lung that forms CO_2 .
- D) Alkalosis is caused by CO_2 retention.
- E) 70% of CO_2 is transported as bicarbonate ions in the blood.

Ans:D

4. which of the following are true :

- A) pH more than pK_a means the buffer is more effective
- B) pH less than pK_a means the buffer is more effective
- C) in our blood plasma acid and base concentrations are equal
- D) pH close to pK_a means the buffer is more effective

Ans:D

5. Conjugate base :

- A. HPO_4^{2-}
- B. H_2O
- C. H_3PO
- D. H_3O^+

Ans: A

What is the aim of hyperventilating for 10 minutes before running?

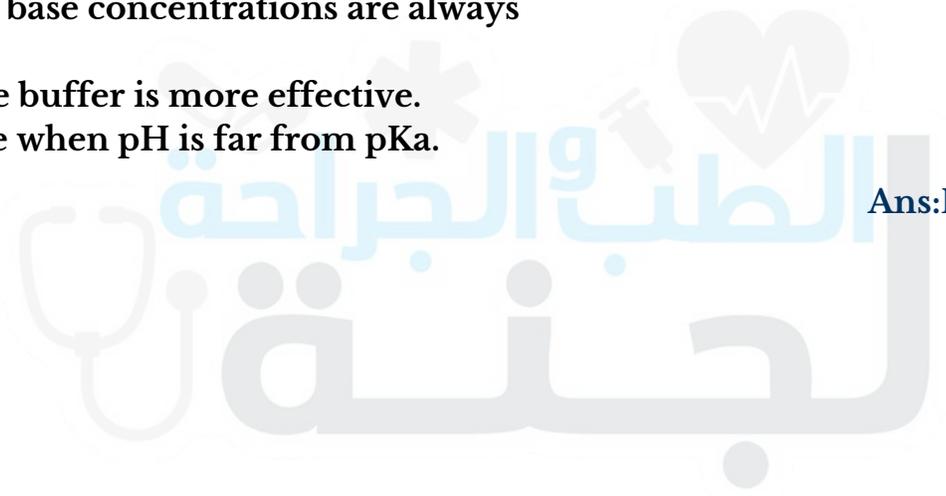
1. Respiratory acidosis
 2. Respiratory alkalosis
 3. Metabolic acidosis
 4. Metabolic alkalosis
- E) Maintain acid-base balance

Ans:B

Which of the following statements about buffers is true?

1. pH higher than pKa means the buffer is more effective.
2. pH lower than pKa means the buffer is more effective.
3. In blood plasma, acid and base concentrations are always equal.
4. pH close to pKa means the buffer is more effective.
5. Buffers are more effective when pH is far from pKa.

Ans:D



RS- Biochemistry

Archive

Lecture2

Collected By :

Qasim El Shajrawi

Edited by

Banan alkhawaldeh

1. carboxyl group of DPG are combined with:

- A) lysin 82
- B) histidine 142
- C) lysin 2
- D) histidine 82

Ans:A

Regarding the structure of heme in myoglobin and hemoglobin, all of the following statements are correct except:

- A) Heme has a similar structure in myoglobin and hemoglobin.
- B) Heme is a complex of porphyrin and ferric iron (Fe^{2+}).
- C) Porphyrins are a group of organic compounds that have four pyrrole subunits interconnected via alpha-methylene bridges ($=CH-$).
- D) A pyrrole ring is a group of four carbon atoms and a nitrogen atom bound together in a ring.
- E) Heme binds oxygen through its central iron atom.

Ans:B

The carboxyl groups of 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (DPG) interact with which amino acid residues in hemoglobin?

- A) Lysine 82
- B) Histidine 142
- C) Lysine 2
- D) Histidine 82
- E) Arginine 141

Ans:A

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A) The distal histidine of myoglobin and hemoglobin is sterically repelled by the heme porphyrin ring.
- B) Cytochrome b5 reduces the ferric iron of methemoglobin.
- C) Oxyhemoglobin and deoxyhemoglobin have the same affinity for protons (H^+).
- D) Buffer effectiveness does not depend on their concentration.
- E) Maintenance of blood pH relies solely on the bicarbonate buffering system.

Ans:B

Inhibition of cytochrome
- Histotoxic Hypoxia



RS- Biochemistry

Archive

Lecture 3

Collected By :

Malak alzidaneen

Edited by

Fatima alzahra'a

increase affinity between Hb and O₂?

- A- CO poisoning
- B- low pH
- C- high H⁺ proton

Ans: A

one is false?

- H⁺ bind to Hb increasing affinity to O₂.
- CO₂ binding to Hb decreasing affinity to O₂
- high PH will increase the affinity to O₂.

Ans: A

Hb O₂ curve shifted left in?

- Decreased 2,3-DPG. **
- high 2,3-DPG.
- high CO₂.

Ans: A

hb O₂ curve shifted left in?

- A- Co poisoning.
- B- increased Co.

Ans: A

co shifted right in?

- A-Exercise.
- B-decreased CO.
- C-increase affinity to O₂

Ans:A

which of the following about buffer are true:

- A) 20% of CO₂ is transported by carbaminoHb.
- B) 10% of CO₂ is transported as dissolved in plasma.
- C) Carbonic anhydrase has reverse direction in the lung that forms CO₂.
- D) Acidosis is caused by CO₂ retention.
- E) 70% of CO₂ is transported as bicarbonate ions in the blood.

Ans : all of them are true

In high altitude?

- A)o₂ tension decrease
- B)induce hyperventilation
- C) stimulation of 2,3 DPG synthesis
- D)acidosis
- E)unloading oxygen
- F)All of above

Ans:F

Regarding the structure of heme in myoglobin and hemoglobin, all of the following statements are correct except:

- A. Heme has a similar structure in myoglobin and hemoglobin.
- B. Heme is a complex of porphyrin and ferric iron (Fe^{+3}).
- C. A pyrrole ring is a group of four carbon atoms and a nitrogen atom bound together in a ring
- D. Heme binds oxygen through its central iron atom.
- E. Porphyrins are a group of organic compounds that have four pyrrole subunits interconnected via alpha-meth-ylene bridges ($=CH-$)

Ans: B

The carboxyl groups of 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (DPG) interact with which amino acid residues in hemoglobin?

- 1.) Lysine 82
2. Histidine 142
3. Lysine 2
4. Histidine 82
5. Arginine 141

Ans: 1

Which of the following statements is correct?

1. The distal histidine of myoglobin and hemoglobin is sterically repelled by the heme porphyrin ring.
2. Cytochrome b5 reduces the ferric iron of methemoglobin.
3. Oxyhemoglobin and deoxyhemoglobin have the same affinity for protons (H^+).
4. Buffer effectiveness does not depend on their concentration.
5. Maintenance of blood pH relies solely on the bicarbonate buffering system.

Ans: 1



RS- Biochemistry

Archive

Lecture 4

Collected By :

Malak alzidaneen

Edit by

عمر رواجفه

Wrong about hydrogen peroxide?

- A-It is lipid insoluble**
- B-its lipid insoluble**

Ans:a

1) According to Glutathione, one is wrong

- a. Tripeptide**
- b. composed of glutamate, cysteine and glycine**
- c. Glycine is highly reactive**
- d. sulphhydryl group is very reactive**
- e. sulphhydryl group provide electrons**

Ans:C

52) All of them true about a-tocopherol except:

- A)Is the most widely distributed antioxidant in nature**
- B)lipid-soluble antioxidant**
- C)lipid radicals produced in the lipid peroxidation chain reaction**
- D)food rich in vitamin E include olive oil, margarine, almonds, peanuts, meats, dairy and leafy greens**
- E) ascorbic acid regenerate the oxidised form of vit E.**

Ans:E

Peroxide group are generate ----- for killing invasive organisms by ----- :
A) OH, neutrophils B) Hypochlorous acid, neutrophils C) Superoxide radicals, macrophages D) Nitric oxide, eosinophils

Ans: B

The true is :

- **Superoxide dismutase known as primary defence against oxidative stress**

Which of the following statements about antioxidant enzymes is incorrect?

- .A) Superoxide dismutase is called the primary defense against oxidative stress
- .B) Glutathione peroxidase reduces hydrogen peroxide to nontoxic alcohols
- .C) Hydrogen peroxide is highly reactive but has limited lipid solubility
- .D) Catalase is found in peroxisomes and cytosol
- .E) GSSG is reduced to glutathione by glutathione reductase

Answer: A) Superoxide dismutase is called the primary defense against oxidative stress

RS- Biochemistry

Archive

Lecture 5

The molecular basis of lung diseases

Collected By :

Raneem Bashtawi

Edited by :

عمر رواجفه

1. True about infant who born after 29 - 32 week :

- A . has 15 - 40 % tendency to RDS
- B. Has zero tendency to RDS
- C. Has 100% tendency to RDS

Ans: A

2. according to the development of the lungs ,all are true except?

- A)each bronchus divides repeatedly forming bronchioles and alveoli .
- B)there is mature alveoli before birth
- C)the amount of surfactant increase especially during the first two weeks of birth
- D)connective tissue and blood capillary developed from mesoderm

Ans: B

?Which of the following diseases is caused by the addition of 2 base pairs at codon 121

- A) Cystic fibrosis
- B) Immotile cilia syndrome
- C) Anemia
- D) Hereditary respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
- E) Sickle cell disease

Answer: D) Hereditary respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)

RS- Embryology

Archive

Lecture 1

Collected By :

Leen ayed

Edited By :

Zaid frahat

1. duplication of medial nasal processes

polyrhinisa

2. Paranasal sinuses is derived from :

Lateral wall of the nasal cavity

3. according to the development of the lungs ,all are true except?

A)each bronchus divides repeatedly forming bronchioles and alveoli.

B)there is mature alveoli before brith

C)the amount of surfactant increase especially during the first two weeks of brith

Answer:b

4. The thyroid cartilage of the larynx is derived from which embryonic structure?

1. Neural crest cells

2. Ectoderm

3. Endoderm

4. Branchial (pharyngeal) mesoderm

Answer:4

5)Congenital anomalies of the Tracheoesophageal septum is lead to severe pneumonia

A. Proximal part of esophagus ends as a blind sac

.and distal part continues with the trachea

B. Proximal part of esophagus continues with trachea and distal part ends as blind sac.

C. Proximal and distal parts of esophagus .continue with trachea separately

D. Proximal and distal parts of continue with trachea by single tube (fistula)

Answer c/غالباً

RS- pathology

Archive

Lecture 1

Respiratorysystem -
pathology

Edited by:

Razan fawwaz

1. The accumulation of fluid, blood or air within the pleural cavity leading to compression of the lung is referred to as which type of atelectasis?

- A) Obstructive atelectasis
- B) Compression atelectasis
- C) Adhesive atelectasis
- D) Cicatricial atelectasis

Answer : B



RS- pathology

Archive

Lecture2

RSM-2 Pulmonary
Infections(pneumonia)

Edite by:

Malak alqadi

1. The most common bacterial cause of acute exacerbations of COPD is :

- A) Legionella pneumophila
- B) Moraxella catarrhalis
- C) Staphylococcus aureus
- D) Haemophilus influenza

Answer : D

2. What are the stages of lobar pneumonia in order?

- A) Congestion → Red hepatization → Grey hepatization → Resolution → Fibrosis
- B) Congestion → Grey hepatization → Red hepatization → Resolution → Fibrosis
- C) Congestion → Red hepatization → Grey hepatization → Resolution → Normal
- D) Red hepatization → Congestion → Grey hepatization → Resolution → Normal
- E) Congestion → Red hepatization → Resolution → Grey hepatization → Normal

Answer : C

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي
وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي

[طه - ١٥]

RS- pathology

Archive

Lecture 3+4

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE
PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD) II

Collected by

Besan Khaled Saleh

Edited by:

Malak alqadi



1. Which of the following conditions is generally not commonly associated with asthma?

- A) GERD (Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease)
- B) Anxiety disorder
- C) Obstructive sleep apnea
- D) Rhino-sinusitis
- E) Status asthmaticus

Answer : D

2. All of the following are characteristic of non-atopic asthma except:

- A) Negative skin test
- B) Positive family history of asthma is less common
- C) Positive skin test
- D) Adult onset is more common

Answer : C

3. Severe, widespread bronchiectasis is often complicated by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Pulmonary hypertension
- B) Hypocapnia
- C) Cor pulmonal
- D) Amyloidosis

Answer : B

4. Which type of emphysema is most strongly associated with smoking?

- A) Centriacinar emphysema
- B) Panacinar emphysema
- C) Paraseptal emphysema
- D) Irregular emphysema E) Mixed type emphysema

Answer : A

المحاضرة في العام الماضي كانت ل دكتورة سرى، بالتالي الأسئلة تحتوي على بعض الخيارات الغير متواجدة ***
في سلايدات هذا العام

لا إله إلا أنت سبحانك
إني كنت من الظالمين

RS- pathology

Archive

Lecture 5

Restrictiv lung disease

Corrected By :

zaid frahat

Which of the following statements about idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is incorrect?

- .A) Usual interstitial pneumonia (UIP) is the characteristic pattern on histology and radiology
- .B) Fibrosis predominantly affects the upper lobes
- .C) It commonly occurs in elderly males
- .D) The only definitive treatment is lung transplantation
- .E) It is a chronic, progressive interstitial lung disease

.Answer: B) Fibrosis predominantly affects the upper lobes

A 35-year-old woman presents with persistent dry cough, shortness of breath, and bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy seen on chest X-ray. Biopsy of lymph nodes reveals non-necrotizing epithelioid granulomas, with the presence of Schaumann bodies and asteroid bodies within giant cells. What is the

?most likely diagnosis

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Sarcoidosis
- C) Histoplasmosis
- D) Wegener's granulomatosis
- E) Silicosis

Answer: B) Sarcoidosis

RS- pathology

Archive

Lecture 6

Lung tumors

Done by:

Nour

RS- pathology

1.) The strongest lung tumors associated with smoking is?

- a. Small cell carcinoma.
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma.
- c. Adenocarcinoma.
- d. Both (A+B).
- e. Both (A+C).

Answer : d

2) All the following are not characteristics of small cell lung carcinoma, except?

- a. Atypical cells with prominent nuclei could be seen in the cytological specimens.
- b. Mitotic figures are seen rare
- c. The neoplastic cells are usually third the size of resting lymphocytes.
- d. Necrosis may be extensive.
- e. Presented as peripheral located masses with extension into lung parenchyma.

Answer : d

3) One of the following features is correct for Adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS)?

- a. The diameter is more than 3 cm.
- b. The growth is multilayer along the alveolar septa.
- c. Preservation of alveolar architecture with stromal invasion.
- d. The tumor cells are mucinous. nonmucinous or mixed.
- e. It presented as multiple nodules involving the central part of the lung.

Answer : d

RS- pathology

4) One of the following paraneoplastic syndromes is associated with lung Squamous cell carcinoma?

- a. Cushing syndrome.
- b. Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone.
- c. Hypercalcemia.
- d. Peripheral neuropathy.
- e. Polymyositis.

Answer : c

5) All the following are related to Pancoast tumors. except?

- a. Apical neoplasms invade the cervical sympathetic plexus.
- b. Cause severe pain in the distribution of the radial nerve.
- c. Produce Horner syndrome.
- d. Accompanied by destruction of the first and second ribs.
- e. Apical neoplasms invade the brachial sympathetic plexus.

Answer : b

6) All of the following is true regarding para neoplastic syndrome except:

Hypocalcemia

7) Wrong about horner syndrome:

- a. Miosis
- b. Anhidrosis
- c. Ipsilateral
- d. Contralateral

Answer : d

RS- pathology

8) Regarding to Small lung carcinoma one of the following is a characteristic feature :

Scant cytoplasm

9) one of the following not correct about lung tumors

all smokers will develop a type of cancer

ارشيف الجامعة الاردنية

10) Mass that contains large cells, with large nuclei and prominent nucleoli, and show no glandular or squamous differentiation, what is the diagnosis?

- A) Squamous cell carcinoma
- B) Large cell carcinoma
- C) Carcinoid tumor
- D) Small cell carcinoma

Answer : b

11) True about adenocarcinoma:

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

Answer : c

...لكنك في النهاية مؤمن، والإيمان وسيلتك الوحيد في
جعل الأشياء هينة عليك

RS- pathology

Archive

Lecture7

Tuberculosis

Edited by:
Nour

1. Reactivation of TB except :

- A) aging
- B) diabetes
- C) co infection HIV
- D) multidrug resistance
- E) malnutrition

Answer : D

2. What is the most frequent form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis ?

- A) Tuberculous meningitis
- B) Tuberculous osteomyelitis
- C) Tuberculous lymphadenitis
- D) Pleural effusion

Answer : C

3. A patient come to hospital with hemoptysis, cough for more than 2 weeks, weight loss of 10kg, and night sweats.

These symptoms are consistent with tuberculosis (TB)

