

Introduction To Clinical Medicine



Past papers – 2^{ed} week

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The **colored question numbers** are mentioned more than once so focus on them

Chapter 5

Respiratory system

1. Case of sudden severe pleuritic chest pain with hemoptysis and SOB , normal symmetrical bilateral air entry + normal heart sounds, what is the cause

- A) pulmonary effusion
- B) pulmonary embolism
- C) Myocardial infarction
- D) lung cancer

ANSWER : B

2. Retrosternal pain sharp+ pleuritic+ acute+ sever, choose the right statement

- A)exacerbated by sitting forward.
- B)preceded by upper respiratory tract infection.
- C) cause by plaque rupture.

ANSWER : B

3. True about respiration

- A)normally, expiration phase is longer than inspiration
- B)in early COPD, the patient has pursed lip breathing
- C)large goiter can cause stridor
- D)cheyn-stokes is deep breathing related to COPD
- E)sth about kussmaul deep breathing in ketoacidosis

ANSWER : C

4. long case with night sweats, fever, matted lymph nodes

- A)Lung cancer
- B)TB
- C)lymphadenopathy
- D)pneumonia
- E)erythema nodosum

ANSWER : B

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5. Symmetric bilateral sounds, sneezing +nasal discharge+chronic cough

- A) acute upper respiratory tract infection
- B) rhinitis+ sinusitis
- C) pulmonary effusion

ANSWER : B

6. True about respiration

- A) respiratory rate is normally 12-25 per minute
- B) main accessory muscles are sternocleidomastoid+ trapezius+ scalene muscles
- C) few Campbell de morgan spots in elderly are abnormal

ANSWER : B

7. A 45-year-old female presented with shortness of breath of 1 day duration,sudden onset,central,crushing, normal breath sounds, increased JVP:

- A) Large pulmonary embolus
- B) Congestive heart failure
- C) Myocardial infarction with pulmonary edema

ANSWER : A

8. Which of the following is true about stridor:

- A) inspiratory stridor occurs due to narrowing of intrathoracic trachea
- B) Biphasic stridor is due to extrathoracic narrowing
- C) it most commonly heard at expiration
- D) It is due to small airways obstruction.
- E) it can be caused by foreign body obstruction

ANSWER : E

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9. Case of asthma, which is wrong:

- A) Wheeze
- B) Atopy
- C) Pleuritic chest pain
- D) Cough disturbs sleep
- E) Pet owner

ANSWER : C

10. A 60 years old man with more than 30 pack years of smoking, came to the clinic with cough and clear sputum. The next day the sputum turned purulent green. The patient has a barrel chest and pursed lip breathing. Which of the following is the most likely cause:

- A) Pneumonia
- B) COPD exacerbation
- C) Pleural effusion

ANSWER : B

11. Patient comes to the ER after a car accident and complains of pneumothorax on right lower lobe, which of the following findings is not expected in this patient?

- A) Tracheal deviation to the left
- B) Dullness on percussion on right lower lobe
- C) Decreased vocal resonance on right lower lobe
- D) Absent vesicular breathing on the right side
- E) Decreased expansion.

ANSWER : B

12. A 60 year old man comes to the clinic with a history of weight loss and persisting cough, physical exam revealed ptosis and myosis, which of the following can't be seen in this patient:

- A) wasting of small muscles of the hand
- B) Decreased JVP
- C) pain in the inner aspect of the forearm
- D) Anhidrosis

ANSWER : B

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13. which of the following about chest deformities is not correct?

- A) Barrel chest.... COPD
- B) funnel chest can be due childhood asthma
- C) The anterior-posterior diameter is normally less than the transverse diameter

ANSWER : B

14. what is the compression-ventilation ratio for an adult (1 rescuer)

- A) 30:2
- B) 15:2
- C) 20:2
- D) 30:1

ANSWER : A

15. what is the first thing to do in chain of survival?

- A) Early compressions
- B) Early defibrillation
- C) Early recognition

ANSWER : C

16. tumor at the apical part of the lung, suspect to see everything except:

- A) Anhydrosis
- B) Ptosis
- C) Mydriasis
- D) Wasting of small muscles of the hand

ANSWER : C

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17. correct about normal JVP:

- A) Increases with inspiration
- B) Positive hepatojugular reflex
- C) Impalpable
- D) One peak per cycle

ANSWER : C

18. painless soft tissues in the DIP, and increased nail angle, one of the following not a cause of such a condition:

- A) COPD
- B) Lung fibrosis
- C) Liver cirrhosis
- D) Cyanotic congenital heart disease

ANSWER : A

19. A case of long standing smoker with sputum and inflated lung, what is the diagnosis

- A) Asthma
- B) Chronic bronchitis
- C) Pneumonia

ANSWER : B (the case was obvious COPD)

20. Which of the following is not of Obstructive Sleep Apnea symptoms:

- A) Loud snoring
- B) Unrefreshed sleep
- C) Morning headache
- D) Excessive daytime sleepiness
- E) Nighttime wheeze

ANSWER : E

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21. Patient presented with tachypnea, cyanosis and fine inspiratory crackles, what is the diagnosis:

- A) Pneumothorax
- B) Pulmonary effusion
- C) pulmonary fibrosis

ANSWER : C

22. Patient presented with hemoptysis and shortness of breath. Chest was hyperresonant on percussion with pleural rub, what is the diagnosis:

- A) Pneumothorax
- B) Pulmonary embolism
- C) Pleural effusion

ANSWER : A

23. If there was left tracheal deviation, all the following cases are correct except:

- A) Left pneumonectomy
- B) left lung collapse
- C) left pneumothorax
- D) right pleural effusion
- E) None of the above

ANSWER : C

24. A question about a mother coming for the first time complaining about breathlessness, her daughter is concerned that their new puppy might have caused this, which of the following symptoms you suspect to find?

- A) Wheeze
- B) Hemoptysis

ANSWER : A

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25. A tall young patient with no previous hospital admissions had breathlessness which progressed very rapidly in 30 minutes, which of the following are not true about his case:

- A) Decrease TVF
- B) Hyper resonant on percussion
- C) Increase vocal resonance

ANSWER : C

26. A person can't walk like people in his age, what's MRC grade for this type of dyspnea?

- A) Grade 1
- B) Grade 2
- C) Grade 3
- D) Grade 4
- E) Grade 5

ANSWER : C

27. A patient came to your clinic, you noticed ptosis, miosis & anhidrosis, what's the most probable cause?

- A) Apical lung tumor (Pancoast tumor)
- B) Heart failure
- C) Chronic kidney disease

ANSWER : A

28. A patient complaining of cough for 4 months, all the following could be a cause except:

- A) Interstitial lung disease
- B) Tumors
- C) Upper viral respiratory infection
- D) Gastro-esophageal reflux disease
- E) bronchiectasis

ANSWER : C

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29. A female currently taking Oral contraceptive pills, with a history of a past DVT 1 year ago, complaining of breathlessness, what's the most probable cause of her case?

- A) Acute bronchitis
- B) Pulmonary embolism

ANSWER : B

30. In a patient with hyperinflated lung, which of the following is false:

- A) Tracheal tug can be seen
- B) Normal cricosternal distance

ANSWER : B

31. Flapping tremor in hands is caused by:

- A) $\beta(2)$ -adrenergic agonists
- B) Alcohol drinking
- C) Respiratory failure

ANSWER : C

32. A 54-year-old woman is seen in clinic with a history of weight loss, loss of appetite and shortness of breath. Her respiratory rate is 19 and oxygen saturations (on room air) range between 93 and 95 per cent. On examination, there is reduced air entry and dullness to percussion on the lower zones of the right lung. Tactile vocal fremitus was diminished on the RT lower zones. There is also reduced chest expansion on the right. From the list below, select the most likely diagnosis :

- A) Right lower lobe pneumonia
- B) Pulmonary embolism
- C) Right-sided pneumothorax
- D) Right-sided pleural effusion
- E) Pulmonary embolism

ANSWER : D

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33. A 58 year old married gentleman , was diagnosed 1 month ago with hypertension ; for which he was started on a medication , however the patient reported side effect of annoying dry cough. Which of the following is the most likely culprit :

- A) Furosemide
- B) Candesartan (ARBS)
- C) Enalapril (ACEI)
- D) Amlodipine (CCB)
- E) Bisoprolol (beta blocker)

ANSWER : C

34. A 25 years old female patient, presented to ER complaining of shortness of breath that started 2 days prior to presentation; progressive and associated with wheezing. The patient reported that she had few episodes of dry cough at the dawn but did not seek medical care. The patient also reports a medical history of hay fever. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- A) Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- B) Pulmonary Embolism
- C) Asthma
- D) Bronchiectasis
- E) Pneumonia

ANSWER : C

35. You see a 67-year-old man who has been referred to the chest clinic following a three-month history of weight loss and signs which may suggest a Pancoast's tumour. Which of the following symptoms from the list below is not associated with a Pancoast's tumour ?

- A) Exophthalmos
- B) Ptosis
- C) Miosis
- D) Hoarse voice
- E) Anhydrosis

ANSWER : A

36. Regarding wheezing as a symptom, all of the following characters suggest a diagnosis of asthma as opposed to to COPD, EXCEPT :

- A) Worse on waking in the morning
- B) Wheezing in a patient with a family history of atopy
- C) Wheezing associated with SOB that awakens the patient during night
- D) Wheezing in a patient who doesn't smoke
- E) Wheezing after exercise

ANSWER : A

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37. A 56-year-old man attends your clinic with a three-month history of a productive cough with blood-tinged sputum, following his return from India. Associated symptoms include lethargy, night sweats and decreased appetite. On examination, the patient's chest has good air entry bilaterally with no added sounds and his temperature is 37.3 °C. From the list below, which is the most likely diagnosis ?

- A) Lung fibrosis
- B) Pulmonary infarction
- C) Pneumonia
- D) Pulmonary embolism
- E) Tuberculosis

ANSWER : E

38. A 15 years old patient, came to your clinic with her parents , she was short, had a flat occiput, small nose with poorly developed bridge and low set ear, on hand examination you noticed that she had a broad hand with single palmar crease, this is mostly associated with one of the following :

- A) Achondroplasia
- B) Klinefelter syndrome XXY
- C) Down syndrome
- D) Turner syndrome XO
- E) Myotonic dystrophy

ANSWER : C

39. A 21 year old female patient, student, single, presented to ER complaining of shortness of breath of 1 hour duration, associated with chest tightness, the pt also complains of perioral and digital parasthesia, on physical examination hands are sweaty and cold. Vital signs are stable, O₂ sat 98%, chest examination is unremarkable, what is the most probable cause of the breathlessness in this patient ?

- A) Pulmonary embolism
- B) Panic attack
- C) Anemia
- D) Pleural effusion
- E) Asthma exacerbation

ANSWER : B

40. A 69-year-old man has been admitted to the ward with dyspnoea, cyanosis and finger clubbing. His chest exam revealed diminished air entry with bronchial breathing sounds and dull percussion note on both upper zones. TVF note was increased on upper zones compared to lower zones. From the list below, which is the most likely diagnosis ?

- A) Pulmonary fibrosis
- B) Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C) pneumonia
- D) Bronchiectasis
- E) COPD

ANSWER : A

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41. One of the following conditions does NOT cause nails clubbing :

- A) Bronchial asthma
- B) Pulmonary fibrosis
- C) Thyrotoxicosis
- D) Celiac disease
- E) Lung abscess

ANSWER : A

42. A 73-Year-old male diabetic patient complaining of right-sided chest pain of few days' duration. It was just like a burning sensation. What made him seeking medical attention is appearance of itchy vesicular skin rash at pain site. Which of the following is a correct statement ?

- A) His pain is most probably due to an allergic reaction
- B) This is the typical muscular chest pain case scenario
- C) This is a well-known ACE inhibitors side effect
- D) His disease is mostly viral in origin
- E) Insect bite is on top of our differential diagnoses

ANSWER : D

43. A 55 years old Patient who has been working as a plumber for more than 15 years, started to recently complain of SOB, chronic cough, weight loss, and , X ray showed multiple pleural plaques, which of the following is the most likely culprit :

- A) Fungus spores
- B) Berrilium
- C) Asbestos
- D) Silica
- E) Chromium

ANSWER : C

44. A 66-year-old woman presents to the emergency room with a 2-day history of shortness of breath. The patient notes becoming progressively short of breath as well as a sharp pain in the right side of the chest which is most painful when taking a deep breath. The patient also complains of mild pain in the right leg. Heart rate is 110 BPM and respiratory rate is 22. The chest exam was normal, the patient denies any weight loss or fever. The most likely diagnosis is :

- A) Pneumothorax
- B) Pulmonary embolism
- C) Muscular strain
- D) Pulmonary edema
- E) Pulmonary hemorrhage

ANSWER : B

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45. A 55 year old smoker male patient presented to you with hemoptysis and weight loss, Upon inspecting his face, the MOST likely diagnosis is :

- A) Rt lower lung lobe tumor
- B) Lt lower lung lobe tumor
- C) Rt apical lung tumor
- D) Unilateral facial excessive sweating .
- E) Lt apical lung tumor



ANSWER : E

46. Which of the following (Drug-Side effect) is a mismatch ?

- A) Beta blocker - Asthma exacerbation
- B) Beta agonist - Tachycardia
- C) Pulmonary embolism-Estrogens
- D) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor – Pulmonary fibrosis
- E) NSAIDS- Asthma exacerbation

ANSWER : D

47. In case of chronic hyperinflation due to obstructive lung disease, which one of the following is FALSE :

- A) Reduced cricosternal distance
- B) Increased cardiac dullness
- C) Paradoxical inward movement of the lower ribs
- D) Increased AP diameter

ANSWER : B

48. A 78-year-old male presented to ER complaining of sudden shortness of breath associated with hemoptysis and chest pain. On physical exam: Temperature was 37, blood pressure was 80/54 mmHg, respiratory rate was 38 breaths per minute, pulse was regular with a rate of 143 beats per minute, Centrally located trachea, resonance upon percussing the lungs Pleural friction rub upon auscultating the lungs and loud P2 upon auscultating the heart. What is the MOST likely possible diagnosis ?

- A) Pleural effusion
- B) Lung cancer
- C) Lung Tuberculosis
- D) Tension pneumothorax
- E) Pulmonary embolism

ANSWER : E

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49. A 50-year-old chronic smoker attended the OPC with complaints of chronic productive cough mainly in the morning with exertional dyspnea and wheezes, no known history of chronic diseases, no previous history of lower respiratory infections. On exam, there were audible expiratory wheezes with prolonged expiratory phase. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- A) Asthma
- B) Lung cancer
- C) COPD
- D) Interstitial lung disease
- E) Bronchiectasis

ANSWER : C

50. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of Obstructive sleep apnea/hypopnea syndrome :

- A) Unrefreshed sleep
- B) Bilateral wheezes
- C) Snoring
- D) Daytime somnolence
- E) Periodic cessation of breathing

ANSWER : B

51. A patient presents with end expiratory wheeze, he has decreased air entry and prolonged expiration time, he was recently started on a new drug, which of the following is the most likely culprit:

- A) Penicillamine
- B) NSAID
- C) Glucocorticoids
- D) Amiodarone
- E) Estrogens

ANSWER : B

52. Which of the following drugs is mismatched with their side effect:

- A) Opioids: bronchoconstriction
- B) ACE inhibitors: cough
- C) Fenfluramine: pulmonary embolism
- D) Pleural effusion: phenytoin
- E) Respiratory depression: benzodiazepines

ANSWER : C

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53. Which of the following is wrong regarding OSA:

- A) Complete obstruction results in snoring
- B) More common in men
- C) Obesity is a risk factor
- D) Large neck size (collar size > 17 inches is a risk factor)
- E) Can be aggravated by alcohol

ANSWER : A

54. A case about a patient who has been a shipyard worker for a long time, he is a non-smoker, which of the following does he have an increased risk for:

- A) Asthma
- B) COPD
- C) Mesothelioma
- D) Lobar malignancy
- E) Pneumonia

ANSWER : C

55. A patient who has been in a road traffic accident, presents with tachypnea and absent breath sounds on one side with reduced chest expansion, which of the following is not expected to be found:

- A) Right tracheal deviation
- B) Left dullness
- C) Left absent vocal resonance
- D) Left decreased TVF notes

ANSWER : B

56. Which of the following is not found in a patient who presents with fever that started 3 days ago along with decreased breath sounds, he also had cough with green sputum:

- A) Whispered pectoriloquy
- B) Fine crackles
- C) Aegophony
- D) Increased vocal resonance
- E) Increased TVF notes

ANSWER : B

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57. Which of the following is not expected to be caused by an apical lung tumor:

- A) Clubbing
- B) Decreased JVP
- C) Ptosis
- D) Miosis
- E) Pain in the inner aspect of the arm

ANSWER : B

58. A case about a female patient who has asthma, which of the following is not a risk factor:

- A) Atopy
- B) Lung cancer
- C) Something about dyspnea after basketball training
- D) Childhood wheeze
- E) Hay fever

ANSWER : B

59. Does not cause diffuse lung disease

ANSWER : Augmentin

60. Antihypertensive drug causes cough

ANSWER : Lisinopril

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61. Not from OSAHS symptoms

ANSWER : Chest pain

62. Wrong statement

ANSWER : Benign snoring is less common than OSAHS

63. Clinical case in which Abnormal sound in the right lung, Tracheal deviation to the left, The diagnosis:

ANSWER : Right pleural effusion

64. Clinical case in which Stony dull lung, The injury occurred after an accident, The diagnosis:

ANSWER : Hemothorax

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65. Biphasic stridor :

ANSWER : Tracheal tumor

66. Not in a case of pulmonary embolism

ANSWER : wheeze

67. A guy travelled to Asia

ANSWER : TB

68. One with anti-hypertensive drugs suffers from a dry cough

ANSWER : captopril

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69. Mechanism of hypoxia in PE

ANSWER : V/Q mismatch

70. Cough improves on weekends

ANSWER : occupational asthma

71. What doesn't cause "stridor"

ANSWER : COPD

72. Hyperresonance on lt. Side and rt. tracheal deviation

ANSWER : LT. Tension pneumothorax

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73. Dullness on rt. Side and left deviation of trachea

ANSWER : RT. Pleural effusion

74. Wrong statement

ANSWER : yellow sputum is associated with upper respiratory tract infections [it should be lower]

75. A case with bilateral bronchial sounds and fever is?

ANSWER : Lung consolidation

76. Patient presented with fever,cough,green sputum,there is dullness to percussion and increased TVF,what is the diagnosis:

ANSWER : Lobar pneumonia

77. Productive cough for a long time and purulent sputum, history of childhood whooping cough:

ANSWER : Bronchiectasis

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

Malek Abu Rahma

The End
Good Luck シ