# MCQ

## C.4.6. Ventilation and Perfusion

1. What is a normal systolic pressure in the pulmonary arterial circulation?
   a) 8 mmHg
   b) 25 mmHg
   c) 80 mmHg
   d) 120 mmHg

2. What is a normal diastolic pressure in the pulmonary arterial circulation?
   a) 8 mmHg
   b) 25 mmHg
   c) 80 mmHg
   d) 120 mmHg

3. If, at the beginning of a lung capillary, the hydrostatic pressure is 15 mmHg and the oncotic pressure is 15 mmHg, what will be the actual filtration pressure?
   a) 15 mmHg
   b) -15 mmHg
   c) 0 mmHg
   d) 30 mmHg

4. If, at the end of a lung capillary, the hydrostatic pressure is 10 mmHg and the oncotic pressure is 15 mmHg, what will be the actual filtration pressure?
   a) 25 mmHg
   b) -25 mmHg
   c) -5 mmHg
   d) 5 mmHg

5. In contrast to other cavities in the body, the alveoli in the lungs are kept dry. Why does this happen?
   a) Because the oncotic pressure is much lower than in the systemic circulation
   b) Because the oncotic pressure is much higher than in the systemic circulation
   c) Because the hydrostatic pressure is much lower than in the systemic circulation
   d) Because the hydrostatic pressure is much higher than in the systemic circulation

**Answers:**

1) b.
2) a.
3) c.
4) c.
5) c.