

shaghaF

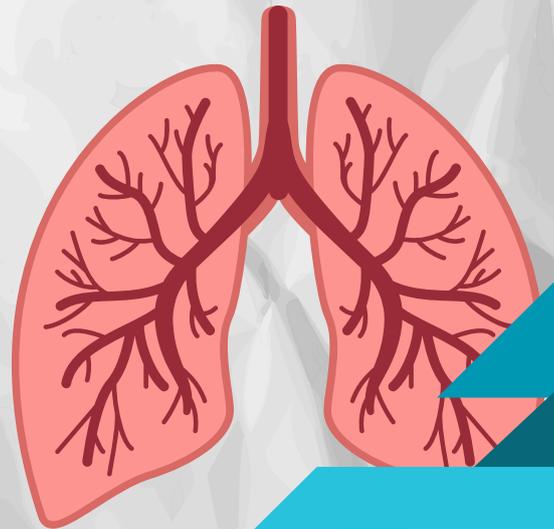
MID

RS

physiology

Done by : Weam Abdullah

designed by : Aya Al-hajaj



1.increased in obstructive lung diseases but decreased in restrictive diseases?

- A. FEV1
- B. (VC)
- C. (FRC)

answer:c

2.Patient with shortness of breath, $PO_2=40$,
 $PCO_2=40$ cause of hypoxia

- 1)V/Q mismatch
- 2)Hypoventilation
- 3) hyperventilation
- 4) shunt

answer:1

3.If the vagus nerve is cut, what will happen to the respiratory rate?

- a)decrease
- b) increase
- c)remain constant
- d)unresponsive to changes in blood gases

answer:a

4. if the brainstem is transected above the pons, what will happen to respiration

a- Breathing will become irregular and gasping

b- Both voluntary and automatic breathing will stop

c- Prevent voluntary breathing

answer: c

5. The true about intrapleural pressure :

a) It is difference between intrapulmonary pressure and atmospheric pressure

b) It becomes less than atmospheric pressure during inspiration

c) It is equal to atmospheric pressure

answer: b

6. All of the following affect regional pulmonary blood flow EXCEPT:

- A) Gravity
- B) Exercise
- C) Lung contains zone 2 and zone 3 only
- D) Blood flow in the apex is intermittent

answer:c

7. The true statement about net fluid movement across the pulmonary capillary is:

- A) Capillary hydrostatic pressure is equal to 7 mmHg
- B) Interstitial fluid pressure is positive
- C) The net filtration rate is 18

answer:a

8. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) O_2 content in arterial blood = 15.2 mL/dL
- B) O_2 content in venous blood = 19.8 mL/dL
- C) O_2 consumption = 250 mL/min
- D) CO_2 content in arterial blood = 46 mL/dL

answer:c



9. A patient has airway obstruction.

Blood gases show: $\text{PaO}_2 \downarrow$ (lower than normal)

$\text{PaCO}_2 = \text{normal}$, What is the cause of hypoxemia?

- A) Hypoventilation
- B) Hyperventilation
- C) Shunt

answer:a

10. A patient with pulmonary fibrosis.

Blood gases show: $\text{PaO}_2 \downarrow$ (hypoxemia)

What is the cause of hypoxemia?

- A) Shunt
- B) Hypoventilation
- C) V/Q mismatch

answer:c

11. Which of the following factors affects BOTH central and peripheral chemoreceptors?

- A) Decrease in O_2
- B) Increase in CO_2
- C) Acidosis

answer:b

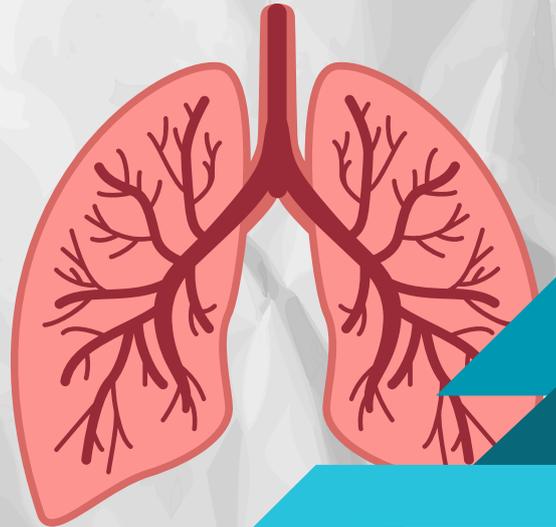
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RS PATHO

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An 18-year-old male develops sudden chest pain while playing football. Chest X-ray shows a spontaneous pneumothorax.

Which type of emphysema is most commonly associated with this condition?

- A) Proximal acinar emphysema
- B) Centriacinar emphysema
- C) Panacinar emphysema
- D) Distal acinar (paraseptal) emphysema

Answer : D

Which of the following clinical features of lung carcinoma usually appear in the advanced stage of the disease?

- A) Hoarseness
- B) Superior vena cava syndrome
- C) Pericardial or pleural effusion
- D) Persistent segmental atelectasis or pneumonitis
- E) Cough and expectoration

Answer : E

A child aspirated a small food particle into the trachea while eating.

Which type of atelectasis is most likely to occur in this case?

- A) Resorption (obstructive) atelectasis
- B) Compression atelectasis
- C) Contraction (cicatricial) atelectasis

Answer : A

patient presents with dyspnea and hypoxia and is diagnosed with COVID-19 infection. Which of the following is the most likely pulmonary complication?

- A) Pleural effusion
- B) Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
- C) Disseminated alveolar damage

Answer :B

Repeated bouts of inflammation in a patient with bronchial asthma lead to airway remodeling. All of the following are features of bronchial wall remodeling except:

- A) Hypertrophy of smooth muscle
- B) Sub-basement membrane fibrosis
- C) Increase in size of submucosal glands
- D) Increased vascularity
- E) Edema of the bronchial wall

Answer:E

A man who works in a sandblasting job presents with dyspnea and hypoxia. Chest X-ray shows patchy areas of consolidation. Which of the following is the most likely complication of this condition?

- A) Upper lobe nodularity
- B) Honeycombed appearance in the lower lobes of the lung
- C) Pleural effusion

Answer : A

All of the following are complications of asbestosis except:

- A) Lung carcinoma
- B) Pleural effusion
- C) Peritoneal and pleural mesothelioma
- D) Fibrosis

Answer : D

Which of the following genetic alterations is most commonly associated with the development of benign bronchial epithelial changes (squamous metaplasia or dysplasia) in the lung?

- A) Inactivation of the short arm (p) of chromosome 3
- B) EGFR mutation
- C) ALK gene rearrangement
- D) KRAS mutation

Answer :A

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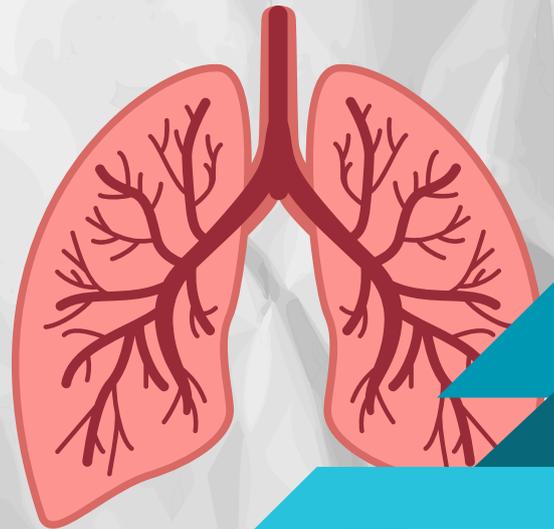
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medicine

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1.The correct answer:

A- the asthma is a heterogeneous disease

B-very overtime and intensity

C-variable expiratory airflow

D- all above true

Answer:D

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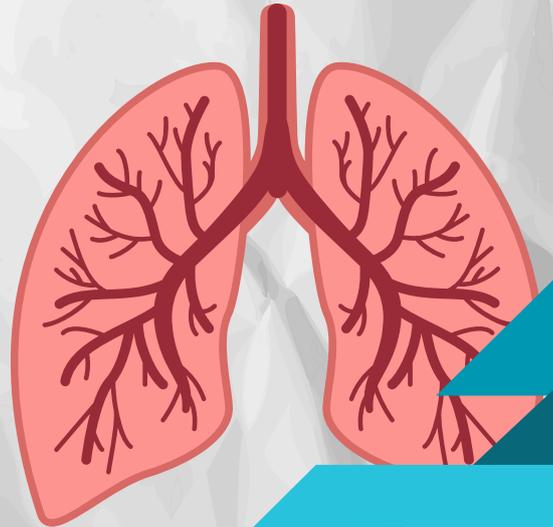
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community

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1.All are cause COPD except :

- a.Ethnicity**
- b.Smoking**
- c.Age**

answer:a

2.All are Increase mortality in COPD except :

- a. High socioeconomic state**
- b. Age**
- c. Smoking**

answer:a