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GROUP - B

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RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1-) The apex of the lung rises approximately -:

- A. 2cm to 4cm
- B. 2.5cm TO 3.5cm
- C. 3cm to 5cm

2-) Percussion in asthma and COPD are -:

- A. tympanic
- B. generalised hyper resonance
- C. Dullness

3-) Shortness of breath or difficulty getting one's breath-:

- A. Mediastinum
- B. Dyspnea
- C. Eupnea

4-) The difference between mucoid sputum and purulent sputum is -:

- A. mucoid sputum is yellow and green whereas purulent sputum is translucent, white and grey
- B. purulent sputum is red (with blood) and sticky whereas mucoid sputum is yellow and sticky with a foul smell
- C. mucoid sputum is translucent, white and grey whereas purulent sputum is yellow and green

5-) Main causes of pleural effusion-:

- A. Hypoproteinaemia (nephrotic syndrome, liver failure, malnutrition)
- B. Connective tissue diseases
- C. Tuberculosis

6-) Location of trachea in pleural effusion-:

- A. midline
- B. shifted toward opposite side in a large effusion

7-) Breathlessness and cough, which at first is characteristically short, painful and dry, but later accompanied by the expectoration of mucopurulent sputum. Which of the above clinical features includes-:

- A. Asthma
- B. Pneumonia**
- C. Copd

8-) Percussion in lobar pneumonia produces-:

- A. resonance
- B. tympanic
- C. C) dullness**

9-) Which of the following findings on respiratory system palpation indicates an area of consolidation-: (asymmetric increased fremitus occurs in unilateral pneumonia which increases transmission through consolidated tissue)

- A. Decreased tactile fremitus
- B. Increased tactile fremitus**
- C. Increased crepitus

10-) PPercussion of chronic bronchitis-:

- A. Resonance**
- B. Dullness

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

1-)The closing of mitral and tricuspid valve produces -:

- A. **S1 Heart sound**
- B. S2 Heart sound
- C. S3 Heart sound

2-)In cardiac examination. Which of the following chambers of the heart can you assess by palpation-:

- A. Right atrium
- B. Right ventricle**
- C. Sinus node

3-)What is responsible for the inspiratory splitting of S2-:

- A. Closure of aortic, then pulmonic valves**
- B. Closure of mitral, then tricuspid valves
- C. Closure of aortic, then tricuspid valves

4-) Where is the point of maximal impulse (PMI) normally located-:

- A. In the left 5th intercostal space, 7 to 9 cm lateral to the sternum**
- B. In the left 5th intercostal space, 10 to 12 cm lateral to the sternum
- C. In the left 5th intercostal space, in the anterior axillary line

5-)Which of the following events occurs at the start of diastole-:

- A. Opening of the pulmonic valve
- B. Closure of the aortic valve**
- C. Production of the first heart sound (S1)

6-) Which is true of a third heart sound (S3)-:

- A. It reflects normal compliance of the left ventricle.
- B. It is caused by rapid deceleration of blood against the ventricular wall.**
- C. It is not heard in atrial fibrillation.

7-) Common signs of cardiovascular diseases are -:

- A) chest pain
- B) palpation
- C) shortness of breathe
- D) **all of the above**

8-) How should determine whether a murmur is systolic or diastolic-:

- A. Palpate the carotid pulse.**
- B. Palpate the radial pulse.
- C. Judge the relative length of systole and diastole by auscultation

9-) ST segment elevation indicates-:

- A) myocardial infraction**
- B) atrial fibrillation
- C) ischemic heart disease

10-) Myocardial infraction of lateral wall is indicated by-:

- A) depression in leads V3, V4, V2
- B) Elevation in leads I , aVL, V5, V6**
- C) Elevation in leads II , III, aVF