

## Respiratory System Examination and History

1. A chest pain accompanied by fever, and cough suggests which of the following?
  - a) Pulmonary embolism.
  - b) Unstable angina.
  - c) Infective cause.
  - d) Gastro-esophageal reflex disease.
  - e) All of the above.
2. A 55-year-old smoker complains of chest pain and gestures with a closed fist over her sternum to describe it. Which of the following diagnoses should you consider because of her gesture?
  - a) Bronchitis
  - b) Costochondritis
  - c) Pericarditis
  - d) Angina pectoris
3. During history taking from a patient with respiratory symptoms, which of the following helps to differentiate between asthma and COPD?
  - a) Dyspnea in asthma has constant daily limitations, while in COPD is variable.
  - b) Wheeze worsening during exercise is consistent with COPD, while after exercise is consistent with asthma.
  - c) Asthma patients are comfortable during sleep while COPD patients are not.
  - d) All of the above.
4. Cough associated with altered voice or altered swallowing suggests:
  - a) Laryngeal causes of cough.
  - b) Cough-variant asthma.
  - c) GERD triggering cough.
  - d) Pneumonia.
5. Which of the following to cause deviation of the trachea away from the affected side?
  - a) Pneumectomy.
  - b) Upper lobe fibrosis.
  - c) Tension pneumothorax.
  - d) Lung collapse.
  - e) None of the above.
6. In patients with hyperinflated lungs as in COPD patients, the heart sound is best heard at:
  - a) The apex.
  - b) The epigastric region.
  - c) 2 cm to the right of the umbilicus.
  - d) Left fifth intercostal space at the mid-axillary line.
7. The abnormal findings in the examination of patients with COPD include:
  - a) Cardiac dullness on percussion.
  - b) Palpable apex beat.
  - c) Inaudible heart sounds at the apex.
  - d) Cricosternal distance of 3 fingers.
  - e) All of the above.
8. A 62-year-old smoker complains of "coughing up small amounts of blood," so you consider hemoptysis. Which of the following should you also consider?
  - a) Intestinal bleeding
  - b) Hematoma of the nasal septum
  - c) Epistaxis
  - d) Bruising of the tongue
9. A grandmother brings her 13-year-old grandson to you for evaluation. She noticed last week when he took off his shirt that his breastbone seemed collapsed. He seems embarrassed and tells you that it has been that way for quite awhile. He states he has no symptoms from it and he just tries not to take off his shirt in front of anyone. He denies any shortness of breath, chest pain, or lightheadedness on exertion. His past medical history is unremarkable. He is in sixth grade and just moved in with his grandmother after his father was deployed to the Middle East. His mother died several years ago in a car accident. He states that he does not smoke and has never touched alcohol. On examination you see a teenage boy appearing his stated age. On visual examination of his chest you see that the lower portion of the sternum is depressed. Auscultation of the lungs and heart are unremarkable. What disorder of the thorax best describes your findings?
  - a) Barrel chest
  - b) Funnel chest (pectus excavatum)
  - c) Pigeon chest (pectus carinatum)
  - d) Thoracic kyphoscoliosis
10. Which of the following conditions would produce a hyperresonant percussion note?
  - a) Large pneumothorax
  - b) Lobar pneumonia

- c) Pleural effusion  
d) Empyema
- 11. A patient complains of shortness of breath for the past few days. On examination, you note fine inspiratory crackles in the lower third of the chest that were not present a week ago. What is the most likely explanation for these?**  
a) Asthma  
b) COPD  
c) Bronchiectasis  
d) **Heart failure**
- 12. When crackles, or wheezes clear with a cough, which of the following is a likely etiology?**  
a) **Bronchitis**  
b) Simple asthma  
c) Cystic fibrosis  
d) Heart failure
- 13. 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 vocal resonance  
d) None of the above
- 14. Which of the following conditions causes hyper-resonance on percussion:**  
a) pleural effusion  
b) pneumonia  
c) **pneumothorax**  
d) lung collapse
- 15. All of the following are examined by inspection in respiratory system examination EXCEPT:**  
a) symmetry of chest.  
b) shape of chest.  
c) vascular anomalies.  
d) **chest expansion.**  
e) scars & skin pigmentation.
- 16. All of the following are important in the drug History in a patient with respiratory symptoms EXCEPT:**  
a) **use of broad-spectrum antibiotics.**  
b) use of ACE inhibitors.  
c) use of bronchodilators.  
d) use of diuretics.  
e) use of NSAID.
- 17. Which of these options is not recognized as a cause of chronic cough?**  
a) Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease  
b) Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors  
c) Long-term smoking  
d) **Diabetes Mellitus**
- 18. All of the following conditions cause clubbing EXCEPT:**  
a) bronchiectasis  
b) **bronchial asthma**  
c) cyanotic congenital heart disease  
d) infective endocarditis  
e) crohn's disease
- 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) .
- 20. The patient is a 60 year old man, previous heavy smoker admitted with hemoptysis and two stone weight loss. He is clubbed, looks cachexic and has an enlarged liver. There is no evidence of a pleural effusion. Which additional feature he is likely to demonstrate on examination?**  
a) Bronchial breath sounds at the right lung base  
b) Widespread crackles throughout both lungs especially at the bases  
c) **Lymphadenopathy in the neck**  
d) Trachea deviated to the left  
e) Right lung base duller than the left
- 21. You see an 80 year old lady in clinic complaining of breathlessness. On examination, the left lung is dull all over with virtually absent breath sounds and greatly reduced vocal resonance. Which additional feature he is likely to demonstrate on examination?**  
a) Clubbing  
b) Trachea deviated to the left  
c) A pleural rub  
d) **Trachea deviated to the right**  
e) None of the above