

INTERNAL medicine 2019

1-pt has gingival abscess and took ATB then he has bloody diarrhea what's the cause for bloody diarrhea ?

My answer is *Campylobacter* (I don't know if it's true)

2-*H.pylori* is the most common cause of peptic ulcer

3-in esophageal varices what prophylactic measure for bleeding ?

Propranolol

4-weakness ,normal QT with U shape T wave>> hypokalemia

5-acute gout treatment:

a-NSAID

b-colchicine

c-indomethacin

answer is c

6-blood transfusion for pt with A group Rh+ >> group O Rh- or Rh+

7-gastric loop by pass what microcytic anemia it causes ?

My answer is IDA

8-long cause with sign and symptom of hypernatremia and (with Diabetes insipidus or hyperaldosterone symptom I don't remember) he asked what's correct :

The answer is rapid correction of Na increase risk of cerebral edema

9-all of the following cause metabolic alkalosis except :

Acetazolamid

10-side effect of corticosteroid is

My answer is DM

11-how sarcoid cause hypercalcemia>>granuloma secrete (**1,25**) vit D

12-all of the following causes secondary hyper Ca++ except >> secondary hyperparathyroidism

13-long case of bronchirchtasis and I thinck erectile dysfunction ,whats true >>>there is defect in cl- channel protein .

14-treatment of pseudomonas include all of the following except:

a-amoxicillin

b-fluroquinilon

c-meropenem

d-3rd generatation cephal

15-all causes of hyperprolactinimia except

Propanolol

(الخيارات كلها كانت ادوية)

16-pleuritic chest pain causes include all except:

answer chronic asthma (note :rib fracture can cause pleuritic chest pain)

17-long cause of pregnant woman has HNT,proteinurea ,headache what she has ?

Answer is pre-eclampsia

18-Ulcerative colitis associated with :

PSC

19-risk of kidney stone formation include all of the following except

a-High calcium intake

b- high Na intake

answer is a

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20-screening for hepatitis b ?

21-mycoplasma is the most common cause of atypical pneumonia

22-on of the following is not from the severity index for pneumonia >>answer is Hb

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CURB-65

23-S.pneumonia is the most common cause of lobar pneumonia

24-reliable dx for GERD is :

A-symptoms

B-ph monitoring

25-answer is >> ascorbic acid increase Fe absorption

26-Henze bodies >>>G6PD

27-case of splenomegaly and basophilia >>>CML(chronic myloid leukemia)

28-anaphylactic shock treatment is >>>IM epinephrine

29-chronic renal failure treatment for anemia >>Erythropoietin

30-long case of sore throat (the most important point in the case was the presence of atypical lymphocyte)>>>> the answer is EBV

31-stress GERD treatment >>>> my answer is PPI

32-case of giant cell arthritis >>>>answer do temporal artery biopsy

33-very easy case of churg struss syndrome (pt has esinophilia and asthma) اعتقد

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34-c-ANCA>>>wagnar

35-Ryanoid is most common with >>>systemic sclerosis

36-lung mass +nephrotic>>>>membranous

37-sever nephrotic membranous most likely associated with :

a-malignancy

b-Renal cell carcinoma

c-venous thrombosis

answer is C I think

38-nephrotic >>>fomy urine

39-abdominal pain+lower extremity rash >>HSP

40-case of acid base

Ph=7.28

Pco2=24

Hco3=9

Whats is true ?

A-met acidosis well compensated

b-met acidosis undercompensated

I think answer is A

41-child was vaccinated for TB with BCG and when they do the Tuberculin test it was (+)

Whats the next step

A-do chest X-ray

B-repeat the test

I think it's a

(ناسي تفاصيل الحالة اقراو عن الموضوع صفحة 372 في ستيب اب)

42-woman with headache and take drug for headache ,she has now neutropenia

Whats the next step ?

My answer is just observe

43- 60 years old pt (with liver cirrhosis I think)his Hb=6,WBc,plt is low also and increase urobilongen in the urine whats the next step

a-reticulocyte count

b-bone marrow biopsy

c-colonoscopy

44-pt with high immature WBC and anemia

Whats the next step

I answered bone marrow biopsy (I don't if its true ,some nerds put electrophoresis)

45-most common cause of met acidosis in ICU is >>my answer is normal anion gap hyperchloremic met acidosis

46-very long case and the doctor give us values for

Na

K=high

Cl=116

Ph

Hco3

Pco2

And asked for the cause of symptom in this pt

Choices are

1-chronic renal failure

2-RTA type 2

3-RTA type 4

4-diarreah

5-DKA

First >> calculate AG it will be normal so exclude DKA and chronic renal failure then since its hyperkalemia its most probably RTA type 4 or you can exclude diarreah by calculate urine gap ($Na + k - cl$) if its positive then its not diarrhea

The answer is RTA type 4

47-all of the following cause met alkalosis except

Answer is RTA

48-one of the following is not a complication for ADPKD

Answer is AS

49-one of the following not found in the blood smear of liver cirrohsis:

Answer is microcytosis

50-pt with suspected esophageal variesis bleeding is prepared for endoscopy

In prepration the first step is >>>> IV fluid + vasopressin

51-pt with DM he visit his doctor and give drug for DM

(he develop sign and symptom of acidosis I don't remember what is it) you have value for

$Na, cl, Hco_3, pco_2, ph, glucose = 101$

What causes this symptom :

A-DKA

B-metformis

Answer is B since metformin can cause lactic acidosis and it's not A since glucose is normal

52-mechanism of action for Pioglitazone :

Answer is increase receptors sensitivity for insulin

53 –clinical symptom for irritable bowel syndrome is

>>>bloating

54- what's true about hepatitis E>>> there is no carrier state (اعتقد سوابق)

55-very easy case and the answer is hemochromatosis ((كل الاعراض كانت موجودة وواضحة))

56-long case of SIADH(what help you to know it's SIADH is the urine osmolality(high) and serum NA (low))what's the next step for dx

A-chest radiograph and CT

B-water deprivation test

Answer is A since the cause may be paraneoplastic syndrome , water deprivation test is for DI

57- difficult case of hyperaldosteronism (what help you is the values high Na ,low K and pH, HCO₃ since it met alkalosis , urine and plasma osmolality) what's the next step :

Answer is ratio of aldosterone to plasma rennin

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