



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

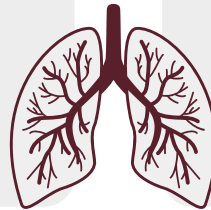


Embryology

MID | Lecture 1-2

Past Paper

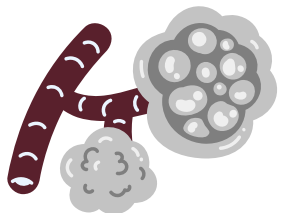
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﴿ وَلَقَدْ نَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ يَضِيقُ صَدْرُكَ بِمَا يَقُولُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَكُنْ مِنَ السَّاجِدِينَ ﴾

سبحان الله وبحمده، سبحان الله العظيم



Q1: During early development of the respiratory system the laryngotracheal tube maintains in communication with the primitive foregut. Which of the following embryonic structure is responsible for partitioning these two embryonic structure?

- a) Laryngotracheal diverticulum
- b) Tracheoesophageal septum
- c) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- d) Laryngotracheal septum
- e) Tracheoesophageal fold

Q2: The development of the tracheoesophageal septum occurs at week:

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5
- e) 6

Q3:Cleft lip is a result of fusion between maxillary prominence and:

- a) Mandibular
- b) Lateral nasal
- c) Medial nasal
- d) Frontonasal prominence
- e) Intermaxillary segment

Q4:With development of the nose, the philtrum of the upper lip is developed from which of the following?

- a) Frontonasal prominence
- b) Maxillary prominence
- c) Lateral nasal prominence
- d) Medial nasal prominence
- e) Palatal Prominence

Q5:The definitive pleural cavity is formed by:

- a)Incorporation from pericardial pleura
- b) Incorporation from peritoneal pleura
- c)Somatopleuric mesenchyme
- d)Splanchnopleuric mesenchyme
- e) Intra-embryonic coelom

Q6: The number of segments in the lungs after the postnatal period is:

- A) 10
- B) 15
- C) 6
- D) 27
- E) 23

Q7:Laryngeal atresia, all of the following statements are correct except:

- a) Prenatal ultrasonography permits diagnosis of these anomalies
- b) It is a rare anomaly
- c) Distal to atresia the airways become constricted
- d) It is known as congenital high airway obstruction syndrome
- e) It is accompanied with fetal ascites

Q8:Concerning the maturation of the lung, all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The growth of lungs after birth is mainly due to an increase in the number of alveoli.
- b) In the terminal sac period, respiration is impossible.
- c) At the end of the 6th-month type I and type II alveolar cells are developed
- d) The canalicular period lasts from the 16th to the 26th weeks.
- e) In pseudoglandular period, no respiratory bronchioles or alveoli is present

Q9:Which of the following conditions are associated with oligohydramnios:

- a) Laryngeal atresia
- b) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- c) Congenital cyst of the lung
- d) Ectopic lung lobe
- e) Pulmonary hypoplasia

Q10:Wrong about ARDS?

- a) Thyroxine is the most important stimulator
- b) Causes collapsing of the alveoli
- c) Accounts for 2% of death in neonates
- d) Due to deficiency of alveolar surfactant
- e) More common in premature infants

Q11:A premature baby usually has difficulty breathing , However the respiratory system developed enough for survival by :

- a) 28 weeks
- b) 24 weeks
- c) 17 weeks
- d) 36 weeks
- e) none of the above

Q12:A neonate after birth was examined by a doctor. In chest x- ray image, the doctor find a peripheral lung opaque. What the most common cause of this?

- a) Collapsed lung due to traumatic delivery
- b) Congenital deficiency of surfactant
- c) Pleural effusion
- d) This is normal, where alveoli will be inflated several days after delivery
- e) pneumothorax

Q13:The medial nasal prominence participate in all of the following except?

- a) Tip of the nose
- b) Palatine shelves
- c) Nasal crest
- d) Philtrum of upper lip
- e) Upper jaw

Q14: Wrong statement:

- a) Alveoli number at birth is same as number in adults
- b) Most of alveoli develop after birth

Q15:baby suffers from vomiting and regurgitation upon feeding:

- a) Pyloric stenosis
- b) Esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophageal fistula
- c) Gastroesophageal reflux
- d) Duodenal atresia
- e) Cleft palate

Q16: Wrong about tracheoesophageal fistula or atresia:

- a) It presents with vomiting and choking at first feed
- b) Diagnosis can be suggested by a coiled nasogastric tube on X-ray
- c) It causes pulmonary hypoplasia
- d) TEF predominantly affects male patients
- e) Surgical repair is required soon after birth

Q17: An infant with polyhydramnios that was born with a lot of amniotic fluid in his mouth, which of the following is mostly the cause:

- a) Pyloric stenosis
- b) Proximal esophageal atresia with distal TEF
- c) Duodenal atresia
- d) Gastroesophageal reflux
- e) Cleft palate

Q18: Which of the following statements about alveolar growth after birth is wrong?

- a) The number of alveoli increases significantly after birth
- b) Alveolar growth continues until about 10 years of age
- c) The growth of alveoli after birth is mainly by increase in size
- d) Alveoli are lined by type I and type II pneumocytes
- e) Surfactant helps alveoli stay open

Q19: Which of the following statements about the terminal sac (saccular) period of lung maturation is wrong?

- a) It occurs from 26 week to birth
- b) Type I and type II pneumocytes begin to appear
- c) Surfactant production starts
- d) There is formation of the respiratory membrane
- e) Lack of respiratory membrane

Q&A

Q1: The appearance of the laryngeotracheal groove is at:

Ans: 4th week

Q2:The lack of the development of cartilage in the bronchus causes:

Ans : bronchial stenosis

Q3:Baby vomits what it eats:

Ans: tracheoesophageal fistula

Q5:lung opacity in newborn:

Ans : Is normal

Q6: C-shaped trachea cartilage is derived from:

Ans : Splanchnic mesoderm

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Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			