

العلم

Respiratory System

Past papers

- Anatomy
- Mahmoud jaradat



Past papers:

Anatomy:

1) 42-year-old patient has a tumor superior to the hilum of the left lung, which of the following is most affected?

- A. Arch of aorta
- B. Superior vena cava
- C. Azygos vein
- D. Left brachiocephalic vein
- E. descending aorta

Answer: A

2) A man has a pneumothorax, in midaxillary...Where to place the Needle?

- A. between rib 6 and 8
- B. between rib 8 and 10
- C. between rib 9 and 11

Answer: B

3) Which of the following sites don't cause pneumothorax?

- A. Puncture in 9th intercostal space midaxillary
- B. Puncture in 9th intercostal space midclavicular

Answer: B

4) Which of the following is wrong about the left parietal pleura?

- A. the anterior border is close to the Medline
- B. the anterior border is about half of one inch from the Medline in the 4th- 6th rib
- C. the base is at 10th vertebra at posterior scapular line (Ans)

Answer: C

5) Which of the following about trachea is not correct?

- A. The left recurrent laryngeal and esophagus are posterior to it.
- B. The arch of the aorta and the isthmus of thyroid gland are anterior to it
- C. Goes up during inspiration

Answer: C

6) The main blood supply of the lung a visceral pleura is:

- A. Pulmonary artery
- B. Internal thoracic arteries
- C. Bronchial arteries
- D. Internal intercostal

Answer: C

7) The trachea in the superior mediastinum has direct relation with all of the following except:

- A. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- B. Arch of the aorta
- C. Esophagus
- D. Right vagus nerve

E. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve

Answer: A

8) A stab perforating wound in which of the following will not cause right pneumothorax:

- A. 9th intercostal space midaxillary
- B. 9th intercostal space midclavicular
- C. 9th intercostal space midscapular
- D. Right border of sternum at sternal angle
- E. Anterior of the posterior triangle of the neck

Answer: B

9) One of the following statements about pleural innervation is incorrect:

- A. Mediastinal pleura by phrenic nerve
- B. Diaphragmatic pleura by phrenic nerve
- C. Costal pleura by intercostal nerves
- D. Cervical pleura by cervical nerves
- E. Visceral pleura by autonomic innervation

Answer: D

10) Which of the following is not longer than its counterpart?

- A. Left pulmonary artery
- B. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C. Right intercostal arteries
- D. Left brachiocephalic vein
- E. Left main bronchus

Answer: A

11) Person in an erect position and a foreign object got into his respiratory tract which the following false:

Answer: it will go to right lung- apicobasal segment

12) Wrong about trachea:

Answer: Posteriorly covered by striated trachealis muscle.

13) Bleeding during low tracheostomy is most likely due to injury to:

Answer: Inferior thyroid vein.

14) A 75 years old patient has been suffering from lung cancer located near the cardiac notch, a deep indentation on the lung. Which of the following lobes is most likely lobe resected?

- A. Inferior lobe of the left lung
- B. Superior lobe of the left lung
- C. Inferior lobe of the right lung
- D. Superior lobe of the right lung
- E. Middle lobe of the right lung

Answer: B

15) 57 years old patient, heavy smoker with lung cancer. A thoracic surgeon removed the right middle lobar bronchus. Which of the following bronchopulmonary segment must contain cancerous tissues?

- A. Medial and lateral

- B. Anterior basal and posterior basal
- C. Lateral basal and medial basal
- D. Anterior basal and medial basal
- E. Anterior and posterior

Answer: A

16) During lower tracheostomy the most vessel liable to injury is:

- A. superior thyroid artery
- B. inferior thyroid artery
- C. inferior thyroid vein
- D. internal jugular vein

Answer: C

17) All of the following are present in the bronchopulmonary segment except:

- A. segmental bronchus
- B. segmental pulmonary vein
- C. nerves
- D. lymphatics
- E. segmental pulmonary artery

Answer: B

18) A dentist accidentally dropped a tooth and it fell down the respiratory tract. Which of the following is the most possible final destination of the tooth?

- A. Left lung, upper lobe, anterior segment
- B. Left lung, lower lobe, posterior segment
- C. Right lung, middle lobe, medial segment
- D. Right lung, lower lobe, apicobasal segment
- E. Right lung, lower lobe, posterior segment

Answer: D

19) All of the following related left to trachea except:

Answer: azygous arch

20) Regarding the trachea, which of the following statement is incorrect?

- A. The trachea is held open by 'C-shaped' hyaline cartilage rings (16-20) embedded in its wall.
- B. The right main bronchus is wider and takes a more vertical course
- C. Aortic arch is anterior to the trachea
- D. The trachea goes up during inspiration
- E. The left recurrent laryngeal nerve is posterior to the trachea

Answer: D

21) Which of the following is incorrect about the right pulmonary artery?

- A. It originates from pulmonary trunk at sternal angle level
- B. It is longer than the left one
- C. It is related anteriorly to the SVC and ascending aorta

Answer: C

22) A 75 years old woman was admitted to a local hospital because a chest radiograph revealed a left lung mass and bronchoscopy revealed lung carcinoma. Which of the following structures does the cancerous lung contain?

- A. Lobe above the horizontal fissure
- B. Groove for superior vena cava

- C. Lobe below the horizontal fissure
- D. Lingual
- E. Middle lobe

Answer: D

23) A 46 years old man comes to his doctors with CT scan reveal a tumor located just superior to the root of the right lung. Which of the following veins is mostly blocked by the tumor?

- A. Arch of azygos vein
- B. Hemiazygos vein
- C. Left brachiocephalic vein
- D. Right brachiocephalic vein
- E. Right subclavian vein

Answer: A

24) Which of the following structures is least likely to be damaged during the removal of a tumor in the root of the right lung:

- A. Phrenic nerve
- B. Pulmonary artery
- C. Azygous arch
- D. Vagus nerve
- E. Recurrent laryngeal nerve

Answer: E

25) Impression of what structure is at the left lung medial surface:

Answer: Esophagus

26) Wrong about pulmonary arteries:

Answer: bronchial arteries are branches of them

27) No symmetry in the superficial anatomy of the lungs in:

Answer: the anterior border below sternal angle

28) Tumor just superior to the hilum of the left lung, which vessel is occluded?

- A. Aortic arch
- B. Descending thoracic aorta
- C. Azygous vein
- D. Superior vena cava
- E. Left brachiocephalic vein

Answer: A

29) Which of the following is seen when vagus nerve proximal to recurrent laryngeal nerve is slackened?

- A. Bronchoconstriction
- B. Bronchodilation
- C. Decreased heart rate

Answer: B

30) A needle in the left ninth intercostal space at mid-axillary line wouldn't affect:

- A. Diaphragm
- B. Spleen
- C. Lung
- D. Pleura

E. Peritoneum

Answer: C

31) The Best Site for drainage the pleural effusion is one of the following:

- A. Fifth intercostal space med axillary line
- B. Seventh intercostal space med axillary line
- C. Ninth intercostal space med axillary line
- D. Fifth intercostal space med clavicular
- E. Tenth intercostal space posteriorly

Answer: C

32) The nerve supply of the mediastinal pleura is one of the following:

- A. Cervical spinal nerve
- B. Intercostal nerve
- C. Phrenic nerve
- D. Vagus narve
- E. Axillary nerve

Answer: C

33) Would not cause lung pneumothorax:

Answer: A wound stab in 9 th intercostal space in midclavicular line.

34) Wrong statement:

Answer: When you insert a canula in pneumothorax, it must be inserted at the upper border of intercostal space.

35) A 37 years old patient with pleural effusion. A needle should be inserted at the midaxillary line between. Which of the following two ribs to avoid puncturing the lung?

- A. Ribs 6 and 8
- B. Ribs 9 and 11
- C. Ribs 8 and 10
- D. Ribs 3 and 5
- E. Ribs 1 and 3

Answer: C

36) The diaphragmatic pleura is supplied by which nerve?

- A. Intercostal nerves
- B. Phrenic nerve
- C. pulmonary plexus

Answer: B

37) Stab in the neck affects:

Answer: Suprapleural membrane

38) What is wrong about costodiaphragmatic recess?

Answer: longest at midclavicular line

39) A patient had pleural effusion & a nurse did aspiration to suck the fluid at the midaxillary line at the upper part of his 9th intercostal space, the second day, he complained of tickling skin sensation that reached the skin of his abdomen (pain sensation from the site of injection to the umbilical region), which is correct?

Answer: the needle inserted for aspiration caused injury to his 9th ntercostal

Nerve

40) Wrong about suprapleural membrane:

Answer: attaches to transverse process of first thoracic vertebra

41) Regarding the parietal pleura, which of the following is incorrect?

- A. The apex is 1 inch above the medial third of the clavicle
- B. The anterior border is close to the midline
- C. The anterior border is half an inch away from the midline between 4h and 6" costal cartilage
- D. The posterior border is in midclavicular line crossing the 8th rib
- E. The base is at 10th vertebrae crossing mid scapular line

Answer: E

42) The main blood supply of the lung a visceral pleura is:

- A. Bronchial arteries
- B. Pulmonary arteries
- C. Internal thoracic arteries

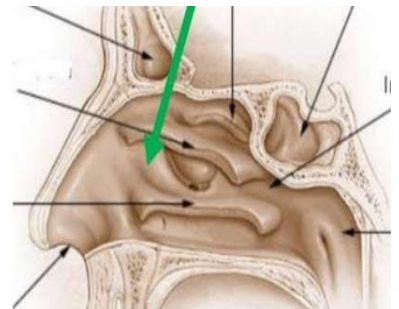
Answer: A

Labs:

1) Name the green pointed bone:

- A. Lacrimal bone
- B. perpendicular plate of palatine bone
- C. ethmoidal bone
- D. lateral pterygoid plate of sphenoid

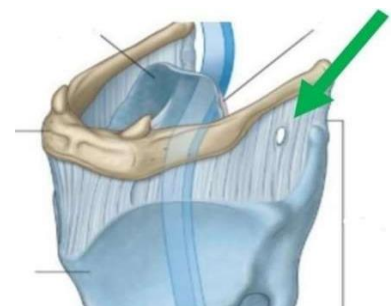
Answer: A



2) Which of the following passes through the opening?

- A. Inferior laryngeal artery
- B. External laryngeal nerve
- C. Internal laryngeal nerve
- D. Superior thyroid artery

Answer: C



3) The pointed structure is:

- A. Pulmonary vein
- B. Pulmonary artery

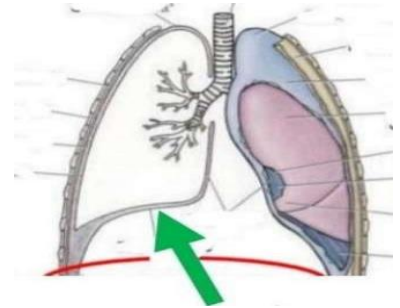


- C. Ep arterial bronchus
- D. Hyp arterial bronchus

Answer: B

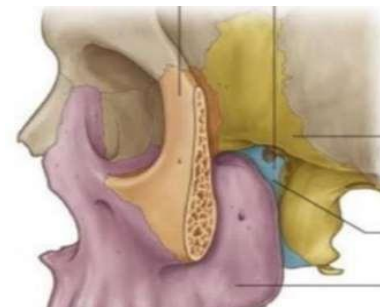
- 4) The green surface is supplied by which nerve?
- A. Intercostal nerves
 - B. Phrenic nerve
 - C. pulmonary plexus

Answer: B



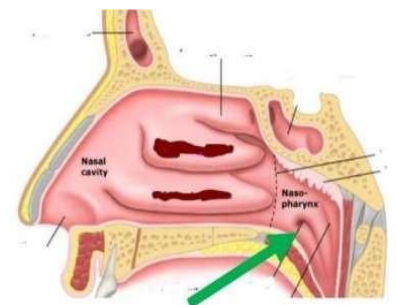
- 5) Which of the following isn't found in this fossa?
- A. Maxillary nerve
 - B. Pterygopalatine ganglia
 - C. Sphenopalatine nerve
 - D. First part of the maxillary artery

Answer: D



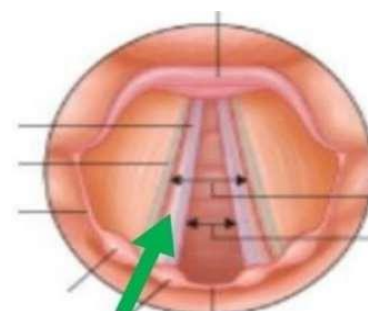
- 6) The pointed opening is:
- A. Sphenoid Air sinus
 - B. Bulla ethmoidalis
 - C. Eustachian tube
 - D. Middle meatus

Answer: C



- 7) Which of the following is wrong about the pointed structure?
- A. It has a smooth muscle
 - B. no blood vessels
 - C. no lymph drainage
 - D. it is lined by oral epithelium

Answer: A



- 8) What nerve supplies the pointed structure?
- A. internal laryngeal nerve
 - B. external laryngeal nerve
 - C. recurrent laryngeal nerve

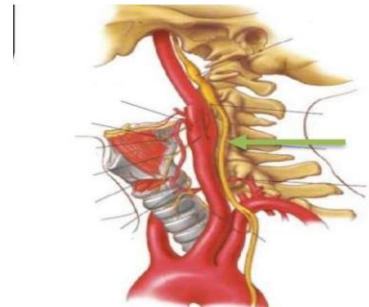
Answer: B



9) What is the pointed structure?

- A. vagus nerve
- B. sympathetic chain
- C. phrenic nerve

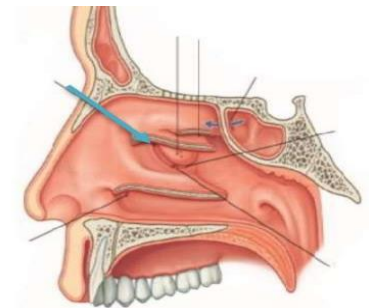
Answer: A



10) Which sinus drains in this opening?

- A. maxillary
- B. posterior ethmoidal
- C. anterior ethmoidal

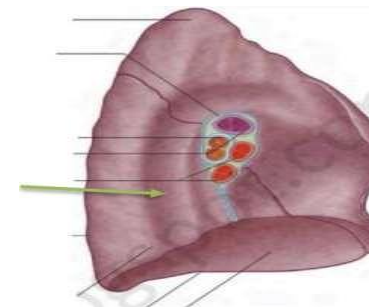
Answer: C



11) Pointed impression is of:

- A. trachea
- B. inferior vena cava
- C. Esophagus
- D. Thoracic aorta

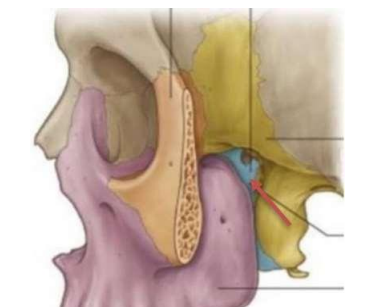
Answer: D



12) What structure leaves the pointed fossa to the infratemporal fossa?

- A. Maxillary artery
- B. maxillary nerve
- C. sphenopalatine nerve

Answer: B



13) All of the following are attached to the pointed structure except:

- A. thyroepiglottic ligament
- B. quadrangular membrane
- C. conus elasticus

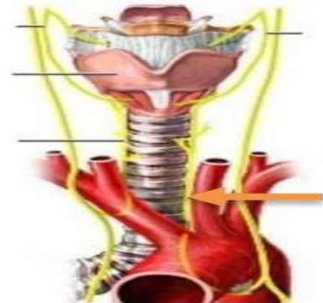
Answer: C



14) Which of the following is associated with the pointed structure?

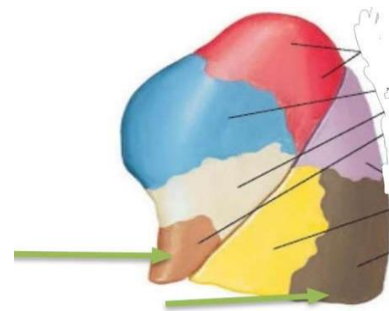
- A. Superior thyroid artery
- B. Inferior thyroid artery

Answer: B



15) The pointed structures are:

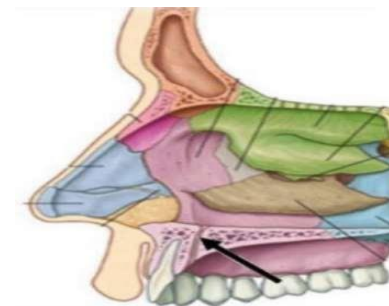
Answer: inferior lingual + lateral basal segments



16) Which of the following pass through the pointed foramin to the nasal cavity?

- A. Greater palatine artery .
- B. Anterior superior alveolar grtery
- C. Nasopalatine nerve
- D. Sphenopalatine artery
- E. Greater palatine nerve

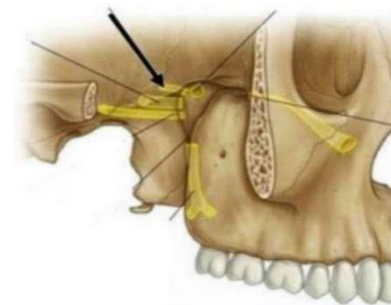
Answer: A



17) Which of the following structures passes through the canal indicated with the arrow?

- A. Sphenopalatine vessels .
- B. Orbital vessels .
- C. Maxillary vessels.
- D. Palatine vessels.
- E. Pharyngeal vessels .

Answer: E



18) A foreign body was inhaled by a kid. It will most likely reach point:

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2



D. 5

E. 1

Answer: B

19) Injury of the nerve supply of the pointed muscle, causes one of the following:

- A. Abduction of the vocal cord.
- B. Weakness of the vocal cord.
- C. The vocal cord becomes tense.
- D. Adduction of the vocal cord.
- E. Tilting of the thyroid cartilage forward.

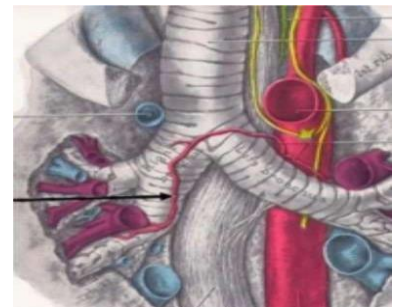
Answer: B



20) Identify the pointed structure:

- A. Inferior thyroid artery.
- B. Bronchial artery .
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- D. Pulmonary vein.
- E. Pulmonary artery .

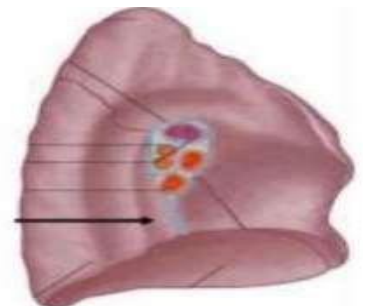
ANSWER: B



21) The pointed impression is:

- A. Esophagus
- B. Left ventricle .
- C. Thoracic duct.
- D. Azygos vein .
- E. Descending thoracic aorta.

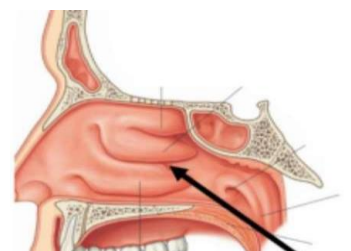
Answer: A



22) Which of the following is not drained by the area indicated by the arrow?

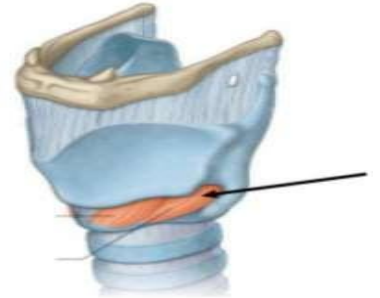
- A. Posterior ethmoidal sinus
- B. Middle ethmoidal sinus
- C. Frontal sinus
- D. Maxillary sinus
- E. Anterior ethmoidal sinus

Answer: A



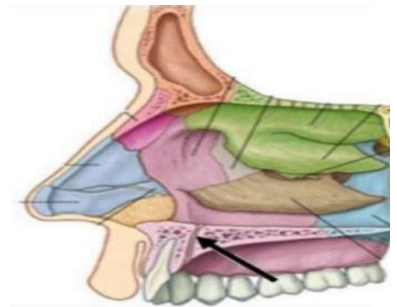
23) The artery that is associated with the nerve supplying this muscle is:

Answer: Superior thyroid artery



24) Which of the following passes from the nasal cavity to the oral cavity through the pointed foramin?

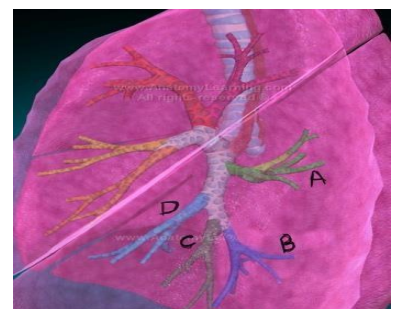
Answer: Nasopalatine nerve



25) One of the patient's teeth fell out and he swallowed it after the dentist extracted it while he was lying down. What is the most common branch from the following branches the tooth can be founded in it? (Actually, it isn't the real picture but looks like it 😊)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

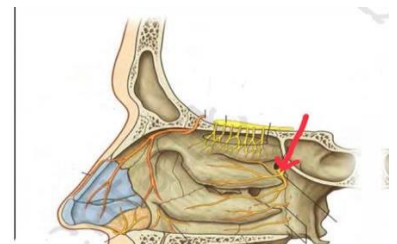
Answer: A



26) Identify the following structure:

- A. Nasopalatine nerve
- B. Greater palatine nerve
- C. Lesser palatine nerve
- D. Sphenopalatine nerve
- E. Anterior ethmoidal nerve

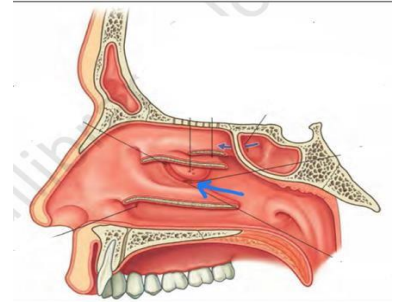
Answer: D



27) The targeted structure drains which of the following:

- A. Maxillary sinus
- B. Nasal sinus
- C. Sphenoidal sinus
- D. Frontal sinus
- E. Middle Ethmoidal sinus

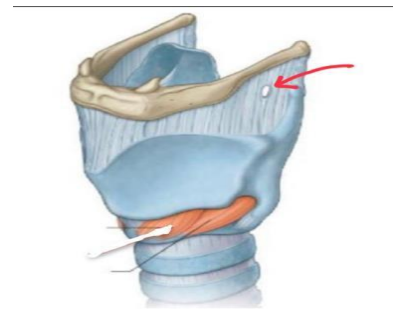
Answer: A



28) Which artery of the following pass through this Foramen?

- A. Superior thyroid artery
- B. Superior laryngeal artery
- C. Inferior laryngeal artery
- D. Internal laryngeal artery

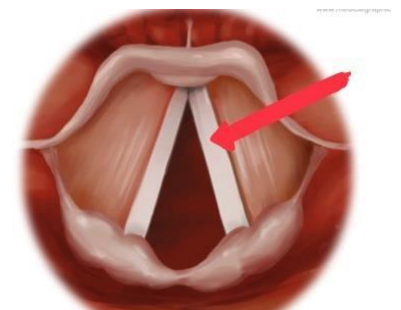
Answer: B



29) Which of the following muscles doesn't work on the structure? (it's not the real one in the exam, but similar to it)

- A. Vocalis muscle
- B. Lateral crico-arytenoid muscle
- C. Posterior crico-arytenoid muscle
- D. Cricothyroid muscle
- E. Oblique arytenoid muscle

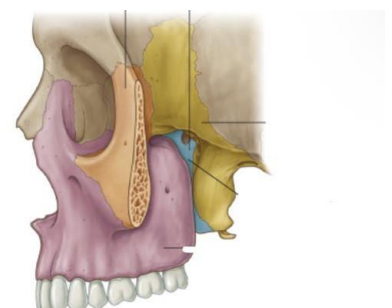
Answer: E



30) Which of the following isn't found in this fossa?

- A. Maxillary nerve
- B. Pterygopalatine ganglion
- C. Mandibular nerve
- D. Palatovaginal nerve
- E. Sphenopalatine nerve

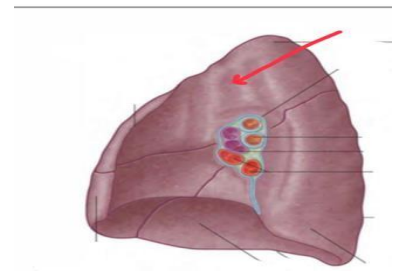
Answer: C



31) The targeted impression is for which of the following:

- A. Superior vena cava
- B. Thoracic duct
- C. Esophagus
- D. Trachea
- E. Brachiocephalic vein

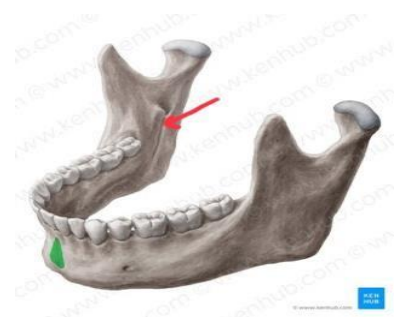
Answer: D



32) Which of the following pass through this foramen?

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Inferior alveolar nerve
- C. Inferior thyroid nerve

Answer: B



﴿وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ بِنَصْرِ اللَّهِ﴾

And that day the believers will rejoice
In the victory of Allah

X:SALEDZ

