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TEE/BPA502/2019/2021 - 22



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Barasat, Kolkata -700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Physician Assistant

Course Name – Pulmonology

Course Code - BPA502

(Semester V)

Time : 1 Hr.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) The diffusion capacity of lung(DLCO) is decreased in all of the following conditions except:
 - a) Interstitial lung disease
 - b) Good pasture's syndrome
 - c) Emphysema
 - d) Primary pulmonary hypertension
- (2) Lung to lung metastasis is seen in
 - a) Adenocarcinoma of lung
 - b) Squamous cell carcinoma of lung
 - c) Small cell carcinoma
 - d) Neuroendocrine tumour of lung
- (3) Intestinal pulmonary fibrosis is associated with the following except
 - a) Sarcoidosis
 - b) Asbestosis
 - c) Carcinoid lung
 - d) Radiation exposure
- (4) The most common causative organism for lobar pneumonia
 - a) Staphylococcus aureus
 - b) Streptococcus pyogenes
 - c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - d) Haemophilus influenzae
- (5) All of the following drugs are useful in the treatment of a patient with acute bronchial asthma except?
 - a) Ipratropium
 - b) Salbutamol
 - c) Montelukast
 - d) Hydrocortisone
- (6) Complications of lobar pneumonia do not include
 - a) Lung abscess
 - b) Amyloidosis
 - c) Suppurative arthritis
 - d) Infective endocarditis
- (7) A high amylase level in pleural fluid suggest a diagnosis of
 - a) Tuberculosis
 - b) Malignancy
 - c) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d) Pulmonary infarction

- (8) The immediate management of tension pneumothorax is
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| a) Endotracheal intubation and ventilation | b) Tubethoracotomy |
| c) Insertion of wide bore needle in pleural cavity | d) Urgent tracheostomy |
- (9) The most common histological type seen in bronchogenic carcinoma is
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Adenocarcinoma | b) Small cell carcinoma |
| c) large cell carcinoma | d) Squamous cell carcinoma |
- (10) D dimer is the most sensitive diagnosis test for
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Pulmonary embolism | b) Acute pulmonary oedema |
| c) Cardiac tamponade | d) Acute myocardial Infarction |
- (11) Each breath has a tidal volume of approximately
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) 200 ml | b) 300 ml |
| c) 400 ml | d) 500 ml |
- (12) Total lung capacity(TLC) is a sum of
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) VC+RV | b) VC+FRC |
| c) VC+ERV | d) VC+IC |
- (13) Which of the following can not be measured by Spirometer?
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| a) VC | b) ERV |
| c) IC | d) RV |
- (14) RV is minimum in which of the following
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Pulmonary fibrosis | b) Myasthenia gravis |
| c) Acute asthma | d) Severe emphysema |
- (15) All of the following are true about type I respiratory failure except
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Decreased PaO ₂ | b) Decreased PaCO ₂ |
| c) Normal PaCO ₂ | d) Normal A-a gradient |
- (16) Type 2 Respiratory failure can be characteristically seen in all except-
- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| a) COPD | b) Severe asthma exacerbation |
| c) ARDS | d) Kyphoscoliosis |
- (17) Most common mechanism of hypoxemia?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Alveolar hypoventilation | b) Shunt |
| c) ventilation/perfusion mismatch | d) Diffusion defect |
- (18) Most characteristics feature of ARDS ?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Diffuse alveolar damage | b) Hypoxemia |
| c) Hypocapnia | d) Surfactant deficiency |
- (19) Cavitary lesions in lung are seen
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Primary pulmonary tuberculosis | b) Staphylococcal pneumonia |
| c) Pneumoconiosis | d) Interstitial lung disease |
- (20) All of the following features are seen in viral pneumonia except?
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a) Presence of intestinal inflammation | b) predominance of alveolar exudates |
| c) Multi nuclear giant cells in bronchioal wall | d) None of these |
- (21) Omalizumab given in bronchial asthma by which route
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) SC(Sub cutaneous) | b) IV(Intravenous) |
| c) IM(Intra muscular) | d) Inhalation |
- (22) Which of the following is true for exudative pleural effusions

- a) Pleural fluid protein/ serum protein > 0.5
 c) Pleural fluid LDH > two third normal upper limit for serum
- b) Pleural fluid LDH/ Serum LDH > 0.6
 d) All of these
- (23) Most common cause of pleural effusion is
 a) Left ventricular failure
 c) Cirrhosis of liver
- b) Bacterial pneumonia
 d) Viral infection
- (24) Most commonly Tuberculosis pleural effusions are due to
 a) Hematogenous spread of tubercular bacilli
 c) Hypersensitivity reaction to tuberculous protein in pleural space
- b) Contiguous spread of tubercular bacilli
 d) Diaphragmatic injury by TB bacilli
- (25) The most common cause of Chylothorax is
 a) Malignancy
 c) Developmental anomaly
- b) Trauma
 d) Necrotic infection
- (26) Egg shell calcification and upper zone disease seen in
 a) Silicosis
 c) Asbestosis
- b) byssinosis
 d) Bagassosis
- (27) Complication of silicosis are all except:
 a) TB
 c) Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis
 d) Round atelectasis
- (28) Which of the following is not a feature of acute farmer lungs
 a) onset 4-8 hrs of exposure
 c) Fever with chills
- b) Cough and dyspnea
 d) wheeze
- (29) ILD (Interstitial lung diseases) with acute presentation include all except
 a) Sarcoidosis
 c) Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- b) Eosinophilic pneumoniae
 d) Hamman-Rich syndrome
- (30) On which of the following ILD opacities in upper lobes is common except
 a) Sarcoidosis
 c) Chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- b) Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis
 d) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- (31) Most common pulmonary manifestation of Rheumatoid Arthritis
 a) Caplan Syndrome
 c) Pulmonary HTN
- b) Pleuritis
 d) Cavities
- (32) Most common primary lung tumour worldwide
 a) Squamous cell
 c) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Large cell
 d) Small cell
- (33) All of the following are true about small cell carcinoma except
 a) Commonly associated with clubbing
 c) chemosensitive
- b) can cause brain metastasis
 d) poor prognosis
- (34) Most common symptoms of lung cancer is
 a) hemoptysis
 c) chest pain
- b) Cough
 d) dyspnea
- (35) Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy are most commonly associated with
 a) Adenocarcinoma
 c) large cell
- b) Squamous cell
 d) Small cell
- (36) Most common site of bronchiectasis

- a) left upper lobe
b) right upper lobe
c) left middle lobe
d) left lower lobe
- (37) In patients with severe structural lung disease, such as Bronchiectasis, the infective agent most likely to cause is
- a) Influenza
b) Pneumococcus
c) HIV
d) Aeruginosa
- (38) A 60 year male smoker patient presented with Haemoptysis and persistent cough. The chest X-Ray is normal, the next best investigation is?
- a) Re-assure
b) chest C.T
c) Bronchoscopy
d) angiography
- (39) Chest pain caused by Diseases of respiratory system usually originated from involvement of
- a) parietal pleura
b) visceral Pleura
c) Pulmonary Parenchyma
d) Bronchial Airway
- (40) Most common organism causing ventilator associated Pneumonia
- a) S.aureus
b) S.pneumonia
c) Pseudomonas
d) None of these
- (41) What is the most common cause of typical pneumonia
- a) S. pneumoniae
b) Klebsiella
c) Pseudomonas
d) Mycoplasma
- (42) Most common cause of atypical pneumonia
- a) S. aureus
b) Klebsiella
c) Pseudomonas
d) Mycoplasma
- (43) CURB 65 includes all except
- a) RR > 30
b) Age > 65
c) BUN > 7 mmol/l
d) SBP < 100 DBP < 60
- (44) In asthma airway inflammation is predominantly seen in
- a) Trachea
b) Bronchi
c) Terminal Bronchiole
d) Respiratory Bronchiole
- (45) Most common trigger to asthma
- a) Dermatophagoides
b) Pollen grain
c) Fungal Spore
d) Air Pollution
- (46) Thunderstorm asthma is due to
- a) Fungal Spores
b) Pollen grains
c) Domestic Pets
d) Cockroach
- (47) Most common trigger for Acute Severe Asthma exacerbation
- a) Influenza Virus
b) Rhino Virus
c) Mycoplasma
d) Chlamydia
- (48) Once daily used LABA are all except
- a) Indacaterol
b) Olodaterol
c) Vilanterol
d) Albuterol
- (49) Which of the following is not a feature of COPD
- a) Expiratory Wheeze
b) Clubbing
c) Hypercapnia
d) Right heart failure

