

# Introduction to clinical course

Archive

RS

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1) Barrel chest, except?

- A) wide costal angle
- B) transverse ribs
- C) anterior posterior to transverse diameter 1:2
- D) expanded lower lung at diaphragm
- E) s1 and s2 not heard

Answer: c

2) women with hoarseness of voice and dry cough for 4 months, no fever or sore throat, what the next step?

- A) chest x ray
- B) antibiotic
- C) albuterol inhaler
- D) oral glucocorticoid

Answer: a

3) all cause shift upper boarder for liver except :

- A) diaphragmatic hernia
- B) ascites
- C) right plural effusion
- D) pneumothorax

Ans: c

4) man came to ER due to car accident, chest x ray revealed tracheal deviation to other side, the most likely has all of the following except :

- A) hyperresonance of lung
- B) increased TVF
- C) bulge chest

Answer: b

5) 44 years old teacher man, smoker.. come due SOB in last week, Chest x ray revealed clear right lung field, left lung tests shows increase TVF and positive for tactile vocal resonance, widspring and egophony.. most likely diagnosis ?

- A) lower lobe pneumonia
- B) lower lobe fibrosis
- C) right effusion

Answer: a



6) Which of the following respiratory conditions is most commonly associated with digital clubbing?

- A) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- B) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- C) Acute bronchitis
- D) Pulmonary embolism
- E) Asthma

Answer: b

7) Fine crackles are heard in all the following conditions except:

- A) Pneumonia
- B) Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)
- C) Congestive Heart Failure (congestion HF)
- D) Tuberculosis (TB)
- E) Pulmonary Edema

Answer: d

8) Dyspnea at rest in NYHA classification:

- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V

Answer: D

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1.Chest wheezes occur in the following?

Select one:

- a. Pleural effusion
- b. pneumonia
- C. Interstitial pulmonary fibrosis
- d. Bronchial asthma
- e. Pneumothorax

Ans: d

2.In lobar pneumonia, which is NOT true? Select one:

- a. Trachea deviated to the opposite side
- b. Dullness on percussion
- c. Bronchial breath sound is heard
- d. Tactile Vocal resonance is increased
- e. Inspiratory crepitations are present

Ans:a

3.One of the following is true,,a patient reports that she has difficulty breathing in a supine position and requires two or three pillows to breathe comfortably.

This history is consistent with which of the following? Select one:

- a. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- b. Dyspnea at rest
- c. Increased respiratory rate on examination
- d. Orthopnea
- e. Platypnea

Ans: d

4.One of the followings is NOT a character of Barrel shaped chest? Jo

- a. Is symmetrical deformity of the chest
- b. Is a deformity in which transverse diameter is equal to antero-posterior diameter.
- C. Is accompanied with acute subcostal angle.
- d. Transverse ribs, wide intercostal spaces
- e. Occurs in COPD

Ans: C

5. A 65-year-old male patient comes with a complaint of blood in the sputum. He has: Select one:

- a. Hemoptysis.
- b. Hematemesis.
- c. Melena.
- d. Hematuria.
- e. Hematochesia.

Ans: a

6. Bronchial breathing differs from vesicular breathing in that? Select one:

- a. The vesicular is high pitched
- b. The bronchial has a gap between inspiration and expiration.
- c. The bronchial sound has longer Inspiratory time.
- d. The vesicular can be heard over the trachea
- e. The bronchial is heard in COPD

Ans: b

7. Which of these is most likely to cause deviation of the trachea to the left side?

Select one:

- a. A left lower lobe pneumonia
- b. A right massive pleural effusion
- c. right upper lobe pulmonary fibrosis
- d. Right pneumonectomy
- e. Left sided pneumothorax

Ans: b

8. One of the following statements is considered WRONG about massive hemoptysis? Select one:

- a. Coughing of fresh blood about 600 ml over a 24-h period.
- b. Coughing of 150 ml of fresh blood per time
- c. Coughing of blood-streaked sputum
- d. It is considered life-threatening hemoptysis with increased patient mortality.
- e. Should be differentiated from haematemesis and epistaxis.

Ans: C

9. A 64-year-old male comes with episodes of shortness of breath that awakens him from sleep. The term that best describes his symptoms is:

- a. Orthopnea.
- b. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.
- c. Shortness of breath.
- d. Right sided heart failure.
- e. Heart burn.

Ans: b

10. Which of the followings is NOT a cause of dullness on chest percussion ?

- a. Pleural effusion
- b. Emphysema
- c. Pneumonia
- d. Lung mass (bronchogenic cancer)
- e. Pulmonary fibrosis

Ans: b

11. Which of the followings is NOT a cause of dullness on chest percussion ?

- a. Pleural effusion
- b. Emphysema
- c. Pneumonia
- d. Lung mass (bronchogenic cancer)
- e. Pulmonary fibrosis

Ans: b

12. A 68 year old male presents to ER because of sudden difficulty of breathing that awakens him from sleep. The best term that describes his condition is:

- a. Shortness of breath.
- b. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.
- c. Orthopnea.
- d. Dyspnea.
- e. Anemia

Ans: b

13. Orthopnea is dyspnea on ?

- a. Lying on one side
- b. Upright posture
- c. Lying supine
- d. Exercise
- e. At rest

Ans: c

14. Vocal resonance increases in?

- a. Lung collapse
- b. Interstitial lung fibrosis
- c. lung consolidation e.g. pneumonia
- d. Bronchial asthma
- e. Pneumothorax

Ans: c

15. Assess hyperinflated lungs in which position???

- A) Knee-chest position
- B) Fowler position

Ans: b

16. Increased TVF???

- A) pneumonia
- B) plural effusion
- C) pneumothorax
- D) Emphysema
- E) thick chest wall

Ans: a

17. Causes of finger clubbing except :

Ans: COPD



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1. All are true except ??  
pneumonia and plural effusion cause increased vocal resonance [effusion decreased]
2. Can't breathe when lying flat \*supine\* ??  
Orthopnea
3. Dyspnea awake from sleep ?? paroxysmal dyspnea
4. Central cyanosis except ??  
left to right shunt [any thing cause increase in deoxyhemoglobin concentration cause cyanosis]
5. All cause wheeze except:  
A) COPD  
B) bronchial asthma  
C) heart failure  
D) pulmonary fibrosis
6. Drug induce Cough ??  
angiotensin inhibitor [ACE I we will replace it by ARBs to avoid SE]
7. Drug induce syncope except ??  
Beta agonist [which cause Palpitation]
8. TRUE about JVP ?? decreased with inspiration
9. Wrong about JVP ?? rapid outward movement
10. Difference between vesicular breathing and Bronchial breathing ?  
The vesicular breathing is heard over the thorax, lower pitched and softer than bronchial breathing.
11. Barrel deformity definition ?  
nearly equal both diameters 1:1, ribs are more horizontal, wide intercostal space

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Q) Which of the following findings is typically found on percussion over the area of the chest with massive pleural effusion ?

- A. Resonant percussion .
- B. Dull percussion .
- C. Hyper - resonant percussion .
- D. Normal percussion .
- E. Stony dull percussion .

Answer: E

Kussumaul's means ?

- a. Increases respiratory rate.
- b. Increases respiratory rate with sever acidosis .
- c. increases respiratory rate and depth with sever acidosis .
- d. Increases respiratory depth with sever acidosis .
- e. increases respiratory rate and depth with sever alkalosis .

Trachal deviation ?

Cription [crackles] in??  
case of surgical emphysems

Answer: C

اللهم ارفع عن أهل فلسطين البلاء، اللهم اجعل لهم من كل همٍّ فرجًا،  
ومن كل ضيقٍ مخرجًا، ومن كل عسرٍ يسرًا

اللهم اجعل التوفيق حليفي في كل خطوة، والنجاح رفيقي في كل طريق،  
والسداد في كل قول وعمل

all the best 🙏