

Bridging II, Respiratory previous MCQs

1. All the following about auscultation of the chest are false except :

- A. Bronchial breathing is heard throughout the chest in case of consolidation
- B. Pleural rub is best heard at the beginning of inspiration and end of expiration
- C. Whispering pectrliquey should be done in any chest examination
- D. Polyphonic wheezing indicate foreign body obstruction
- E. Biphasic crackles occur in bronchiectasis**

2. All the following about clubbing is true except :

- A. Asthma and TB don't cause clubbing
- B. Unilateral clubbing can be due to pancoust tumor
- C. HPOA is usually associated with lung cancer especially adenocarcinoma**
- D. Grave's disease is irreversible cause of clubbing
- E. Clubbing may be familial in origin

3. Hamman"s sign is positive in :

- A. DVT
- B. Superior vena cava obstruction
- C. Mediastinal emphysema**
- D. Pulmonary infarction
- E. Mitral valve prolapse

4. All of the followings are causes of erythema nodosum except:

- A. Sarcidosis
- B. TB
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Legionnaire's disease
- E. leukemia**

5. The most common neck swelling is:

- A. Lymph node**
- B. Cystic hygroma
- C. Thyroid
- D. Brachial cyst
- E. Thyroglossal cyst

6. Occupational history is least important in taking history from patient with:

- A. Asthma
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- D. Pericarditis**
- E. Sensorineural hearing loss

7. A patient complains of shortness of breath and productive cough. Consolidation is present in the lungs if you find:

- A. Dullness to percussion over left base**
- B. Bronchial breath sounds throughout**
- C. Increased tactile fremitus throughout**
- D. Inspiratory and expiratory wheezes**
- E. All of the above**

8. The following findings indicate a possible pulmonary abscess:

- A. Malodorous breath**
- B. Protrusion of the clavicle**
- C. Clubbing of the nail beds**
- D. Kussmaul respirations**
- E. All of the above**

9. To rule out a middle lobe pneumonia, you must make sure to auscultate:

- A. Beneath the right breast**
- B. Beneath the left breast**
- C. Under the right axilla**
- D. Under the left axilla**
- E. just right to the midline**

10. Tachypnea, use of accessory muscles, prolonged expiration, intercostal retraction, decreased breath sounds, and expiratory wheezes are all symptomatic of:

- A. Pleural effusion**
- B. Atelectasis**
- C. Asthma**
- D. Bronchitis**
- E. Lung cancer**

11. Frothy pink sputum is mostly associated with

- A. Alveolar cell cancer**
- B. Pneumococcal pneumonia**
- C. Asthma**
- D. Acute pulmonary edema**
- E. Chronic bronchitis**

12. All of the following is true about cyanosis except:

- A. It is caused by an absolute concentration of deoxygenated hemoglobin of >50 mg/l**
- B. Any cause of severe central cyanosis can results in peripheral cyanosis**
- C. In anemic patients cyanosis may not be seen**
- D. Patients with polycythemia become cyanosed at higher arterial oxygen tensions**
- E. Peripheral cyanosis is seen in the fingers and toes**

13. Trachea is deviated towards the side of the lung lesion in :

- A. Tension pneumothorax
- B. Retrosternal goiter
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Lung fibrosis**
- E. Lung cancer

14. All of the followings about the difference between hemoptysis and hematemesis are true except :

- A. Hemoptysis is coughing blood while hematemesis is vomiting blood
- B. Hemoptysis has fresh color, while hematemesis has coffee ground color
- C. Hemoptysis has low pH while hematemesis has high pH**
- D. Hematemesis usually has higher volume
- E. None of the above

15. All of the followings about JVP waves are true except:

- A. Prominent 'y' descent is seen in pericardial effusion**
- B. Absent 'a' waves are seen in atrial fibrillation
- C. Giant 'a' waves are seen in pulmonary embolism
- D. Giant 'v' waves are seen in tricuspid regurgitation
- E. 'Cannon' waves are seen in complete heart block

16. All of the followings are causes of paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea except:

- A. Ischemic heart disease
- B. Aortic valve disease
- C. Mitral valve disease
- D. Cardiomyopathy
- E. All of the above**

17. Friction rib best heard in ..

Ans. : The end of inspiration and the beginning of expiration

18. A major cause of finger clubbing Ans. : Cystic fibrosis

19. In pleural effusion what is wrong .. Ans. : Increased chest expansion

20. Short case about complicated asthma but the patient is taking medications regularly , and the possible causes are

- A- Tumor
- B- Noncompliance with treatment
- C- Foreign body
- D- All of the following
- E- A+C**

21. What is the precise definition of massive hemoptysis ? Ans. : Coughing up blood $\geq$ 500 ml/24 hrs

22. Localized depression of the lower end of the sternum is called ..
Ans. : Pectus excavatum

23. In all of the following lesions, the trachea pulled towards the same side, EXCEPT :

- A. Upper lobe or lung collapse.
- B. Upper lobe fibrosis.
- C. Tension pneumothorax.
- D. Massive pleural effusion.
- E. C+D**

24. A common cause of reversible clubbing is :

- A. Ulcerative colitis.
- B. Empyema.**
- C. Intestinal polyposis.
- D. Fibrosing alveolitis.
- E. Congenital cyanotic heart disease

25. At which of the following topographic location is the bifurcation of the trachea :

- A. Over upper part of manubrium.
- B. At the level of sternal angle.**
- C. Fourth rib at the sternum.
- D. Under xiphoid process

26. An outward projection of the sternum describes which of the following thoracic configuration :

- A. Kyphosis.
- B. Pectus excavatum.
- C. Pectus carinatum.**
- D. Barrel chest

1. Friction rub best heard in..... **the end of inspiration and starting of expiration**

2. Where egofony heard **Above effusion**

3. A reversible cause of finger clubbing _____ **empyemae**

4. The level of tracheal bifurcation **sternal angle**

5. In pleural effusion what is wrong **increase chest expansion**

6. Which of the following drugs associated with cough : ACEi.

7. Which of the following diseases associated with biphasic crackles : Bronchiectasis.

8. On the percussion the normal lung sound is : Resonance

9. Which of the following lung diseases associated with deviation of the trachea toward the side of lesion : lung fibrosis.

1) In which of the following diseases there is a bulging of the sternum : Pectus carinatum

2) Drug that cause pulmonary thromboembolism :

ANS/ estrogen

3) ask about smoking pack year (1.5 pack for 15 years)

ANS / 22.5

4) all of the following about breathing patterns is true except :

ANS /

Hyperventilation is a common response to acute anxiety or emotional distress, and is often associated with respiratory acidosis and hypercapnea

5) all of the following cause dyspnea except :

a- pulmonary embolism

b- iron deficiency anemia

c- pneumonia

d- lung cancer

e- non of above

ANS/ e- non of above

6) Which cause trachea to deviate to the side of lesion

Lung fibrosis*

Lung cancer

Lymphoma

Goiter

7) Most common cause of pulmonary thromboembolism

Estrogen

8) The pleural effusion in percussion

Stony dullness

9) Localised depression of the lower end of the sternum

Pectus excavation

10) All of these are a cause of erythema nodosum except :

sarcoidosis

TB

sulfa drug

coeliac disease

11) sputum with 3 layer in> bronchiectasis

12) cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease except

Severe HF stroke of brain stem old age lung cancer

13) all of these are true except

In tension pneumothorax trachea deviates toward the side of lung lesion

14) cause of bronchial breathing>

15) question about wheeze

16) all of these about pectus excavatum except

17) bronchorrhea> alveolar cell carcinoma

سؤال عن الـ surgical emphysema ممكن يصبر بإيش

الخيارات كانت pneumothorax

Esophageal rupture intercostal drainage

الجواب all of the above

- All true except: orthopnea cannot be found in respiratory muscle weakness

- All can cause central cyanosis except: cold

- All true except: Asthma is a common cause of clubbing

- MCQ about difference between JVP and carotid

- Rusty red sputum in pneumococcal pneumonia

- All true except: if the lateral diameter is greater than AP diameter, the chest is called a Barrel chest

- All causes dullness except: pneumothorax

- An MCQ about the crackles and their phases

- 45 Years old Smoker Complains of change of his morning sputum beef or 2 month What of these can include or exclude malignancy :

- Weight loss
- sputum odor
- sputum color

- What of the following is true about hemoptysis → all of the above

- The patient complains of cough with rusty sputum and labial herpes → pneumococcal pneumonia

- What true in lung Consultation → dull percussion in left lung

The End