

Study MCQs (Understanding + Memorization)

1. Occupational hazard is best defined as:

- A. Any disease acquired in the workplace
- B. A source or situation with potential for injury or ill health
- C. Exposure to biological agents only
- D. Any environmental pollution at work
- E. Any work-related accident

2. Which of the following is considered a **physical occupational hazard**?

- A. Lead exposure
- B. Silica dust
- C. Noise
- D. Brucellosis
- E. Stress

3. All of the following are diseases caused by **heat exposure** EXCEPT:

- A. Heat exhaustion
- B. Heat cramps
- C. Heat syncope
- D. Frostbite
- E. Heat hyperpyrexia

4. The **main route of entry** for most occupational chemical hazards is:

- A. Ingestion
- B. Skin absorption
- C. Inhalation
- D. Injection
- E. Eye contact

5. Which of the following gases acts as a **simple asphyxiant**?

- A. Carbon monoxide
- B. Hydrogen sulfide
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Ammonia
- E. Sulfur dioxide

6. Pneumoconiosis is primarily caused by:

- A. Bacterial infection
- B. Inhalation of dust particles
- C. Viral infection
- D. Smoking
- E. Exposure to cold

7. Silicosis is most commonly associated with which occupation?

- A. Textile workers
- B. Mining and sandblasting

- C. Agricultural workers
- D. Hospital workers
- E. Food processing workers

8. The **characteristic radiological finding** in silicosis is:

- A. Ground glass appearance
- B. Honeycomb lung
- C. Eggshell calcification
- D. Air bronchogram
- E. Cavitory lesions

9. Byssinosis occurs mainly in workers exposed to:

- A. Cotton dust
- B. Coal dust
- C. Silica
- D. Sugar cane dust
- E. Grain dust

10. Ergonomics mainly focuses on:

- A. Increasing production only
- B. Adjustment of machines to humans
- C. Replacement of workers by machines
- D. Prevention of biological hazards
- E. Workplace legislation

Exam Simulation MCQs (More Clinical / Applied)

11. A miner presents with chronic cough, dyspnea on exertion, and chest X-ray showing "**snow storm appearance.**" The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Asbestosis
- B. Anthracosis
- C. Silicosis
- D. Byssinosis
- E. Bagassosis

12. A textile worker develops chronic cough and dyspnea after long exposure to cotton dust. The most likely disease is:

- A. Bagassosis
- B. Farmer's lung
- C. Byssinosis
- D. Silicosis
- E. Anthracosis

13. All of the following are diseases associated with **asbestos exposure** EXCEPT:

- A. Asbestosis
- B. Lung cancer
- C. Mesothelioma
- D. Tuberculosis

E. Respiratory insufficiency

14. Pneumoconiosis typically results from inhalation of dust particles with a size of approximately:

- A. 0.01–0.1 μm
- B. 0.1–0.3 μm
- C. 0.5–3 μm
- D. 5–10 μm
- E. 10–20 μm

15. Which factor increases the risk of **heat stroke**?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Excessive clothing
- C. Physical activity
- D. Cardiovascular disease
- E. All of the above

16. A diver develops joint pain and air embolism after rapid ascent. This condition is called:

- A. Caisson disease
- B. Silicosis
- C. Heat syncope
- D. Farmer's lung
- E. Pneumothorax

17. All of the following are **biological occupational hazards** EXCEPT:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Hepatitis
- C. Malaria
- D. Lead poisoning
- E. Anthrax

18. Farmer's lung is most commonly caused by exposure to:

- A. Cotton fibers
- B. Mouldy hay and grain dust
- C. Sugar cane dust
- D. Silica dust
- E. Coal dust

19. The **best preventive strategy** for silicosis is:

- A. Vaccination
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Dust control measures
- D. Bed rest
- E. Smoking cessation

20. Psychosocial occupational hazards may lead to all the following EXCEPT:

- A. Depression
- B. Hypertension
- C. Drug addiction
- D. Pneumoconiosis
- E. Anxiety

Answer Key

Study MCQs

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. B

Exam Simulation MCQs

11. C
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. E
16. A
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. D

inorganic dusts

| المادة | المرض | التشخيص | عزل المتعفنات | المرتب |
|----------|-------------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Coal | AnthracoSIS | | | Minor |
| Silica | silicoSIS | egg shell c cxr | TB | bird- fluency |
| Asbestos | AsbestoSIS | Clinical presentation dry crackling | mesothelioma | hemoptis تسبيل الدم |

