

pharma:

(1) an emergency case of bronchial asthma, have been aerosolization but did not improve...
what to give him next: >>> subcutaneous terbutaline

(2) mismatched side effect:

a- albuterol >>> fine tremor

b- oral prednisolone >>> hoarseness

c-isoniazid >>> neuritis

d- isoniazid >>> hepatitis

e-rifampin >>> orange colorization of urine and sweat.

(3) a drug not given as a result of inability to assist side effects in children:

>>> ethambutol

(4) corticosteroid designed to decrease systemic side effects:

>>> ciclesonide

(5) which is wrong:

>>> budesonide is contraindicated in pregnant woman

(6) which of the following have anti-inflammatory and bronchodilator effect:



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>>> theophylline

(7) when u switch the patient from oral to inhaled steroid, you taper the oral drug before cessation of its use due to:

>>> adrenal suppression

(8) which is true:

>>> the use of inhaled corticosteroid have been proved not to cause growth retardation in children.

(9) a patient with a poor respiratory function and on high dose of corticosteroid..... as an end option, what to give him

a- monleukast

b- omalizumab

(10) which of the following is a 'sterilizing' drug in the treatment of TB:

>>> pyrazinamide

(11) which is wrong:

>>> elevation of N-acetyltransferase is an indication to stop isoniazid usage

(12) which is true:

three options about COPD, one about allergic rhinitis, and none of the above



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Pathology:

(1) which is wrong:

>>> resorption atelectasis is caused by partial obstruction of airway.

(2) ARDS, which is wrong

>>> result in hypoxemia that is susceptible to oxygen therapy with good prognosis.

(3) which is wrong:

>>> irregular emphysema result in sever complications

(4) which is wrong:

>>> protease anti-protease imbalance explain only panacinar emhysema

(5) which is wrong about chronic bronchitis:

a- caused by air pollutants

b- may be manifested by wheezing

c- obstructive bronchitis manifest as blue bloaters

d- significant airway obstruction results is almost always comolicated by chronic bronchiolitis

e-....

(6) which is wrong:

>>> airway remodeling is caused by mutation in Nucular factor KB

(7) which is wrong about bronchiectasis:

>>> result in reversible dilation.

(8) which is wrong:

>>> idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis appear under the microscope as desquamated interstitial pneumonia.

(9) which is wrong about pneumoconiosis:

>>> particles less than .5 micrometer are the most dangerous ones



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(10) which is wrong about silicosis:

>>> amorphous form is more toxic than crystalline form.

(11) which is wrong:

>>> asbestosis (diffuse interstitial fibrosis) is the most common form

(12) which is wrong:

>>> 90 % of the cases progress to progressive pulmonary fibrosis.

(13) which is wrong:

>>> hypersensitivity pneumonitis is marked by type I hypersensitivity reaction.

(14) which is wrong:

>>> 30 % of the cases of pulmonary embolism end in pulmonary infarction

(15) which is wrong:

>>> primary pulmonary hypertension is more common than secondary one

(16) which is wrong:

>>> idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis is associated with circulating antibodies against basement membrane collagen

(17) which is wrong about community acquired acute pneumonia:

>>> alveolar spaces are reserved from inflammation

(18) which is wrong:



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>>> peripheral involvement of the lung in small cell carcinoma

(19) which of the following is a wrong combination in paraneoplastic syndrome:

>>> cushing syndrome >>> squamous cell neoplasm.

(20) which is wrong?

Atypical pneumonia is associated with consolidation

(21) which is true about pulm. HTN?

severe long standing disease leads to "plexogenic pulm. fibrosis"

Dr.mohtasebe:

(1) an infant with polyhydraminous that was born with a lot of amniotic fluid in his mouth, which of the following is mostly the cause:

>>> proximal esophageal atresia with TEF

(2) which is not present in the blood-air barrier:

a- cytoplasm of fenestrated endothelial cells

b- cytoplasm of type 1 pneumocytes

c- fused basal lamina

d- surfactant

e- thickness of .1 - 1.5 micrometer (i'm not sure whether written as micro or mile)

(3) which is wrong about pterygopalatine ganglion:

a- receives preganglionic fibers from trigeminal nerve <<< i think answer



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b- receives postganglionic sympathetic from carotid plexus

c- send pharyngeal nerve through palatovaginal canal to supply glands in the mucosa of nasopharynx

(4) which of the following have opposing actions:

a- cricothyroid and thyroarytenoid muscle.

b- transverse arytenoid and posterior cricoarytenoid muscles

)5) about the lateral wall of the nose:

1- Blood supply comes from branches of both the internal and external carotid artery

2- innervation through the ophthalmic and maxillary nerves

3- venous drainage mainly to the cavernous sinus through through a large emissary vein

4- lymphatic drainage through the submandibular L.N, retropharyngeal and upper deep cervical L.N

5- all sinuses drain in the middle meatus and infundibulum except the sphenoidal and post ethmoidal ones

Dr.yanal physio:

(1) what happens to arterial blood gases after a period of hyperventilation:

>>> increase P_{O_2} , decrease P_{CO_2} , no change P_{H_2O}

(2) hyperventilation can result from:

a- increase alveolar P_{CO_2} <<< i think the answer

b- increase alveolar P_{O_2}

c- decrease arterial P_{CO_2} below 30 mmHg



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- d- direct stimulation of central chemosensitive receptors due to increase PH
e- a decline of arterial Po₂ from 100 mmHg to 70 mmHg

(3) which of the following is most accurate about airway pressure, referring to upper airways:

- a- at the end of expiration it is 4 to 5 mmHg above atmospheric pressure
- b- at the end of expiration is equal to atmospheric pressure <<< i think the answer
- c- atmospheric during all the breathing cycle.

(4) edema is most likely to occur at the lung base due to:

- >>> higher intervascular pressure at the base

(5) which of the following is most likely to occur following carbon monoxide poisoning:

- >>> decrease arterial oxygen content.

dr. 3asm:

(1) which of the following has two forms of life:

- a- chlamydia pneumonia
- b- histoplasma capsulatum
- c- mycoplasma pneumonia
- d- a and b <<< i think the answer
- e- all of the above



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(2) all of the following is related to aspergillous except:

- a- food poisoning
- b- allergic reactions
- c- lung infection
- d- ...
- e- can be grown within few days in culture <<< i think the answer

(3) all of the following is associated with cryptococcus neoformans except:

- a- capsule
- b- infect birds
- c- pseudohyphae <<< answer

(4) a photochromatogenic bacteria that can cause atypical pneumonia:

>>> M.kansasii

(5) which is wrong (either patho or micro question):

>>> tuberculine skin test can distinguish between infection and a disease of TB

(6) which is wrong (either patho or micro question):

>>> primary tuberculosis is more common in adulthood

(7) which of the following increase rate to develop oral candidiasis:

- a- pregnancy
- b- malnutrition



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c- radiation

d- a and b

e- all of the above

(8) all true about legionella infection except:

a- in cold and warm water

b- dry cough

c- diarrhea and vomiting

d- chronic meningitis

e- can be cultured in special culture media.

dr. azmi:

(1) icosahedral virus responsible for a respiratory infection in a man coming from military recruits:

a- adenovirus <<< answer

b- influenza

c- herpes

d- coronavirus

e- RSV

(2) which of the following is mostly true about lower respiratory tract infection:

a- croup is mostly commonly cause by parainfluenza virus type 3



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- b- bronchitis is mostly caused by parainfluenza virus 1 and 2
- c- most of them is biphasic starting as mild cold

(3) all of the following have been proved to be effective in the control of pandemic influenza spread except:

>>> travel restrictions

dr. faraj:

(1) which is wrong:

a- bronchiogenic carcinoma of the apex of the lung is rarely a cause of horner syndrome
<< answer

b-sympathetic chain is related to the neck of first rib

c- during maximum expiration the right dome of the diaphragm can reach up to 4th intercostal space

d- shoulder tip pain is due to irritation of central part of the diaphragm

e-...

(2) which of the following is wrong:

a- rib 3 articulate with the vertebra of the same number and the vertebra above it.

b- reflux esophagitis is a complication of sliding type of esophageal hernia

c- the best position for a patient of an obstructive disease to breath is standing << answer



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clinical:

(1) main mechanism responsible for shortness of breath (dyspnea):

- a- increase work of breathing <<< answer
- b- hypoxia
- c- hyperventilation
- d- use of narcotics
- e-....

(2) a patient presented with persistent purulent cough for the past 3 years, he had been smoking 40 packs of cigarettes. day.... what is this man mostly have:

- a- COPD (chronic bronchitis)
- b- bronchial asthma
- c- pneumonia
- d- ...
- e- ...

(3) which of the following is false:

- a- bluish discoloration of the lips and face is pathognomonic for central cyanosis.
- b- obstructive sleep apnea increase risk of hypertension
- c-....
- d-....
- e-...



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Lab

physio:

- the volume in the lung after normal inspiration:

- a- tidal volume
- b- vital capacity
- c- inspiratory reserve volume
- d- total lung capacity
- e- none of the above

-(figure of experiment to find closing volume), which of the following phases in the figure represent air expired from apical alveoli alone:

- a- 1
- b- 2
- c- 3
- d- 4
- e- 5 <<< answer

** >> physio : five \\ none of the above

anatomy

infratemporal --- maxillary art.

not associated in lat. nasal ----- horizontal part of palatine

vagus nerve

false about vocalis ----- quadrangular fold

sinus open in pointed ----- frontal

impression ----- LV & descending aorta



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segment ----- lateral



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patho

squamous cell carcinoma

T.b miliry

histo :

primary bronchus

vocalis

respiratory brochiol

tertiary bronchus

mesothelial cell

micro :

streptococcus pneumoina

group A

E.faecalis

diphtheroids

****وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ***