Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

1. A 33-year-old patient is suffering from a sudden occlusion at the origin of the descending (thoracic) aorta. This condition would most likely decrease blood flow in which of the following intercostal arteries?

A. Upper six anterior intercostal arteries
B. Lower nine posterior
C. Upper two posterior intercostal arteries
D. Lower three anterior intercostal arteries

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall | End Block 9 Oct 2024

2. A chest tube must be inserted through an intercostal space to drain a pleural effusion. Where should the needle be placed?

A. Between the intercostal muscles and posterior intercostal
B. Between internal and external intercostal muscles membrane
C. Just inferior to the lower border of the rib
D. Just superior to the upper border of the rib

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall & Respiratory Muscles | Photographed FINAL exam (Resp final)

3. Which anterior intercostal spaces receive arteries from the musculophrenic artery?

A. 7th-9th anterior intercostal spaces
B. 1st-3rd spaces
C. 4th-6th spaces
D. 10th-11th spaces

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall | FINAL 2025 recall + merged recallQ7

4. the superior intercostal artery is derived from?

A. Musculophrenic artery
B. Internal thoracic artery
C. Thoracic aorta
D. Costocervical trunk of the subclavian artery

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall & Respiratory Muscles | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

5. typical intercostal nerves are between?

A. Between external intercostals and superficial fascia
B. Between external and internal intercostal muscles
C. Between innermost intercostals and costal pleura
D. Internal and innermost, intercostals

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall & Respiratory Muscles | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

6. what is the intercostal muscle that action is to elevate the ribs?

A. Internal intercostal muscle
B. External intercostal
C. Innermost intercostal muscle
D. Transversus thoracis muscle

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall & Respiratory Muscles | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

7. which of these is a typical intercostal nerve?

A. Subcostal nerve
B. 7th–11th intercostal nerves
C. 3,4,5,6th
D. 1st–2nd intercostal nerves

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall & Respiratory Muscles | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

8. which of these muscle action is to fix the ribs with the sternum?

A. Innermost intercostal muscle
B. Internal intercostal muscle
C. Sternocostalis
D. External intercostal muscle

Anatomy 1-2 - Chest Wall & Respiratory Muscles | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

9. Esophagus penetrates the diaphragm through...

A. Right crus
B. Median arcuate ligament
C. Central tendon
D. Left crus

Anatomy 3 - Chest Wall / Diaphragm | FiNALL undated FINAL recall

10. Motor innervation of diaphragm (Phoenicians nerves) ?

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

Anatomy 3 - Diaphragm | FINAL 2025 recall

ANSWER KEY - MID1

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

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

11. peripheral part of the diaphragm is sensory innervated by?

A. Lower 6 intercostal nerves
B. Phrenic nerve
C. Upper six intercostal nerves
D. Vagus nerve

Anatomy 3 - Chest Wall / Diaphragm | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

12. the 5th anterior intercostal vein drain into?

A. Superior hemiazygos vein
B. Accessory hemiazygos vein
C. Azygos vein
D. Vena commitant of the internal thoracic vein

Anatomy 3 - Chest Wall / Diaphragm | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

13. the 8th left posterior intercostal vein drains into?

A. Internal thoracic vein
B. Azygos vein
C. Hemiazygos vein
D. Superior hemiazygos

Anatomy 3 - Chest Wall / Diaphragm | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

14. the venal caval opening is at the level of?

A. T6
B. T8
C. T12
D. T10

Anatomy 3 - Chest Wall / Diaphragm | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

15. which part of the diaphragm acts as a sphincter to the lower end of esophagus?

A. Arcuate ligament
B. Central tendon
C. Right crus
D. Left crus of diaphragm

Anatomy 3 - Chest Wall / Diaphragm | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

16. Frontal sinus opens in the?

A. Sphenoethmoidal recess
B. Superior meatus
C. Inferior meatus
D. Middle meatus

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | End Block 9 Oct 2024

17. patient with enlarged superior meatus which sinus is affected?

A. Maxillary sinus
B. Posterior ethmoidal sinus
C. Anterior ethmoidal sinus
D. Sphenoidal sinus

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

18. the choanae refers to?

A. Pharyngeal isthmus
B. Opening of auditory tube
C. Anterior nares
D. Posterior opening of the nasal cavity

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

19. the hard palate separate the nasal cavity from?

A. Nasopharynx from oropharynx
B. Nasal cavity from oropharynx
C. Nasal cavity from nasopharynx
D. Oral cavity

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

20. the nasopharynx communicate with the oropharynx through?

A. Auditory tube
B. Laryngeal inlet
C. Choanae
D. Pharyngeal isthmus

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID1

11: A	**12: D**	**13: D**	**14: B**	**15: C**
16: D	**17: B**	**18: D**	**19: D**	**20: D**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

21. the sphenoidal air sinuses open into?

A. Inferior meatus
B. Middle meatus
C. Superior meatus
D. Spheno-ethmoidal recess

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022) + merged recallQ26

22. the upper posterior quadrant of lateral wall of the nose is innervated by?

A. Greater palatine nerve
B. Infraorbital nerve
C. Anterior ethmoidal nerve
D. Spheno-palatine N

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

23. what is the most common site for epistaxis?

A. Posterior nasal septum
B. Littles area
C. Middle nasal concha
D. Sphenoethmoidal recess

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

24. which of these arteries does not supply the nasal septum of the nose?

A. Greater palatine artery
B. Anterior ethmoidal artery
C. Lateral nasal Artery
D. Sphenopalatine artery

Anatomy 4 - Nose & Pharynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

25. a patient is swallowing, to close the laryngeal inlet what muscle should contract?

A. Posterior cricoarytenoid
B. Aryepiglottic-Interarytenoid
C. Lateral cricoarytenoid
D. Cricothyroid

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

26. During laryngoscopy, a leaf-like structure is seen behind the tongue. Identify it.

A. Corniculate cartilage
B. Epiglottis
C. Ventricle
D. Cuneiform cartilage

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | Photographed FINAL exam (Resp final)

27. Nerve that prices the thyrohyoid membrane ?

A. External laryngeal nerve
B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
C. Internal laryngeal N
D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | End Block 9 Oct 2024

28. stimulation of which nerve tenses the vocal folds?

A. Internal laryngeal nerve
B. External laryngeal nerve
C. Hypoglossal nerve
D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

29. the decrease in the Rima glottidis space is done by?

A. Thyroarytenoid
B. Cricothyroid
C. Posterior cricoarytenoid
D. Lateral cricoarytenoid

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

30. the infraglottic cavity is sensory innervated by which of these nerves?

A. Glossopharyngeal nerve
B. External laryngeal nerve
C. Internal laryngeal nerve
D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID1

21: D	**22: D**	**23: B**	**24: C**	**25: B**
26: B	**27: C**	**28: B**	**29: D**	**30: D**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

31. the venous drainage of the laryngeal sinuses is done by?

A. Facial vein
B. Internal jugular vein
C. Inferior laryngeal veins
D. Superior laryngeal veins

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

32. Which membrane margin forms the vocal ligament underlying the true vocal fold?

A. Lower edge of quadrangular membrane
B. Upper edge of quadrangular membrane
C. Lower edge of cricothyroid membrane
D. Upper free margin of cricothyroid membrane

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | FINAL 2025 recall

33. which of these cartilages is a complete signet ring?

A. Arytenoid cartilage
B. Epiglottic cartilage
C. Cricoid cartilage
D. Thyroid cartilage

Anatomy 5 - Larynx | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

34. A fetus born at the end of which period of long development may survive if given intensive care?

A. Pseudoglandular period
B. Saccular period
C. Alveolar period
D. Canalicular period

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

35. A newborn presented with choking during feeding and subsequently developed pneumonia. What congenital abnormality best explains these findings?

A. Pyloric stenosis
B. Hour-glass stomach
C. Tracheoesophageal fistula
D. Short esophagus

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | Photographed FINAL exam (Resp final)

36. additional respiratory buds of the foregut that develop independently of the main respiratory system, this anomaly is called?

A. Congenital lobar emphysema
B. Tracheoesophageal fistula
C. Ectopic lung lobes
D. Pulmonary agenesis

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

37. Cartilages, connective tissue & muscles of trachea are derived from?

A. Splanchnic mesoderm
B. Neural crest
C. Foregut endoderm
D. Somatic mesoderm

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

38. glands and epithelium of lining of the larynx is derived from?

A. Splanchnic mesoderm
B. Ectoderm
C. endoderm of the respiratory diverticulum (foregut)
D. Neural crest

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

39. is given to any woman who is expected to have a preterm labor?

A. Beta blockers
B. Glucocorticoid
C. Insulin
D. Estrogens

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

40. Mature alveoli that have well-developed epithelial / endothelial contacts are achieved at which stage of lung development?

A. Canalicular period
B. Pseudoglandular period
C. Alveolar period
D. Embryonic period

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID1

31: D	**32: D**	**33: C**	**34: D**	**35: C**
36: C	**37: A**	**38: C**	**39: B**	**40: C**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

41. the structure that separate the Ventral part (respiratory diverticulum) and the Dorsal part (esophagus) is called?

A. Pharyngeal membrane
B. Pleuroperitoneal membrane
C. Pleuropericardial membrane
D. tracheoesophageal septum

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

42. what is the origin of lower respiratory tract?

A. Neural tube
B. respiratory diverticulum (lung bud)
C. Foregut mesoderm
D. Esophageal diverticulum

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

43. When does the alveoli become fully developed

A. 2 years
B. 6 years
C. 8 years
D. 4 years

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | FiNALL undated FINAL recall

44. which cartilage of the larynx is derived from the caudal part of the hypopharyngeal eminence and not from the 4th and 6th pharyngeal arch?

A. Thyroid cartilage
B. Cricoid cartilage
C. Epiglottis
D. Arytenoid cartilage

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

45. Which cell secretes surfactant

A. Club cells
B. Type I pneumocytes
C. Alveolar macrophages
D. Type II pneumocytes

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | FiNALL undated FINAL recall + merged recallQ67

46. Which embryological structure differentiates into the epiglottis?

A. Sixth pharyngeal arch
B. Fifth pharyngeal arch
C. First pharyngeal pouch
D. Hypopharyngeal eminence

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | Photographed FINAL exam (Resp final)

47. which nerve runs through the 6th pharyngeal arch?

A. Facial nerve
B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
D. Superior laryngeal nerve

Embryology - Development of Respiratory System | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

48. Which of the following is secreted by neuroendocrine in the lung

A. Dopamine
B. Histamine
C. Acetylcholine
D. Serotonine

Physiology 1 - Functional Anatomy | FiNALL undated FINAL recall
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

49. in internal respiration which of these substances have RQ of 1?

A. Carbohydrates
B. Mixed diet
C. Proteins
D. Lipids

Physiology 1 - Functional Anatomy | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

50. the 17th generations of respiratory bronchioles is in which zone?

A. Upper respiratory tract
B. Transitional zone
C. Conducting zone
D. Respiratory zone

Physiology 1 - Functional Anatomy | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID1

41: D	**42: B**	**43: C**	**44: C**	**45: D**
46: D	**47: C**	**48: D***	**49: A**	**50: D**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

51. voice production is done in which of these steps?

A. Forced inspiration
B. Apnea
C. Expiration
D. Quiet inspiration

Physiology 1 - Functional Anatomy | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

52. what is happened to prostaglandins in the respiratory system?

A. Activation
B. Inactivation
C. Production
D. Storage

Physiology 1 - Functional Anatomy | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

53. where is the internal respiration carried out?

A. Nucleus
B. Cytoplasm
C. Mitochondria
D. Endoplasmic reticulum

Physiology 1 - Functional Anatomy | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

54. which of these is secreted by the lung?

A. Erythropoietin
B. Aldosterone
C. ACE
D. Renin

Physiology 1 - Functional Anatomy | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

55. Decrease air way resistance ?

A. Increased mucus viscosity
B. Emphysema
C. Exercise
D. COPD

Physiology 2-3 - Mechanics of Breathing | FINAL 2025 recall
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

56. Internal intercostal muscles is used during?

A. Quiet inspiration
B. Quiet expiration
C. Forceful expiration
D. Forceful inspiration

Physiology 2 - Mechanics of Breathing 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

57. the diaphragm is innervated by?

A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
B. Intercostal nerves
C. Vagus nerve
D. The phrenic nerve

Physiology 2 - Mechanics of Breathing 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

58. what is the most important muscle of inspiration?

A. Internal intercostal muscles
B. Diaphragm (75% contribution)
C. External intercostal muscles
D. Abdominal muscles

Physiology 2 - Mechanics of Breathing 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022) + merged recallQ63

59. what muscles are used only during deep inspiration?

A. Diaphragm alone
B. Accessory inspiratory muscles
C. Abdominal muscles
D. Internal intercostals

Physiology 2 - Mechanics of Breathing 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

60. what muscles moves the thoracic cage anteroposterior?

A. Internal intercostal muscles
B. External intercostal muscles
C. Abdominal muscles
D. Transversus thoracis

Physiology 2 - Mechanics of Breathing 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID1

51: C	**52: B**	**53: C**	**54: C**	**55: C***
56: C	**57: D**	**58: B**	**59: B**	**60: B**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

61. which pressure measures the elastic force in the lung?

A. Intrapleural pressure
B. Atmospheric pressure
C. Trans mural pressure
D. Alveolar pressure

Physiology 2 - Mechanics of Breathing 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

62. which pressure prevents the lung from collapsing?

A. Atmospheric pressure
B. Airway resistance
C. Transpulmonary (transmural) pressure gradient
D. Gas partial pressure

Physiology 2 - Mechanics of Breathing 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

63. one of these diseases increase lung compliance?

A. Pulmonary edema
B. Pulmonary fibrosis
C. Emphysema
D. ARDS

Physiology 3 - Mechanics of Breathing 2 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

64. a 10-year-old patient came to the clinic with his mother the mother Is complaining of loss of appetite which of these receptors is related to appetite?

A. Histamine H1 receptors
B. Muscarinic M3 receptors
C. Serotonin receptors
D. Adrenergic beta-2 receptors

Pharmacology 1 - Treatment of Common Cold | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

65. A hypertensive patient was given a Nasal Decongestant than after developed hypertensive crisis which of these drugs could be the one given to him?

A. Oxymetazoline
B. Ambroxol
C. Loratadine
D. Pseudoephedrine

Pharmacology 1 - Treatment of Common Cold | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

66. a teacher came to the clinic before going to teach the children in the school, diagnosed with congestion of the nose which of these is an appropriate drug to prescribe?

A. Sedating first-generation H1 antihistamine
B. Non-sedating second-generation H1 antihistamine
C. H2 receptor blocker (famotidine)
D. Diphenhydramine

Pharmacology 1 - Treatment of Common Cold | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

67. this drug is systemically used to treat congestion?

A. Loratadine
B. Oxymetazoline
C. pseudoephedrine
D. Bromhexine

Pharmacology 1 - Treatment of Common Cold | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

68. torsades de pointes is a side effect of which of these drugs?

A. Alpha-1 nasal agonists
B. Modern H2 antagonists
C. First-generation H1 antihistamines as a class
D. Older second-generation H1 antihistamines (e.g. terfenadine)

Pharmacology 1 - Treatment of Common Cold | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

69. which of these have anti-motion sickness and vertigo?

A. Bromhexine and ambroxol
B. Pseudoephedrine and oxymetazoline
C. promethazine, dimenhydrinate
D. Cetirizine and loratadine

Pharmacology 1 - Treatment of Common Cold | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

ANSWER KEY - MID1

61: C	**62: C**	**63: C**	**64: C***	**65: D**
66: B*	**67: C**	**68: D***	**69: C***	

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

70. a patient had a foreign particle in his trachea it is more likely to enter?

A. Left main bronchus
B. Right primary bronchus
C. Right upper lobe bronchus
D. Trachea

Anatomy 6 - Trachea / Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

71. pleura is separated from ribs by?

A. Visceral pleura
B. Subcutaneous fascia
C. Parietal pleura
D. Endothoracic fascia

Anatomy 6 - Trachea / Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

72. the visceral pleura is continuous with the parietal pleura at the Hilum with?

A. Cervical pleura
B. Diaphragmatic pleura
C. Costal pleura
D. Mediastinal pleura

Anatomy 6 - Trachea / Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

73. what is the most common cause for pneumothorax?

A. Rupture of small apical bullae
B. Rib fracture
C. Blunt chest injury
D. Iatrogenic pleural puncture

Anatomy 6 - Trachea / Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

74. a doctor hearing the patient from posterior thoracic region with the stethoscope which lobe is heard?

A. Inferior
B. Middle lobe
C. Lingula
D. Upper lobe

Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

75. a patient came to the clinic after being stabbed above the clavicle, which parietal pleura was affected?

A. Mediastinal pleura
B. cervical pleura
C. Costal pleura
D. Diaphragmatic pleura

Anatomy 7 - Lung / Pleura | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

76. Cancer near the cardiac notch , which lobe have to be removed?

A. Right middle lobe
B. Right upper lobe
C. Left superior lobe
D. Left lower lobe

Anatomy 7 - Lung | End Block 9 Oct 2024

77. cardiac notch is within which structure?

A. Inferior border of left lung
B. Posterior border of left lung
C. Anterior border of right lung
D. Anterior border of the left lung

Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

78. how many bronchial arteries are in the hilum of the left lung ?

A. Two
B. One
C. Four
D. Three

Anatomy 7 - Lung / Pleura | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

79. Midaxillary of left lung ?

A. 10th rib
B. 12th rib
C. 8th rib
D. 6th rib

Anatomy 7 - Lung | FINAL 2025 recall

ANSWER KEY - MID2

70: B	**71: D**	**72: D**	**73: B***	**74: A**
75: B	**76: C**	**77: D**	**78: A**	**79: C**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

80. patient stabbed with a knife at the 6th rib at Mid clavicular line, which part is damaged

A. Superior border of the lung
B. Inferior border of lung
C. Costal pleura
D. Apex of lung

Anatomy 7 - Lung | FiNALL undated FINAL recall
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

81. the right bronchial artery is from?

A. Left subclavian artery
B. Internal thoracic artery
C. Thoracic aorta
D. 3rd right posterior intercostal artery

Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

82. Thoracocentesis was recommended for a case of pleural effusion, the chest tube should be inserted ?

A. Between costal pleura and endothoracic fascia
B. Between parietal & visceral pleura
C. Within lung parenchyma
D. Within the chest wall

Anatomy 7 - Lung / Pleura | End Block 9 Oct 2024

83. Trachea terminates at ?

A. Upper border of T7
B. Upper border of T4
C. Lower border of T4 near the T4-T5 disc (sternal angle)
D. Lower border of T6

Anatomy 7 - Lung / Pleura | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

84. Which bronchial arrangement is characteristic of the right lung hilum?

A. A single bronchus
B. No pulmonary veins
C. Two bronchi: eparterial and hyparterial
D. Two pulmonary arteries

Anatomy 7 - Lung | FINAL 2025 recall

85. what is the most anterior structure in the hilum of the left lung?

A. Pulmonary artery
B. Superior Pulmonary vein
C. Left upper lobe bronchus
D. Inferior pulmonary vein

Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

86. what is the most posterior structure in the hilum of the right lung?

A. Eparterial bronchus
B. Hyparterial bronchus
C. Pulmonary artery
D. Superior pulmonary vein

Anatomy 7 - Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

87. what is the structure posterior to the helium of the left lung? (SDL)

A. Right middle lobe
B. Descending thoracic Aorta
C. Anterior border of left lung
D. Left lower lobe

Anatomy 7 - Lung / Pleura | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

88. Which of the following is the most deeply layers for thoracocensis?

A. Endothoracic fascia
B. Parietal pleura
C. Visceral pleura
D. External intercostal muscle

Anatomy 7 - Lung / Pleura | FINAL 2025 recall

89. cells of respiratory epithelium that have short blunt microvilli?

A. Simple cuboidal epithelium
B. Simple squamous epithelium
C. Brush cells
D. Nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium

Histology - Histology of the Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

80: B*	**81: D**	**82: B**	**83: C**	**84: C**
85: B	**86: B**	**87: B**	**88: B**	**89: C**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

90. Which alveolar cell contains characteristic lamellar bodies with layers of membrane?

A. Club (Clara) cell
B. Type 2 alveolar cells
C. Type I pneumocyte
D. Brush cell

Histology - Histology of the Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

91. dust cell found in?

A. Bronchus
B. Treach
C. Avelio
D. Larynx

Histology - Histology of the Lung | FINAL 2025 recall

92. Fused basement membranes of the alveolar epithelium and the capillary endothelium is found in?

A. respiratory membrane (blood-air barrier)
B. Nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium
C. Simple squamous epithelium
D. Simple cuboidal epithelium

Histology - Histology of the Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

93. low columnar non- ciliated cells in terminal and respiratory bronchioles is called?

A. Brush cells
B. Clara (club) cells
C. Goblet cells
D. Ciliated bronchiolar epithelial cells

Histology - Histology of the Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

94. Student examined a tissue under the microscope and found psuedostratified columnar, Non-keratinized squamous Epithelium, and Elastic cartilage... what did the student examine ?

A. Larynx
B. Trachea
C. Simple cuboidal epithelium
D. Epigloti

Histology - Histology of the Lung | FINAL 2025 recall

95. Student examined a tissue under the microscope and found psuedostratified columnar, Non-keratinized squamous epithelium, and Hyaline cartilage... what did the student examine ?

A. Simple cuboidal epithelium
B. Larynx
C. Nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium
D. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium

Histology - Histology of the Lung | FiNALL undated FINAL recall

96. true vocal cords tissue is?

A. Epiglottis
B. Larynx
C. Alveolus
D. Non- keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

Histology - Histology of the Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

97. When bronchi become 1 mm diameter or less and the cartilage plates disappear, than now it is called?

A. Bronchiole
B. Cricoid cartilage
C. Thyroid cartilage
D. Epiglottis

Histology - Histology of the Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

98. which of these laryngeal cartilages is considered to be an elastic cartilage?

A. Arytenoid cartilage
B. Cricoid cartilage
C. Epiglottis
D. Thyroid cartilage

Histology - Histology of the Lung | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

99. anatomical dead space is?

A. 100 mL
B. 1500 mL
C. 50 mL
D. 150 ml

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

90: B	**91: C**	**92: A**	**93: B**	**94: D**
95: B	**96: D**	**97: A**	**98: C**	**99: D**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

100. in a healthy average 22 years old male the expected physiological dead space is?

A. 50 mL
B. 150 ml
C. 1500 mL
D. 500 mL

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

101. Maximum volume of air u can exhalation after maximum inhalation?

A. Vital capacity
B. Reverse inspiratory volume
C. Inspiratory reserve volume
D. 500 mL

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | FINAL 2025 recall

102. the maximum amount of air that can be inhaled and exhaled in one minute is called?

A. Minute ventilation
B. MVV
C. Forced expiratory volume in one second
D. Vital capacity

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

103. The maximum volume of air that can be exhaled following normal tidal expiration is called what?

A. Inspiratory reserve volume
B. Expiratory capacity
C. Vital capacity
D. Expiratory reserve volume

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | Photographed FINAL exam (Finall screenshots)

104. Vital capacity + residual volume equals to?

A. Expiratory reserve volume
B. Total lung capacity
C. 1000 mL
D. Vital capacity

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

105. Vital capacity minus expiratory RESERVE volume equals which capacity?

A. Total lung capacity
B. 500 mL
C. 1000 mL
D. Inspiratory capacity

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

106. Volume of air that remains in the lungs after exhalation of a normal TV?

A. Functional Residual Capacity
B. Inspiratory reserve volume
C. Expiratory capacity
D. Expiratory reserve volume

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | End Block 9 Oct 2024

107. what is the first sign expected to be detectable of small airway diseases?

A. Scalene muscles
B. Intrapleural pressure
C. Surfactant
D. FEF 25–75%

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

108. what is the most common used pulmonary function test?

A. Pulse oximetry
B. Peak expiratory flow measurement
C. Spirometry
D. Arterial blood gas analysis

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

109. Which condition can cause THICKENING of the respiratory membrane?

A. Reduced alveolar ventilation
B. Decreased diffusion distance
C. Pulmonary edema
D. Increased perfusion

Physiology 4 - Lung Volumes & Capacities | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

100: B	**101: A**	**102: B**	**103: D**	**104: B**
105: D	**106: A**	**107: D**	**108: C**	**109: C**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

110. 56- years old Pt with symptoms of malsia , dry cough. X- Ray examination show that present of dust moul in his lung .his diffusion rate is reduce due to ?

A. Reduce solubility of gas
B. Increased membrane thickness
C. Increased surface area
D. Reduce weight of gas

Physiology 5 - Gas Exchange | FINAL 2025 recall

111. In a marathon runner with elevated temperature, greater metabolism, and acidosis, what happens to oxygen unloading from hemoglobin?

A. Oxygen unloading decreases
B. Hemoglobin oxygen affinity increases
C. Oxygen unloading increases
D. The dissociation curve shifts leftward

Physiology 5-7 - Gas Exchange / Transport | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

112. During strenuous exercise, oxygen diffusing capacity increases nearly threefold, mainly due to which change?

A. Increased surface area
B. Decreased diffusion constant
C. Increased thickness of the given surface
D. Decreased pressure gradient

Physiology 5 - Gas Exchange | Photographed FINAL exam (Resp final)

113. during strenuous exercises person's body may require around how many times to the normal amount of oxygen?

A. 5 times
B. 10 times
C. 20 times
D. 30 times

Physiology 5 - Gas Exchange | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

114. How much is the alveolar Partial pressure of CO2 ?

A. 40
B. 160 mmHg
C. 46 mmHg
D. 100 mmHg

Physiology 5-7 - Gas Exchange / Transport | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

115. in the pulmonary vein the O2 partial pressure is?

A. 160 mmHg
B. 40 mmHg
C. 46 mmHg
D. 100 mm/hg

Physiology 5 - Gas Exchange | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

116. in the systemic veins partial pressure of CO2 is?

A. 100 mmHg
B. 40 mmHg
C. 50 mmHg
D. 46 mmHg

Physiology 5 - Gas Exchange | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

117. partial pressure of O2 in the atmosphere is?

A. 150 mmHg
B. 100 mmHg
C. 40 mmHg
D. 160 mmHg

Physiology 5 - Gas Exchange | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

118. Patient had decreased Diffusion capacity in respiratory membrane. What causes this decrease?

A. Increased surface area
B. Decreased membrane thickness
C. Increased respiratory membrane thickness
D. Increased diffusion gradient

Physiology 5-7 - Gas Exchange / Transport | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

119. 2,3 BPG increased in?

A. Complex IV
B. Complex I
C. Chronic hypoxia
D. Complex V

Physiology 6 - Oxygen Transport | End Block 9 Oct 2024 + merged recallQ124, Q128

ANSWER KEY - MID2

110: B	**111: C**	**112: A**	**113: C**	**114: A**
115: D	**116: D**	**117: D**	**118: C**	**119: C**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

120. Co2 is converted to carbonic acid by?

A. Superoxide dismutase
B. Lactate dehydrogenase
C. Carbonic anhydrase
D. Catalase

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

121. Fetal hemoglobin has higher oxygen affinity than adult hemoglobin because it interacts more weakly with which allosteric regulator?

A. R (relaxed) form
B. Methemoglobin form
C. T (taut) form
D. 2,3 BPG

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

122. H & CO2 increase, Hb is?

A. R (relaxed) form
B. Methemoglobin form
C. T (taut) form
D. Oxyhemoglobin form

Physiology 6 - Oxygen Transport | End Block 9 Oct 2024 + merged recallQ129

123. Increased H + & Co2 ?

A. ATP synthase
B. Shift to left
C. Complex V
D. Shift to right

Physiology 6 - Oxygen Transport | FINAL 2025 recall

124. is directly attached to iron of heme?

A. 2,3-BPG
B. F8 proximal histidine
C. Complex IV
D. Complex II

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

125. Oxygen disassociation curve of hemoglobin show what type of curve?

A. Sigmoid curve
B. R (relaxed) form
C. Linear curve
D. Methemoglobin

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

126. Oxygen disassociation curve of Myoglobin show what type of curve?

A. Hyperbolic curve
B. Sigmoidal curve
C. Linear curve
D. Linear relationship

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

127. oxygen released from hemoglobin at low pO2 found in muscles bind to?

A. Oxygen
B. F8 proximal histidine
C. myoglobin
D. Distal histidine

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

128. patient had hypoxia and cyanosis, had a test and found elevated levels of carboxy- hemoglobin, which of the following binds with HB ?

A. Methemoglobin form
B. Oxyhemoglobin form
C. Carbon monoxide (CO)
D. R (relaxed) form

Physiology 6 - Oxygen Transport | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

120: C	**121: D***	**122: C**	**123: D**	**124: B***
125: A	**126: A**	**127: C**	**128: C**	

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

129. what is the major allosteric effector that stabilizes Hb in T state?

A. R (relaxed) form
B. Methemoglobin form
C. 2,3 BPG
D. T (taut) form

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

130. which allosteric effector increase formation of ionic bonds reducing Hb affinity to O2?

A. T (taut) form
B. Methemoglobin form
C. Hydrogen
D. R (relaxed) form

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

131. Which of the following increase R-form ?

A. Complex V
B. Complex IV
C. Complex III
D. PO2 in alveoli of lungs

Physiology 6 - Oxygen Transport | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

132. In tissue capillaries, which exchange describes the chloride shift?

A. Bicarbonate enters RBCs and chloride leaves
B. Chloride and bicarbonate both leave RBCs
C. Bicarbonate leaves RBCs as chloride enters
D. Sodium leaves RBCs in exchange for potassium

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

133. how much of 100 ml blood is ml of Co2 transport as in dissolved form?

A. 0.3 – 0.4 ml
B. 0.1-0.2 mL
C. 2 mL
D. 5 mL

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

134. in each 100 ml arterial blood o2 carry is?

A. 20 ml oxygen
B. 5 mL oxygen
C. Surfactant
D. 40 mL oxygen

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

135. in every 100 ml of blood, oxygen given to tissue is?

A. 5 ml
B. 1 mL
C. Surfactant
D. 20 mL

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

136. most of Co2 is transported in blood in which form?

A. Carbaminohemoglobin
B. Bicarbonate
C. Chloride shift
D. Dissolved CO2

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022) + merged recallQ146

137. partial pressure of oxygen is due to?

A. 40 mmHg
B. 160 mmHg
C. 46 mmHg
D. Dissolved form of oxygen in the blood

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

138. where dose reversed chloride shift occurs?

A. Diaphragm
B. Surfactant
C. lung
D. Scalene muscles

Physiology 6-7 - Oxygen / Carbon Dioxide Transport | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

129: C*	**130: C***	**131: D**	**132: C**	**133: A**
134: A	**135: A**	**136: B**	**137: D**	**138: C**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

139. percentage of CO2 transported as Carbamino compound?

A. 30%
B. Chloride shift
C. Carbonic acid
D. Dissolved CO2

Physiology 7 - Carbon Dioxide Transport | End Block 9 Oct 2024

140. a patient came to the ER with cyanide poisoning which of these complexes is inhibited?

A. Complex V (ATP synthase)
B. Complex IV
C. Complex III
D. Complex I

Biochemistry 3-4 - Electron Transport Chain | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

141. ETC is located in?

A. Cytoplasm
B. Outer mitochondrial membrane
C. inner mitochondrial membrane
D. Mitochondrial matrix

Biochemistry 3-4 - Electron Transport Chain | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

142. give an example on a natural uncoupler?

A. Thermogenein
B. Rotenone
C. 2,4-dinitrophenol
D. Oligomycin

Biochemistry 3-4 - Electron Transport Chain | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

143. is an Inherited defect in oxidative phosphorylation characterized by bilateral loss of central vision?

A. Leber Hereditary Optic Neuropathy (LHON)
B. ATP synthase
C. Complex I
D. Complex V

Biochemistry 3-4 - Electron Transport Chain | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

144. Oligomycin inhibit which of these complexes?

A. Complex V (ATP synthase)
B. Complex I
C. Complex II
D. Complex IV

Biochemistry 3-4 - Electron Transport Chain | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

145. a 5-year-old child came to the clinic with stridor dysphagia and drooling, after examination and under X-Ray the Child showed positive thumb sign, which of these vaccines could be preventive in such a case?

A. Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23)
B. BCG vaccine
C. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)
D. HIB vaccine (capsular antigen)

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

146. a known case of S, pyogenes pharyngitis is admitted to the ER he developed strawberry tongue, skin rash on the chest & extremities in the ER, which of these virulence factors could have been the cause to those symptoms?

A. pyrogenic toxins
B. IgA protease
C. M protein
D. Pneumolysin

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

147. an 8-year-old patient is having tonsillar exudate along with tender cervical lymphangitis, and fever, under culture the agent appear to be bacitracin sensitive in blood agar, patient history indicate allergy to penicillin, what is the drug of choice?

A. Ceftriaxone
B. Clindamycin
C. Penicillin G
D. Azithromycin

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

139: A	**140: B**	**141: C**	**142: A**	**143: A**
144: A	**145: D**	**146: A**	**147: D**	

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

148. one of these is the most common bacterial cause for otitis media?

A. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
B. Haemophilus influenzae
C. S, pneumonia
D. Moraxella catarrhalis

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

149. patient is constantly coughing and after coughing he takes a deep inspiration and vomit, and is marked with lymphocytosis which of these could be the diagnosis?

A. Streptococcal tonsillitis
B. Scarlet fever
C. Whooping cough (pertusis)
D. Infectious mononucleosis

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

150. patient with pharyngitis came to the clinic, under examination he showed skin rash and positive mono spot test, which of these could be the causative agent?

A. Quellung reaction
B. Bacitracin
C. EBV
D. Coagulase

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

151. what is the most serious form of Upper respiratory tract infection?

A. Epiglottitis
B. Staphylococcus aureus
C. Streptococcus pyogenes
D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

152. which of those is the most common causative agent to cause common cold in winter and spring?

A. Rhinovirus
B. Respiratory syncytial virus
C. Coronaviruses
D. Parainfluenza viruses

Microbiology 1 - Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

153. 1 year old patient is a known case of Streptococcus pneumoniae pneumonia infection, what of these vaccines could've prevent this infection?

A. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
B. BCG vaccine
C. Conjugated polysaccharide vaccine (PCV13)
D. Haemophilus influenzae

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

154. an alcoholic person acquired pneumonia which secretions were mentioned to be thick and gelatinous, which of the following agents is expected to be the causative agent?

A. Klebsiella pneumonia
B. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
C. Legionella pneumophila
D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

155. patient had Tachypnea, chest pain, high fever and purulent cough, the physician did a microscop examination, he found Gram + lancet shaped bac. What is the bacteria responsible ?

A. Staphylococcus aureus
B. S.pneumonia
C. Streptococcus pyogenes
D. Bordetella pertussis

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

156. what agent that cause pneumonia usually after a viral infection?

A. Staphylococcus aureus
B. Moraxella catarrhalis
C. Haemophilus influenzae
D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

148: C	**149: C**	**150: C**	**151: A**	**152: C***
153: C	**154: A**	**155: B**	**156: A**	

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

157. what is the most common cause for typical pneumonia?

A. Streptococcus pneumonia
B. Staphylococcus aureus
C. Moraxella catarrhalis
D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

158. which of the following bacteria shows satellitism in blood agar?

A. Bordetella pertussis
B. H, influenza
C. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
D. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

159. which of the following is a cause of hospital acquired pneumonia ? (HAP) (SDL)

A. Bordetella pertussis
B. Haemophilus influenzae
C. Streptococcus pyogenes
D. Pseudomonous aeroginosa

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

160. which of the following is a virulence factor of S.pneumonia ?

A. Protein A
B. Autolysin
C. Coagulase
D. M protein

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

161. which of these is optochin sensitive?

A. Optochin
B. Coagulase
C. Streptococcus pneumonia
D. Bacitracin

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

162. which of these prevents the alveolar macrophages from phagocytosis of S. pneumonia?

A. Klebsiella pneumoniae
B. capsule
C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
D. Pneumolysin

Microbiology 2 - Microbiology of Pneumonia 1 | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

163. a known case of COPD patient is developing pneumonia and received in the ER, which of these could be the causative agent?

A. Haemophilus influenzae
B. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
C. Bordetella pertussis
D. Chlamydia trachomatis

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

164. a patient in the ER for dyspnea and congestion of lung he is diagnosed with pneumonia, history included aspiration of contaminated drinking water, which of these could be the causative cause?

A. Nosocomial pneumonia
B. Legionella pneumophila
C. Atypical pneumonia
D. Lobar pneumonia

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

165. patient had lobar pneumonia, physician found Fibrin, RBC's, Bacteria, Neutrophils, Which stage is the patient in ?

A. Resolution
B. Gray hepatization
C. Red hepatization
D. Congestion stage

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | Undated FINAL recall (4 pp)

166. Patient had lobar pneumonia... after examination physician found that the alveolar spaces contained bacteria and neutrophils. Which stage is the patient in ?

A. Resolution
B. Congestion Stage
C. Red hepatization
D. Gray hepatization

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | FiNALL undated FINAL recall

ANSWER KEY - MID2

157: A	**158: B**	**159: D**	**160: B**	**161: C**
162: B	**163: A**	**164: B**	**165: C**	**166: B**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

167. patient on mechanical ventilation represent a particularly high-risk group for?

A. Atypical pneumonia
B. Aspiration pneumonia
C. Nosocomial pneumonia
D. Community-acquired pneumonia

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

168. what is the most common causative agent for atypical pneumonia?

A. Haemophilus influenzae
B. Legionella pneumophila
C. Mycoplasma pneumonia
D. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

169. what is the most common cause for community acquired pneumonia?

A. Bronchopneumonia
B. Nosocomial pneumonia
C. Interstitial pneumonia
D. Streptococcus pneumonia

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

170. what is the type of inflammation in bronchopneumonia?

A. Fibrinous inflammation
B. Serous inflammation
C. Suppurative inflammation
D. Granulomatous inflammation

Pathology 1 - Pathology of Pneumonia | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

171. Key word ..productive cough?

A. Codeine
B. Dextromethorphan
C. Pholcodine
D. Acetylcysteine

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | FINAL 2025 recall
KEY NEEDS CAUTION - original uncertainty or insufficient lecture evidence

172. patient was treated with a cough treatment drug, later he developed hypothyroidism and salivary gland irritation, which of these drug could cause such side effects?

A. Ambroxol
B. Codeine
C. Acetylcysteine
D. Iodides

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022) + merged recallQ180

173. patient with chronic sinusitis and productive cough is in need for treatment and he complains of gastric acidity and other gastric problems which drug is most suitable for his treatment?

A. Guaifenesin
B. Acetylcysteine
C. Ambroxol
D. Bromhexine

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022) + merged recallQ181

174. this drug is great in treating early dry stage of acute bronchitis?

A. Acetylcysteine
B. Na+ or K+ citrate and acetate
C. Fexofenadine
D. Pseudoephedrine

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

175. which drug act by breaking disulfide bonds in mucous and reducing its viscosity?

A. Guaifenesin
B. Acetylcysteine
C. Dextromethorphan
D. Ambroxol

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

176. which of the following is of 2 actions both, mucolytic and expectorant?

A. Guaifenesin
B. Dextromethorphan
C. Iodides
D. Acetylcysteine

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

167: C	**168: C**	**169: D**	**170: C**	**171: D***
172: D	**173: C**	**174: B**	**175: B**	**176: C**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

Historical FINAL recalls on earlier MID lectures | No Shams / ordinary MID recall banks

177. which of these drugs act by stimulating sensory nerve endings in the stomach?

A. Loratadine
B. Chlorpheniramine
C. Pseudoephedrine
D. Ipecacuanha and Ammonium salts

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

178. which of these is a central antitussive, with no abuse potential and less side effect and is first line in treatment?

A. Bromhexine
B. Dextromethorphan
C. Guaifenesin
D. Ambroxol

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

179. which of these is considered to be both central and peripheral antitussive?

A. Ambroxol
B. Benzonatate
C. Guaifenesin
D. Dextromethorphan

Pharmacology 2-3 - Treatment of Cough | 1412 FINAL recall compilation (2022)

ANSWER KEY - MID2

177: D **178: B** **179: B**

* Unverified/ambiguous historical item; see the audit at end. Options labelled reconstructed unless specified.

AUDIT NOTES / CORRECTIONS

Scope: prior MID1/MID2 lectures, questions recalled from historical FINAL exams only. Shams and ordinary MID banks were not imported.

Original entries: 189 | Merged redundant/near-identical recall entries: 10 | Unique questions: 179 | Unresolved/ambiguous study items: 14.

Every question/key was cross-checked for topic and plausibility against the retrieved RESP 312 lecture decks. Only claims explicitly supported by lectures are treated as confirmed. Reconstructed options are study aids, not historical choices.

Merged original question pairs/groups: Q7->Q3, Q26->Q22, Q67->Q47, Q63->Q60, Q124->Q123, Q128->Q123, Q129->Q127, Q146->Q143, Q180->Q182, Q181->Q183. These were retained as source metadata on the surviving question.

Important lecture-backed corrections and MCQ repairs:

Original Q3: Clarified the historical "lower 3 ribs" recall to the actual 7th-9th anterior intercostal spaces; Chest Wall lecture slide 26.

Original Q34: Replaced truncated source option; Anatomy Larynx slide 14 identifies upper free margin of cricothyroid membrane.

Original Q65: Removed two different pressure terms mistakenly joined in one choice; Mechanics I slide 17.

Original Q87: Replaced imprecise T5-border option with the actual Trachea lecture wording, slide 6.

Original Q88: Original key incorrectly said one bronchus at the right hilum. Lung Anatomy slide 10 gives two.

Original Q92: Expanded malformed historical choice "Partial" to parietal pleura; pleural cavity is between parietal and visceral layers (Mechanics I slide 12).

Original Q94: Removed contradictory reference to dust cells from the source stem; histology lecture places lamellar bodies in type II alveolar cells. The historical original mixed two cell types.

Original Q97: Former B and D were synonyms (Clara = club), creating two correct answers.

Original Q109: Corrected source typo "expiratory residual volume"; Lung Volumes lecture slide 8.

Original Q115: Original stem asked "saturation" but the supplied key described unloading; rewrote as an unambiguous right-shift concept (gas transport lecture).

Original Q120: C and D both originally represented 46 mmHg, yielding two correct choices.

Original Q121: A and D both originally represented 160 mmHg, yielding two correct choices.

Original Q126: The respiratory slides mention high HbF affinity but do not explicitly verify the mechanism of reduced 2,3-BPG binding. Retained as unverified at slide level.

Original Q139: Reconstructed an incomplete chloride-shift question using Transport of Gases slide 31.

Original Q160: Original C and D were synonymous coronavirus options, creating two correct choices.

Original Q168: Original question offered Pneumolysin, Autolysin and capsule; all THREE are virulence factors per Microbiology Pneumonia 1 slide 11. Reconstructed distractors.

Original Q171: Former A and C were identical H. influenzae. Restyled context-sensitive distractors; Pathology of Pneumonia slide 16.

Original Q179: Source was only the fragment "productive cough". Reconstructed to allow a single mucolytic answer; actual original exam wording not independently known.

Original Q180: Near-duplicate iodide thyroid-dysfunction recall; consolidated with longer original Q182.

Original Q181: Overlaps detailed chronic-sinusitis/ambroxol case original Q183; less specific recall merged.

Items with keys not conclusively established by accessible lecture text (marked * in page keys):

New Q48 (original Q50): Serotonin secretion by pulmonary neuroendocrine cells is not stated explicitly in the accessible slide text.

New Q55 (original Q57): Specific exercise effect on airway resistance not stated in uploaded mechanics slides.

New Q64 (original Q68): Appetite-receptor scenario cannot be verified against the uploaded common-cold/cough pharmacology lecture.

New Q66 (original Q70): Historical source key "H2 generation" is not a drug class used for non-sedating allergy treatment; original lecture does not substantiate this scenario. Reconstructed study key UNVERIFIED.

New Q68 (original Q72): Source phrase "H2 generation" conflicts with H1-drug classification; specific QT-risk agents not located in uploaded lecture. Do not count as lecture-verified.

New Q69 (original Q73): Anti-motion-sickness drug pair not included in provided lecture slides.

New Q73 (original Q77): "Most common cause" of pneumothorax cannot be resolved without specifying spontaneous vs traumatic; lecture does not confirm rib fracture as most common.

New Q80 (original Q84): Incomplete stab-wound scenario; anatomical location and structure hit cannot be uniquely inferred without depth.

New Q121 (original Q126): HbF increased affinity is lecture-supported; diminished 2,3-BPG interaction not shown explicitly in lecture text.

New Q124 (original Q131): Proximal histidine chemical detail not shown in mapped lecture.

New Q129 (original Q136): The course lecture does not fully explain 2,3-BPG stabilization of T state in searchable text.

New Q130 (original Q137): Ionic-bond mechanism requires direct evidence not present in mapped lecture.

New Q152 (original Q160): Seasonality and exclusive "most common" role in winter/spring are not explicit in mapped microbiology lecture.

New Q171 (original Q179): Keyword-only original cannot establish exact MCQ stem.

Technical note: separate, factually distinct scenarios (e.g., anatomy of esophageal hiatus versus its sphincter function, anatomical versus physiological dead space, Hb versus myoglobin curves, and different pathology stages) were intentionally NOT merged.