

Bridging II, Medicine Previous MCQs

1. Being a good doctor require all of the following, EXCEPT :
 - A. Respect people, healthy or ill, regardless of who they are.
 - B. Ask clear question, let people talk and listen to them carefully.
 - C. Promote health as well as treat diseases.
 - D. Has good knowledge.
 - E. Don't accept death as an important part of life.**
2. Regarding confidentiality and consent, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:
 - A. This information is confidential, even after a patient's death.
 - B. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that consultation and examination is private.
 - C. Always obtain consent or other valid authority before examination or procedure.
 - D. Be private even where disclosure can prevent communicable disease spread or crime.**
 - E. Clearly record your findings in the patient's case immediately after the consultation.
3. During general examination, you have to comment on all of the following, EXCEPT :
 - A. Position.
 - B. Carotid pulse.**
 - C. Body built.
 - D. Complexion.
 - E. General look.
4. About dress and demeanor, all of the following are true, EXCEPT :
 - A. The way you dress is important in establishing a successful doctor-patient relationship.
 - B. Have short or three-quarter-length sleeves or roll long sleeves, allow effective hand washing.
 - C. A friendly smile helps to put your patient at ease.
 - D. White coat may be source of infection, so it is a matter of controversy.
 - E. The jeans in IUG medical school dressing code is allowed**
5. Regarding hand washing, all of the following are true, EXCEPT :
 - A. Hand washing is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of infection.
 - B. As a good doctor, you have center role in infection spread prevention.
 - C. If your hands are visibly soiled, wash thoroughly an alcohol-based rub or gel.**
 - D. Always wear surgical gloves when you may be in contact with blood or mucus membranes.
 - E. When dealing with influenza or norovirus patients, always clean your hands with liquid soap and water
6. A common cause of revisable clubbing is :
 - A. Ulcerative colitis.
 - B. Emphyema.**
 - C. Intestinal polyposis.
 - D. Fibrosing alveolitis.
 - E. Congenital cyanotic heart disease.

7. Which of the following is pathognomonic sign of hypothyroidism :
- A. Tremor.
 - B. Proximal muscle weakness.
 - C. Delayed 2nd phase of Achilles tendon reflex.**
 - D. Erythema nodosum.
 - E. Muscle weakness.
8. To begin effective interview with your patient, the most important step is :
- A. Introduce yourself, take verbal consent, and be confident with enough trust.**
 - B. Arrange seating in a non-confrontational way.
 - C. Take 20-30 minutes to complete interview.
 - D. Show concern for your patient's situation.
 - E. Look for non-verbal cues such as distress and mood.
9. All of the following are examples of closed question, EXCEPT :
- A. What color is the phlegm?
 - B. Have you ever coughed up any blood?
 - C. How much your vomitus was?
 - D. Can you tell me about the pain?**
 - E. How often you cough
10. About type of pathology does the patient have :
- A. Infection symptoms start within hours and progress rapidly over hours or days.
 - B. Inflammation symptoms progress over hours to days.
 - C. Vascular events occur gradually over weeks.
 - D. Fever, localizing symptoms such as pleuritic pain usually associated with infection.
 - E. A+D**
11. The most important point in chest pain history to differentiate between types of angina is
- A. Radiation.
 - B. Localization.
 - C. Duration.**
 - D. Associated symptoms.
 - E. Presence of risk factors
12. Which statement is not true :
- A. Corneal arcus can be normal in the old ages, but in young, it is associated with hyperlipidemia.
 - B. Osler nodes are painless nodules seen in the palms of infective endocarditis patients.**
 - C. Finger clubbing is a sign of cyanotic congenital heart disease.
 - D. Malar rash can be seen in patients with significant mitral stenosis.
 - E. None of the above
13. Which of the following sign you may find in patients with rheumatoid arthritis :
- A. Ulnar deviation.
 - B. Dupuytren's contraction.
 - C. Swan neck deformity.

D. Heberden's nodes are feature.

E. A+C

14. Signs of hyperthyroidism include all of the following, EXCEPT :

A. Tachycardia.

B. Coarse skin.

C. Sweaty hands.

D. Hyper reflexemia.

E. Fever.

15. It is particularly common to confuse a large left kidney with splenomegaly, which of the following is not a discriminating feature :

A. The spleen, unlike kidney, has a notch that may be palpable.

B. The spleen moves inferiomedially on inspiration while the kidney moves inferiorly.

C. The percussion notes over the spleen are resonant while dull over the kidney.

D. The spleen is not usually ballottable unless gross ascites is present, but the kidney is.

E. The spleen has no palpable upper boarder.

16. Regarding gait and posture, all of the following is true, EXCEPT :

A. Abnormal gait suggest an important neurological or musculoskeletal disorder.

B. Normal gait exclude neuromuscular problem.

C. Patient posture cannot be observed if the patient lying on the bed.

D. Spastic gait seen in spinal cord injury.

E. None of the above

17. Autonomic stimulation associated with myocardial inferior wall infarction include all of the following, EXCEPT :

A. Sweating.

B. Pallor.

C. Nausea and vomiting.

D. Dyspnea.

E. Diarrhea.

18. The following are true regarding ascites examination, EXCEPT :

A. The percussion note over most of the abdomen is resonant, due to air in the intestine.

B. The influence of gravity causes this to accumulate first in the flanks in a supine patient.

C. With gross ascites, the abdomen distends, the flanks bulge and umbilical inversion occurs.

D. Routinely, abdominal percussion starts in the midline with the fingers pointing towards the feet.

E. If dullness is detected in the flanks, the sign of shifting dullness should be sought.

19. Which one of the following statements is true about chief complaint ?

- A. Getting the most important three symptoms along with their duration**
- B. Duration of the complaint is not as important as the complaint itself.
- C. Regardless the number of the complaints, the most important ones should be mentioned.
- D. Chronological order is not important.
- E. It must be remembered that the patient's and the doctor's ideas of what constitutes a serious problem should not differ

20. In general, a number of facts have to be uncovered about each symptom.

Which one is not one of those facts?

- A. Onset.
- B. Duration.
- C. Character.
- D. Severity.
- E. Hidden agenda.**

21. TYPICAL about rheumatoid arthritis

Ans. : Morning stiffness more than one hour

22. Inflammatory back pain is characterized by:

Aggravated by rest

Aggravated by movement

23. A major cause of finger clubbing Ans. : Cystic fibrosis

24. All of the following causes of massive splenomegaly except

- a- Thalassemia major
- b- CML
- c- Malaria
- d- ALL OF THE ABOVE
- e- None of the above**

25.Regarding the examination of the liver, the following are true except ?

- A. Palpation should be started in the direction of the enlargement of the organ.
- B. During each expiration the hand should be kept still and the lateral margin of the forefinger waits expectantly for the liver edge to strike it.**
- C. Liver Span should be determined.
- D. During each inspiration the hand should be kept still and the lateral margin of the forefinger waits expectantly for the liver edge to strike it.
- E. If the liver edge has been identified, an attempt should be made to feel the surface of the liver.

26.In general examination what is wrong .. Ans. : Visible pulsation

27.In hyperthyroidism what is wrong .. Ans. : Hyporeflexia

28.Causes of dull percussion notes in the Traube`s area except ? Ans. : Pancreatic cancer

29.The following are true regarding ascites examination, except?

- A. The percussion note over most of the abdomen is resonant, due to air in the intestines.
- B. The influence of gravity causes this to accumulate first in the flanks in a supine patient.
- C. With gross ascites, the abdomen distends, the flanks bulge, umbilical inversion(true = eversion) occurs.**
- D. Routine abdominal examination should include percussion starting in the midline with the finger pointing towards the feet.
- E. If dullness is detected in the flanks, the sign of shifting dullness should be sought.

30.When inspecting the abdomen, the following should be looked for, except?

- A. Generalized abdominal distension.
- B. Prominent veins.
- C. Visible peristalsis.
- D. Visible Pulsations.
- E. Lymphadenopathy**

31.The following are parts of the social history except ?

- A. Habits.
- B. Travel.
- C. Occupation.
- D. Education.
- E. Drug Allergy.**

32.The normal percussion of the spleen begin at which quadrant :

- A. Right upper quadrant
- B. Left lower quadrant
- C. Left upper quadrant
- D. Right lower quadrant**

33.The correct order for abdomen examination :

- A. Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation**
- B. Inspection, auscultation, palpation ,percussion
- C. Inspection ,percussion ,auscultation, palpation
- D. Inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation
- E. auscultation ,Inspection, palpation, percussion

34.All the following are located at the transpyloric line exept :

- A. 9th costal cartilage
- B. Pyloric of the stomach
- C. Fundus of gallbladder
- D. 3rd part of duodenum**
- E. Neck of pancreas

35.All of the following are stigmata of chronic liver disease except :

- A. Gynecomastia
- B. leukonychia
- C. Boumgarton murmur
- D. Spider nevi
- E. None of the above**

36.Your patient refuse to be examined , what should you do:

- A. Tell your consultant , he can convinces him
- B. Examine him because he doesn't know where his benefit
- C. Tell his family to convinces him

D. Respect his desire and don't examine him

37. Not important question, when you take history from thyroid patient :

- A. If there is localized pain
- B. If he was exposed to neck radiation
- C. If he has abnormal bowel habit

D. If he has bloody urine

- E. If he has a recent history of trauma

38. A 40-years old patient, presented to your clinic complaining of swelling in the abdomen, you would ask him about all of the followings except

A. When did this lump appear?

- B. How many lumps are there?
- C. What are the associated symptoms?
- D. Does it change with time?
- E. Is there previous history of such problem?

39. All the following about clubbing is true except :

- A. Asthma and TB don't cause clubbing
- B. Unilateral clubbing can be due to pancreatic tumor

C. HPOA is usually associated with lung cancer especially adenocarcinoma

- D. Grave's disease is irreversible cause of clubbing
- E. Clubbing may be familial in origin

40. 45-year-old patient, he has length of 165 cm and weight of 75 Kg, according to his body mass index, he is

- A. underweight
- B. normal

C. overweight

- D. obese
- E. morbidly obese

41. All of the following is true about splenomegaly except :

A. Massive splenomegaly occur when the spleen reach to umbilicus

B. SLE and Rheumatoid arthritis are the main causes of moderate splenomegaly

C. It has sharp edge on palpation

D. You can differentiate between it and kidney enlargement by percussion

E. Kala Azar can cause massive splenomegaly

42. Half and Half nails is seen in :

A. Renal failure

B. Liver cirrhosis

C. Congestive heart failure

D. COPD

E. Celiac disease

43. Blue sclera is seen in :

A. Marfan

B. Osteogenesis imperfecta

C. Down syndrome

D. Osteoarthritis

E. Henoch-Schönlein purpura

44. Punched-out ulcer edge is characteristic of

A. Healing ulcer

B. Syphilis

C. TB

D. Basal cell carcinoma

E. Squamous cell carcinoma

45. Not a sign of infective endocarditis :

A. Splinter hemorrhage

B. Osler node

C. Janeway lesion

D. Clubbing

E. None of the above

46. One of the followings is least likely to cause unilateral lower limb edema

A. DVT

B. Paraplegia

C. Venous insufficiency

D. Cellulitis

E. Trauma

47. Not from the primary survey in traumatic patients

A. Airway

B. Breathing

C. Blood volume

D. Exposure

E. Glasgow coma scale

48. The most common lower limb ulcer is:

A. Venous

B. Ischemic

C. Neuropathic

D. Traumatic

E. Neoplastic

49. All of the followings are causes of erythema nodosum except:

A. Sarcidosis

B. TB

C. Rheumatoid arthritis

D. Legionnaire's disease

E. leukemia

50. What is the measuring point to measure the apparent limb length:

- A. Umbilicus**
- B. Symphysis pubis
- C. Anterior inferior iliac spine
- D. Anterior superior iliac spine
- E. Neck of femur

51. The most common neck swelling is:

- A. Lymph node**
- B. Cystic hygroma
- C. Thyroid
- D. Brachial cyst
- E. Thyroglossal cyst

52. Not a part of examination when examining the diseased breast:

- A. The other breast
- B. Axilla and arms
- C. Abdomen
- D. Lumbar spine
- E. Lower limb**

53. If a lump cannot be moved without moving the skin, it is called:

- A. Tethered
- B. Fixed**
- C. Attached
- D. Closed
- E. None of the above

54. Occupational history is least important in taking history from patient with:

- A. Asthma
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- D. Pericarditis**
- E. Sensorineural hearing loss

55. Lugubrious expression with bilateral ptosis and frontal baldness are mostly associated with:

- A. Myotonic dystrophy**
- B. Myasthenia gravis
- C. Motor Neuron Disease
- D. Bilateral Horner's syndrome
- E. Bilateral oculomotor nerve palsy

56. Kayser fleisher ring is seen in which disease

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Tropical sprue
- C. $\alpha 1$ antitrypsin deficiency
- D. Hemochromatosis
- E. Wilson**

57. Geographic tongue is seen in:

- A. Acromegaly
- B. Heavy smoker
- C. Iron deficiency
- D. B12 deficiency**
- E. HIV

58. Not a cause of generalized lymphadenopathy:

- A. HIV
- B. Brucellosis
- C. Toxoplasmosis
- D. SLE
- E. Secondary metastasis**

59. Skin lesion that occurs in gluten enteropathy „Celiac disease“ :

- A. Erythema nodosum
- B. Erythema multiform
- C. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- D. Dermatitis herpetiformis**
- E. Dermatitis artefacta

60. Hypothermia begins at below which temperature:

- A. 36
- B. 35**
- C. 34
- D. 32
- E. 28

61. Dark urine with pale stools color is mostly associated with:

- A. Hemolytic anemia
- B. Biliary cirrhosis**
- C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Gilbert's syndrome
- E. Autoimmune hepatitis

62. ABI is falsely high in which of the followings:

- A. DM**
- B. HTN
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Acute limb ischemia
- E. Raynaud's disease

63. Which of the followings is most likely to be a cause of melena:

- A. IBD
- B. Colorectal cancer
- C. Ischemic colitis
- D. Peptic ulcer**
- E. Anal fissure

64. Which of the followings is least likely to be a cause of onycholysis:

- A. SLE**
- B. Psoriasis
- C. Fungal infection
- D. Thyrotoxicosis
- E. Tetracyclines

65. History of painful defecation is most consistent with :

- A. Anal fissure**
- B. Anal prolapse
- C. Hemorrhoids
- D. Pilonidal sinus
- E. All of the above

66. Which of the followings is least likely to be covered for each symptom

- A. Onset
- B. Course
- C. Duration
- D. Character
- E. Hidden agenda**

67. The best characteristic of vascular lump is:

- A. Fluctuation
- B. Translucence
- C. Resonance
- D. Compressibility**
- E. Reducibility

68. Pulsatile liver can presents in:

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Tricuspid regurgitation**
- C. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- D. Liver cirrhosis
- E. Hepatoma

69. Dysphagia for both solids and liquids are mostly consistent with :

- A. Esophageal spasm
- B. Systemic sclerosis
- C. Myasthenia gravis
- D. Achalasia**
- E. Pharyngeal pouch

70. Most helpful part of examination in acute appendicitis is :

- A. Inspection
- B. Palpation**
- C. Percussion
- D. Auscultation
- E. Investigations

71. Which of the followings can differentiate between angina and esophageal pain:

- A. Retrosternal pain
- B. Radiation to arm
- C. Relieved by nitrates
- D. Precipitated by exertion
- E. None of the above**

72. The most consistent sign of hyperthyroidism:

- A. Tachycardia**
- B. Weight loss
- C. Increase appetite
- D. Eye signs
- E. Increase respiratory rate

73. Extension of pain from the original site with remaining of original pain is called :

- A. Radiation**
- B. Shifting
- C. Referral
- D. Continuity
- E. Guarding

74. Which of the followings can cause colicky pain :

A. Intestinal obstruction

B. Acute appendicitis

C. Perforated peptic ulcer

D. Rupture aortic aneurysm

E. All of the above

75. All of the followings are signs of breast cancer except:

A. Dimpling of the overlying skin

B. Nipple discharge

C. Nipple retraction

D. Puckering and tethering of the skin

E. None of the above

76. When a hernia can't be reduced on physical examination it is called :

A. Strangulated

B. Incarcerated

C. Obstructed

D. Inflamed

E. None of the above

77. The false feeling of rectal filling with inability to defecate is:

A. Tenesmus

B. Constipation

C. Obstipation

D. Bloating

E. None of the above

78. Not characteristic of uncomplicated inguinal hernia :

- A. Reducible
- B. Non tender
- C. Moving towards the scrotum
- D. Expansile cough impulse
- E. Pulsatile**

79. Palpable painless gallbladder in jaundiced patient is mostly associated with:

- A. Cancer head of pancreas**
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Cholangitis
- D. Liver abscess
- E. Gallbladder stones

80. Skin manifestation of glucagonoma :

- A. Necrolytic migratory erythema**
- B. Erythema multiform
- C. Necrobiosis lipoidica
- D. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- E. Dermatitis artifacta

81. Which of the followings can cause headache and vomiting in early morning

- A. Migraine
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Increase ICP
- D. All of the above**
- E. None of the above

82. Painless rounded mobile breast lump in young female is mostly

- A. breast cancer
- B. phylloid tumor
- C. ductectasia
- D. fibroadenoma**
- E. breast abscess

83. Renal bruit is best heard at:

- A. 2 cm lateral to the umbilicus
- B. 2cm above the umbilicus
- C. 2cm lateral and 2 cm above the umbilicus**
- D. 2cm lateral and 2 cm below the umbilicus
- E. Just below the costal margin by 2 cm

84. All about GI bleeding is true except

- A. Melena is black, tarry, offensive, and soft stool
- B. 30 ml blood is required to cause melena**
- C. Hematochezia can be caused by upper GI bleeding
- D. The most common cause of upper GI bleeding is peptic ulcer
- E. In taking history of GI bleeding you should ask about aspirin use

85. A patient complains of shortness of breath and productive cough. Consolidation is present in the lungs if you find:

- A. Dullness to percussion over left base**
- B. Bronchial breath sounds throughout
- C. Increased tactile fremitus throughout
- D. Inspiratory and expiratory wheezes
- E. All of the above

86.The following findings indicate a possible pulmonary abscess:

- A. Malodorous breath**
- B. Protrusion of the clavicle
- C. Clubbing of the nail beds
- D. Kussmaul respirations
- E. All of the above

87.To rule out a middle lobe pneumonia, you must make sure to auscultate:

- A. Beneath the right breast
- B. Beneath the left breast
- C. Under the right axilla**
- D. Under the left axilla
- E. just right to the midline

88.Tachypnea, use of accessory muscles, prolonged expiration, intercostal retraction, decreased breath sounds, and expiratory wheezes are all symptomatic of:

- A. Pleural effusion
- B. Atelectasis
- C. Asthma**
- D. Bronchitis
- E. Lung cancer

89.Which of the following is the most sensitive part of an examiner's hand when palpating the liver?

- A. Fingertips
- B. Palmar surface of the finger pads
- C. Wrist area
- D. Ulnar surface of the hand
- E. Radial surface of the hand**

90. Acanthosis nigricans is seen in

- A. Stomach cancer
- B. DM
- C. Polycystic ovary syndrome
- D. Lung cancer
- E. All of the above**

91. Frothy pink sputum is mostly associated with

- A. Alveolar cell cancer
- B. Pneumococcal pneumonia
- C. Asthma
- D. Acute pulmonary edema**
- E. Chronic bronchitis

92.. Delay in initiating urine flow is called :

- A. Frequency
- B. Urgency
- C. Hesitancy**
- D. Incontinence
- E. Poor flow

93. All of the following is true about cyanosis except:

- A. It is caused by an absolute concentration of deoxygenated hemoglobin of >50 mg/l**
- B. Any cause of severe central cyanosis can result in peripheral cyanosis
- C. In anemic patients cyanosis may not be seen
- D. Patients with polycythemia become cyanosed at higher arterial oxygen tensions
- E. Peripheral cyanosis is seen in the fingers and toes

94. Which of the followings about inguinal canal anatomy is false

- A. Femoral artery is laterally related to the mid-point of the inguinal ligament**
- B. The mid inguinal point is 2 cm below and to the medial of the mid-point of the inguinal ligament
- C. The inguinal ligament is the inferior edge of the external oblique muscle
- D. The inguinal ligament is the inferior border of the inguinal canal
- E. Hesselbach's triangle is the site of the direct inguinal hernia

95. lymphedema and pleural effusion are associated with:

- A. Asterixis
- B. Harrison's sulcus
- C. Bronchiectasis
- D. Cystic fibrosis
- E. Yellow nail syndrome**

96. Which of the followings are abnormal nodules around umbilicus:

- A. Blumberg shelf nodules
- B. Irish nodules
- C. Campell de Morgan
- D. Sister Mary Joseph nodules**
- E. Osler nodules

97. The level of bilirubin required before you can see jaundiced sclera is:

- A. 1.5 mg/dl
- B. 2.5 mg/dl**
- C. 3.5 mg/dl
- D. 4.5 mg/dl
- E. 5.5 mg/dl

98. All of the followings are signs of hemorrhagic pancreatitis except:

- A. Grey turner's sign.
- B. Cullen's sign.
- C. Fox's sign
- D. Kehr's sign**
- E. Grunwald's sign

99. If palpation of the left lower quadrant of a person's abdomen results in more pain in the right lower quadrant, the patient is said to have a positive :

- A. Blumberg's sign
- B. Rovsing's sign**
- C. Markle's sign
- D. McBurney's sign
- E. Dunphy's sign

100. Blue sclera in> osteogenesis imperfecta

101. Scrotal tongue> acromegaly

102. Lemon yellow complexion> pernicious anemia

103. Mousy smell> liver failure

104. Warm and sweaty hand> hyperthyroidism

105. Causes of finger clubbing except> COPD

106. All of these are a cause of localized lymphadenopathy except: May TB, HIV, Sarcoidosis, Lymphoma

107. Patient with 165 cm length and 75 kg his BMI is> normal overweight
obese

108. All of these are a cause of erythema nodosum except:

sarcoidosis

TB

Sulfa drug

coeliac disease

109. A cause of dermatitis herpetiformis> coeliac disease

110. A cause of necrolytic migratory erythematosis> glucagonoma

111. Osler node is a painless node

112. most common cause of splinter hemorrhage> trauma

113. sputum with 3 layer in> bronchiectasis

114. upper GIT bleeding is above> ligamentum teres

115. Mallory Weiss syndrome results from> exaggerated vomiting

116. all of these about melena are true except

117. jaundice appears clinically after a level of 3mg/dl

118. in obstructive jaundice the cause of pruritis is> bile acid

119. cause of painful hepatomegaly> hepatocellular carcinoma

120. all of these are a cause of spleenomegaly except
121. all of these are a cause of hepatosplenomegaly except
122. Q about venous hum all of these are true except
123. all of these are true about rheumatoid arthritis except
124. Usually patient had Heberden's nodes
125. all of these inflammatory joint pain except pain increase by exercise
126. cause of blue complexions> dapsone
127. cause of half and half nail> chronic renal disease
128. In history taking what true about chief complaint The most 3 + duration
129. True about rheumatoid arthritis

anemia is common

rheumatoid factor in 25%

oligoarthritis disease

All of the above

130. Best anginal character risk factor_ duration_ referred pain
131. Differences between spleen and kidney(what is wrong)..... kidney dull
132. A reversible cause of finger clubbing empyema
133. What is wrong in liver palpation Hand stay inserted while expiration
134. In general examination what is wrong..... Visible Pulsation
135. What is wrong in inspectionlymphadenopathy
136. In ascites what is wrong inverted umbilicus
137. Which of the following shouldn't be covered for each symptom

Onset

Duration

Character

Hidden agenda

138. Which of the following is wrong in infective endocarditis (IE) Osler node is painless
139. All of the following regarding GIT system is true except:
ANS / Mechanical esophageal dysphagia resistance to solid and liquid at the beginning
140. All of the following of symptoms of GIT system and its definitions is true except:
ANS/ Hematochezia means vomiting of blood
141. seen on the toilet paper or in the pan
C- causing passage of fresh stool
142. All of the following cause painful mouth except :
a- Candidiasis
b- HSV 2
c- Celiac disease
d- Crohn's disease
e- None of above
ANS/ e- None of above

143. All of the following regarding visible veins in abdominal examination is true except:
ANS/ Dilated tortuous veins with blood flow superiorly are collateral veins due to obstruction of the superior vena cava
144. Frontal blinding , bilateral ptosis and delay relaxation of grip associated with :
ANS/Myotonic dystrophy
145. smell in patients with gastrocolic fistula is :
ANS/ Fecal smell
146. All of the following cause central cyanosis except :
ANS/ cold exposure
147. all are true except :
- strong faecal smell in patients with gastric outlet obstruction.
- Leukoplakia is a thickened white patch that can be scraped off the tongue.
148. short stature, webbing of the neck, small chin, low-set ears, low hairline, short fourth finger, increased carrying angle at the elbows and widely spaced nipples (‘shieldlike chest’) . these are features of :
-Turner syndrome
149. all are causes of clubbing fingers except :
none of the above
4-all are true except :
-Blue sclerae are a sensitive indicator of vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia.
150. all are true except :
-Somatic pain from the parietal peritoneum and abdominal wall is deep and poorly localised in the midline.
151. In which of the following the pain is relived by sitting upright :
-Acute pancreatitis
152. all are true except :
-Paracetamol causes a cholestatic Jaundice.
153. all are true except :
Gilbert’s syndrome increases the conjugated Bilirubin.
154. all are true except:
-Acute diarrhea is a more non-infectious than chronic diarrhea.
155. Which of the following is a type of pan-systolic murmur:
-Mitral valve regurgitation (Bonus question)

156. All true except
Paddle sign is used to detect moderate ascitis .
157. All true except
Osmotic diarrhea is caused by inflammatory bowel disease .
158. " chron's " التشخيص بالاستنتاج Patient with diarrhea for 3 days and right iliac fossa pain which is least likely to be found
Erythema nodosum
Clubbing
Joint pain
Spider nevi * الجواب *
159. Which of the following does not cause massive splenomegaly
Kala azar
Shistosomiasis
Infectious mononucleosis * الجواب *
Myeloproliferative disease
160. Splinter hemorrhage is found in
Infective endocarditis
161. Extension of pain from the original site : radiation
162. Femoral hernia : usually not reducible
163. Doesn't occur in thyroid cancer : exophthalmos
164. Someone with itching , what will u emphasize about : jaundice..?
165. Which is not true : stool & urine colour are not important to know in jaundiced patients
166. A female with varicose pain relieved with elevation , associated with cramping , nonpitting edema :????
167. Primary & secondary varicosities & their relation to inguinal ligament...???
168. Which pairs are fit : agitation & hyperthyroidism
169. Which odors are fit : mousy odor & liver cirrhosis
170. Not associated with pinkish discoloration : postmenopausal syndrome , carcinoid syndrome , polycythemia , amiodarone , hemochromatosis
171. Palpable mass & painless jaundice : tumor of head of pancreas
172. 12 yrs old boy , suddenly develop fever , jaundice , vomiting... : acute infective hepatitis
173. The following could be a cause of melena : peptic ulcer
174. Not present in hypercalcemia : diarrhea
175. Does not cause bloody diarrhea : campylobacter , cryptosporidium , shigella , ecoli , entameba
176. Not a cause of skin hyperpigmentation : Addison , cushing , hypopituitarism , Nilson
177. The urine will be dark in : Gilbert , infective hepatitis , autoimmune hepatitis , tumor
178. Dark urine , pale stool : obstructive jaundice
179. When you don't hear bowel sounds on auscultation , it is called : ileus
180. Not true about visceral pain : receives unilateral innervation

181. Not true about parietal pain : bilateral innervations
182. Not true about parietal pain : vague
183. Not a cause of inflamed peritoneum : acute cholecystitis , acute pancreatitis , ureteric colic , diverticula,,??
184. Murmur heard in left sternal edge in systole..what will u find in the abdomen : pulsatile liver (because this is tricuspid regurg)
185. Tenesmus : the false feeling of rectal filling with inability to defecate
186. The most consistent sign of hyperthyroidism >>tachycardia (note : nervousness wasn't mentioned in the choices , if present , it might be the most consistent sign ..check it !)
187. Which can cause colicky pain : small bowel obstruction
188. Palpation for splenomegaly starts from : right iliac fossa
189. History of painful defecation is most consistent with : anal fissure
190. Most helpful part of exam. In acute appendicitis is : palpation
- 191.

 all true except about taking history سؤال عن
 confrontational الجواب انه يكون الدكتور والمريض قاعدين

all true except جوابه سؤال
 Pain threshold increase in case of depression

all true except جوابه سؤال
 achondroplasia is autosomal recessive

Renal bruit is best heard at:

A. 2 cm lateral to the umbilicus

B. 2cm above the umbilicus

C. 2cm lateral and 2 cm above the umbilicus الجواب

D. 2cm lateral and 2 cm below the umbilicus

E. Just below the costal margin by 2 cm

Best marker لل spleen كان من الخيارات

*notch

*diagonal direction

jaundice (pale stool & dark urine)>> obstructive jaundice

* arthralgia>> joint pain

وانه بشو بتصير facial flushing ي الستاتيك جاب

knee elbow position مش مذكورة بالكتاب اللي هي ال ascites وجاب سؤال عن فحص ال

واذكر الفحصين الثاني

MCQ calculate BMI, so simple

A question about table 4.6 (13e)

Nail abnormalities and their associated disorders

All true except: purpura is a hemorrhagic spots 1-2mm in diameter

All true except: tachycardia with hypothyroidism

All true except: pain of pancreatitis improves when laying flat

All true except: osler nodes are painful blablabla

radiation بطلع ال other chest pain و ال angina pain ٤ _ سؤال عن أكثر حاجة مهمة في التمييز بين

5mg/dl<<<< متى بظهر jaundes _ سؤال عن ال 6

BMI _ سؤال تحسب ال

detailed social life لما تاخذ منو هيسستوري ما تسال عن MI _ واحد معاه

dipping: بطلع ال massive ascites - سؤال عن الطريقة اللي بنستخدمها فيال 10

causes of hyperpigmentation except>>>> hypopituitarism ١ _

caused by infective endocarditis except>>>> erythema ٢ _

in abdominal examination >>> abdomin is normally flat ٣ _

parietal pain ١٧ _ سؤال عن خصائص ال

microcytic anemia except <<< hypothyroidism ١٨ _ سؤال عن أسباب ال

مش ذاكرو بس نسخ من الكتاب bronchiectasis _ سؤال عن 20

The End