Shams practices

MID-2 QBank



by: sattam hamad alenazi - 2026 sep


@SHAMSPRACTICES

Batch23

1. The most anterior part of the hilum in right lung ?

A) Right pulmonary artery
B) Right main bronchus
C) Right superior pulmonary vein
D) Right inferior pulmonary vein

2. which of the following is associated with left lung ?

A) Superior vena cava
B) Aortic arch
C) Azygos vein
D) Inferior vena cava

3. one of the following is a structure of blood air barrier?

A) Type 1 pneumocyte B) Type 2 pneumocyte C) Alveolar macrophage D) Club cell

4. a person was running and then took a maximal inspiration after excess TV what is this called ?

A) Expiratory reserve volume
B) Residual volume
C) Inspiratory reserve volume
D) Functional residual capacity

5. in case of asthma , the most increased parameter is ?

A) Inspiratory reserve volume
B) Residual volume
C) Vital capacity
D) Tidal volume

6. Respiratory rate is 12 and tidal volume is 500 and the anatomical dead space 150 How much is the alveolar ventilation?

A) 6000 ml/min
B) 1800 ml/min
C) 4200 ml/min
D) 7800 ml/min

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

7. in case of emphysema , what is the cause that decrease in diffusion ?

A) Increased membrane thickness
B) Reduced surface area
C) Increased surface tension
D) Increased pulmonary blood flow

8. during lung fibrosis , the diffusion of oxygen is imapired due to ?

A) Decreased surface area
B) Increased thickness
C) Increased alveolar ventilation
D) Decreased pulmonary blood flow

9. what will cause the curve for shifting to the right?

A) Decreased temperature
B) Decreased PCO2
C) Increased 2-3 BPG
D) Increased pH

10. despite normal O2 concentration in blood , a patient has appear to the clinic with bright-red colored venous blood what is the cause for this ?

A) Increased bicarbonate in blood
B) CO replacing O2 in hemoglobin
C) Increased chloride in RBCs
D) Decreased 2-3 BPG

11. what is the major site for transporting CO2 ?

A) Dissolved CO2
B) Carbaminohemoglobin
C) Bicarbonate ion
D) Carbonic acid

12. the bicarbonate ion will leave the rbc to be replaced by ?

A) Sodium
B) Potassium
C) Calcium
D) Chloride

7	8	9	10	11	12
b	b	c	b	c	d

13- the mobile carrier in electron transport chain ?

A) Complex I and Complex II
B) Coenzyme Q and cytochrome C
C) Cytochrome oxidase and ATP synthase
D) NADH and FADH2

14- a patient with bilateral loss of central vision ... he is diagnosed with ?

A) MELAS
B) MERRF
C) LHON
D) Kearns-Sayre syndrome

15- what is the main mechanism of dicoumarol ?

A) Inhibit Complex I
B) Inhibit ATP synthase
C) Increase permeability of mitochondria
D) Inhibit cytochrome C

16- patient was facing rubber and plastic combustion and he developed sodium nitroptusside which inhibits?

A) Complex I
B) Complex II
C) Complex III
D) Complex IV

17- A scientist use a substance in her experience to inhibit complex1 what would this substance be?

A) Cyanide
B) Amobarbital
C) Antimycin A
D) Oligomycin

18- bronchopneumonia is a ?

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

13	14	15	16	17	18
b	c	c	d	b	b

19- a biopsy shows fibrin , RBC and bacteria . This stage is called ?

A) Congestion
B) Red hepatization
C) Gray hepatization
D) Resolution

20- a 15 months baby comes to the ER with red blisters in his gum , buttock and mouth . He is diagnosed by ?

A) Coxsackievirus group A
B) Influenza virus
C) Adenovirus
D) Rhinovirus

21- the virulance factor responsible for immune resistance in streptococcus pneumonia is ?

A) Pneumolysin
B) Autolysin
C) IgA protease
D) Neuraminidase

22- group of seven irish guys went to a place where they get fever, cough , dyspnea. Symptoms mostly come during turning on their AC . So what is the cause ?

A) Mycoplasma pneumonia
B) Streptococcus pneumonia
C) Legionella pneumonia
D) Klebsiella pneumonia

23- the commenest cause of pneumonia?

A) Haemophilus influenzae
B) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
C) Klebsiella pneumoniae
D) Streptococcus pneumonia

24- which statement about mycoplasma is correct?

A) Facultitave Intracellular
B) Obligate intracellular
C) Has a thick peptidoglycan cell wall
D) Produces endospores

19	20	21	22	23	24
b	a	c	c	d	a

25- what is the problem that prevent mycoplasma from being stained in gram stain?

A) Presence of capsule
B) Lack of cell wall
C) Presence of mycolic acid
D) Formation of spores

26- patient suffering from bronchial accumulation so the doctor prescribed him an inhaled mucolytic , whats the name of drug ?

A) Codeine
B) Acetylcysteine
C) Guaifenesin
D) Benzonatate

27- which drug has thyroid dysfunction?

A) Bromhexine
B) Acetylcysteine
C) Iodide
D) Dextromethorphan

28- patient with dry cough and chronic sinusitis what is the drug ?

A) Bromhexine
B) Codeine
C) Potassium iodide
D) Acetylcysteine

29- potassium iodide mechanism of action is?

A) Inhibiting the cough center
B) Enhancing hydration of sputum
C) Breaking disulfide bonds
D) Blocking peripheral cough receptors

30- A patient has taken a drug for dry cough which later on he feels that he needs more of the drug and he asked the physician for more of this drug even though the effectiveness is low . What is this drug ?

A) Benzonatate
B) Bromhexine
C) Codiene
D) Acetylcysteine

25	26	27	28	29	30
b	b	c	a	b	c

Batch 22

31- a child inhaled a peanut , most site it can go through?

A) Left primary bronchus
B) Right primary bronchus
C) Left secondary bronchus
D) Trachea

32- difficulty in abduction of vocal cord , injury in?

A) Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
B) Cricothyroid muscle
C) Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
D) Thyroarytenoid muscle

33- surgical middle lobe removal of right lung because of cancer in?

A) Superior & inferior segments
B) Apical & posterior segments
C) Medial & lateral segments
D) Anterior & posterior segments

34- only complete circular cartilage in larynx?

A) Thyroid
B) Epiglottis
C) Arytenoid
D) Cricoid

35- most inferior structure at left hilum?

A) Left pulmonary artery
B) Left superior pulmonary vein
C) Left main bronchus
D) Left Inferior pulmonary vein

36- injury in right phrenic nerve, causes loss of sensation in?

A) Visceral pleura
B) Costal part of parietal pleura
C) Mediastinal part of parietal pleura
D) Cervical part of parietal pleura

31	32	33	34	35	36
b	c	c	d	d	c

37- pleura at the apex of lung?

A) Costal
B) Mediastinal
C) Cervical
D) Diaphragmatic

38- true vocal cords are covered by?

A) Simple squamous epithelium
B) Stratified squamous epithelium
C) Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
D) Simple cuboidal epithelium

39- alveolar cells regeneration?

A) Type I alveolar cell (pneumocyte)
B) Type II alveolar cell (pneumocyte)
C) Alveolar macrophage
D) Club cell

40- a cotton farmer had decreases FVC (Byssinosis) because of?

A) Obstructive lung
B) Restriction lung
C) Increased lung compliance
D) Increased airway resistance

41- Volume of air that remains in the lungs after the exhalation of a normal TV?

A) Residual volume
B) Inspiratory reserve volume
C) Functional residual capacity
D) Vital capacity

42- Oxygen and carbon dioxide move between air and blood by?

A) Active transport
B) Facilitated transport
C) Filtration
D) Diffusion

37	38	39	40	41	42
c	b	b	b	c	d

43- PTF test

	Results	Predicted	% (predicted)
FEV1	2	4	50%
FVC	4	4.4	90%
FEV1 / FVC ratio		50%	

A) Restrictive lung disease
B) Obstructive lung disease
C) Pulmonary edema
D) Pneumonia

44- at sterenuous exercise,increase O2 Unloading to the tissue due to?

A) Decrease Temperature
B) Increase Temperature
C) Decrease 2,3-BPG
D) Increase pH

45- most of O2 are transported in form of?

A) Dissolved in plasma
B) Bicarbonate
C) Bounded to Hb
D) Carbaminohemoglobin

46- emphysema, low PO2, due to?

A) Increase membrane thickness
B) Decrease surface area
C) Increase surface area
D) Decrease diffusion distance

47- pulmonary edema , low PO2, due to, increase..?

A) Surface area
B) Alveolar ventilation
C) Membrane thickness
D) Hemoglobin affinity

48- R-form because of increased..?

A) CO2
B) H+
C) 2,3-BPG
D) O2

43	44	45	46	47	48
b	b	c	b	c	d

49- increased CO2 & H+ can give?

A) R-form
B) T-form
C) Oxyhemoglobin
D) Methemoglobin

50- hypoxia, protective mechanism?

A) Decrease 2,3-BPG
B) Increase 2,3-BPG
C) Decrease CO2
D) Increase Hb affinity to O2

51- carboxy hemoglobin cause hypoxia is due to Hb bound to..?

A) CO2 carbon dioxide
B) O2 oxygen
C) CO carbon monoxide
D) HCO3 bicarbonate

52- there is vaccine agents?

A) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
B) Chlamydia pneumoniae
C) Streptococcus pneumonia
D) Legionella pneumophila

53- chlamydia pneumonia can be detected by?

A) Gram stain
B) Sputum culture
C) Serology of specific IgM antibodies
D) Acid-fast stain

54- pneumonia after COPD is caused by.

A) Streptococcus pyogenes
B) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
C) Klebsiella pneumoniae
D) Hamophilus influenzae

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

55- Mycoplasma Pneumonia complication?

A) Lung abscess
B) Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
C) Empyema
D) Pulmonary fibrosis

56- risk factor of pneumonia by Klebsiella pneumoniae?

A) Asthmatic person
B) Alcoholic person
C) Young athlete
D) Seasonal allergy

57- Skin blister resulting from a burn, is which tupe of acute inflammation?

A) Fibrinous
B) Suppurative
C) Serous
D) Granulomatous

58- in lobar pneumonia the stage was described microscopically (alveolar spaces contain fibrin, RBCs , bacteria, neutrophils)?

A) Congestion
B) Gray hepatization
C) Resolution
D) Red hepatization

59- patient suffers from thyroid dysfunction due to which anto cough drug?

A) Acetylcysteine
B) Sodium Iodides
C) Ambroxol
D) Dextromethorphan

60- chronic sinusitis?

A) Codeine
B) Acetylcysteine
C) Ambroxol
D) Potassium iodide

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

Batch21
delayed

61) Trachea terminates at ?

A) Upper border of T4
B) Lower border of T4
C) Upper border of T5
D) Lower border of T5

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

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

63) patient had blocked Costo-Phrenic edema, he had an x-ray test, what is your diagnosis?

A) Pneumothorax
B) Atelectasis
C) Pleural effusion
D) Emphysema

64) how many bronchial arteries are in the hilum of the left lung ?

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

65) Lingula is part of which segment ?

A) Superior
B) Inferior
C) Medial
D) Lateral

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

A) Aortic arch
B) Esophagus
C) Descending thoracic Aorta
D) Superior vena cava

61	62	63	64	65	66
c	b	c	b	a	c

67) patient had cough and took medicine, after a while he had Thyroid dysfunction, which drug did the patient take ?

A) Acetylcysteine
B) Iodide sodium
C) Ambroxol
D) Dextromethorphan

68) patient had purulent cough and chronic sinusitis, which drug should the patient take ?

A) Codeine
B) Potassium iodide
C) Ambroxol
D) Benzonatate

69) Which of the following increase R-form ?

A) Increased PCO2 in tissues
B) Increased H+ in tissues
C) PO2 in alveoli of lungs
D) Increased 2,3-BPG

70) if there is high H+ and CO2 in tissue, what is the Hb-O2 state ?

A) R-form
B) T-form
C) Oxyhemoglobin
D) Carboxyhemoglobin

71) if their is Chronic hypoxia of tissue, what should the RBC'S produce to fix this state ?

A) Carbon monoxide
B) Bicarbonate
C) 2,3-BPG
D) Carbonic acid

72) patient had hypoxia and cyanosis, had a test and found elevated levels of carboxyhemoglobin, which of the following binds with HB ?

A) Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
B) Carbon monoxide (CO)
C) Bicarbonate (HCO_3^-)
D) Hydrogen (H^+)

67	68	69	70	71	72
b	c	c	b	c	b

73) 19 month old child has high fever, chest pain caused by H.influenza. The mother said that her child wasn't fully vaccinated. Which vaccine should the child take ?

A) Live attenuated vaccine
B) Conjugated polysaccharide vaccine
C) Toxoid vaccine
D) Inactivated whole-cell vaccine

74) 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) S.pyogenes
B) S.aureus
C) S.pneumonia
D) H.influenza

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

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

76) farmer had flu-like symptoms, fever elevating for 5 days, dry cough. Physician took a test and found Gram + spore forming bacilli and polypeptide capsule, what is the virulence factor of the responsible bacteria ?

A) Endotoxin
B) Erythrogenic toxin
C) Lethal toxin
D) Shiga toxin

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

A) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
B) Streptococcus pyogenes
C) Pseudomonous aeroginosa
D) Chlamydia pneumoniae

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

A) Congestion
B) Red hepatization
C) Gray hepatization
D) Resolution

73	74	75	76	77	78
b	c	b	c	c	b

79) patient had edema, yellow-green creamy pus.

A) Serous inflammation
B) Empyema
C) Fibrinous inflammation
D) Granulomatous inflammation

80) characteristic of Inhalation(Aspiration) lung abscess.

A) Central bronchus
B) Peripheral bronchus
C) Main bronchus
D) Trachea

81) Which of the following is a complication of Bronchiectasis ?

A) 2ry Amyloidosis
B) Pulmonary fibrosis
C) Pneumothorax
D) Emphysema

82) patient under anesthesia, inhaled septic material, it affected the lower lobe of right lung.

A) Lobar pneumonia
B) Bronchiectasis
C) Aspiration lung abscess
D) Pulmonary edema

83) patient had skin blister, skin burns...

A) Suppurative
B) Fibrinous
C) Serous
D) Granulomatous

84) Maximum volume of air that can be exhaled after maximum inhalation if the definition of ?

A) Tidal Volume
B) Residual Volume
C) Functional Residual Capacity
D) Vital Capacity

79	80	81	82	83	84
b	b	a	c	c	d

85) patient had pulmonary infection, dyspnea. He took a PFT

FEV1	28	50% Normal 20-60%
FVC	48	26%
FEV1/FVC	46%	Normal 80%

A) Pulmonary fibrosis
B) Bronchial asthma
C) Pleural effusion
D) Pulmonary edema

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

A) Decreased respiratory membrane thickness
B) Increased respiratory membrane thickness
C) Increased surface area
D) Increased pressure gradient

87) How much is the alveolar Partial pressure of CO2 ?

A) 20 mmHg
B) 40 mmHg
C) 60 mmHg
D) 100 mmHg

88) an athlete was participating in a marathon, he had elevated temperature, elevated metabolism, decreased PH (acidosis). What is the saturation of HB.

A) Increased O2 binding
B) Increased O2 unloading
C) Decreased O2 unloading
D) Increased Hb affinity for O2

89) what is the factor that determines the HB-O2 saturation

A) PCO2
B) pH
C) PO2
D) HCO3−

90) Which of the following causes thinking of the Respiratory membrane? (SDL)

A) Emphysema
B) Bronchial asthma
C) Pulmonary edema
D) Pneumothorax

85	86	87	88	89	90
b	b	b	b	c	c

91. a female had a previous history of tonsillectomy 2 weeks age. Currently she's complaining of high-grade fever, radiological examination showed a cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung. Diagnosis ?

Batch21

A) Bronchiectasis
B) Aspiration lung abscess
C) Lobar pneumonia
D) Pulmonary edema

92. Lymph pleural fusion?

A) Hemothorax
B) Pneumothorax
C) Empyema
D) Chylothorax

93. Most anterior in the left hilum ?

A) Left pulmonary artery
B) Left main bronchus
C) Left superior vein
D) Left inferior vein

94. Patient with peptic ulcer what mucolytic drug should they take ?

A) Acetylcysteine
B) Potassium iodide
C) Ambroxol
D) Codeine

95. Most common community acquired pneumonia?

A) H. influenza
B) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
C) Strept. Pneumonia
D) Klebsiella pneumoniae

96. In case patient with COPD and he diagnosed with pneumonia , what is the most common Costive agent ?

A) Strept. Pneumonia
B) H. influenza
C) Legionella pneumophila
D) Mycoplasma pneumoniae

91	92	93	94	95	96
b	d	c	c	c	b

97. Plumonary edema patient which of the following is gonna increase ?

A) Alveolar surface area
B) Respiratory thickness membrane in interstitial fluid
C) Lung compliance
D) Oxygen diffusion capacity

98. Gas exchange between the capillary and the alveolar ?

A) By pleural membrane
B) By bronchial membrane
C) By respiratory membrane
D) By visceral pleura

99. Alveolar po2 ?

A) 40 mmHg
B) 60 mmHg
C) 100 mmHg
D) 150 mmHg

100. In case of carcinoma which of the following be less ?

A) Glucose
B) Lactate
C) Glycolysis
D) Glucose uptake

101. DNA bacteria but there is no cell wall what factor does it have ?

A) Endotoxin
B) Pneumolysin
C) Cards toxin
D) Lethal toxin

102. Patient has productive cough and he has diagnosed with sinusitis , what drug do you choice ?

A) Codeine
B) Dextromethorphan
C) Bromhexine
D) Benzonatate

97	98	99	100	101	102
b	c	c	a	c	c

103. Case of someone swalloed something and which of the following bronchis is most susceptible to be injured by the particle ?

A) Left primary bronchi
B) Right primary bronchi
C) Left secondary bronchi
D) Left tertiary bronchi

104. volume of air in normal breathing ?

A) R.V
B) I.R.V
C) T.V
D) E.R.V

105. which of following can make a influenza pandemic ?

A) Ag drift
B) Ag SHIFT
C) Recombination inhibition
D) Point mutation only

106. case of wheezing , he has RNA enveloped virus , wich CA do you suppose ?

A) Adenovirus
B) Rhinovirus
C) RSV
D) Coxsackievirus

107. Patient has productive cough and he was diagnosed with lung abscess which drug do you choice ?

A) Codeine
B) Creosote
C) Dextromethorphan
D) Benzonatate

108. Central diaphramtic nerve supply

A) Phrenic nerve
B) Intercostal nerve
C) Vagus nerve
D) Sympathetic trunk

103	104	105	106	107	108
b	c	b	c	b	a

109. 35 years old HIV patient came with fever & cough and he diagnosed with pneumonia , Capsulated yeast cell , causative pathogen ?

A) Candida albicans
B) Aspergillus fumigatus
C) Cryptococcus neoformans
D) Histoplasma capsulatum

110. volume of air that remains in the lung following max. expiration is ?

A) TV
B) RV
C) FRC
D) ERV

111. male pt 40 yrs old complaining of fever,chest,pain & Resp distress.chest X- ray showed fluid acc with partial lung collapse, the fluid was offensive & greenish yellow diagnosis?

A) Chylothorax
B) Hemothorax
C) Pneumothorax
D) Empyema

112. Cancer in the cardiac notch which of the following lobes is infected ?

A) Inferior lobe of the left lung
B) Superior lobe of the left lung
C) Superior lobe of the right lung
D) Middle lobe of the right lung

113. Which of the following drugs Stimulate sensory nerve ending in the stomach ?

A) Acetylcysteine
B) Bromhexine
C) Ipecacuanha
D) Codeine

114. Which of the following is a complication of bronchictasis ?

A) Emphysema
B) 2y amyloidosis
C) Pneumothorax
D) Pulmonary edema

109	110	111	112	113	114
c	b	d	b	c	b

Batch 20

115. Carina terminate at?

A) Upper border of T4
B) Lower border of T4
C) Upper border of T5
D) Lower border of T5

116. where in tracheobronchial tree is the most common site for a foreign object to lodge in a 5-year-old boy?

A) Left primary bronchus
B) Right primary bronchus
C) Left secondary bronchus
D) Trachea

117. COVID-19 Patient with infection in the middle lobe of the right lung, which segments are affected?

A) Superior and inferior
B) Anterior and posterior
C) Medial and lateral
D) Apical and basal

118. The inferior border of the pleura at the mid-axillary line is at the level of?

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

119. the volume of air inspired and expired during normal breath?

A) Residual volume
B) Tidal volume
C) Inspiratory reserve volume
D) Expiratory reserve volume

120. What volume prevents the lung from collapsing?

A) Tidal volume
B) Vital capacity
C) Residual volume
D) Inspiratory reserve volume

115	116	117	118	119	120
b	b	c	c	b	c

121. a patient with physiologic dead space of 150 ml, this patient is expected to be?

A) Asthmatic patient
B) Normal healthy person
C) Emphysema patient
D) Pulmonary fibrosis patient

122. a 54-year-old patient is a smoker that has lung cancer and underwent lung lobectomy, which of the following gas exchange factors will be affected?

A) Membrane thickness
B) Pressure gradient
C) Surface area
D) Diffusion coefficient

123. which of these gas exchange factors is inversely proportional to gas exchange?

A) Surface area
B) Pressure gradient
C) Diffusion coefficient
D) Membrane thickness

124. when CO2 and hydrogen increase at the tissue level?

A) Loading of O2
B) Unloading of O2
C) Increased Hb affinity to O2
D) Left shift of O2-Hb curve

125. a patient had pneumonia, and after examination the culture showed an agent that lacks cell wall, which of these treatments is appropriate?

A) Penicillin
B) Vancomycin
C) Azithromycin
D) Cephalexin

126. a patient of pneumonia, after examination on serology he showed cold hemagglutinin hemolytic anemia, what could be the causative agent?

A) Streptococcus pneumonia
B) Haemophilus influenzae
C) Mycoplasma pneumonia
D) Klebsiella pneumoniae

121	122	123	124	125	126
b	c	d	b	c	c

127. a patient is in the ER for pneumonia, under culture on seaboards dextrose agar he shows hyphae septating at 45 degrees, he shows elevated galactomannan specific antigen on serology, what is the causative agent?

A) Candida albicans
B) Cryptococcus neoformans
C) Aspergillus
D) Histoplasma capsulatum

128. a child presented with pneumonia and a clinical finding of hemorrhagic mediastinal lymphadenitis, what is the causative agent?

A) Streptococcus pneumoniae
B) Bacillus anthracis
C) Haemophilus influenzae
D) Mycoplasma pneumoniae

129. patient of pleural effusion, on x ray a blunted costophrenic angle is appearing, how much fluid needed to show this sign?

A) 50 ml
B) 100 ml
C) 300 ml
D) 1000 ml

130. a patient of pleural effusion due to bronchial carcinoma, exudate will show decrease in which of the following?

A) Protein
B) LDH
C) Glucose
D) WBCs

131. carbon monoxide binding to hemoglobin will lead to tissue hypoxia due to?

A) Decreasing affinity of hemoglobin to oxygen
B) Increasing affinity of hemoglobin to oxygen
C) Increasing 2,3-BPG binding
D) Increasing oxygen unloading

132. high Co2 levels will lead to?

A) R state
B) T state
C) Increased O2 affinity
D) Left shift

127	128	129	130	131	132
c	b	c	c	b	b

133. a child with chronic inflammation of airways caused from house dust, with family history of atopy, he is presented with breathlessness and wheezing, what is your diagnosis?

A) Intrinsic asthma
B) Extrinsic asthma
C) Chronic bronchitis
D) Emphysema

134. is a subepithelial sign of mucosal glands in asthma?

A) Atrophy
B) Metaplasia
C) Hyperplasia
D) Dysplasia

135. patient with chronic sinusitis and productive cough should be given?

A) Codeine
B) Bromhexine
C) Dextromethorphan
D) Benzonatate

136. which of the following drugs inhibit cough center?

A) Mucolytics
B) Expectorants
C) Narcotic antitussives
D) Demulcents

137. patient of productive cough and with history of peptic ulcer, which mucolytic drug is most appropriate?

A) Acetylcysteine
B) Ambroxol
C) Potassium iodide
D) Codeine

138. which of these is a stimulant drug?

A) Codeine
B) Benzonatate
C) Acetylcysteine
D) Creosote

133	134	135	136	137	138
b	c	b	c	b	d

Batch 19

139. The side effect of taking cyanide:

A) Increasing ATP synthesis
B) Stopping electron transport chain
C) Increasing oxygen consumption
D) Activating ATP synthase

140. maxillary sinus open in?

A) Superior meatus
B) Middle sinus
C) Inferior meatus
D) Sphenoethmoidal recess

141. Which of the following is a typical rib-

A) 1st
B) 2nd
C) 3rd
D) 12th

142. The volume of air that remains in lung after maximum expiration

A) Tidal volume
B) Expiratory reserve volume
C) Functional residual capacity
D) Residual volume

143. Arytnoid articulate with?

A) Thyroid
B) Cricoid
C) Epiglottis
D) Hyoid

144. Injury in external laryngeal nerve effects which muscle:

A) Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
B) Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
C) Cricothyroid muscle
D) Thyroarytenoid muscle

139	140	141	142	143	144
b	b	c	d	b	c

145. The main muscle in inspiration-

A) External intercostal muscle
B) Internal intercostal muscle
C) Diaphragm
D) Transversus thoracis

146. Patient with lobar pneumonia examined microscopically which stage:

A) Congestion
B) Red hepatization
C) Gray hepatization
D) Resolution

147. Which of the following increases airway resistance:

A) Bronchodilation
B) Increased lung compliance
C) Bronchoconstriction
D) Increased surfactant

148. Patient with infant destress syndrome due to pre mature Have difficul inspiration due to decreases -

A) Airway resistance
B) Lung expantion
C) Surface tension
D) Residual volume

149. How does respiratory system regulate blood pressure?

A) Secretion of renin
B) Secretion of ACE
C) Secretion of aldosterone
D) Secretion of angiotensinogen

150. Topical drug for decongestant -

A) Codeine
B) Bromhexine
C) Oxymetazoline
D) Acetylcysteine

145	146	147	148	149	150
c	a	c	b	b	c

151. inhibitor at complex 2 :-

A) Cyanide
B) Phenoformin
C) Oligomycin
D) Rotenone

152. The most common cause of phyrngitis in adults-

A) Streptococcus pyogenes
B) Staphylococcus aureus
C) Viruses
D) Haemophilus influenzae

153. Which microbe must be cultured around Staph aureus-

A) Streptococcus pneumoniae
B) H.Influenza
C) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
D) Klebsiella pneumoniae

154. Littles area located which part of the nose-

A) Lateral wall of nose
B) Nasal septum
C) Roof of nasal cavity
D) Floor of nasal cavity

155. Patient has trouble with inhalation which muscle is most likely affected-

A) Internal intercostalis
B) Transversus thoracis
C) External intercostalis
D) Rectus abdominis

156. it is change in lung volume per unit change in pressure-

A) Airway resistance
B) Compliance
C) Elastic recoil
D) Vital capacity

151	152	153	154	155	156
b	c	b	b	c	b

157. caustive agent for A-typical pnemonia?

A) Streptococcus pneumoniae
B) Klebsiella pneumoniae
C) Chlamydia pneumoniae
D) Haemophilus influenzae

158. it is volume of air inspired or expired during single normal breath-

A) Residual Volume
B) Tidal Volume
C) Vital Capacity
D) Inspiratory Reserve Volume

159. Patient has fatigue,generalized lymphadenopathy,skin rash,his gram stain was negative and monospot test positive-

A) CMV
B) EBV
C) Adenovirus
D) Influenza virus

160. drug use for motion sickness-

A) Loratadine
B) Cetirizine
C) Diphenhydramine
D) Fexofenadine

161. Lung compliance is determined by-

A) Airway radius
B) Elastic tissue
C) Respiratory rate
D) Tidal volume

162. The type of inflammation in bronchopneumonia-is

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

157	158	159	160	161	162
c	b	b	c	b	c

163) A surgeon removes a tumor from the right middle lobe of the lung in a 56-year-old heavy smoker. Which of the following bronchopulmonary segments can the cancer be found in?

A. Lateral and medial
B. Anterior and posterior
C. Inferior
D. Medial, inferior, and posterior

Batch 23
delayed

164) Which of the following is a local complication of Streptococcus pneumoniae infection?

A. Pleural effusion
B. Meningitis
C. Endocarditis
D. Septic arthritis

165) Which type of inflammation is most characteristic of lobar pneumonia?

A. Fibrotic inflammation
B. Suppurative inflammation
C. Granulomatous inflammation
D. Serofibrinous inflammation

166) A 53-year-old man with a 20-year history of smoking presents with dyspnea. Imaging shows emphysematous lungs, and pulmonary function testing reveals a decreased diffusion capacity (DLCO).
Which of the following is the primary cause of the decreased diffusion capacity in this patient?

A. Decreased diffusion capacity
B. Increased alveolar membrane thickness
C. Decreased alveolar surface area
D. Decreased diffusion gradient between alveoli and capillaries

167) What is the epithelial lining of the maxillary air sinuses?

A. Simple squamous epithelium
B. Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium
C. Simple cuboidal epithelium
D. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium with goblet cells

168) 25-year-old athlete presents after prolonged exercise. He has an elevated body temperature, heavy breathing, and laboratory investigations show increased CO_2 in the blood with a decreased pH.
What is the effect of these changes on hemoglobin–oxygen interaction in the blood?

A. Increased O_2 affinity
B. Increased O_2 unloading
C. Decreased O_2 unloading
D. Left shift

163	164	165	166	167	168
a	a	d	c	d	b

169) During which stage of lobar pneumonia are the alveoli filled with fibrin fibers, red blood cells, neutrophils, and macrophages?

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

170) Which virulence factor of Streptococcus pneumoniae is primarily responsible for lung tissue damage during infection?

A. Pneumolysin
B. Polysaccharide capsule
C. IgA protease
D. Autolysin

171) A mother brought her 1-year-old infant complaining of sores on the mouth, feet, and buttocks.
How was this virus transmitted?

A. Fecal–oral transmission
B. Airborne transmission
C. Droplet transmission
D. Vector-borne transmission

172) Which RNA virus can infect a 15-year-old patient presenting with pharyngitis?

A. Adenovirus
B. Herpes virus
C. Coxsackie virus
D. Cytomegalovirus

173) One of the viral causes of the common cold (rhinitis) is:

A. Cytomegalovirus
B. Epstein–Barr virus
C. Coronavirus
D. Hepatitis C virus

174) A 2-year-old child accidentally inhales a small toy.
What is the most likely location of the object in the thorax?

A. Left main bronchus
B. Trachea
C. Right main bronchus
D. Esophagus

169	170	171	172	173	174
b	a	a	c	c	c

175) Which of the following is the main factor that determines oxygen saturation (O_2%) in the blood?

A. Partial pressure of oxygen (PO_2)
B. Partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PCO_2)
C. Blood pH
D. Hemoglobin concentration

176) A 33-year-old patient presents to the clinic complaining of a dry cough for 10 days. There is no sputum production. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

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

177) Which of the following is a side effect of salbutamol?

A. Hypercalcemia
B. Hyperkalemia
C. Hypotension
D. Tachycardia

178) A 53-year-old man collapses and is brought to the emergency department. He is diagnosed with carbon monoxide poisoning. Carbon monoxide inhibits which of the following in the electron transport chain?

A. Complex I
B. Complex II
C. Complex IV
D. ATP synthase

179) Which of the following acts peripherally to suppress cough?

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

180) A patient is treated with sodium nitrite for suspected poisoning but subsequently develops cyanide toxicity. Cyanide exerts its toxic effect by inhibiting which of the following?

A. Hemoglobin
B. Complex I
C. Coenzyme Q
D. Cytochrome c oxidase

175	176	177	178	179	180
a	d	d	c	c	d

181) A patient with pulmonary edema presents with impaired gas exchange. According to Fick's law of diffusion, which of the following is decreased in this patient?

A. Diffusing capacity
B. Alveolar membrane thickness
C. Concentration gradient
D. Surface area

182) A woman has been taking high doses of aspirin. What is the effect of aspirin on the electron transport chain?

A. Inhibition of cytochrome c oxidase
B. Inhibition of ATP synthase
C. Increased electron transport
D. Increased permeability of the inner mitochondrial membrane

183) A patient is diagnosed with a restrictive lung disease. Which of the following pulmonary function parameters is decreased?

A. FEV_1/FVC ratio
B. Residual volume (RV)
C. Forced vital capacity (FVC)
D. Peak expiratory flow rate

184) A patient with asthma undergoes spirometry testing. What is the expected value of the FEV_1/FVC ratio in this patient?

A. Normal (≈80%)
B. Greater than 90%
C. Less than 70%
D. Cannot be measured using spirometry

185) If alveoli are damaged, which of the following cells are responsible for their regeneration?

A. Alveolar type I cells
B. Alveolar type II cells
C. Clara (club) cells
D. Cannot be regenerated

186) What is the nerve supply of the cervical part of the parietal pleura?

A. Phrenic nerve
B. Vagus nerve
C. Sympathetic chain
D. Intercostal nerves

181	182	183	184	185	186
a	d	c	c	b	d

187) Which of the following is the most superior structure in the left lung hilum?

A. Primary bronchus
B. Inferior pulmonary vein
C. Superior pulmonary vein
D. Lobar bronchus

188) An asthmatic patient presents in respiratory distress. Arterial blood gas analysis shows: ● pH = 7.2 ● $PaCO_2$ = 48 mmHg Which of the following best explains this finding?

A. Decreased oxygen diffusion
B. Increased oxygen affinity of hemoglobin
C. Carbon dioxide retention
D. Hyperventilation with CO_2 washout

189) which of the following structures passes superior to the root of the right lung?

A. Arch of aorta

B. Arch of azygos

C. Descending aorta
D. Superior vena cava

Unknown 1

190) a child playing with his cars accidentally inhaled a wheel and started to choke, which of the following sites is most common for foreign objects?

A. Left primary bronchus
B. Trachea
C. Right primary bronchus
D. Left secondary bronchus

191) pt presents w stab in the cardiac notch, which of the following is the location of the wound?

A. Inferior lobe of right lung
B. Superior lobe of right lung
C. Inferior lobe of left lung
D. Superior lobe of left lung

192) a pt underwent a PFT test, the results have shown a DECREASE in FVC, which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Lung restriction
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Emphysema
D. Chronic bronchitis

187	188	189	190	191	192
a	c	b	c	d	a

193) what is the most likely diagnosis from the table above?

A. Pulmonary fibrosis
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Pleural effusion
D. Pneumonia

194) which one of the following diseases increases the membrane thickness?

A. Emphysema
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Pulmonary edema
D. Chronic bronchitis

195) pt diagnosed w pulmonary edema w decreased diffusion, which of the following is responsible for the decrease in diffusion rate?

A. Decrease surface area
B. Increase pressure gradient
C. Increase thickness of membrane
D. Increase diffusion coefficient

196) pt diagnosed w emphysema and decreased diffusion rate, which of the following is the most likely reason for this?

A. Increase membrane thickness
B. Decrease surface area
C. Increase pressure gradient
D. Increase hemoglobin concentration

197) maximum exhalation after normal TV?

A. Inspiratory reserve volume
B. Residual volume
C. Vital capacity
D. ERV

198) HB saturation to oxygen in the blood depends on?

A. PCO2
B. Hemoglobin concentration
C. PO2
D. Respiratory rate

193	194	195	196	197	198
b	c	c	b	d	c

199) pt presents w sandpaper rash on his extremities, what is the virulence factor of the causative agent?

A. Polysaccharide capsule
B. Pneumolysin
C. Erythrogenic toxin
D. IgA protease

200) which of the following is the virulence factor for strep pneumonia?

A. Erythrogenic toxin
B. Polysaccharide capsules
C. Pertussis toxin
D. Exotoxin A

201) woman brought in child w no complete vaccination schedule, child is diagnosed with haemophilus influenzae. which of the following vaccines should be given?

A. Live attenuated vaccine
B. Inactivated vaccine
C. Conjugated polysaccharide vaccine
D. Toxoid vaccine

202) pt presents w typical symptoms of pneumonia, microscopy examinations showed gram positive diplococci bacteria, which of the following is responsible?

A. Haemophilus influenzae
B. Klebsiella pneumoniae
C. Strep pneumonia
D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

203) which of the following is the mode of transmission for bordetella pertussis?

A. Fecal-oral transmission
B. Inhalation of infected droplets
C. Vector-borne transmission
D. Blood transmission

204) pt diagnosed w logilenna disease, which of the following is the mode of transmission?

A. Fecal-oral transmission
B. Direct skin contact
C. Inhalation of aerosols
D. Blood transmission

199	200	201	202	203	204
c	b	c	c	b	c

205) pt presents w mycoplasma, which microscopic examination is used to confirm the diagnosis?

A. Acid-fast stain
B. Cold agglutinin
C. India ink
D. Gram stain

206) increases in CO2 and H+, converts hemoglobin into which state?

A. R state
B. T state
C. Oxygenated state
D. Carboxyhemoglobin state

207) a 62 yo pt presents w COPD and chronic hypoxia, blood tests reveal increased 2-3 BPG, what type of shift does this cause in the curve?

A. Left shift
B. No shift
C. Right shift
D. Biphasic shift

208) firefighter present w increased levels of carboxyhemoglobin, the effect of this increase is?

A. An increase in the affinity of oxygen to hemoglobin
B. An increase in oxygen unloading
C. A right shift of the oxygen dissociation curve
D. An increase in 2-3 BPG binding to hemoglobin

209) 25 yo running a marathon with an increased temp and difficulty in breathing, tests show elevated CO2 levels. based on the following, which change is most likely,

A. Decrease of unloading of oxygen
B. Increase of unloading of oxygen
C. Increase in oxygen affinity
D. Left shift of the oxygen dissociation curve

210) p50 of myoglobin?

A. 1 mmhg
B. 10 mmhg
C. 26 mmhg
D. 40 mmhg

205	206	207	208	209	210
b	b	c	a	b	a

211) pt presents w history of opioid addiction and a dry cough, which of the following drugs is contraindicated in his case?

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

212) pt presents w chronic sinusitis, which of the following is used to treat this case?

A. Codeine
B. Bromhexine
C. Dextromethorphan
D. Benzonatate

213) pt presents w COPD, the drug that was prescribed is an inhaled corticosteroid. which of the following drugs is most likely to increase mucociliary secretions in this patient?

A. Codeine
B. Dextromethorphan
C. Acetylcystine
D. Benzonatate

214) pt presents w productive cough was prescribed a drug that caused hypothyroidism, which of the following drugs was prescribed?

A. Bromhexine
B. Sodium iodide
C. Ambroxol
D. Acetylcysteine

215) which of the following pneumonias is the most common community acquired pneumonia?

A. Klebsiella pneumonia
B. Mycoplasma pneumonia
C. Streptococcus pneumonia
D. Pseudomonas pneumonia

216) pt presents w typical symptoms of pneumonia, radiological examinations show bilateral yellowish patchy infiltration. which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Lobar pneumonia
B. Bronchopneumonia
C. Lung abscess
D. Pleural effusion

211	212	213	214	215	216
c	b	c	b	c	b

217) pt presents w fibrinous inflammation of lung parenchyma, histological examination showed alveolar exudate, neutrophils, and bacteria. Which of the following is this stage?

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

218) which of the following types of inflammations is caused by burns?

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

219) which of the following diseases is associated with hypokalemia, hypernatremia & hypertension:

A. high aldosterone secretion
B. CHF
C. Nephrotic syndrome
D. SIADH

Unknown 2

220) where in tracheobronchial tree is the most common site for a foreign object to lodge in a 5-year-old boy?

A. Rt 1ry bronchus
B. beginning of trachea
C. Lt 1ry bronchus
D. Larynx

221) male pt 40 yrs old complaining of fever,chest,pain & Resp distress.chest Xray showed fluid acc with partial lung collapse, the fluid was offensive & greenish yellow diagnosis?

A. bronchiectasis
B. Lobar pneumonia
C. Empyema
D. lung abscess

222) during IV insulin therapy for a pt with diabetic ketoacidosis, which of the following electrolytes should be given to the pt simultaneously:

A. Sodium
B. calcium
C. Potassium
D. Chloride

217	218	219	220	221	222
a	c	a	a	c	c

223) 30 yrs old pt has a history of bronchial asthma. The expected histopathologic change of the bronchial mucous secretion?

A. Hyperplasia
B. Atrophy
C. Metaplasia
D. Dysplasia

224) which of the following structures passes through the vena cava opening of diaphragm?

A. Esophagus
B. Right phrenic nerve
C. Thoracic duct
D. Left gastric vessels

225) a 15 yrs old pt complains of low-grade fever & cough with scanty sputum. Inclusion bodies were detected, bacteria damaged the resp. cells by:

A. Multiplying inside the cells
B. hydrogen peroxide
C. Pneumolysin enzyme
D. Toxin production

226) the main mode of transmission of bacillus anthracis is by:

A. inhalation of bacterial spores
B. ticks and mosquitoes bite
C. direct person to person
D. inhalation of contaminated water

227) 62 yrs old lady complains of high grade fever, chest pain, cough with purulent rusty sputum. Culture on blood agar grew alpha hemolytic, optochin sensitive. How could this scenario be prevented?

A. killed cell vaccine
B. Conjugated capsular Ag
C. Live attenuated vaccine
D. Toxoid vaccine

228) Thoracocentesis of a pt. with pleural effusion revealed high levels of lactate dehydrogenase & low levels of glucose?

A. Lung malignancy
B. nephrotic syndrome
C. Heart failure
D. liver cirrhosis

223	224	225	226	227	228
a	b	a	a	b	a

229) 35 years old HIV Pt, fever & cough. Capsulated yeast cell were detected by india ink in his sputum the causative pathogen?

A. Chlamydia psittacine
B. Aspergillus spp.
C. Cryptococcus neoformans
D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

230) Co2 is maily transported in blood as:

A. carbaminohemoglobin
B. Carbamino proteins
C. Bicarbonate
D. Dissolved CO2

231) amount of air inspired or expired during single quiet breathing is:

A. TV
B. IRV
C. ERV
D. RV

232) 56 yrs old pt. with chronic interstitial lung diseases has developed lung fibrosis. The amount of gas cross membrane will be decreased because there is increase in:

A. pressure gradient
B. diffusion constant
C. thickness of resp. membrane
D. surface area

233) examination of lung specimen from middle aged male pt. diagnosed as lobar pneumonia showed alveolar spaces filled with: exudate, neutrophils & bacteria, this stage is?

A. red hepatization
B. congestion
C. Gray hepatization
D. Resolution

234) the mediastinal surface of the right lung is related to which of the following?

A. Lt ventricle
B. Arch of aorta
C. Superior vena cava
D. Descending aorta

229	230	231	232	233	234
c	c	a	c	b	c

235) at which of the vertebral levels is the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm in a 52-years-old man?

A. T8
B. T7
C. T12
D. T10

236) the type of inflammation in lobar pneumonia is:

A. Catarrhal
B. Suppurative
C. Fibrinous
D. Serofibrinous

237) In transport of Co2 in the blood, bicarbonate leaves the RBCs in exchange of:

A. Na+
B. Cl-
C. Ca++
D. K+

238) a female had a previous history of tonsillectomy 2 weeks age. Currently she's complaining of high-grade fever, radiological examination showed a cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung. Diagnosis?

A. Bronchiectasis
B. Emphysema
C. aspiration lung abscess
D. Empyema

239) volume of air that remains in the lung following max. expiration is:

A. RV
B. FRC
C. ERV
D. vital lung capacity

240) Hypokalemia is one of the laboratory findings of:

A. Metabolic acidosis
B. renal failure
C. Thiazide diuretics
D. diabetes mellitus

235	236	237	238	239	240
d	c	b	c	a	c

241) the characterstic inflammatory cell infiltrate in asthmatic lung is:

A. Eosinophil
B. Lymphocyte
C. Macrophage
D. Neutrophil

242) in midaxillary line the rib level of inferior border of the lung:

A. 6th
B. 10th
C. 8th
D. 4th

243) “Pneumocytes” are specialized cells found in =

A. bronchi
B. bronchioles
C. alveoli
D. trachea

Pastmid-1

244) Epithelium of Respiratory bronchioles =

A. Simple squamous epithelium
B. Simple cuboidal epithelium
C. Stratified squamous epithelium
D. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium

245) Mitochondrial DNA =

A. less chances of mutation than that of nuclear DNA
B. same chances of mutation as that of nuclear DNA
C. more chances of mutation than that of nuclear DNA
D. does not undergo mutation

246) Inhibitor of IV complex =

A. Rotenone and Amytal
B. Cyanide and CO
C. Oligomycin and DNP
D. Antimycin A and Malonate

241	242	243	244	245	246
a	c	c	b	c	b

247) Surfactant secreted by =

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

248) Lung help in activation of =

A. Angiotensinogen
B. Angiotensin I
C. Angiotensin II
D. Renin

249) Colonization of H. influenzae type b in upper respiratory tract may lead to =

A. Bronchiectasis
B. Epiglottitis
C. Lung abscess
D. Tuberculosis

250) Which kind of infection can be prevented by vaccination =

A. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
B. Chlamydia pneumoniae
C. Haemophilus influenzae
D. Legionella pneumophila

251) caustive agent for A-typical pnemonia?

A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
B. Haemophilus influenzae
C. chlymedia pneumoniae
D. Klebsiella pneumoniae

252) it is volume of air inspired or expired during single normal breath-

A. Residual Volume
B. Inspiratory Reserve Volume
C. Vital Capacity
D. Tidal Volume

247	248	249	250	251	252
c	c	b	c	c	d

253) Patient has fatigue,generalized lymphadenopathy,skin rash,his gram stain was negative and monospot test positive-

A. EBV
B. CMV
C. Adenovirus
D. Influenza virus

254) drug use for motion sickness-

A. Loratadine
B. Fexofenadine
C. Diphenhydramine
D. Cetirizine

255) Patient had sore throat, increased drooling, with enlarged lymph node, epiglottitis. What is the causative agent?

A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
B. Haemophilus influenza type B
C. Bordetella pertussis
D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

256) 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. Pyogenes
B. S. pneumoniae
C. H. influenzae
D. B. pertussis

257) Which of the following is a virulence factor of Bordetella pertussis ?

A. Pneumolysin
B. IgA protease
C. Tracheal cytotoxin
D. Erythrogenic toxin

258) Phenformin inhibits which complex ?

A. Complex I
B. Complex II
C. Complex III
D. Complex IV

253	254	255	256	257	258
a	c	b	a	c	c

259) 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

260) Thermogenin is most abundant in brown adipose tissue, what is its function?

A. Generates ATP
B. Generates heat
C. Inhibits electron transport
D. Inhibits oxygen consumption

261) A blind man was finally diagnosed as Leber Hereditary Optic Neuropathy, What is the defect?

A. Glycolysis
B. Krebs cycle
C. Oxidative phosphorylation
D. Gluconeogenesis

262) Which drug inhibits H1 receptors ?

A. Dimenhydrinate
B. Oxymetazoline
C. Acetylcysteine
D. Salbutamol

263) block complex 1?

A. Amobarbital
B. Cyanide
C. Oligomycin
D. Antimycin A

264) Rotenone inhibits?

A. Complex IV
B. Complex III
C. Complex II
D. Complex I

259	260	261	262	263	264
d	b	c	a	a	d

265) Cyanide toxicity, which complex is inhibited?

A. Complex I
B. Complex II
C. Complex III
D. Complex IV

266) the thermogenin in the baby generates?

A. ATP
B. NADH
C. Heat
D. $FADH_2$

267) blind patient diagnosed with leber hereditary optic neuropathy , because a defct in the..?

A. Oxidative Phosphorylation
B. Glycolysis
C. Gluconeogenesis
D. Glycogenolysis

268) patient with dry cough, had an history of dependence which he is cured from it 2 years ago, which antitussive is least likely to be used?

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

269) which drug blocks the H1 receptor ?

A. Oxymetazoline
B. Dimenhydrinate
C. Salbutamol
D. Acetylcysteine

270) scarlet fever is caused by?

A. S. pneumoniae
B. H. influenzae
C. S. pyogenes
D. B. pertussis

265	266	267	268	269	270
d	c	a	c	b	c

271) a child with swelled epiglottis,drooling, stridor, muffled voice, tripod position, high fever , for prevention?

A. Haemophilus influenza capsular antigen vaccine
B. Pneumococcal toxoid vaccine
C. Influenza live vaccine
D. Pertussis vaccine

272) A kid who is 7Y. O come with white color in his pharynx (tonsils exudates), tender cervical lymphadenopathy and absence of cough. You are thinking of pharyngitis which is caused by A streptococci (S.Pyrogens) which specimen are you going to use?

A. Blood culture
B. Sputum
C. Tonsillar swab or pharyngeal swab
D. Nasal swab

273) Hypertensive crisis patient complaining from running nose and sore throat. What is the best decongestant tubal should describe to him?

A. Oral pseudoephedrine
B. Topical drug “drops”
C. Oral phenylephrine
D. Ephedrine

274) Which drug “blocker of histamine receptor” use as antihistamines?

A. H1 blockers
B. H2 blockers
C. Alpha blockers
D. Beta blockers

275) Which drug has histamine physiological antagonist?

A. Cetirizine
B. Adrenaline
C. Loratadine
D. Promethazine

276) Promethazine is 1st generation, 2nd generation, alpha antagonist or beta blocker?

A. 2nd generation
B. Alpha antagonist
C. Beta blocker
D. 1st generation

271	272	273	274	275	276
a	c	b	a	b	d

277) Patient has fight and he has motion sickness which antihistamine generation should he take?

A. 1st generation
B. 2nd generation
C. H2 blocker
D. Alpha blocker

278) Patient has an exam, match after 1h or a driver and has common cold which antihistamine generation should he take?

A. 1st generation
B. 2nd generation
C. H2 blocker
D. Alpha blocker

279) The following 2nd generation drug can cross BBB and cause sedation if used in high dose?

A. Loratadine
B. Fexofenadine
C. Cetirizine
D. Dimenhydrinate

280) The adverse effect of the 2nd generation increase when using which drug?

A. Macrolid & Ketoconazol
B. Penicillin & Amoxicillin
C. Aspirin & Paracetamol
D. Salbutamol & Ipratropium

281) Patient come with dry cough and history of addiction which drug should you give him?

A. Codeine
B. Dextromethorphan
C. Morphine
D. Hydrocodone

282) Which drug can cause gastric irritation lead to cough and expel of the respiratory contact?

A. Narcotic antitussives
B. Mucolytics
C. Nauseant expectorants (Ipecacuanha and Ammonium salts)
D. H1 blockers

277	278	279	280	281	282
a	b	c	a	b	c

283) Which anticough drug used as aromatic expectorant due to its aromatic effect?

A. Acetylcysteine
B. Bromhexine
C. Codeine
D. Stimulant (aromatic) expectorants (Creosote)

283
d