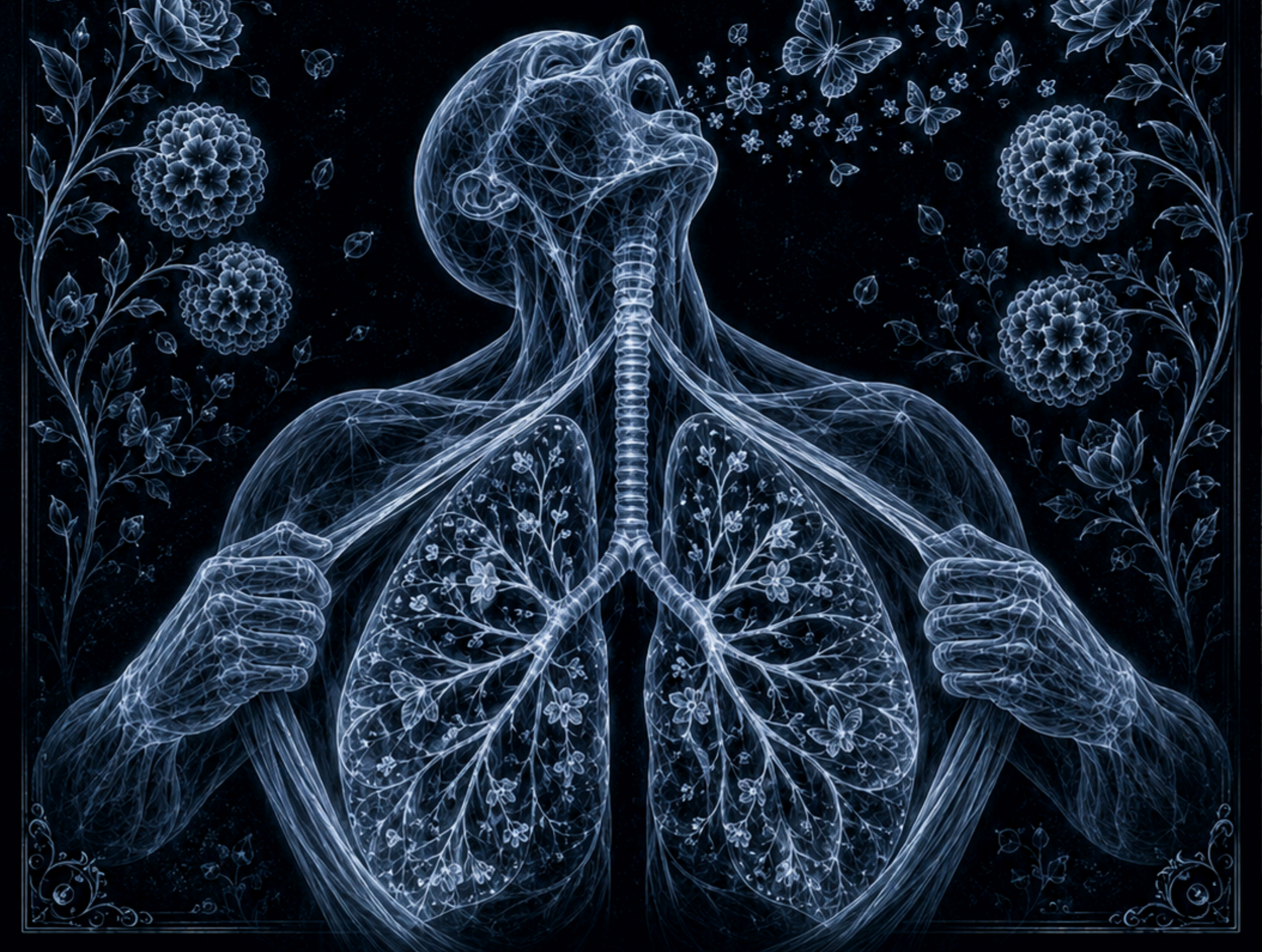
SHAMS PRACTICES

RESP MID-1 QBank-2




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1. Patient has tumor in the spheno ethmoidal recess which sinus will be effected?
   A. Frontal sinus
   B. Maxillary sinus
   C. Ethmoidal sinus
   D. Sphenoid sinus

2. Patient has problem in inferior meatus which structure open in it?
   A. Frontonasal duct
   B. Nasolacrimal duct
   C. Sphenoidal sinus
   D. Maxillary sinus

3. What is the nerve supply of the nose?
   A. Facial nerves
   B. Trigeminal nerves
   C. Olfactory nerves
   D. Glossopharyngeal nerves

4. What is the common site for epistaxis (bleeding from nose)?
   A. Superior nasal concha
   B. Sphenoethmoidal recess
   C. Posterior nasal septum
   D. Little's area (anterior + inferior part of the nasal septum)

5. Salpingophalangeal fold made from which muscle?
   A. Salpingophalangeal muscle
   B. Palatopharyngeus muscle
   C. Stylopharyngeus muscle
   D. Superior constrictor muscle

6. Patient has foreign body in piriformis fossa which nerve effected?
   A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
   B. External laryngeal nerve
   C. Internal laryngeal nerve
   D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

7. Where does the vestibular ligament (fold) come from?
   A. Upper border of quadrangular membrane
   B. Lower border of quadrangular membrane
   C. Upper border of cricothyroid ligament
   D. Lower border of cricothyroid ligament

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d	b	c	d	a	c	b

8. Where does the vocal ligament (fold) come from?
   A. Lower border of quadrangular membrane
   B. Upper cricothyroid membrane
   C. Upper border of quadrangular membrane
   D. Thyrohyoid membrane

9. Which muscle of the vocal muscle makes addiction?
   A. Posterior cricoarytenoid
   B. Cricothyroid
   C. Lateral cricoarytenoid
   D. Thyroarytenoid

10. Which muscle of the vocal muscle makes abduction?
   A. Lateral cricoarytenoid
   B. Posterior cricoarytenoids
   C. Cricothyroid
   D. Thyroarytenoid

11. Patient has surgery and the external laryngeal nerve was cutting which muscle is effected?
   A. Thyroarytenoid
   B. Posterior cricoarytenoid
   C. Lateral cricoarytenoid
   D. Cricothyroid

12. Patient has thyroidectomy and the recurrent laryngeal nerve is cutting which muscle will not effected?
   A. Cricothyroid
   B. Thyroarytenoid
   C. Posterior cricoarytenoid
   D. Lateral cricoarytenoid

13. When a forgone body cut the internal laryngeal nerve which part of the laryngeal will loss the sensor?
   A. Below the vocal cords
   B. Above the vocal cords
   C. Vocal muscle only
   D. Trachea

14. The manubrium sterni at which level of the thoracic vertebrae?
   A. T1&T2
   B. T2&T3
   C. T3&T4
   D. T4&T5

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
b	c	b	d	a	b	c

15. The sternal angle between which disc of the thoracic vertebrae?
    A. T2&T3
    B. T3&T4
    C. T4&T5
    D. T5&T6

16. The sternal angle near to which rib?
    A. 1st
    B. 2nd
    C. 3rd
    D. 4th

17. The body of the sternum at which level of the thoracic vertebrae?
    A. T3-T6
    B. T4-T7
    C. T5-T8
    D. T6-T9

18. The body of the sternum near to which rib?
    A. 2nd -5th
    B. 3rd -6th
    C. 4th -7th
    D. 5th -8th

19. The xiphi-sternal jounction/xiphoid process at which level of the thoracic vertebrae?
    A. T7
    B. T8
    C. T9
    D. T10

20. The xiphi-sternal jounction/xiphoid process near to which rib?
    A. 5th
    B. 6th
    C. 7th
    D. 8th

21. Which muscle is the main muscle to respiration?
    A. External intercostal muscle
    B. Internal intercostal muscle
    C. Diaphragm
    D. Transversus thoracis

15	16	17	18	19	20	21
c	b	c	b	c	c	c

22. Anterior intercostal membrane continuation of which muscle?
    A. Internal intercostal muscle
    B. External intercostal muscle
    C. Innermost intercostal muscle
    D. Transversus thoracis

23. Posterior intercostal membrane continuation of which muscle?
    A. External intercostal muscle
    B. Innermost intercostal muscle
    C. Internal intercostal membrane
    D. Diaphragm

24. 6 posterior intercostal artery come from what?
    A. Internal thoracic artery
    B. Descending thoracic aorta
    C. Subclavian artery
    D. Superior epigastric artery

25. What is the name of the nerve that supplies the diaphragm?
    A. Vagus nerve C3, C4 and C5
    B. Intercostal nerve C3, C4 and C5
    C. Phrenic nerve C3, C4 and C5
    D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve C3, C4 and C5

26. Hypertensive crisis patient compiling from running nose and sore throat. What is the best decongestant tubal should describe to him?
    A. Oral decongestant
    B. Topical drug “drops”
    C. Systemic antihistamine
    D. Oral sympathomimetic

27. Which drug “blocker of histamine receptor” use as antihistamines?
    A. H2 blockers
    B. H3 blockers
    C. H1 blockers

28. **Whichdrughashistamine physiological antagonist?**
    A. Cetirizine
    B. Promethazine
    C. Adrenaline D.
    Loratadine

22	23	24	25	26	27	28
b	c	b	c	b	c	c

29. Promethazine is 1st generation, 2nd generation, alpha antagonist or beta blocker?
    A. 1st generation
    B. 2nd generation
    C. Alpha antagonist
    D. Beta blocker

30. Patient has flight and he has motion sickness which antihistamine generation should he take?
    A. 2nd generation
    B. 1st generation
    C. 3rd generation
    D. H2 blocker

31. Patient has an exam, match after 1h or a driver and has common cold which antihistamine generation should he take? A.
    1st generation
    B. 3rd generation
    C. 2nd generation
    D. H2 blocker

32. The following 2nd generation drug can cross BBB and cause sedation if it used in high dose?
    A. Loratadine
    B. Fexofenadine
    C. Desloratadine
    D. Cetirizine

33. The adverse effect of the 2nd generation increase when using which drug?
    A. Penicillin & Aspirin
    B. Macrolid & Ketoconazol
    C. Paracetamol & Ibuprofen
    D. Amoxicillin & Metformin

29	30	31	32	33	-	-
a	b	c	d	b		

34. Vomer is a part of? --
    A. Lateral wall of nose
    B. Nasal septum
    C. Roof of nose
    D. Floor of nose

35. Maxillary sinus opens into?
    A. Inferior meatus
    B. Superior meatus
    C. Middle meatus
    D. Sphenoethmoidal recess

36. Olfactory nerve goes in from?
    A. Foramen ovale
    B. Cribriform plate
    C. Foramen rotundum
    D. Optic canal

37. Inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage articulates with?
    A. Arytenoid cartilage
    B. Epiglottic cartilage
    C. Cricoid cartilage
    D. Cuneiform cartilage

38. Cuneiform cartilage lies in?
    A. Vocal fold
    B. Vestibular fold
    C. Aryepiglottic fold
    D. Cricothyroid membrane

39. False rib?
A. 5th
B. 6th
C. 7th
D. 8^{th}

40. Typical rib?
    A. 1st
    B. 2nd
    C. 3rd
    D. 12th

34	35	36	37	38	39	40
b	c	b	c	c	d	c

41. Accessory muscles of inspiration?
    A. Internal intercostal and abdominal muscles
    B. Sternocleidomastoid and Scalene muscles
    C. Diaphragm and transversus thoracis
    D. Rectus abdominis and external oblique

42. forced expiration?
    A. External intercostal
    B. Diaphragm
    C. Internal intercostal
    D. Sternocleidomastoid

43. Motor nerve supply of the diaphragm is derived from?
    A. Vagus nerve
    B. Intercostal nerve
    C. Phrenic nerve
    D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve

44. Vagus nerves inter the diaphragm from?
    A. Aortic opening
    B. Caval opening
    C. Esophageal opening
    D. Sternocostal triangle

45. Left bronchial artery is derived from?
    A. Internal thoracic artery
    B. Descending thoracic aorta
    C. Subclavian artery
    D. Pulmonary artery

46. Posterior part of trachea completed by?
    A. Cricothyroid muscle
    B. Trachealis muscle
    C. Thyroarytenoid muscle
    D. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle

47. Bifurcation of trachea is opposite to the level between?
    A. T2-T3
    B. T3-T4
    C. T4-T5
    D. T5-T6

41	42	43	44	45	46	47
b	c	c	c	b	b	c

48. Left lung has 2 lobes separated by?
    A. Horizontal fissure
    B. Oblique fissure
    C. Transverse fissure
    D. Vertical fissure

49. “Pneumocytes” are specialized cells found in?
    A. Bronchi
    B. Trachea
    C. Alveoli
    D. Pleura

50. Epithelium of Respiratory bronchioles?
    A. Simple squamous epithelium
    B. Stratified squamous epithelium
    C. Simple cuboidal epithelium
    D. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

51. Mitochondrial DNA?
    A. Less chances of mutation than that of nuclear DNA
    B. More chances of mutation than that of nuclear DNA
    C. Same chances of mutation as nuclear DNA
    D. Has no chances of mutation

52. Inhibitor of IV complex?
    A. Rotenone
    B. Oligomycin
    C. Cyanide and CO
    D. Thermogenin

53. Surfactant secreted by?
    A. Type I alveolar cells
    B. Type II alveolar cells
    C. Alveolar macrophages
    D. Endothelial cells

54. Lung help in activation of?
    A. Angiotensin II
    B. Angiotensin I
    C. Renin
    D. Aldosterone

48	49	50	51	52	53	54
b	c	c	b	c	b	b

55. Colonization of H. influenzae type b in upper respiratory tract may lead to?

A. Bronchitis
B. Epiglottitis
C. Sinusitis
D. Common cold

56. Which kind of infection can be prevented by vaccination? --

A. Streptococcus pyogenes
B. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
C. Haemophilus influenzae
D. Chlamydia pneumoniae

57. Physician found the sternal angle opposite to?

A. Lower border of T3
B. Lower border of T4
C. Upper border of T5
D. Lower border of T5

58. Which intercostal nerve is typical?

A. 1st
B. 2nd
C. 5th
D. 12th

59. which muscle elevate the ribs in inspiration?

A. Internal intercostal muscle
B. External intercostal muscle
C. Transversus thoracis
D. Rectus abdominis

60. patient came to the clinic after an accident, he had severe trauma in his right side of neck (C2-C5), examination revealed unilateral diaphragm paralysis, which nerve was damaged?

A. Vagus nerves
B. Intercostal nerves
C. Phrenic nerves
D. Recurrent laryngeal nerves

61. At the level of T10, which structure passes through?

A. Aorta
B. Inferior vena cava
C. esophagus
D. Thoracic duct

55	56	57	58	59	60	61
b	c	b	c	b	c	c

62. The vomer is considered in which wall ?
    A. Lateral wall of nose
    B. Nasal Septum
    C. Roof of nose
    D. Floor of nose

63. Frontal sinus drains in which meatus ?
    A. Superior meatus
    B. Inferior meatus
    C. Middle meatus
    D. Sphenoethmoidal recess

64. 5 year old child came into the clinic, he had an infection that spread to his whole body, fluid was found in the tympanic cavity, which opening led to the tympanic cavity?
    A. Sphenoidal sinus opening
    B. Auditory tube opening
    C. Nasolacrimal duct opening
    D. Maxillary sinus opening

65. 20 year old female came to clinic complaining about repetitive epistaxis, what is the most common site for epistaxis?
    A. Superior part of nasal septum
    B. Posterior part of nasal septum
    C. anterior & inferior part of nasal septum
    D. Sphenoethmoidal recess

66. Upper 6 anterior intercostal arteries arise from which artery ?
    A. Descending thoracic aorta
    B. Internal thoracic artery
    C. Subclavian artery
    D. Superior epigastric artery

67. Corico-arytenoid is supplied by which nerve ?
    A. External laryngeal nerve
    B. Internal laryngeal nerve
    C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
    D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

68. 20 year old patient undergoing surgery, when the doctor intubated her he found that the Rima glottides was open, which muscle is responsible for this actions ?
    A. Lateral cricoarytenoid
    B. Cricothyroid
    C. Thyroarytenoid
    D. Posterior cricoarytenoid

62	63	64	65	66	67	68
b	c	b	c	b	c	d

69. Patient had sore throat, increased drooling, with enlarged lymph node, epiglottis. What is the causative agent?
A. Streptococcus pyogenes
B. Haemophilus influenza type B
C. Bordetella pertussis
D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

70. A child was presented to the ER with scarlet fever and strawberry tongue and sandpaper on his chest and extremities, what is the causative agent ?
A. S. aureus
B. H. influenzae
C. S. Pyogenes
D. S. pneumoniae

71. Which of the following is a virulence factor of Bordetella pertussis ?
A. Tracheal cytotoxin
B. Protein A
C. M protein
D. Pneumolysin

72. Phenformin inhibits which complex ?
A. Complex I
B. Complex II
C. Complex III
D. Complex IV

73. women visited physician, had poising symptoms, she took serum test, it appeared as cyanide poising. Which complex was inhibited?
A. Complex I
B. Complex II
C. Complex III
D. Complex IV

74. Thermogenin is most abundant in brown adipose tissue, what is its function?
A. Generates ATP
B. Generates heat
C. Inhibits glycolysis
D. Inhibits electron transport chain

75. A blind man was finally diagnosed as Leber Hereditary Optic Neuropathy, What is the defect?
A. Glycolysis
B. Oxidative phosphorylation
C. Glycogenolysis
D. Gluconeogenesis

69	70	71	72	73	74	75
b	c	a	c	d	b	b

76. Which drug inhibits H1 receptors ?
    A. Omeprazole
    B. Dimenhydrinate
    C. Salbutamol
    D. Oxymetazoline

77. A driver came to the physician complaining of common cold. He stated that he is going to travel for 1100 miles tomorrow. Which drug should be prescribed to him ?
    A. Promethazine
    B. Diphenhydramine
    C. Loratadine
    D. Dimenhydrinate

78. A patient came to the clinic complaining of congested nose. He told the physician that he used a drug in the past weeks that relieved his issue quickly but caused swelling in the nasal mucosa. Which drug did he most likely use ?
    A. Loratadine
    B. Cetirizine
    C. Oxymetazoline
    D. Dextromethorphan

79. Which drug works as both central and peripheral antitussive ?
    A. Codeine
    B. Benzonatate
    C. Guaifenesin
    D. Acetylcysteine

80. A patient came to the clinic with difficulty in breathing. Her father has history of asthma, her vital signs were 130 beats/min 35 breaths/min. The doctor prescribed a drug that worked on which of the following?
    A. Alpha 1
    B. Alpha 2
    C. Beta 1
    D. Beta 2

81. A 65 year old smoker experiences shortness of breath after climbing the stairs. Primary determinant of resistance to airflow? A.
    Length of Bronchi
    B. Radius of Bronchi
    C. Lung volume
    D. Respiratory rate

82. A 28 month old baby comes with a shallow breath, examination revealed respiratory distress syndrome. Which of the following is increased?
    A. Lung compliance
    B. Surfactant production
    C. Surface tension
    D. Alveolar stability

76	77	78	79	80	81	82
b	c	c	b	d	b	c

83. A physician wanted to check the routine respiratory functions, Pulmonary ventilation can be measured using respiratory rate and which of the following?
    A. Residual volume
    B. Tidal volume
    C. Inspiratory reserve volume
    D. Vital capacity

84. Sarah rests in bed after a long day. Her breathing was at rest and effortless, between the two cycles of breathing with her airway open, the pressure in her lung is equal to?
    A. Intrapleural pressure
    B. Atmospheric pressure
    C. Intra-abdominal pressure
    D. Pulmonary arterial pressure

85. Decreased expansion of lungs is primarily caused by?
    A. Increased lung Compliance
    B. Increased tidal volume
    C. Decreased lung Compliance
    D. Decreased airway resistance

86. ACE activates which of the following hormones?
    A. Angiotensin-1
    B. Aldosterone
    C. Renin
    D. ADH

83	84	85	86			
b	b	c	a			