

- b. Within brain parenchyma
- c. Lack of attachment to dura or bone

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- a- Widening of subarachnoid cisterns
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With my best wishes. prof.Dr: Hossam Ziton.

c-Vertebral bodies should be visible good through the heart.

16- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST :

- a- The diaphragm should be found at about the level of the 8th - 10th posterior rib or 5th - 6th anterior rib on good inspiration.
- b- Costo-phrenic and cardio-phrenic angles are not seen.
- c- Scapula inside lung field.

17- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST :

- a- The diaphragm should be found at about the level of the 6th - 7th posterior rib or 3th - 4th anterior rib on good inspiration.
- b- Costo-phrenic angles not seen. c. Scapula away from lung field.

18- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST :

- a- The diaphragm should be found at about the level of the 7th - 8th posterior rib or 3th - 4th anterior rib on good inspiration.
- b- Scapula inside lung field.
- c- Vertebral bodies should just be visible through the heart. Intervertebral disc spaces and anterior end of ribs not seen through cardiac shadow

19-In normal chest X-ray :

- a- The highest point of the right diaphragm is usually 1-1.5 cm higher than that of the left.
- b- The highest point of the right diaphragm is usually 1-2.5 cm higher than that of the left.
- c- The highest point of the right diaphragm is usually 1-3.5 cm higher than that of the left.

20-In normal chest X-ray :Assessment of diaphragmatic flattening

- a- The highest point of a hemidiaphragm should be at least 1.5 cm above a line drawn from the cardiophrenic to the costophrenic angle.
- b- The highest point of a hemidiaphragm should be at least 2 cm above a line drawn from the cardiophrenic to the costophrenic angleNo rotation of shoulders
- c- The highest point of a hemidiaphragm should be at least 2.5 cm above a line drawn from the cardiophrenic to the costophrenic angle

21-In normal chest X-ray :Assessment of normal Hilar region:

- a- Both hila should be concave. b. Both hila should be convex. c. Both hila should be flat.

22-In normal chest X-ray :Assessment of normal Hilar region:

- a- Both hila should be of similar density. b. Both hila should be of different density.
- b- The left hilum is usually superior to the right by up to 2 cm.

23-In normal chest X-ray :Assessment of normal Hilar region:

- a- The left hilum is usually superior to the right by up to 1 cm.
- b- The left hilum is usually superior to the right by up to 2 cm.
- c- The left hilum is usually superior to the right by up to 3 cm.

24-In chest X-ray :PATTERNS OF CHEST DISEASE

- a- Airspace disease. b. intestinal disease. c. Abdominal Disease

25-COMMON SIGNS IN CHEST RADIOLOGY:

- a- coin sign. b. Solitary pulmonary nodule. c. Double contour sign

26-COMMON SIGNS IN CHEST RADIOLOGY:

- a- Air bronchogram. b. Solitary renal stone . c. Spina bifida

27-Differential diagnosis (Solitary Pulmonary Nodule):

I. Choose the best answer. (20 marks)

1. According to diet pyramid; a person to have a healthy diet, he takes
A) 2-3 serving of bread, cereals, rice group. b) 2-3 serving of fats and sweets group.
c) 2-3 serving of milk, meat, eggs and nuts. d) 2-4 serving for vegetables or fruits groups.
2. REE (resting energy expenditure) is low in people who is
A) male above 50 years old b) short female above 50 years old
c) larger with increased fat free mass d) non of the above
3. Main dietary source of omega 3 is
A) Full fat milk b) whole grain
c) fish and seafood d) red meat and poultry
4. Daily fluid intake is increased in
A) Cold environment b) body rest
c) low salt diet d) high fiber diet
5. Deficiency of result in elevated blood glucose and increase insulin level
A) Vit. B6 and folate b) calcium and vit.D
c) chromium d) sodium and vit.C
6. Poor wound healing, weakened blood vessels, bone fracture and loose teeth are signs of
A) Scurvy b) Wilson and Menken disease
c) Pellagra d) Rickets
7. In diabetic people, in order to avoid increase of postprandial glucose concentration, they should
A) Avoid sugar as it cause diabetes b) increase salt to control BP.
c) increase intake of oat, orange, dried peas and lentils as carb. of high glycemic index
d) emphasize on viscous fibers such as pectin and guar.
8. Gall stones formation are due to
A) Increase cholesterol secretion with rapid weight loss
B) Reduction of gallbladder contraction during fasting
C) Lack of fluid intake
D) All of the above
9. Which of the following dietary components that highly increase total plasma and LDL cholesterol?
A) Saturated fat b) trans fat
c) dietary cholesterol above 200 mg d) over weight and obesity
10. Dietary component that directly reduce the risk of coronary heart disease
A) Coffee b) eggs
c) follic acid d) non of the above

11 Put true or false. (20 marks)

- ✓ 1. phytoestrogen act as aromatase inhibitors by inhibiting the action of cytochrome p450 enzymes that convert androgen to oestrogen which is associated with breast, adrenal and prostate cancer.
- X 2. To avoid birth deficits as malformation in head, heart and brain, pregnant women should have extra retinoic acid above 10000 unit.
- X 3. Diabetic people on high starch diet are at high risk of complications rather than those of higher plasma cholesterol level and developed atherosclerosis.
- ✓ 4. weight loss of 1 kg was associated with approximately 1 mm Hg reduction in both SBP and DBP in individuals with prehypertension and about 16% reduction in risk of developing diabetes in prediabetic individuals.
- X 5. HDL-cholesterols tend to be lower in overweight, diabetes, smoke and high carb. (that is, low fat) diet, and raised by moderate or heavy exercise and by high fat diets.

KSU University
Faculty of Physical Therapy - 1 Jan. 2020 - Time Allowed 2Hours
All Questions must be answered

1-Ionising radiation include

- a- Plain radiography. b. Ultrasound. c. Magnetic resonance imaging

2-Ionising radiation include

- a- Computed tomography. b. Ultrasound. c. Magnetic resonance imaging

3-Ionising radiation include

- a- Isotopic scanning. b. Ultrasound. c. Magnetic resonance imaging

4-No Ionizing radiation include:

- a- Plain radiography. b. Computed tomography. C. Ultrasound

5-No Ionizing radiation include

- a- Plain radiography. b. Computed tomography. c. Magnetic resonance imaging

6-Imaging technique of the chest includes:

- a- Plain radiography. b. Barium enema. c. Transrectal Ultrasound

7-Imaging technique of the chest includes:

- a- Computed tomography. b. Cranial Ultrasound. c. Barium meal

8-IMPORTANCE OF CHEST X-RAY:

- a- Constipation. b. Renal pain. c. Routine preoperative examination

9-IMPORTANCE OF CHEST X-RAY:

- a- Headache. b. Anemia. c. Medical checkup.

10-IMPORTANCE OF CHEST X-RAY:

- b- Diagnosis & follow up of chest & heart diseases. b. Intestinal obstruction
c- Abdominal pain

11- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST:

- a- Patient central. b. Patient oblique. c. Patient lateral

12- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST :

- a-Sterno-clavicular junction equidistant from midline (spinous process).
b- Scapula oblique. c. Lung apices not appear.

13- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST:

- a- Patient oblique. b. Mediastinum 1/3 to left and 2/3 to right
c- Lung apices appear and lower 3 cervical vertebrae.

14- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST:

- a- Patient lateral. b. Sterno-clavicular junction away from midline (spinous process).
c- Mediastinum 2/3 to left and 1/3 to right

15- CRITERIA OF A GOOD X-RAY OF THE CHEST :

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- b. Within brain parenchyma
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