1) Discuss the following   :   (20 marks)

Illustrate the role of lifestyle and antioxidant co-therapy that may participate in alleviation of varied chest related disease .

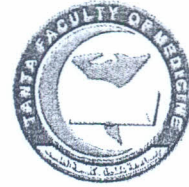*2)Give short account on :*   (10 marks)

    a. Renal function tests .

    b. IL-9 and its relation to asthma

GOOD LUCK

ملحوظة: امتحان الشفوى بالقسم ان شاء الله بعد انتهاء الامتحان التحريرى مباشرة بنفس اليوم.

Answer all the following questions.

Question 1: Define each of the following: 5 marks

a- Risk factors
b- Positive predictive value as an indicator for screening test validity
c- Case fatality rate.
d- Silicosis.
e- Bacteriologically confirmed tuberculosis case.

Question 2: Enumerate: 5 marks

a- Sources of data used in research studies.
b- Precipitating factors for bronchial asthma.
c- Objectives of occupational health program.
d- Values of epidemic curve
e- Requirements for a good health education message.

Question 3: Discuss each of the following: 10 marks

a- Cohort study as one of the research study designs.
b- Health appraisal services in occupational health program.
c- Time as a component of epidemiological model describing distribution of diseases.
d- According to the international standards for Tuberculosis care No. (19) "Children < 5 years of age and persons with HIV/AIDS who are in close contact with an infectious tuberculosis disease, and who do not have active tuberculosis should be treated for presumed latent tuberculosis infection with Isoniazid".
e- Predisposing factors for nosocomial infection.

Question 4: Choose the correct answer: 10 marks

1. What is the useful index to measure the lethality of an acute infectious disease?
   a. attack rate
   b. incidence
   c. case fatality rate
   d. none of above

2. What is the best method to prevent pulmonary tuberculosis?
   a. case isolation
   b. detection and treatment of cases
   c. BCG vaccination
   d. chemoprophylaxis

3. In an outbreak of cholera in a village of (2000) population, (20) cases have occurred and (5) died. What is the Case fatality rate?
   a. 1%
   b. 0.25%
   c. 5%
   d. 25%
4. Incidence is defined as
   a. no. of cases existing in a given population at a given moment
   b. no. of cases existing in a given period
   c. no. of cases newly occurring during a specific period
   d. no. of old cases present during a specific period in a given population
5. Carrier state is seen in all the following diseases except
   a. diphtheria
   b. tuberculosis
   c. typhoid
   d. polio
6. All the followings are predictors for likelihood of TB transmission, except:
   a. anatomical site of infection
   b. sputum bacteriology
   c. latent TB infection
   d. radiographic finding
7. What is the best method to prevent pulmonary tuberculosis?
   a. case isolation
   b. treatment of cases
   c. BCG vaccination
   d. chemoprophylaxis
8. Prevalence of tuberculous infection is determined by
   a. sputum examination
   b. Mantoux test
   c. clinical examination
   d. MMR
9. From the time of testing, after how long should Tuberculin skin test be read?
   a. 48 hours
   b. 72 hours
   c. 96 hours
   d. 24 hours
10. All the following form a part of occupational health history except
   a. history of previous occupation
   b. exposure to dust
   c. childhood immunization
   d. safety measures employed in industry

End of questions

Best wishes

CHEST MEDICINE

All questions to be answered

1- **Define**the arterial supply, lymphatic drainage and nerve supply of the larynx.   **(4.5 marks)**

2- **Identify**surface anatomy of the anterior margin of both lungs and **define**lymph drainage of the lung.   **(5 marks)**

3- A. **Define** origin, course and branches of the right coronary artery.
                                                                                     (5 marks)

   B. **Enumerate** branches of the sympathetic chain in the thorax.
                                                                                     (4 marks)

4-A. **List** the branches of typical intercostal nerve and **Clarify**clinical correlations in the intercostal nerve block.   **(4 marks)**
   B. **Describe**course and relations of the trachea.   **(3 marks)**

5- **Explain** the developmentof the pleural cavityand **identify** the anomaly which may arise during its formation.   **(4.5 marks)**

END OF THE EXAM

Oral Examination:
On 4/4/2/2021at 10 o'clock in the Anatomy Department (Second floor)
WITH MY BEST WISHES

Committee of the Exam: Prof. Dr. Amal Halawa, Prof Dr. Maisa Fahmy, Assis.Prof Dr. Rqbab Amer

Examination for Master / Diploma of Chest
Course Title: Histology
Code: CHEST 8001
Date: 31/8/2021
Time Allowed: one hour
Total Assessment Marks: 30 marks

Tanta University
Faculty of
Medicine
Department of:
Histology and cell
biology

Answer all the following questions and illustrate your answers with diagrams:

Questions Number	Marks
Q1 Give an account of Golgi Apparatus.	7.5 marks
Q2 Discuss the histological structure and function of polymorph nuclear leukocytes (neutrophil).	7.5 Marks
Q3- Write in details the histology of respiratory epithelium.	7.5 Marks
Q4- Describe the histological structure and function of type II pneumocyte	7.5 marks

الامتحان الشفوي يوم في نفس اليوم بعد الامتحان التحريري

Chairman of Department
 Prof Dr. NAGLAA SARHAN

GOOD LUCK

Department of physiology
Time allowed: Three hours   Physiology
Total marks: 30   Diploma Chest

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Code: CHEST 8002
Date: 25 / 3 /2021

All the questions must be answered:

1- Discuss : Chemical regulation of respiration.   (10 marks)

2- Mention : Types and significance of dead space.   (5 marks)

All the following must be answered by only one choice (15 marks)

1- Edema is increased by:
a.   Decrease blood volume.
b.   Increase osmotic pressure of plasma protein.
c.   Increase capillary hydrostatic pressure.
d.   Decrease capillary hydrostatic pressure .

2- Peripheral chemoreceptors are mainly stimulated by:
a. Alkalosis.   c. Decrease arterial pO_2.
b. b. Increase arterial pO_2.   d. Increase arterial blood pressure.

3- Obstructive lung disease could induce:
a.   Metabolic acidosis.   c. Respiratory acidosis.
b.   Metabolic alkalosis.   d. Respiratory alkalosis.

4- Intrinsic mechanism of blood coagulation start by activation of factor :
a. VIII.   b. X.   c. XII.   d. III.

5- Aldosterone could decrease blood level of:
a. Sodium.   c. Calcium.
b. Potassium.   d. Glucose.

6- Stimulation of beta 1 adrenergic receptors could induce:
a. Decrease heart rate.   c. Miosis.
b. Increase heart rate.   d. Bronchoconstriction.

7- Irreversible shock induce:
a. Increase sympathetic activity.   c. Increase cardiac output.
b. Increase capillary permeability.   d. Decrease capillary permeability.

Look to back

8- **Which of the following is characteristic for Cushing syndrome :**
   a. Hypoglycemia .
   b. Hypotension.
   c. Abnormal fat deposition.
   d. Bradycardia.

9- **Which of the following is function of Vitamin K :**
   a. Is anticoagulant.
   b. Induce vascular spasm.
   C. Help formation of prothrombin.
   D. Inhibit formation of prothrombin.

10- **Which of the following is calcium lowering hormone :**
   a. Calcitonin.
   b. Thyroxine.
   c. Insulin.
   d. Parathormone.

11- **Vasoconstriction of arterioles induce:**
   a. Increase peripheral resistance.
   b. Decrease peripheral resistance.
   c. Increase heart rate.
   d. Decrease heart rate.

12- **Hemophilia is caused by deficiency of coagulation factor.**
   a. Factor VIII   b. Factor V   c. Factor VII   d. Factor III

13- **Which of the following is function of insulin :**
   a. Rise blood K^+ level.
   b. Exert lipolysis.
   c. Had protein catabolic effect.
   d. Lower blood K^+ level.

14- **Which of the following could induce respiratory alkalosis:**
   a. Excess renal HCO3 reabsorption.
   b. Respiratory depression.
   c. Obstructive lung disease.
   d. Hyperventilation.

15- **Metabolic acidosis differ from respiratory acidosis in that there is:**
   a. Increase PCO_2 and HCO_3.
   b. Increase HCO_3.
   c. Increase PCO_2.
   d. Normal or low PCO_2.