

1-Red flag in irritable bowel syndrome : weight loss

2-Aortic stenosis all except : accentuated 2nd heart sound

3-A 55-year-old man was referred because he has shortness of breath after minimal exertion, and non-productive cough. These symptoms started nine months earlier and were not preceded by any febrile illness. He smoked heavily during most of his adult life physical examination revealed fine crepitations in mid- and lower zones and clubbing of the fingers. The most likely diagnosis is

- pulmonary tuberculosis (TB)
- Fibrosing alveolitis
- Bronchiectasis
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Carcinoma of the bronchus

4-A 67 year –old male presents to the Emergency Room with epigastric pain associated with nausea and vomiting, found to be hypotensive. What is the FIRST investigation to be done ?

- Abdominal Ultrasound.
- Random blood sugar.
- Serum amylase.
- Electrocardiogram(ECG)
- Abdominal X ray.

5-Optimal medical therapy in the treatment of congestive heart failure, include all of the following except:

- a) Frusemide.
- B) Aldactone.
- c) ACE inhibitors..
- d) b. blockers.
- e) Aspirin.

12. MECHANICAL COMPLICATIONS OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION , INCLUDE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT:

- A. TRUE LV ANEURYSM.
- B. RUPTURE PAPILLARY MUSCLE.
- C. RUPTURE INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM.
- D.RUPTURE OF THE FREE WALL.
- E. PSEUDOANEURYSM.

15. IN A PATIENT WITH AORTIC REGURGE INDICATION FOR AORTIC VALVE REPLACEMENT , INCLUDE ALL OF THE FOLLOWINGS EXCEPT: A. RECURENT PULMONARY OEDEMA. B. EF LESS THAN 55%. C. LEFT VENTRICLE SYSTOLIC DIAMETER > 40 MM. D. OTHER CARDIAC SURGERY , LIKE CABG. E. LEFT VENTRICLE SYSTOLIC DIAMETER > 55 MM.

3. People with Type 1 diabetes

- o Are old and mostly over 30 years
- o Type 1 diabetes can be due to autoimmune disease causing damage to the beta cells
- o The disease may be caused by helminthic infestation
- o The disease develops gradually in its clinical onset

Oral glucose tolerance test : Usually using 75 gm glucose The diagnosis of choice May cause hypoglycemic coma should not be used in elderly

7. What treatment modes should be used in type 2 diabetes in order of importance?

- o Education, diet, exercise, OA's, insulin.
- o OA's, exercise, diet, insulin, education.
- o Exercise, diet, OA's.
- o Education, insulin, OA's, exercise, diet.

11. Homeostasis means

- o Arrest of bleeding.
- o Keeping external environment stable.
- o Maintaining stable internal environment of the body.
- o Maximizing reaction towards internal environment.

Hyperprolactinemia in females causes

- o Galactorrhea amenorrhea syndrome.
- o Obesity.
- o Hypertension.
- o Hyperglycemia.

15. The hormone vasopressin (AVP)

- o Is synthesized in the posterior pituitary.
- o Its secretion is defective in diabetes insipidus.
- o Is important for lactation.
- o Is released by a trophic hormone from hypothalamus

17. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

- o Is due to ACTH deficiency.
- o Is due to pituitary adenoma.
- o Usually caused by 21-hydroxylase deficiency.
- o Estrogen is produced in excess.

(27) A female patient with Cushing's syndrome is expected to have the following:

- o "Buffalo hump" and hypertension.
- o Dehydration and menorrhagia.
- o Migraine headaches.
- o Loss of weight.

(28) The most common cause of Cushing's syndrome is:

- o Insufficient ACTH production.
- o Hyperplasia of the adrenal cortex.
- o Pituitary hypofunction.
- o Deficient adrenocortical hormones.

Most common cause of diabetic ketoacidosis is

- infection
- Insulin defect
- Physical exercise
- Emotional stress

11- All of the following are signs of acute severe asthma EXCEPT:

- (a) silent chest.
- (b) high P_{CO_2} .
- (c) altered mental status.
- (d) diffuse wheezing.
- (e) respiratory rate more than 25 breath / min. Blood eosinophilia

7- The best treatment of tension pneumothorax is:

- (a) oxygen therapy.
- (b) intubation and mechanical ventilation.
- (c) chest physiotherapy.
- (d) chest tube with under water seal.
- (e) aspiration of pleural air.

Symmetrical polyarthritis except : bechet disease

All of the following regarding SLE indicate good prognosis except : Male sex

Regarding HDV: انو وكنيش بكون اعطل لما يكون سوبر انفكشن، ولا كروس انفكشن

For each of the following patients with difficulty in swallowing ,select the most likely cause . .

- Achalasia .
- Arch aortic aneurysm.
- Benign peptic stricture.
- Carcinoma of the oesophagus .
- Foreign body .
- Left atrial dilatation Pharyngeal pouch . Scleroderma . Pharyngeal pouch

1.A 36 - year – old man complains of difficulty in swallowing solids and liquids for the last 5 years. He has not lost any weight . His chest X – ray shows a fluid level within the mediastinum.

2.An 81 – year – old woman complains of difficulty in eating her food. She tends to choke and has noticed a gurgling in her neck .When she lies in bed at night , she regurgitates some of the evening meal.

3.A 68 – year – old woman complains of a 3- weeks history of difficulty in swallowing . Initially the problem was just with solid food but now it is with liquids as well .She has lost 6 kg in weight over the last 2 months.

4.A 79 – year old man who has needed to take antacids for many years complains of difficulty in swallowing that has been getting worse over the last 6 months . He thinks that he may have lost a few kilograms in weight .

5.A 50 –year – old woman is admitted as an emergency with chest pain .She had been finishing a meal when the symptoms came on suddenly and she could not continue. She feels sick but cannot vomit and on examination she is coughing up large quantities of saliva.

كمان سؤال وصل عن القلب x wave , y wave a wave , kussmal sign , v wave
jugular venin waves

اربعة اسئلة مقالتي

Types of anemia

Bleeding disorders

Signs of chronic liver disease and complication