

Internal medicine 4th year 2021 (102 MCQ)

1. Bronchiectasis dx by (high resolution ct)
2. 17 yo male polyuria and polydipsia family hx of diabetes (Mody, T1DM, T2DM)
3. lung x ray shows Popcorn calcification in (hamartoma)
4. No functional pituitary adenoma secret (gonadotropin releasing hormone)
5. Africa traveling diarrhea (Malaria)
6. post papillary thyroid cancer lobectomy which it was not metastasize next step investigation (pet ct , functional thyroglobulin, ,)
7. I radiation most common complication (lymphoma, hypothyroidism, ,)
8. Urine analysis shows epithelial cells in AKI patient (FeNa > 1%) its ATN AKI
9. female with GERD history, which drug exacerbate reflux esophagitis (theophylline)
10. Salmonella transmission except (sexually)
11. Thyroid acropacy seen in (Graves disease)
12. Chronic bronchitis with emphysema can lead to (polycythemia)
13. Smoker Hb 18 next step (erythropoietin)
14. Strep biovis infective endocarditis next step (colonoscopy)
15. Rather than DM Metformin can be used in (polycystic ovarian syndrome)
16. long case: DM2 and obese on oral hypoglycemic recurrent hypoglycemia attacks corrected by glucose (insulinoma)
17. Temporal arteritis dx (temporal a biopsy)
18. All about PNH except (splenomegaly)
19. Most common presentation of primary hyperparathyroidism is (asymptomatic hypercalcemia)
20. Cushing syndrome true except (hyperkalemia)
21. About high pco2 which true (bradycardia)
22. All are STEMI except (NSTEMI)

23. Healthy female athlete diagnosed as AF what is the risk for development of complication in this condition (prolonged uncontrolled Af)
24. Healthy runner female has icterus and pale mucosa (March hemoglobinuria)
25. Typical case of TTP pentad
26. Novel coronavirus that cause mild Covid symptom include (fever cough dyspnea or all the following)
27. Saudi a travel hx develop SOB (MERS “Middle East Respiratory Syndrome”)
28. Regarding covid transmission all true except (Mainly person-to-person, Primarily via respiratory droplets: can be emitted during sneezing and coughing as well as loud speech, Via aerosols: infectious concentrations of viral particles were, detected in aerosols for a duration of 3 hours and could last even longer ,Direct contact transmission: especially hand-to-face contact
29. Typical case of asthma,rhinitis with eosinophilia (Churg Strauss syndrome)
30. Case rhinitis, pneumonia and hematuria (Wegener's granulomatosis)
31. In a patient with long standing history of mitral stenosis , who developed recently atrial fibrillation , all of the following auscultatory finding can present , except :
- (Irregular heart sounds Accentuated 1st heart sound, Mid-diastolic murmur, Presystolic accentuation of the murmur ,Opening snap.)
33. In ESRE cause of osteitis fibrosa cystica is (tertiary hyperparathyroidism)
34. pt presented with fever cough high ESR, x ray bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy and erythema of the extensor aspects of the lower legs (sarcoidosis)
35. Pain base of thumb and lower back (OA)
36. Regarding RA one true(RF +ve 70%)
37. Regarding multiple myeloma all true except (hypogammaglobulinemia)
38. pale patient, angular stomatitis and koilonychia (iron deficiency anemia)
39. Hypochromic anemia (iron deficiency)
40. Typical case cret syndrome (local cutaneous scleroderma)
41. icterus and yellow urine high ALT which of the following is at least cause to this picture (viral hepatitis hemochromatosis cirrhosis autoimmune hemolytic anemia)
42. Case on autoimmune hepatitis which antibody is least associated (AMA)

43. Abdominal bloating and pain relieved by defecation with diarrhea or constipation dx (irritable bowel syndrome)

44. Bulky offensive stool abdominal pain wt loss anemia celiac disease suspected what is the confirmatory test of choice (intestinal biopsy)

45. Pernicious anemia (antibody against parietal cells)

46. DKA case presented with dehydration calculate the water loss $Na = __$ wt=62kg

Solution by this equation: $H_2O \text{ loss} = (\text{serum } Na - 140) * 0.6 * \text{wt} / 140$

47. Wengers granulomatosis (cANCA)

48. Which of the following suggest the pleural effusion is transudate rather than exudative (LDH 1/3 the upper limit of serum LDH)

49. Ascites case wbc 300 with 60% PMN serum albumin 4.5, fluid albumin 3.1 which of the following is most likely the cause (CHF, TB, SBP)

50. A 31-year-old woman who has had type 1 DM since she was 3 years old now has anasarca, proliferative diabetic retinopathy, and peripheral sensory neuropathy. Her BP is 143/90 mm Hg, and her serum creatinine is 2.1 mg/dL (serum creatinine was 1.4 mg/dL 1 year ago). Which of the following 24-hour urinary values is most likely to be found?

(a. Protein of 67 mg/24 h b. Protein of 300 mg / 24 h c. Protein of 6500 mg/24 h d. Protein of 800 mg/24 h e. Albumin of 112 mg/24 h)

51. 27 yo patient with LL edema Nephrotic syndrome type (membranous GN)

52. Which of the following characters of acute glomerulonephritis (RBC and RBC casts, Wbc and casts, epithelial cells, hyaline casts, fatty bodies)

53. Most common cause of ventilation acquired pneumonia (Pseudomonas or staph aureus?)

54. TB lesion on x ray (upper or middle and lower zone)

55. Dysphagia cough of food bolus with bad odor (Zenkers diverticulum)

56. Most common cause of UTI (E coli)

57. Sever headache and very high BP most specific test (24h urine metanephrine and VMS)

58. Which of the following signs appears in physical exam in COPD patient (expiratory wheezing)

59. Examination of 25 yo female she was HTN, father hx of colon cancer (colonoscopy)
60. Most sensitive test DIC (schistocytes, prolongation of pt and aptt, increase d dimer)
61. PE most valuable sign in examination
62. Nephrotic syndrome (loss of antithrombin ||| , protein c, protein S, all)
63. Heavy menses and epistaxis prolongation of aptt normal platelets (von Willebrand disease)
64. Stable case suspected PE initial test (ventilation perfusion ratio)
65. Case on chest x ray widening mediastinum wt loss, myalgia fever (HL , NHL, pneumothorax,)
66. Acute hepatitis B (IgM HBcAB)
67. Infected person with hepatitis B rather than vaccinated have positive (HBcAB)
68. Patient with skin pigmentation and DM which is hard to control presented with right upper quadrant pain (hemochromatosis)
69. Test for hemochromatosis (iron studies include transferrin saturation)
70. In pulmonary HTN all are physical exam sign except (muffled S2)
71. Massive PE cause cor pulmonale lead to
72. CKD patient with hypercalcemia, 3.5 parathyroidectomies was done sever hypocalcemia (hungry syndrome bone)
73. Traid of autoimmune hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia and venous thrombosis (PNH)
74. What disorder is most commonly associated with Raynaud's Phenomenon(systemic sclerosis)
75. which of the following is absolute contraindication for streptokinase

By/ Mustafa Alarini