

Bridging II, Renal previous MCQs

1. 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.

2. **Half and Half nails is seen in :**

- A. Renal failure**
- B. Liver cirrhosis
- C. Congestive heart failure
- D. COPD
- E. Celiac disease

3. **The most common cause of chronic UTI infection:**

- A. Kidney stones
- B. Poor hygiene
- C. DM
- D. Vesicouretric reflux
- E. Bacterial prostatitis**

4. **Causes of painful hematuria except:**

- A. Urinary tract infection
- B. Renal calculi
- C. Loin pain-hematuria syndrome
- D. Pyelonephritis
- E. Glomerulonephritis**

5. **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

6. Delay in initiating urine flow is called :

A. Frequency

B. Urgency

C. Hesitancy

D. Incontinence

E. Poor flow

1. Differences between spleen and kidney(what is wrong)..... kidney dull

2. Not found in troubles area may be kidney stones

Bridging II, Endocrine & Breast previous MCQs

1. 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

2. 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**

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

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

4. 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**

5. skin manifestation of glucagonoma :

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

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

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

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

- A. Tachycardia.
- B. Coarse skin.**
- C. Sweaty hands.
- D. Hyper reflexemia.
- E. Fever

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

10. All of these about endocrine are true except: → mask face occur in Cushing Syndrome

11. all of the following cause hyper Pigmentation except → hypothyroidism

12. In hyperthyroidism → B+C[exophthalmos Caused by cellular infiltration of orbit

1. Butterfly Rash occur In dermatitis

2. Malar rash occur n hypothyroidism

3. In breast cancer : fixation,,,

4. Not a cause of skin hyperpigmentation : Addison , cushing , hypopituitarism , Nilson

5. Not true about thyroid : soft & smooth (thyroid is firm not soft)

6. Doesn't occur in thyroid cancer : exophthalmos

7. The skin lesion in glucagonoma is....

8. Which pairs are fit : agitation & hyperthyroidism

9. Not a cause of skin hyperpigmentation : Addison , cushing , hypopituitarism , Nilson

10. The most consistant sign of hyperthyroidism >>tachycardia (note : nervousness wasn't mentioned in the choices , if present , it might be the most consistent sign ..check it !)

Bridging II, MSK previous MCQs

1. Blue sclera is seen in :

- A. Marfan
- B. Osteogenesis imperfecta**
- C. Down syndrome
- D. Osteoarthritis
- E. Henoch-Schönlein purpura

2. Punched-out ulcer edge is characteristic of

- A. Healing ulcer
- B. Syphilis**
- C. TB
- D. Basal cell carcinoma
- E. Squamous cell carcinoma

3. Positive Simmonds test indicates ruptured:

- A. Biceps tendon
- B. Quadriceps tendon
- C. Patellar tendon
- D. Extensor pollicis longus tendon
- E. Achilles tendon**

4. 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

5. In the genu varus deformity of the leg:

- A. Both knees are closer to each other**
- B. Both knees are away from each other
- C. Both knees are externally rotated
- D. Both knees are internally rotated
- E. None of the above

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

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

7. 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

8. The spermatic cord contains all of the followings except:

- A. Pampiniform plexus
- B. Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
- C. Ilioinguinal nerve**
- D. Vas deferens
- E. Testicular artery

9. All of the followings is true about Marjolin's ulcer except

- A. It is squamous cell carcinoma arising at sites of chronic inflammation
- B. Can be caused by burns and osteomyelitis
- C. 40% occur on lower limb
- D. Malignant change is usually painful**
- E. None of the above

10. All of the followings are true about umbilical hernia except:

- A. It has 10% incidence
- B. More common in premature children from all races
- C. Most close spontaneously by age 2 or 3
- D. Acquired rather than congenital in adults
- E. Male to female ratio 3:1**

11. Second degree burn is characterized by:

- A. Painful, dry, red areas that don't form blisters
- B. Painful, swollen, mottled areas with blisters**
- C. Painless, swollen, dry, white areas
- D. Burn injury into bone or muscle
- E. None of the above

12. 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**

- TYPICAL about rheumatoid arthritis

Ans. : Morning stiffness more than one hour

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- 1. Deep ring : inferior epigastric artery lies medial to it**
 - 2. Difference b/w direct & indirect inguinal hernia : indirect usually not in elderly**
 - 3. Femoral hernia : usually not reducible**
 - 4. When a hernia can't be reduced on physical examination it is called : incarcerated**
 - 5. Not a sign of strangulation : reducibility**
 - 6. Which is true : chemosis means edema of conjunctiva**
 7. brachioradialis reflex is represented by C5 C6 C7
 8. umbilical dermatome is by T10

The End