

First part

Select the Best Appropriate Answer :

1. The commonest organism causing intra abdominal abscess is :

- a. Gram –ve Bacilli ,
- b. Gram +ve Bacilli ,
- c. Staph aureus
- d. Gram +ve cocci
- e. Gram –ve cocci

2. . Electrocardiogram findings In hyperkalemia

- a. Depressed ST segment
- b. Tall peaked T wave
- c. Widened QRS
- d. All the above
- e. None of the above

3. All the following can cause small bowel fistula except

- a. Small bowel surgery in 80- 90%
- b. Anastomotic leak
- c. diverticular disease of the colon
- d. wound dehiscence
- e. Radiation injury

4. Acute Epidural haematoma :

- a. Due to middle meningeal artery tear
- b. Can be treated conservatively
- c. Classically there is contra lateral, dilated, fixed pupil
- d. Needs operation within 24 hours
- e. A ad c only

5. Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid :

- a. Is the commonest thyroid cancer
- b. Previous neck radiation decrease the risk
- c. Familial form is rare
- d. Is the tumor of the middle age
- e. A and c only

6. The commonest cause of bloody nipple discharge is :

- a. mammary ductectasia
- b. carcinoma of the breast
- c. lactational mastitis
- d. duct papilloma
- e. fibrocystic disease of the breast

7. Ulcerative colitis

- a. Shows full thickness inflammation
- b. The rectum is almost always involved
- c. 50% patients have terminal ileal disease

- d. Enterocutaneous or intestinal fistulae are common
- e. The serosa is usually affected

8. The spleen

- a. develops from ventral mesogastrium
- b. red pulp has immune function
- c. blood flow is 600ml/ min
- d. In contact with Tail of pancreas
- e. all the above

9. Amoebic liver abscess

- a. usually in the upper post surface of left lobe
- b. Solitary in 20%
- c. has typically golden yellow pus
- d. causes pyrexia and liver enlargement
- e. usually treated by surgical drainage

10. Ranson criteria involves all the following except

- a. age < 55 years
- b. WBC > 16,000
- c. FBG >11.2mmol/L or 200 mg%
- d. LDH > 700 u/L
- e. SGOT >250 SF units%

11. The following causes elevation in serum amylase except

- a. Perforated. duodenal ulcer
- b. Perforated. gall bladder
- c. perforated diverticulum
- d. Rupture Ectopic pregnancy
- e. Rupture AAA

12. Classical clinical picture of Crohn's disease is :

- a. colicky abdo pain exacerbated by meals
- b. rectal bleeding
- c. clinical picture of appendicitis
- d. severe lower abdominal pain
- e. repeated vomiting

13. The following are involved in the aetiology of haemorrhoids except

- a. diet
- b. straining
- c. pregnancy
- d. portal hypertension
- e. cancer lower rectum

14. In superficial burn all are true except

- a. caused by direct flame & scalds
- b. appear moist, red
- c. usually heals without skin graft
- d. pin prick test is negative

e. may form blisters

.15. All the following are complications of major burn except

- a. acute renal failure
- b. gastroduodenal erosion (Curling's ulcer)
- c. inhalation injury
- d. acute liver failure
- e. infections

16.. Crohn's disease

- a. affect any part of GIT
- b. proximal ileum & cecum is the commonest to be affected
- c. skip lesions
- d. a and c only
- e. all the above

17. Haemangioma of the liver

- a. usually Symptom less
- b. usually capillary type
- c. main site is the upper surface of Lt lobe
- d. can cause cardiac failure in children
- e. a and d only

18. Hidradenitis suppurativa

- a. is inflammation of the apocrine sweat glands
- b. common site is the axilla
- c. commoner in women
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

19. Regarding post splenectomy sepsis, all are correct except

- a. incidence is related to the age
- b. has rapid deteriorating clinical course
- c. has mortality rate 50 - 80%, death within 48 hrs
- d. usually due to capsulated bacteria
- e. pneumo vaccine should be given prior to any splenectomy due to trauma

20. Complications of Angioplasty include all the following except

- a. blockage of the artery
- b. common complications of general anaesthesia
- c. intimal dissection
- d. re stenosis

e. A-V fistula

21. In acute mesenteric artery occlusion all the following are true except

- a. marked leukocytosis
- b. metabolic acidosis
- c. acute abdominal pain
- d. metabolic alkalosis
- e. can be treated with early operation

22. The commonest cause of upper limb ischemia is

- a. trauma
- b. vaso spastic conditions
- c. atherosclerosis
- d. intrinsic trauma of the SA
- e. thrombo arteritis obliterans

23. Post operative pain relief is essential for

- a. adequate respiration
- b. effective coughing
- c. early mobilization
- d. all the above
- e. a and c

24. The commonest cause of pyrexia in the 5th post operative day is

- a. atelectasis of lung segment
- b. deep venous thrombosis
- c. wound infection
- d. urinary tract infection
- e. drug fever

25. Healing by first intention

- a. consists of epithelization and connective tissue formation
- b. consists of epithelization, contracture and connective tissue formation
- c. more resistant to infection
- d. a and c
- e. none of the above

26. All the following affects wound healing except

- a. age of the patient
- b. type of operation
- c. nutritional status
- d. vascularity
- e. sepsis

a Collagen synthesis is impaired by all the following except

- a. preoperative starvation
- b. long duration steroids
- c. long duration antibiotics
- d. radiation injury

e. jaundice

28. All the following are factors affecting rate & extent of scar formation except

- a. position of the scar
- b. direction of the scar
- c. age of the patient
- d. ethnic group
- e. diabetes mellitus

29. Fibroadenosis of the breast

- a. affects age group 40th- 50th ,
- b. is due to proliferation of duct system of the breast
- c. commonly affects bilateral upper outer quadrant.
- d. tender two weeks before menstruation
- e. all the above

30. Breast pain can be caused by all the following except

- a. hormonal effect
- b. tietz syndrome
- c. previous trauma
- d. cancer
- e. fibroadenoma

31. Regarding obstructive jaundice

- a. caused by hemolytic anaemia
- b. urobilinogen is absent in the urine
- c. carcinoma of the head of pancreas is the commonest cause
- d. normal color stool
- e. b and c only

32. The acute phase response includes:

- a. Hypothermia.
- b. Decreased plasma albumin.
- c. Hepatic sequestration of copper.
- d. Increased C-reactive protein.
- e. Neutrophil leucocytosis.

33. levels of the following substances are elevated during the acute response to injury Except :

- a. glucagon .
- b. insulin.
- c. catecholamine.
- d. glucocorticoids.
- e. growth hormone.

34. What is the commonest cause of low grade fever 37.2-38.3°C in the 48 hours period immediately following abdominal surgery ?

- a. Atelectasis.
- b. Urinary tract infection.

- c. Pulmonary embolism.
- d. Wound infection.
- e. Pseudomonas colitis.

35. Anaphylaxis is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. is a reaction either local or general , frequently occurs within five minutes
- b. causes an urticarial eruption
- c. is produced by IgA antibody
- d. causes eosinophilia
- e. causes degranulation of basophils and mast cells

36. Shock can best be defined as:

- a. Hypotension.
- b. Hypoperfusion of tissues to meet the minimal requirements of cells
- c. Hypoxemia.
- d. Tachycardia
- e. All of the above.

37. Which of the following is not an action of angiotensin II?

- a. aldosterone secretion
- b. sodium absorption
- c. efferent arteriolar constriction
- d. arterial dilation
- e. nephrosclerosis in the kidney

38. Haemostasis and the cessation of bleeding require which of the following processes?

- a. Adherence of platelets to exposed subendothelial glycoproteins and collagen with subsequent aggregation of platelets and formation of a hemostatic plug.
- b. Interaction of tissue factor with factor VII circulating in the plasma.
- c. The production of thrombin via the coagulation cascade with conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin.
- d. Cross-linking of fibrin by factor XIII.
- e. All of the above

39. The transfusion of fresh frozen plasma (FFP) is indicated for which of the following reasons?

- a. Volume replacement.
- b. As a nutritional supplement.
- c. Treatment of prolonged bleeding time.
- d. For the correction of abnormal PT secondary to warfarin therapy.

40. Massive blood transfusion:

- a. is defined as replacement of at least one's blood volume within the first 12 hours of resuscitation.
- b. can cause change in acid base balance
- c. DIC and coagulation defect is the most serious sequelae
- d. all are true

e. none of the above

41. All of the following are functions of the gallbladder Except:

- a. absorption
- b. motor activity
- c. mucus secretion
- d. storage of bile
- e. formation of bile

42. Regarding Appendix all true Except:

- a. It is typically less than 10 cm in length in the adult.
- b. Is located in the retrocaecal recess.
- c. Macburneys point, lies 2/3 laterally from a line from umbilicus to the anterior superior iliac spine.
- d. The longitudinal coat of the appendix is derived from the three bands of taenia coli.
- e. Is supplied by branches of the inferior mesenteric artery

43. Which of the following most often initiates the development of acute appendicitis?

- a. A viral infection.
- b. Acute gastroenteritis.
- c. Obstruction of the appendiceal lumen.
- d. A primary clostridial infection.
- e. Typhoid infection

44. Regarding direct inguinal hernia

- a. Common in young age
- b. Lies medial to inferior epigastric artery
- c. Internal ring test control it
- d. Complication is more than indirect hernia
- e. Bilateral in 20%

45. Screening for colorectal cancer include all Except:

- a. Fecal occult blood
- b. Tumor marker ,CA 15.3
- c. Double contrast barium enema
- d. Colonoscopy
- e. All of the above

46. Tuberculous cervical lymphadenitis:

- a. is caused by bovine tuberculous bacillus rather than the human bacillus
- b. usually occurs through the tonsil of the corresponding side
- c. collar-stud abscess is never a feature of T. B adenitis
- d. is treated always by surgery
- e. biopsy is not necessary for diagnosis

47. Concerning the inguinal canal:

- a. It transmits the ilio-inguinal nerve
- b. The deep inguinal ring lies below the mid-point of inguinal ligament

- c. The superficial inguinal ring overlies the pubic tubercle
- d. Laterally , the anterior wall is made up of the external oblique aponeurosis
- e. Laterally, the posterior wall is formed by the conjoint tendon

48. The most common presentation of Meckel's diverticulum in an adult is:

- a. **Gastrointestinal bleeding**
- b. Intussuception
- c. Littre's hernia
- d. Diverticulitis
- e. Diarrhea

49. Tension pneumothorax

- a. is the commonest type of chest injuries
- b. Needs urgent X-Ray chest
- c. **Is a clinical Diagnosis**
- d. Causes flat neck veins
- e. Treated by thoracotomy tube after chest X-ray.

50. Which of the following signs/symptoms are pathognomonic of hyperparathyroidism?

- a. Pathologic fractures of the metacarpals
- b. Calcium oxalate nephrolithiasis
- c. Hypercalcemia causing mental status changes
- d. Atrophy of Type II muscle fibers
- e. **Osteitis fibrosa cystica**

51. Ulcerative colitis

- a. Is confined to small and large bowel
- b. Sigmoid colon is most area affected
- c. **affect mucosa and sub mucosa**
- d. Anal involvement is common
- e. Obstructive symptoms is common

52. With regards to cytokines, which of the following alternatives is correct?

- a. IL- is secreted mainly by lymphocytes and mediates inflammation.
- b. IL- 10 involved in cell division and activation.
- c. **IL-8 is secreted by macrophages and promotes chemotaxis.**
- d. IL-2 is a major inhibitor of cell division.
- e. TNF-a is produced by T cells and is associated with a rise of immature neutrophil in the blood circulation

53. The cell type most characteristic of chronic inflammation is the:

- a. **macrophage**
- b. B cell

- c. natural killer cell
- d. neutrophil
- e. eosinophil

53. Which of the following is true of oxygenation in septic shock?

- a. Oxygen delivery is elevated while oxygen extraction is decreased.
- b. Oxygen delivery is reduced while oxygen extraction is increased
- c. Arterial-venous oxygen difference is increased
- d. Both oxygen delivery and extraction are increased
- e. Mixed venous oxygen is decreased

54. Which of the following disorders is not associated with hypocalcemia?

- a. sarcoidosis
- b. vitamin D deficiency
- c. renal insufficiency
- d. hypoparathyroidism
- e. pancreatitis

55. Cholecystokinin

- a. relaxes the sphincter of Oddi .
- b. inhibits gastric acid secretion
- c. inhibits gallbladder contractions
- d. causes mesenteric vasodilation
- e. inhibits pancreatic exocrine secretions

56. One is true regarding the hiatus hernia:

- a. The most common herniation through the diaphragm is through the esophageal hiatus
- b. Sliding hernia is one in which the greater curvature of the stomach rotate into the chest.
- c. The paraesophageal hernia is one in which the esophagus, esophagogastric junction and proximal stomach move into the chest.
- d. Sliding hernia is usually symptomatic and associated with reflux.
- e. Surgical repair is rarely indicated in the treatment of paraesophageal hernia.

Second part

Introduction to clinical medicine 2018

Jan -9-2018

Part 1 internal medicine 50 MCQs

1-About extrinsic asthma all are true except

- a) More common in adults
- b) Increased IgE levels
- c) Less serious

2- which of the following drugs causes QT prolongation

- a) Digoxin
- b) Cefalexin
- c) Erythromycin
- d) Gentamycin
- e) Isoniazid

3- In the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, which of the following may be helpful

- a) A generalised macular-papular rash.
- b) ASO titre of less than 1:200.
- c) Polyarthrits.
- d) Staphylococcus aureus grown on throat culture.
- e) Splinter haemorrhages

4-All are true about odynophagia except

- a) A strong feeling of burning, squeezing pain while swallowing
- b) Dysphagia never can be present
- c) May be caused by destruction of the mucous membrane, infection, chemicals, or motor disorders of the esophagus
- d) May have symptoms of chest pain, food stuck in the throat, or heaviness or pressure in the neck or upper chest

5-Which of the following lung cancers spread to brain

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
- b) Small cell carcinoma

c) Large cell carcinoma

6- A 15 year old female presents following a sore throat with chest pain, fever, and a skin rash. Examination reveals a diastolic murmur. Her ASO titre is elevated. Which of the following is a major criterion for the diagnosis of Rheumatic fever?

- a) Fever
- b) Raised ESR
- c) Polyarthritits
- d) Migratory erythema
- e) Prolonged PR interval

7-Which of the following Is true about pulmonary embolism /

a) Normal ventelation perfusion scan virtually excludes PE

8-About mendelson syndrome (chemical pnemonitis) all are true except

- a) Pulmonary edema
- b) Atelectasis
- c) More serious if PH more than 2.2

9- All can be caused by ankylosing spondylitis except

- a) Uvietis
- b) Renal failure
- c) Peripheral arthritis
- d) Sacroilitis

10- In abdominal examination all are true except

- a) Bend his knees
- b) Empty bladder
- c) Privacy
- d) 3 pillows under head
- e) Hands by his side

11- All can cause myocarditis except

- a) Cocksackie virus
- b) Syphilis

- c) Trypanosome cruzi causing Chagas disease
- d) Diphtheria
- e) Toxoplasma gondii

12 -Rusty sputum caused by

- a) Streptococcus pneumonia
- b) Pneumococcal pneumonia
- c) Mycoplasma
- d) Klebsiella

13-All increase urea to creatinine ratio except

- a) GI bleeding
- b) Severe liver disease
- c) Dehydration
- d) Steroid intake

14-All are Rome criteria of constipation except

A) Straining <1/4 of defecations

b) Lumpy or hard stools in >1/4 of defecations

c) Sensation of incomplete evacuation for >1/4 of defecations

d) Sensation of anorectal obstruction/blockage for >1/4 of defecations

e) Manual maneuvers to facilitate >1/4 of defecations

f) Fewer than three defecations per week

15- A 54 year old man presents with central crushing chest pain. Examination is normal. 12-lead ECG shows ST segment elevation in leads II, III, aVF and ST depression in V1, V2 and V3. Which coronary artery is occluded?

- A. Circumflex
- B. Left Anterior Descending
- C. Left Main Stem
- D. Obtuse Marginal
- E. Right Coronary Artery

16- During auscultation of the heart you discover a wide fixed splitting of the second heart sound. In which of the following conditions does this occur?

- A. (an uncomplicated ASD)
- B. (Fallot's tetralogy)
- C. aortic stenosis
- D. Right Bundle Branch Block
- E. constrictive pericarditis

17- Type I diabetes mellitus (IDDM) ,all of the followings are true Except

- A. Autoimmune disease
- B. 5 – 10 % of diabetes mellitus
- C. Result from peripheral tissues resistant to insulin
- D. Mainly disease of children and young adults
- E. Treated with insulin

18- Which one of the following is not part of the American College of Rheumatology criteria for diagnosing rheumatoid arthritis?

- A. Raised ESR or CRP
- B. Morning stiffness > 1 hr
- C. Subcutaneous nodules
- D. Symmetrical arthritis
- E. Rheumatoid factor positive

19- A female patient with Cushing's syndrome is expected to have the following:

- a) "Buffalo hump" and hypertension.
- b) Dehydration and menorrhagia.
- c) Migraine headaches.
- d) Loss of weight.

20- The most common cause of Cushing's syndrome is:

- a) Insufficient ACTH production.
- b) Hyperplasia of the adrenal cortex.
- c) Pituitary hypofunction.
- d) Deficient adrenocortical hormones.

21- The hormone vasopressin (AVP)

- a) Is synthesized in the posterior pituitary.

- b) Its secretion is defective in diabetes insipidus.
- c) Is important for lactation.
- d) Is released by a trophic hormone from hypothalamus

22- Homeostasis means

- a) Arrest of bleeding.
- b) Keeping external environment stable.
- c) Maintaining stable internal environment of the body.
- d) Maximizing reaction towards internal environment.

23-Most common cause of DKA is

- a) Infection
- b) Increased insulin dose

24-All of the following are symptoms of hypoglycemia except

- a) Thirsty
- b) Nervousness
- c) Tremors
- d) Sweating

25-Which of the following is true about COPD

- a) $FEV_1 < 80\%$
- b) Decreased DLCO
- c) Minimal response to bronchodilator $< 10\%$
- d) All of the above

26-Which of the following glands considered postganglionic sympathetic neuron /

- a) Pancreas
- b) Thyroid
- c) Adrenal cortex
- d) Adrenal medulla

27-How much fluid should be in pleural cavity to blunt the costophrenic angle

- a) 300cc
- b) 400cc
- c) 500cc
- d) 600cc

28- Which of the following findings is the most specific for a diagnosis of ? MI

- a) an akinetic area of LV wall motion on ECHO
- b) elevated cardiac enzymes
- c) evolution of Q waves on ECG
- d) history of severe chest pain
- e) ST elevation on ECG

29-which of the following is true about pneumonia

- a) 50% gram neg
- b) 30% mixed
- c) 20% anaerob
- d) All of the above

30- About parathormone

- a) Increased when decrease calcium levels and Increased po4 levels
- b) Decreased when decrease calcium levels and Increased po4 levels
- c) Increased when decrease calcium levels and decreased po4 levels
- d) Decreased when decrease calcium levels and decreased po4 levels

31- TB & HIV co infection all are true except

32- About bronchogenic TB all are true except

33-Patient with cirrhosis and ascites with neutrophil count of 400 what is the management to do

- a) Paracentesis
- b) Transjugular transhepatic shunt
- c) IV antibiotics

34-Patient with type 1 diabetes for 3 years and has neuropathy retinopathy & anasarca , about his renal function

- a) Albumin more than 131mg/day
- b) Protein more than 6000mg/day
- c) Protein more than 3000mg/day

35-About obstructive lung disease

- a) Expiratory peak < 50%
- b) Inspiratory peak < 50%

36-About VWF which is true

- a) Its source in plasma is from endothelial blood vessels
- b) Affect the extrinsic pathway
- c) Does not affect the PTT

37-All of the following are poor prognostic factors of pneumonia except

- a) Confusion
- b) Positive blood culture
- c) Hypoxemia
- d) Increases respiratory rate
- e) High urea levels

38-All causes bradycardia except

- a) Hypothyroidism
- b) Organophosphate
- c) Pulmonary embolism

39-All are systemic causes of dyspnea except

- a) Polycythemia
- b) Anemia
- c) Renal failure

40- Which ONE of the following is a contraindication to thrombolysis

- a) age over 75 years
- b) the presence of atrial fibrillation
- c) asthma
- d) pregnancy
- e) background diabetic retinopathy

41-About Rheumatoid artheritis

a) Can present with carpel tunnel syndrome

- ❖ All left sided cardiac lesions will decrease in intensity with valvula(less blood less murmur) and increase in intensity with squatting (more blood more murmur) except except for MVP & DOCM

Yours Oday Hamad

Third part

1- Which one of the following disorders is MOST likely to be associated with H .pylori infection?

- A) Non ulcer dyspepsia.
- B) Reflux oesophagitis.
- C) Coeliac disease.
- D) Gastric lymphoma.**
- E) Achalasia of the cardia.

- The worst prognosis of aortic stenosis is associated with which of the following signs or symptoms.

- A) Angina pectoris
- B) Congestive heart failure**
- C) Palpitation
- D) Exertional dyspnea
- E) Syncope

A 58-years old man has a routine chest x-ray. He is asymptomatic. The chest x-ray shows a solitary round lung nodule which on biopsy is metastatic carcinoma. The most common primary tumor is;

- A) Carcinoma of the thyroid.
- B) Renal cell carcinoma.**
- C) Carcinoma of the liver
- D) Carcinoma of the bladder
- E) Carcinoma of the adrenal gland

- In a patient with ascites, which of the following physical examination findings suggests a *superior vena cava obstruction instead of intrinsic hepatic cirrhosis*?

- A) Bulging flanks
- B) Collateral venous flow downward toward the umbilicus**
- C) Everted umbilicus
- D) Pulsatile liver
- E) Venous hum at the umbilicus

- A 23 year-old male is referred to you after developing “reddish brown” urine 1 day after playing football. He also notes that for the past two days he has had a sore throat and cough. He has no Past Medical Hx, takes no medications and has a family history of nephrolithiasis. Chemistries reveal a BUN of 16 mg/dL and creatinine of 1.0 mg/dL. ANA is negative and C3 is normal. A 24 hour urine protein excretion is 200 mg and creatinine clearance is 120 cc/m. Microscopic analysis reveals many RBC with some dysmorphic cells. Renal U/S is normal. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A) Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- B) Minimal change disease
- C) IgA nephropathy**
- D) Nephrolithiasis
- E) Rhabdomyolysis

70 years old male patient , presented to the emergency department, with palpitations, dyspnea, dizziness, BP 60/30 MMHG, his ECG , showed fast atrial fibrillation, the treatment of choice is:

- A) Amiodarone IV.
- B) Verapamil.
- C) DC SHOCK A SYNCHRONIZED.
- D) DC SHOCK, SYNCHRONIZED.**
- E) Digoxin IV.

- A 33 – year – old intravenous drug abuser is positive for HIV .She has experienced pain on swallowing .Upper endoscopy reveals a few raised , creamy – white plaques and several sharply demarcated small areas of shallow ulceration in the mid – to lower oesophagus .Which one of the following is the most likely cause of this problem ?

A- Herpes simplex oesophagitis

B- Cytomegalovirus infection of the oesophagus

C- Barretts oesophagus

D- Oesophageal candidiasis

E- Oesophageal web

A 63-year-old woman presents for routine evaluation. She has had diabetes for the past 12 years with complications of neuropathy and retinopathy. You decide to screen her for renal complications of diabetes. Which of the following findings is not compatible with diabetic nephropathy?

A) Nephrotic range proteinuria

B) Microalbuminuria

C) Hypertension

D) Red blood cell (RBC) casts in urine

E) Renal tubular acidosis (RTA) type IV

A 63-year-old man presents with weakness and hemoptysis, but no fever, cough, or sputum. He has a 60-pack-per-year history of smoking. The chest x-ray (CXR) reveals a lung mass with mediastinal widening. On examination, there is a blue purple discoloration of the upper eyelids and erythema on his knuckles. He has proximal muscle weakness rated 4+/5, normal reflexes, and sensation. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for his muscle weakness?

A) SLE

B) Scleroderma

C) Dermatomyositis (DM)

D) Polyarteritis

E) Weber-Christian disease

- 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.

- In the evaluation of a patient with raised urea and creatinine, pre-renal failure is unlikely if there is:

A) Decreased pulmonary wedge pressure.

B) Postural hypotension.

C) Urine osmolality > 500 mosm/1.

D) Urine sodium > 20 mmol/l

E) Urine to plasma urea ration of > 8.

A 63-year-old man with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with ascites. He is experiencing mild abdominal discomfort and nausea. Examination reveals tense ascites and generalized tenderness but no rigidity. A diagnostic paracentesis of the fluid is performed. Which of the following ascitic fluid results is most likely to suggest an uncomplicated ascites due to portal hypertension from cirrhosis?

A) Hemorrhage

B) Protein >25 g/L

C) Bilirubin level twice that of serum

D) Serum to ascites albumin gradient >1.1 g/dL

E) More than 1000 white cells/mm³

A 32-year-old woman develops symptoms secondary to a dry mouth and dry eyes. She has enlarged salivary glands. Studies for autoantibodies to Ro (SS-A) are positive. A salivary gland biopsy reveals lymphocytic infiltration. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Sarcoidosis
- B) Primary Sjögren's syndrome**
- C) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
- D) Lymphoma
- E) Amyloidosis

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 ?

- A) Random blood sugar.
- B) Abdominal X ray.
- C) Electrocardiogram(ECG)**
- D) Serum amylase.
- E) Abdominal Ultrasound.

A 19-year-old man presents with malaise, nausea, and decreased urine output. He was previously well, and his physical examination is normal except for an elevated jugular venous pressure (JVP) and a pericardial rub. His electrolytes reveal acute renal failure (ARF). Which of the following findings on the urinalysis is most likely in keeping with acute glomerulonephritis (GN)?

- A) Proteinuria
- B) White blood cell casts
- C) Granular casts
- D) Erythrocyte casts**
- E) Hyaline casts

Which one of the following medications should be initial therapy for a symptomatic patient with COPD resulting from tobacco abuse:

- A) Theophylline.
- B) Ipratropium by inhalation.**
- C) Prednisone.
- D) Salmeterol by inhalation.
- E) spironolactone.

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

- A) Is due to ACTH deficiency.
- B) Is due to pituitary adenoma.
- C) Usually caused by 21-hydroxylase deficiency.**
- D) Estrogen is produced in excess.

IN a patient with long standing history of mitral stenosis , who developed recently atrial fibrillation , all of the following auscultatory finding can present , except :

- a. Irregular heart sounds.
- b. Accentuated 1st heart sound .
- c. Middiastolic murmur.
- d. Presystolic accentuation of the murmur.**
- e. Opining snap.

All of the following are features of severe aortic regurge except:

- a. DE MUSE sign.

- b. Corrigan carotid pulsations.
- c. Capillary pulsation.
- d. Pistol shoot.
- e. **Narrow pulse pressure.**

76 years old male patient , admitted to emergency room , with retrosternal burning chest pain , sweating , vomiting , his 12 leads ECG reviled ST segment elevation in leads V1-V4, which of the following is the most accurate diagnosis, and which coronary artery ,is occluded.:

- a. Acute non ST elevation anteroseptal MI , LAD IS occluded.
- b. Acute inferior MI , right coronary artery.
- c. Acute inferior ST elevation MI , LAD.
- d. **Acute anteroseptal ST elevation MI , LAD.**
- e. Acute pulmonary embolism.

70 years old female patient , admitted to ICCU , with acute anteroseptal MI of one hour duration, which of the following conditions is considered as absolute contraindication for streptokinase administration.:

- a. High BP .
- b. Active peptic ulcer disease.
- c. Prolonged CPR.
- d. Surgery one year ago.
- e. **Brain hemorrhage 6 months ago.**

Which of the following is not a life threatening cause of chest pain.

- a. Acute MI.
- b. Dissecting aortic aneurysm.
- c. Pulmonary embolism.
- d. Dry Pericarditis.**
- e. Tension pneumothorax.

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.**

- 45 years old male patient hypertensive on ACE inhibition admitted to cardiology department with palpitation started 2 weeks ago , his ECG showed AF with fast HR , his BP was 130/80 , the best management for this patient is :

- a) DC-Shock synchronized 200J.
- B) DC-Shock as synchronized 150J.
- c) Rate control and Rhythm control by amiodarone infusion.
- d)Rate control, warfarin for 3 weeks, then trans esophageal echo.**

e) Rate control and aspirin for life.

68 YEARS OLD FEMALE PATIENT , ADMITTED TO ICCU WITH, PROLONGED ANGINAL PAIN , SWEATING, HIS 12 LEADS ECG, SHOWED ST SEGMENT DEPRESSION IN ANTEROSEPTAL LEADS, CARDIAC ENZYMES, INCLUDING TROPONIN WAS HIGH, THIS PATIENT DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IS :

A. ACUTE ST ELEVATION MI, GIVE STREPTOKINASE.

B. NON ST ELEVATION MI, ASPIRIN 300 MG, CLOPIDOGREL 300MG, CLEXANE 2MG /KG/ DAY, B BLOCKERS, STATINS.

C. UNSTABLE ANGINA, ASPIRIN 300 MG , CLOPIDOGREL 300MG , CLEXANE AND STATINS.

D. NON ST ELEVATION MI, STREPTOKINASE.

E. DISSECTING AORTIC ANEURYSM, URGENT SURGERY.

- The most common cause of HTN is : primary HTN.
- In percussion , how to differentiate kidney from spleen enlargement : band of resonant cover the kidney.
- Pt. diagnosed as SLE , which antibody if –ve will virtually exclude SLE : ANA.
- All are not true in taking history except : verbal and non verbal .

- In rheumatology diagnosis : history and physical examination make the diagnosis.
- In paracetamol toxicity : prolonged PT.
- In pt. with AST:ALT > 2:1 : alcoholic hepatitis.
- Spirometry measures : inspiratory capacity.
- Which type of lung cancer cause early brain metastasis? Small cell carcinoma ???
- Pleural effusion ccc in RA is?
- All are causes of finger clubbing except: chronic asthma.
- Popcorn pattern in lung: hamartoma.
- In gluten enteropathy ??
- Pt. with thyroid enlargement , choking sensation when laying down , TSH normal , the most likely Dx is : retrosternal goiter.
- 15 years old boy with skin rash and arthralgia , the Dx is : HSP.
- Innocent murmur all is true except: diastolic murmur.
- Upper and lower GI bleeding : ligament of Trietz.
- Tx of choice in legionella pneumonia : erythromycin.
- Pt with cushing syndrome: HTN.

- Regarding antihyperglycemic drugs , which is wrong : insulin can not prevent postprandial hyperglycemia.
- Hyperprolactinemia cause : amenorrhea and galactorrhea syndrome.
- In iron deficiency anemia : increase plt. Count.
- All are microcytic hypochromic anemia except : B12 deficiency.
- Symmetrical athralgia + nail pitting are ccc of : psoriatic arthritis.
- All of these drugs are used in acute gouty attack except: alluprinol.
- Pt. with Dysphagia for solids then liquids , anorexia and wt. loss: esophageal cancer.
- In pernicious anemia what is wrong: Tx is folic acid then b12.
- In HBV screen , IgG +ve , IgM –ve , : vaccination.
-

4th part

MCQs

1. 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

2. 43 years old patient presented to the ER with sever retrosternal pain begin 3 hours before admission , there is radiation to the right arm , the patient was healthy and there is no cardiac abnormal history , not diabetic not hypertensive , on pericardium examination there is localized tenderness over sternum , otherwise normal examination, his ECG is normal , your consultant says “it’s least likely to be cardiogenic problem ” what of the following mostly support him :

- A. The young age of the patient
- B. The radiation is to the right arm , not the left one
- C. The patient hasn’t cardiac abnormal history , not diabetic not hypertensive
- D. The localized tenderness on pericardium examination
- E. The normal ECG

3. Which of the following can’t be felt by PR examination :

- A. Sphincter tone
- B. prostate
- C. uterine cervix
- D. hemorrhoid
- E. bony fragment

4. 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

5. 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

6. All of the following can be palpated during abdominal examination in normal patient except:

- A. Aorta
- B. Colon
- C. Inguinal lymph node
- D. Lower lobe of left kidney
- E. Distended bladder

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. All of the followings are true about recurrent laryngeal nerve except :

- A. Arise from vagus nerve
- B. Can be non-recurrent in 1% of people mostly in the right
- C. Unilateral injury leads to airway obstruction
- D. Supply all the laryngeal muscles except cricothyroid
- E. It accompanied the inferior thyroid artery

11. 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?

12. All the following about auscultation of the chest are false except :

- A. Bronchial breathing is heard throughout the chest in case of consolidation
- B. Pleural rub is best heard at the beginning of inspiration and end of expiration
- C. Whispering pectrlquey should be done in any chest examination
- D. Polyphonic wheezing indicate foreign body obstruction
- E. Biphasic crackles occur in bronchiectasis

13. All the following about clubbing is true except :

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

14. 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

15. 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

16. Hamman's sign is positive in :

- A. DVT
- B. Superior vena cava obstruction
- C. Mediastinal emphysema
- D. Pulmonary infarction
- E. Mitral valve prolapse

17. Half and Half nails is seen in :

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

18. Blue sclera is seen in :
- A. Marfan
 - B. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - C. Down syndrome
 - D. Osteoarthritis
 - E. Henoch-Schönlein purpura
19. Not a sign of infective endocarditis :
- A. Splinter hemorrhage
 - B. Osler node
 - C. Janeway lesion
 - D. Clubbing
 - E. None of the above
20. One of the followings is least likely to cause unilateral lower limb edema
- A. DVT
 - B. Paraplegia
 - C. Venous insufficiency
 - D. Cellulitis
 - E. Trauma
21. Knee jerk is mainly innervated by
- A. L2
 - B. L3
 - C. L4
 - D. L5
 - E. S1
22. Punched-out ulcer edge is characteristic of
- A. Healing ulcer
 - B. Syphilis
 - C. TB
 - D. Basal cell carcinoma
 - E. Squamous cell carcinoma
23. Not from the primary survey in traumatic patients
- A. Airway
 - B. Breathing
 - C. Blood volume
 - D. Exposure
 - E. Glasgow coma scale

24. The most common lower limb ulcer is:

- A. Venous**
- B. Ischemic
- C. Neuropathic
- D. Traumatic
- E. Neoplastic

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

- A. Sarcidosis
- B. TB
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Legionnaire's disease
- E. leukemia**

26. Positive Simmond's test indicates ruptured:

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

27. 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

28. 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

29. Positive Froment's test on the right hand indicates:

- A. Right ulnar nerve palsy**
- B. Left ulnar nerve palsy
- C. Right radial nerve palsy
- D. Left radial nerve palsy
- E. Right median nerve palsy

30. All of the followings indicate acute lower limb ischemia except:

- A. Rest pain
- B. Intermittent claudication
- C. Ankle brachial index less than 0.3
- D. **Burger angle more than 20**
- E. Venous refilling time more than 120 seconds

31. The most common neck swelling is:

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

32. 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**

33. 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

34. Lateral rectus muscle is innervated by which cranial nerve:

- A. CN III
- B. CN IV
- C. CN V
- D. **CN VI**
- E. CN VII

35. 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

36. 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

37. Kayser fleisher ring is seen in which disease

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

38. Geographic tongue is seen in:

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

39. Not a cause of generalized lymphadenopathy:

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

40. Skin lesion that occurs in gluten enteropathy 'Celiac disease' :

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

41. Hypothermia begins at below which temperature:

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

42. 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

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

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

44. 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

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

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

46. History of painful defecation is most consistent with :

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

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

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

48. The best characteristic of vascular lump is:

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

49. Pulsatile liver can presents in:

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

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

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

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

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

52. 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

53. The most common cause of chronic UTI infection:

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

54. The most consistent sign of hyperthyroidism:

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

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

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

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

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

- A. Tenesmus
- B. Constipation
- C. Obstipation
- D. Bloating
- E. None of the above

60. Not characteristic of uncomplicated inguinal hernia :

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

61. 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

62. skin manifestation of glucagonoma :

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

63. Causes of painful hematuria except:

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

64. Which of the followings is a clean surgery

- A. breast surgery
- B. appendectomy
- C. cholecystectomy
- D. colon surgery
- E. none of the above

65. Thrill start in which murmur degree

- A. 2nd
- B. 3rd
- C. 4th
- D. 5th
- E. 6th

66. 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

67. 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

68. Kussmaul breathing is seen in all of the following except:

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- C. Salicylate poisoning
- D. Acute renal failure
- E. Lactic acidosis

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

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

70. 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

71. 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

72. 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

73. 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

74. 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

75. 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

76. 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

77. 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

78. While palpating the pulse of a patient, you note that the pulse wave has two peaks. You auscultate the heart and are certain that there is only one heartbeat for each two pulse waves. Which of the following best describes this finding?

- A. Pulsus alternans
- B. Dicrotic pulse
- C. Pulsus parvus et tardus
- D. Pulsus bigeminus
- E. Pulsus bisferiens

79. The Kussmaul sign is seen in which of the following disorders?

- A. Cardiomyopathy
- B. Left ventricular infarction
- C. Constrictive pericarditis
- D. Ventricular septal defect
- E. Tricuspid regurgitation

80. Acanthosis nigricans is seen in

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

81. Frothy pink sputum is mostly associated with

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

82. Delay in initiating urine flow is called :

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

83. 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

84. Trachea is deviated towards the side of the lung lesion in :

- A. Tension pneumothorax
- B. Retrosternal goiter
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Lung fibrosis
- E. Lung cancer

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. All of the followings about the difference between hemoptysis and hematemesis are true except :

- A. Hemoptysis is coughing blood while hematemesis is vomiting blood
- B. Hemoptysis has fresh color, while hematemesis has coffee ground color
- C. Hemoptysis has low pH while hematemesis has high pH
- D. Hematemesis usually has higher volume
- E. None of the above

89. Kenway's sign is:

- A. Splenic hum occurs mostly in schistosomiasis
- B. If you ask the patient to locate his pain, he points towards umbilicus
- C. Pulsatile spleen in cases of massive splenomegaly
- D. The percussion note at the lowest intercostal space
- E. None of the above

90. 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

91. All of the followings are true about thyroid gland swelling except

- A. It is painless except in thyroiditis and anaplastic carcinoma
- B. Rapid increase in size over few days indicates hemorrhage
- C. Carotid pulse is weak if it is a malignant swelling
- D. If there is pressure on the esophagus, it results in false dysphagia
- E. None of the above

92. All of the followings about JVP waves are true except:

- A. Prominent 'y' descent is seen in pericardial effusion
- B. Absent 'a' waves are seen in atrial fibrillation
- C. Giant 'a' waves are seen in pulmonary embolism
- D. Giant 'v' waves are seen in tricuspid regurgitation
- E. 'Cannon' waves are seen in complete heart block

93. The best site to hear the murmur of ventricular septal defect is

- A. Upper left sternal border
- B. Upper right sternal border
- C. Lower right sternal border
- D. Right axilla
- E. Left axilla

94. Lymphedema and pleural effusion are associated with:

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

95. The normal position to palpate the dorsalis pedis artery is:

- A. Lateral to extensor hallicus longes tendon on the lower half against the naviculer bone
- B. Medial to extensor hallicus longes tendon on the upper half against the naviculer bone
- C. Medial to flexor hallicus longes tendon on the upper half against naviculer bone
- D. Lateral to extensor hallicus longes tendon on the upper half against naviculer bone
- E. Posterior to the medial malleolus

96. 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

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

- A. Blummer shelf nodules
- B. Irish nodules
- C. Campell de morgan
- D. Sister Mary Joseph nodules
- E. Osler nodules

98. 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

99. All of the followings are causes of paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea except:

- A. Ischemic heart disease
- B. Aortic valve disease
- C. Mitral valve disease
- D. Cardiomyopathy
- E. All of the above

100. All of the followings are true about pulse pressure except:

- A. It is the difference between the diastolic and systolic
- B. Its normal range is 30-60 mmHg
- C. Most common cause of wide pulse pressure is aortic regurgitation
- D. Narrow pulse pressure occurs in CHF and cardiac tamponade
- E. Thyrotoxicosis and anemia can cause wide pulse pressure .

5th part

1-45 years old male patient hypertensive on ACE inhibition admitted to cardiology department with palpitation started 2 weeks ago , his ECG showed AF with fast HR , his BP was 130/80 , the best management for this patient is :

- a) DC-Shock synchronized 200J.
- B) DC-Shock as synchronized 150J.
- c) Rate control and Rhythm control by amiodarone infusion.
- d)Rate control, warfarin for 3 weeks, then trans esophageal echo.
- e) Rate control and aspirin for life.

2-45 years old male patient , admitted to emergency room , with Wide complex irregular tachycardia ,his deferential diagnosis include all of the following except:

- a) AF , with LBBB.
- b) AF , with RBBB.
- c) AF with aberrant conduction.
- .
- d) ventricular tachycardia .
- e) AF . with WPW syndrome

- the most common cause of MS is :3

- a) degenerative.
- b) Rheumatic.
- c) congenital
- d) collagen D.
- e) Inflammatory

4- 75 years old male patient , known to have , IHD , ischemic cardiomyopathy, presented with palpitation , dizziness , dyspnea , profuse sweating , his 12 leads

ECG –wide complex regular tachycardia , HR 220 bpm , BP 70/30 , the best management is

a)Verapamil IV.

b)DC shock 50J asynchronized.

c)DC shock 200 J synchronized.

d)Amiodarone IV.

e)Lidocaine IV.

5-A 65 years old male patient 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 :

- a. Random blood sugar.
- b. Serum amylase.
- c. ECG.**
- d. Abdominal ultrasound.

6-angina and syncope are commonly associated with:

- a. mitral stenosis.
- b. Atrial fibrillation
- c. Aortic stenosis**
- d. Pulmonary stenosis.
- e. Aortic regurgitation.

7-IN a patient with long standing history of mitral stenosis , who developed recently atrial fibrillation , all of the following auscultatory finding can present , except :

- a. Irregular heart sounds.
- b. Accentuated 1st heart sound .
- c. Middiastolic murmur.
- d. **Presystolic accentuation of the murmur.**
- e. Opining snap.

8-All of the following are features of severe aortic regurge except:

- a. DE MUSE sign.
- b. Corrigan carotid pulsations.
- c. Capillary pulsation.
- d. Pistol shoot.
- e. **Narrow pulse pressure.**

9-76 years old male patient , admitted to emergency room , with retrosternal burning chest pain , sweating , vomiting , his 12 leads ECG reviled ST segment elevation in leads V1-V4, which of the following is the most accurate diagnosis, and which coronary artery ,is occluded.:

- a. Acute non ST elevation anteroseptal MI , LAD IS occluded.
- b. Acute inferior MI , right coronary artery.
- c. Acute inferior ST elevation MI , LAD.
- d. **Acute anteroseptal ST elevation MI , LAD.**
- e. Acute pulmonary embolism.

10-70 years old female patient , admitted to ICCU , with acute anteroseptal MI of one hour duration, which of the following conditions is considered as absolute contraindication for streptokinase administration.:

- a. High BP .

- b. Active peptic ulcer disease.S
- c. Prolonged CPR.
- d. Surgery one year ago.
- e. Brain hemorrhage 6 months ago.

11-Which of the following is not a life threatening cause of chest pain.

- a. Acute MI.
- b. Dissecting aortic aneurysm.
- c. Pulmonary embolism.
- d. Dry Pericarditis.
- e. Tension pneumothorax.

12-YEARS OLD FEMALE PATIENT , ADMITTED TO ICCU WITH, PROLONGED ANGINAL PAIN , SWEATING, HIS 12 LEADS ECG, SHOWED ST SEGMENT DEPRESSION IN ANTEROSEPTAL LEADS, CARDIAC ENZYMES, INCLUDING TROPONIN WAS HIGH, THIS PATIENT DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IS :

- A. ACUTE ST ELEVATION MI, GIVE STREPTOKINASE.
- B. NON ST ELEVATION MI, ASPIRIN 300 MG, CLOPIDOGREL 300MG, CLEXANE 2MG /KG/ DAY, B BLOCKERS, STATINS.
- C. UNSTABLE ANGINA, ASPIRIN 300 MG , CLOPEDOGREL 300MG , CLEXANE AND STATINS.
- D. NON ST ELEVATION MI, STREPTOKINASE.
- E. DISSECTING AORTIC ANEURYSM, URGENT SURGERY.

13- Which one of the following disorders is MOST likely to be associated with H .pylori infection?

- A) Non ulcerdyspepsia.
- B) Reflux oesophagitis.

- C) Coeliac disease.
- D) Gastric lymphoma.**
- E) Achalasia of the cardia.

14- The worst prognosis of aortic stenosis is associated with which of the following signs or symptoms.

- A) Angina pectoris
- B) Congestive heart failure**
- C) Palpitation
- D) Exertional dyspnea
- E) Syncope

15- All of the following valvular heart disease cause systolic murmur Except

- A) Aortic valve stenosis
- B) Pulmonary valve stenosis
- C) Aortic valve regurgitation**
- D) Mitral valve regurgitation
- E) Tricuspid valve regurgitation

16- A 58-years old man has a routine chest x-ray. He is asymptomatic. The chest x-ray shows a solitary round lung nodule which on biopsy is metastatic carcinoma. The most common primary tumor is;

- A) Carcinoma of the thyroid.
- B) Renal cell carcinoma.**
- C) Carcinoma of the liver
- D) Carcinoma of the bladder
- E) Carcinoma of the adrenal gland

17- All of the following are characteristic of innocent murmur ,Except.

- A. Grade I to II murmur in left sternal border.
- B. Diastolic murmur**
- C. No other abnormal sounds or murmurs
- D. Normal precordium , apex & first heart sound
- E. No evidence of left ventricular hypertrophy

18- In a patient with ascites, which of the following physical examination findings suggests a *superior vena cava obstruction* instead of *intrinsic hepatic cirrhosis*?

- A) Bulging flanks
- B) Collateral venous flow downward toward the umbilicus**

C) Everted umbilicus

D) Pulsatile liver

19-Hepatitis C infection is characterized by which one of the following:

A) Absence of carrier status

B) Highest incidence of chronic hepatitis among other viral hepatitis

C) No increase risk for hepatocellular carcinoma

D) It can be transmitted by eating contaminated food

E) It is DNA hepatitis virus

20-Answer: **Anti-Sm antibody**

21-Answer: **Chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis**

22-26 - A 23 year-old male is referred to you after developing “reddish brown” urine 1 day after playing football. He also notes that for the past two days he has had a sore throat and cough. He has no Past Medical Hx, takes no medications and has a family history of nephrolithiasis. Chemistries reveal a BUN of 16 mg/dL and creatinine of 1.0 mg/dL. ANA is negative and C3 is normal. A 24 hour urine protein excretion is 200 mg and creatinine clearance is 120 cc/m. Microscopic analysis reveals many RBC with some dysmorphic cells. Renal U/S is normal. The most likely diagnosis is:

A) Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

B) Minimal change disease

C) IgA nephropathy

D) Nephrolithiasis

E) Rhabdomyolysis

23-Auscultatory findings in mitral stenosis

include all of the following except:

A) Mid diastolic murmur.

B) Presystolic accentuation.

C) Opening snap.

D) The murmur has rumbling character.

E) Muffled first heart sound.

24-33 - A 33 – year – old intravenous drug abuser is positive for HIV .She has experienced pain on swallowing .Upper endoscopy reveals a few raised , creamy – white plaques and several sharply demarcated small areas of shallow ulceration in the mid – to lower oesophagus .Which one of the following is the most likely cause of this problem ?

- A- Herpes simplex oesophagitis
- B- Cytomegalovirus infection of the oesophagus
- C- Barrettsoesophagus
- D- Oesophageal candidiasis**
- E- Oesophageal web

25-Which of the following findings is not compatible with diabetic nephropathy? HTNسؤال شبيه فيه بس فيه خيار

- A) Nephrotic range proteinuria
- B) Microalbuminuria
- C) Hypertension
- D) Red blood cell (RBC) casts in urine**
- E) Renal tubular acidosis (RTA) type IV

26)The most common cause of hypertention?

Answer :**primary hypertention**

27-46 - A 63-year-old man presents with weakness and hemoptysis, but no fever, cough, or sputum. He has a 60-pack-per-year history of smoking. The chest x-ray (CXR) reveals a lung mass with mediastinal widening. On examination, there is a blue purple discoloration of the upper eyelids and erythema on his knuckles. He has proximal muscle weakness rated 4+/5, normal reflexes, and sensation. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for his muscle weakness?

- A) SLE
- B) Scleroderma
- C) Dermatomyositis (DM)**
- D) Polyarteritis
- E) Weber-Christian disease

28-52 - All of the following are signs of acute severe asthma EXCEPT:

- A) Silent chest.
- B) High Pco₂.
- C) Altered mental status.
- D) Diffuse wheezing.**

E) Respiratory rate more than 25 breath / min.

29-54 - In the evaluation of a patient with raised urea and creatinine, pre-renal failure is unlikely if there is:

A) Decreased pulmonary wedge pressure.

B) Postural hypotension.

C) Urine osmolality > 500 mosm/1.

D) **Urine sodium > 20 mmol/l**

E) Urine to plasma urea ration of > 8.

30-56 - A 63-year-old man with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with ascites. He is experiencing mild abdominal discomfort and nausea. Examination reveals tense ascites and generalized tenderness but no rigidity. A diagnostic paracentesis of the fluid is performed. Which of the following ascitic fluid results is most likely to suggest an uncomplicated ascites due to portal hypertension from cirrhosis?

A) Hemorrhage

B) Protein >25 g/L

C) Bilirubin level twice that of serum

D) **Serum to ascites albumin gradient > 1.1 g/dL**

E) More than 1000 white cells/mm³

31-The followings are recognized causes of Microcytic Hypochromic anemia EXCEPT :

- **Folic acid deficiency.**

- Thalassemia.

- Chronic diseases.

- Lead poisoning.

- Iron deficiency.

32-Spirometry measure which of the following directly:

A) residual volume

B) inspiratory capacity

C) FEV

D)

33-Sarcoidosis in x-ray:.....

- A) hilar lymph node involvement
- B) hilar lymph node involvement and interstitial.....
- C)
- D)

34- A 32-year-old woman develops symptoms secondary to a dry mouth and dry eyes. She has enlarged salivary glands. Studies for autoantibodies to Ro (SS-A) are positive. A salivary gland biopsy reveals lymphocytic infiltration. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Sarcoidosis
- B) Primary Sjögren's syndrome**
- C) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
- D) Lymphoma
- E) Amyloidosis

35- A 19-year-old man presents with malaise, nausea, and decreased urine output. He was previously well, and his physical examination is normal except for an elevated jugular venous pressure (JVP) and a pericardial rub. His electrolytes reveal acute renal failure (ARF). Which of the following findings on the urinalysis is most likely in keeping with acute glomerulonephritis (GN)?

- A) Proteinuria
- B) White blood cell casts
- C) Granular casts
- D) Erythrocyte casts**
- E) Hyaline casts

36- Which one of the following medications should be initial therapy for a symptomatic patient with COPD resulting from tobacco abuse:

- A) Theophylline.
- B) Ipratropium by inhalation.**
- C) Prednisone.
- D) Salmeterol by inhalation.
- E) spironolactone.

37-Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

- A) Is due to ACTH deficiency.

B) Is due to pituitary adenoma.

C) Usually caused by 21-hydroxylase deficiency.

D) Estrogen is produced in excess.

38- The commonest cause of hemoptysis is:

(a) lung cancer.

(b) pulmonary tuberculosis.

(c) bronchiectasis.

(d) acute bronchitis.

(e) bronchial carcinoid tumor.

39-paracetamol action measure by:

answer: prothrombin time

40-A 24 year old man presents with a four – day history of a worsening skin eruption preceded by symptoms of headache , fever and arthralgia . On examination , there is evidence of a widespread purpuric rash affecting the extensor aspects of her forearms , legs and buttocks . Investigations demonstrates a raised white cell count with a neutrophilia , and a raised serum IgA level. Urinalysis reveals microscopic hematuria and proteinuria . What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- Rheumatic fever.

- Erythema multiforme

- Linear IgA disease.

- HENoch – Schonleinpurpura

41-Hyperprolactinemia lead to:

Answer: amenorrhea and galactorrhea syndrome.

42) popcorn in: Hamartoma

43)Legionella pneumonia is treated by: Erythromycin

44)Drug not helpful in acute attacks of gout: Allopurinol

45)Earliest metastasis to the bone is:

A)adenocarcinoma

B)small cell ca??

C)large cell ca

D)alveolar ca

46)The most chronic virus is HCV.

47)A 55 –year – old man presents with a six – month history of arthralgia and vasculitic skin rash affecting the lower limbs .Further investigation reveals monoclonal and polyclonal cryoglobulins. This condition is often associated with which one of the following infections ?

- Hepatitis C virus (HCV)

- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

- Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- Parvovirus
- Epstein – Barr virus (EBV)

48) Which of the following is characteristic for pleural effusion in RA: Low glucose.....

49) Nail pitting : **psoriasis**

50) In rheumatology: **physical examination and history are important.**

51) Upper GI bleeding : **is above ligament of Teritz.**

52) All of the following are causes of clubbing Except:

Chronic bronchial asthma.

53) Gluten enteropathy: **endomysial Ab**

.....communication ملاحظة\اسئلة كانت مش مفهومة لكن اجاباتها كالتالي

54) accountability

55) take history on suspicion

56) verbal and non-verbal

57) pernicious anemia سؤالين عن

58) alarming symptom of NSAID سؤال عن

59) In respiratory failure:.....

60) Difference between spleen and left kidney enlargement in examination: **band of resonance over the kidney.**

61) AST >> ALT in: **alcoholic hepatitis.**

62) In iron deficiency anemia there is: **increase platelet count.**

Question 1

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

6th part

Which of the following equipment required to determine DVT probability:

- ☐ a. Measuring tape.
- ☐ b. Pen torch.
- ☐ c. Tendon hammer.
- ☐ d. Tuning fork.
- ☒ e. Stethoscope.

Clear my choice

Question 2

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

A 52-year-old hypertensive male is being assessed for knee replacement surgery. Lab tests are drawn before to surgery. According to the findings, the potassium ion concentration is surprisingly high. What error might have caused this elevation?

- ☐ a. The sample was drawn at night.
- ☐ b. The sample is hemolyzed
- ☐ c. Serum sample is used
- ☒ d. Heparin anticoagulant is used

Clear my choice

Question 3

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The best modality for evaluation of the gall bladder is :-

- ☐ a. Nuclear medicine exam
- ☒ b. CT
- ☐ c. Ultrasound

Question 3

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

The best modality for evaluation of the gall bladder is :-

- ☐ a. Nuclear medicine exam
- ☒ b. CT
- ☐ c. Ultrasound
- ☐ d. Abdominal x-ray
- ☐ e. MRI

[Clear my choice](#)**Question 4**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

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 spleen has no palpable upper border.
- ☐ d. The percussion notes over the spleen are resonant while dull over the kidney.
- ☐ e. The spleen is not usually ballotable unless gross ascites is present, but the kidney is.

[Clear my choice](#)**Question 5**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

When percussing the manubrium in a patient with Goiter, which of the following is true?

- ☐ a. Hyperresonance signifies the thyroid is compressing the thoracic cage
- ☐ b. Dullness signifies the thyroid is normal
- ☒ c. Tympany signifies the thyroid extends retrosternally
- ☐ d. None of them

[Clear my choice](#)

Clear my choice

Time

Question 6

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

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

- ☐ a. Migraine
- ☒ b. All of them
- ☐ c. Pregnancy
- ☒ d. Increase Intra Cranial Pressure

Clear my choice

Question 7

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

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

- ☐ a. Examine him because he doesn't know where his benefit
- ☒ b. Respect his desire and don't examine him
- ☒ c. Tell your consultant, he can convince him
- ☐ d. Tell his family to convinces him

Clear my choice

Question 8

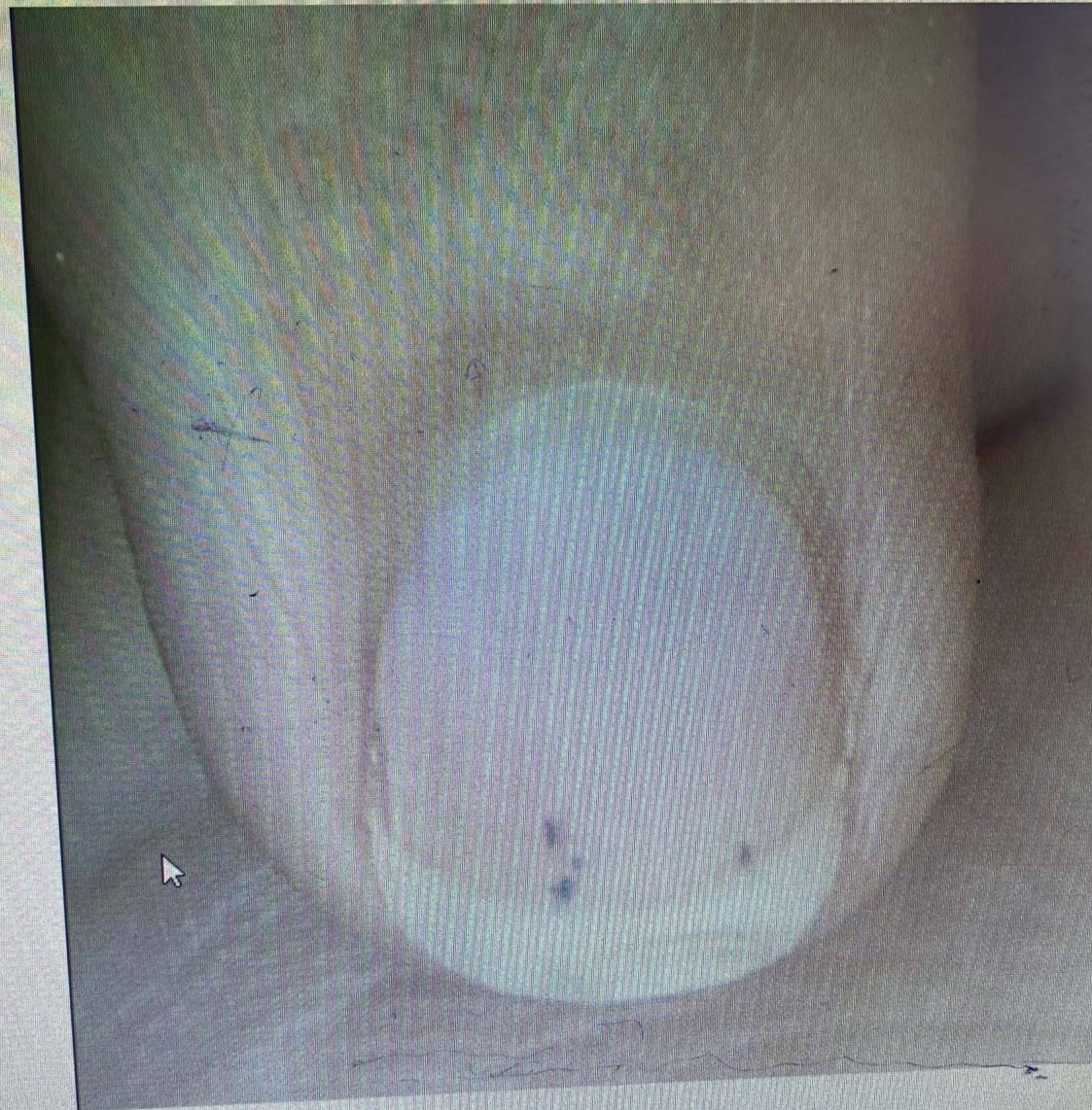
Answer saved

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Flag question

All of the following are considered causes of this presentation except?

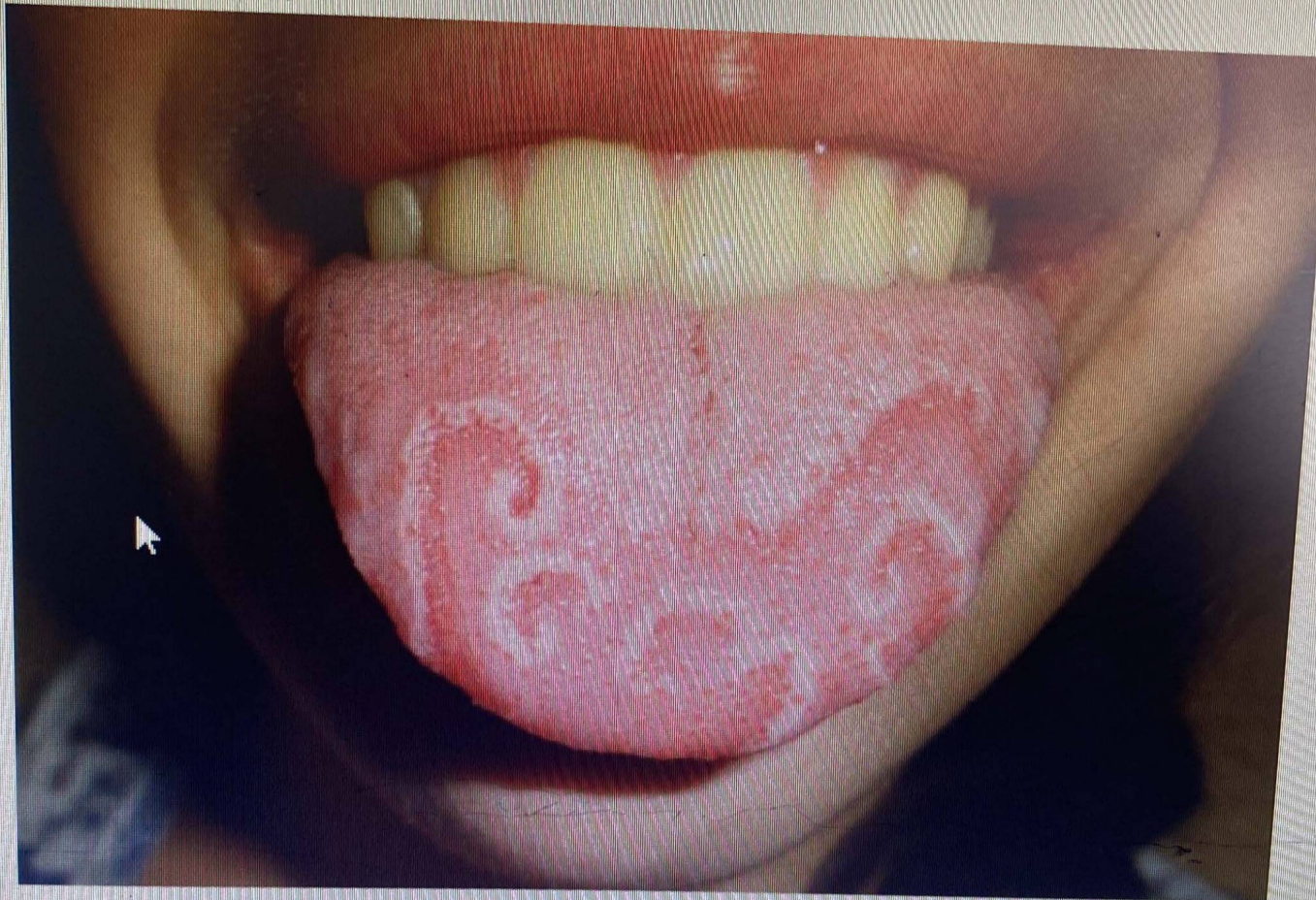
All of the following are considered causes of this presentation except?



- ☐ a. Nail Psoriasis
- ☐ b. Trauma
- ☒ c. Infective Endocarditis
- ☐ d. Heart Failure

Clear my choice

Geographic tongue is seen in:



- ☐ a. HIV
- ☐ b. Iron deficiency
- ☐ c. Acromegaly
- ☒ d. B12 deficiency
- ☐ e. Heavy smoker

Question 10

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The correct order for abdomen examination:

- ☐ a. Inspection, percussion, auscultation, palpation

Question 10

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The correct order for abdomen examination:

- ☐ a. Inspection, percussion, auscultation, palpation
- ☐ b. Inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation
- ☐ c. auscultation, inspection, palpation, percussion
- ☐ d. Inspection, auscultation, palpation, percussion
- ☒ e. Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation

Clear my choice

2

Question 11

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following sign you may find in patients with rheumatoid arthritis:

- ☐ a. Radial deviation.
- ☒ b. Dupuytren's contraction.
- ☐ c. Swan neck deformity.
- ☐ d. Heberden's nodes are feature.

Clear my choice

Question 12

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

All of the following are considered cause of this presentation except?

Question 12

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

All of the following are considered cause of this presentation except?



☒ a. Lymphedema

☐ b. Kidney Failure

☐ c. Heart Failure

☐ d. Liver Failure

Clear my choice

Question 13

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The false feeling of rectal fulling with inability to defecate is:

☐ a. Bloating

☐ b. Constipation

Question 13

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

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

- ☐ a. Bloating
- ☐ b. Constipation
- ☐ c. Obstipation
- ☒ d. Tenesmus
- ☐ e. None of them

Clear my choice

Question 14

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Which statement suggests that patient has inflammatory back pain rather than degenerative pain.

- ☒ a. Pain at night
- ☐ b. Pain increased with walking
- ☐ c. Pain with morning stiffness for two minutes
- ☐ d. Mild improvement with N

Clear my choice

Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The Kussmaul sign is seen in which of the following disorders?

- ☐ a. Left ventricular infarction
- ☐ b. Ventricular septal defect
- ☐ c. Cardiomyopathy
- ☒ d. Constrictive pericarditis
- ☐ e. Tricuspid regurgitation

Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

patient diagnosed pancreatitis, what is this sign?



Figure 1 Area of ecchymosis in the left flank consistent

- ☐ a. Brant sign
- ☒ b. Grey-Turner's sign
- ☐ c. Fox sign
- ☐ d. Cullen's sign

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Causes of painful hematuria except:

- ☐ a. Urinary tract infection
- ☐ b. Glomerulonephritis
- ☐ c. Loin pain-hematuria syndrome
- ☐ d. Pyelonephritis
- ☐ e. Renal calculi

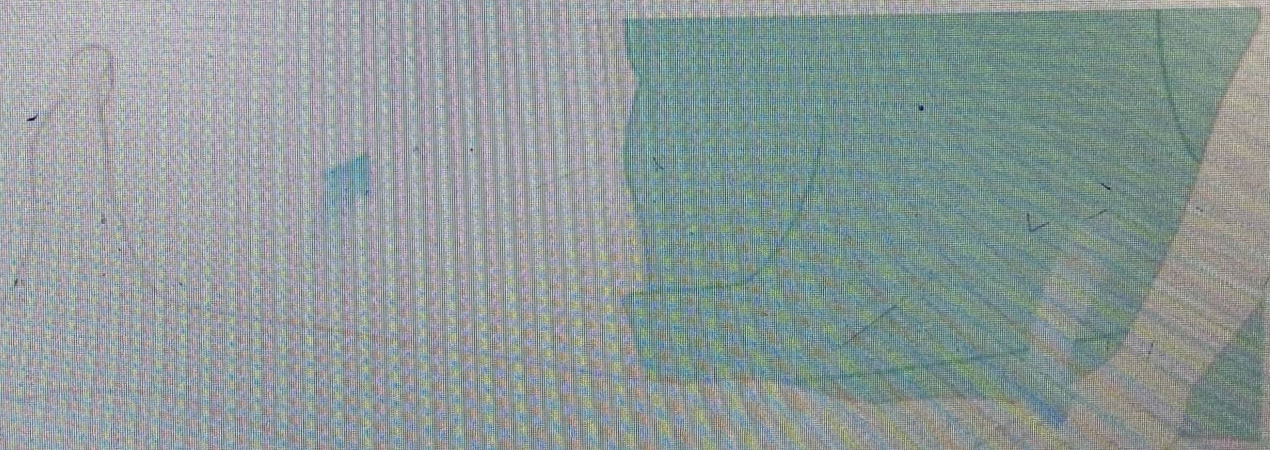
Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

This patient presented with sudden right lower quadrant abdominal pain. On presentation the patient has tenderness on the right lower quadrant. What is the most likely diagnosis?



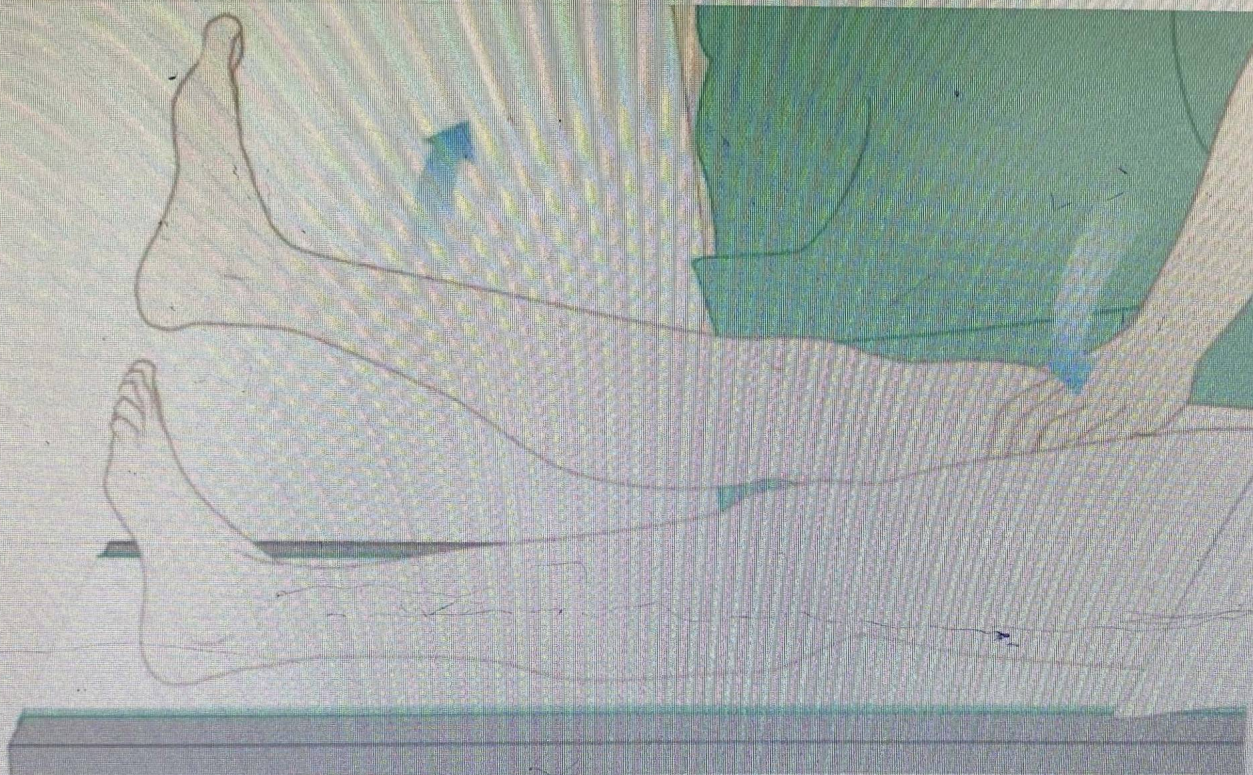
Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

This patient presented with sudden right lower quadrant abdominal pain. On presentation the patient has tenderness on the right lower quadrant. What is the name of the presented sign?



- ☐ a. De Musset Sign
- ☒ b. Psoas Sign
- ☐ c. Obturator Sign
- ☐ d. Rovsing's Sign

Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

An outward projection of the sternum describes which of the following thoracic configuration:

- ☐ a. Barrel chest.
- ☐ b. Pectus excavatum.
- ☐ c. Kyphosis.

Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

An outward projection of the sternum describes which of the following thoracic configuration:

- ☐ a. Barrel chest.
- ☐ b. Pectus excavatum.
- ☐ c. Kyphosis.
- ☒ d. Pectus carinatum.

Question 20

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

This patient presented acutely with sudden onset pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- ☐ a. Osteoarthritis
- ☐ b. Pseudogout
- ☒ c. Gout
- ☐ d. Rheumatoid Arthritis

[Previous page](#)

	10	11	12	13
	23	24	25	26
	36	37	38	39
	49	50	51	52

Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Delay in initiating urine flow is called:

- ☐ a. Incontinence
- ☒ b. Hesitancy
- ☐ c. Poor flow
- ☐ d. Urgency
- ☐ e. Frequency

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Kayser fleisher ring is seen in which disease

- ☐ d. Urgency
- ☐ e. Frequency

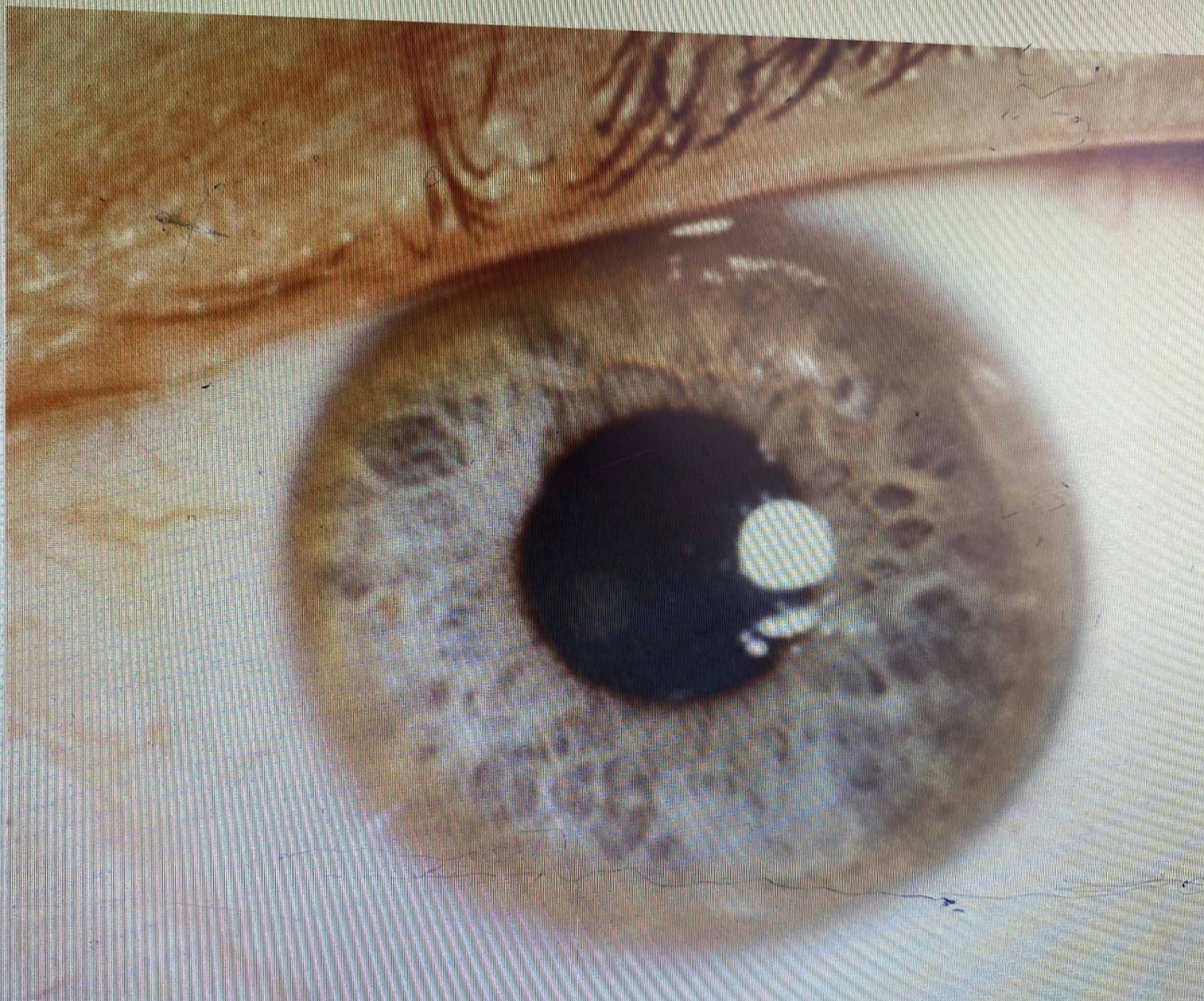
Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Kayser fleisher ring is seen in which disease



- ☐ a. Trachoma
- ☐ b. Celiac disease
- ☐ c. Hemochromatosis
- ☐ d. celiac disease
- ☐ e. Wilson

Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ a. Tropical sprue
- ☐ b. Celiac disease
- ☐ c. Hemochromatosis
- ☐ d. α 1 antitrypsin deficiency
- ☒ e. Wilson

Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



- ☐ a. Seborrheic keratosis
- ☐ b. Aphthous stomatitis
- ☐ c. Psoriasis
- ☒ d. Squamous cell carcinoma
- ☐ e. Basal cell carcinoma

Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Frothy pink sputum is mostly associated with

- a. Alveolar cell cancer
- b. Pneumococcal pneumonia
- c. Chronic bronchitis
- d. Acute bronchitis

Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Frothy pink sputum is mostly associated with

- ☐ a. Alveolar cell cancer
- ☐ b. Pneumococcal pneumonia
- ☐ c. Chronic bronchitis
- ☒ d. Acute pulmonary edema
- ☐ e. Asthma

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

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

- ☐ a. Wrist area
- ☐ b. Palmar surface of the finger pads
- ☐ c. Radial surface of the hand
- ☒ d. Fingertips
- ☐ e. Ulnar surface of the hand

Question 26

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

A sentinel event is best described as which of the following?

- ☐ a. PAIN AND SWELLING AFTER A PROCEDURE
- ☐ b. ANY HEALTHCARE ACTION
- ☒ c. SEVERE HARM
- ☐ d. AN INJURY FROM A CAR CRASH

Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

If you know that this patient presented with indirect hernia, what is the pathophysiology?

☐ d. AN INJURY FROM A CAR CRASH

Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

If you know that this patient presented with indirect hernia, what is the pathophysiology?



- ☐ a. Weakness of Arteries
- ☒ b. Tissue Weakness
- ☐ c. Patent Processus Vaginalis
- ☐ d. Dilatation of Vein

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Kussmaul breathing is seen in all of the following except:

- ☐ a. Hypokalemia
- ☐ b. Lactic acidosis
- ☐ c. Diabetic ketoacidosis

- ☐ a. Weakness of Arteries
- ☒ b. Tissue Weakness
- ☐ c. Patent Processus Vaginalis
- ☐ d. Dilation of Vein

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

Kussmaul breathing is seen in all of the following except:

- ☒ a. Hypokalemia
- ☐ b. Lactic acidosis
- ☐ c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- ☐ d. Salicylate poisoning
- ☐ e. Acute renal failure

Question 29

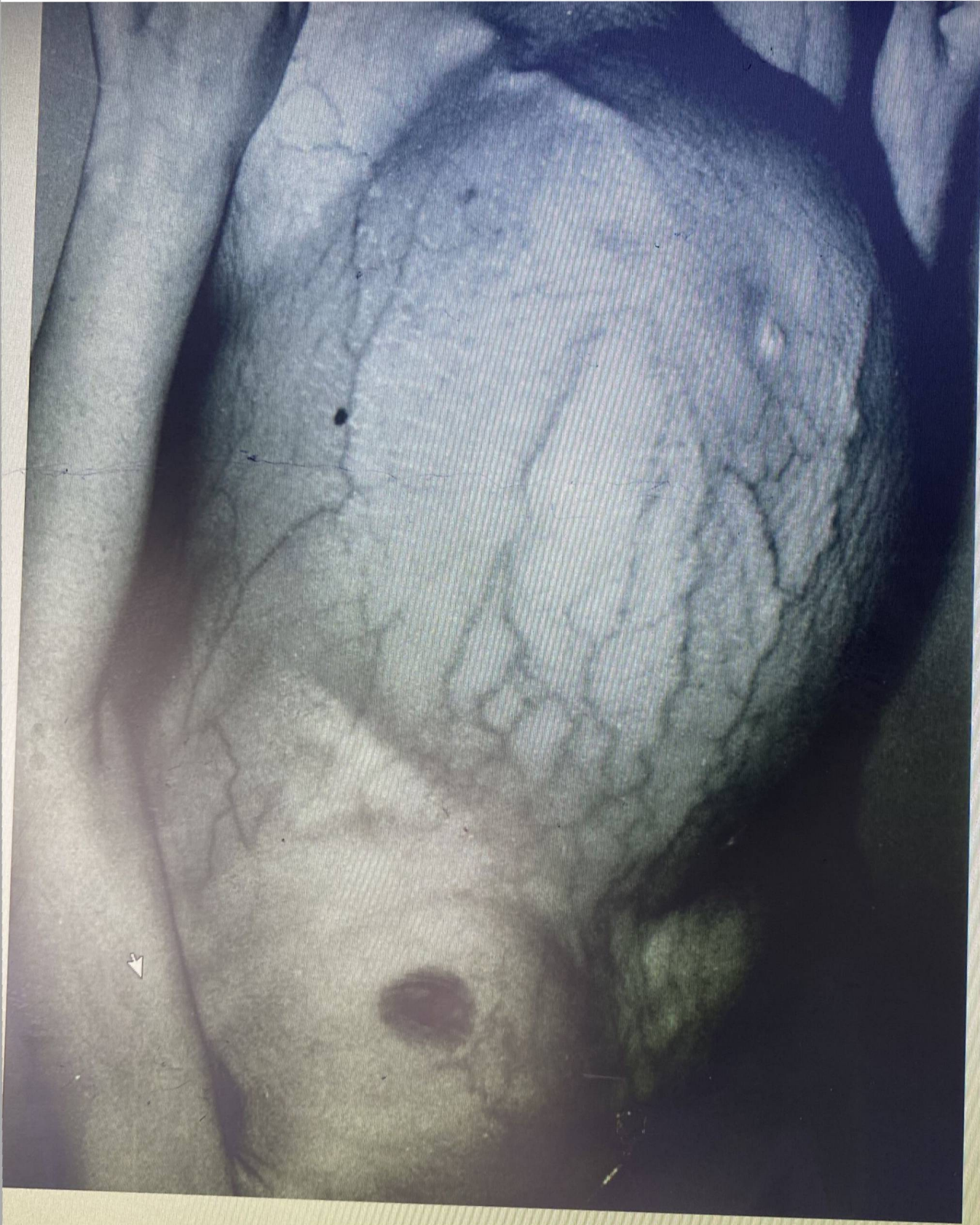
Answer saved

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

This patient's presentation indicates?





This patient's presentation indicates?

Question 29

Answer saved

Marked out of 1

Flag question



- ☐ a. Heart Failure
- ☐ b. Hyperthyroidism
- ☐ c. Kidney Failure
- ☒ d. Portal Hypertension

Clear my choice

Question 30

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Renal bruit is best heard at:

- ☐ a. 2cm lateral and 2 cm below the umbilicus
- ☒ b. 2cm lateral and 2 cm above the umbilicus
- ☐ c. 2cm above the umbilicus
- ☐ d. Just below the costal margin by 2 cm
- ☐ e. 2 cm lateral to the umbilicus

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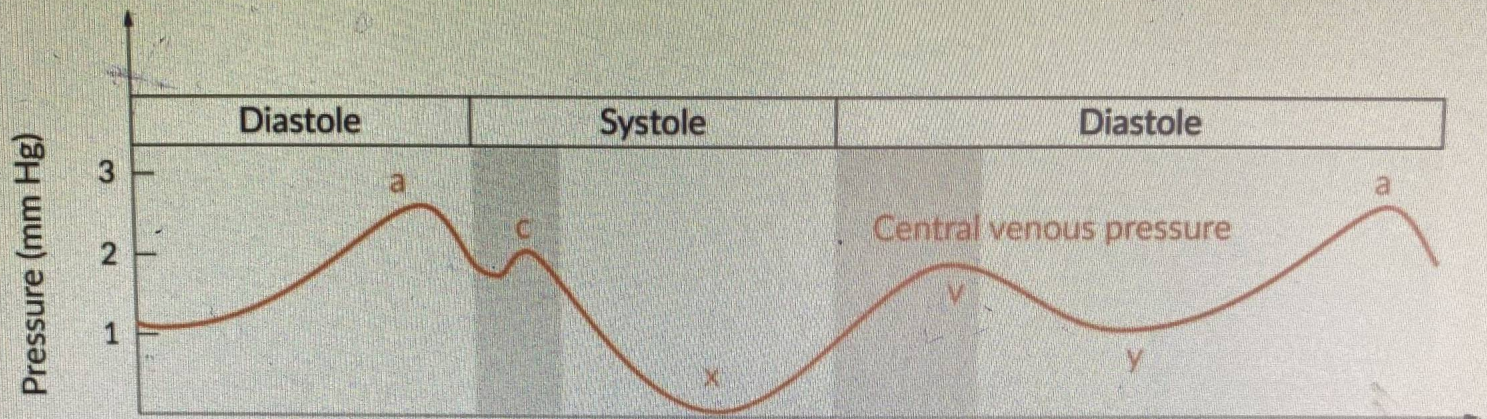
Question 31

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The a wave indicates:



- ☒ a. atrial contraction
- ☐ b. tricuspid valve closure, contraction of the right ventricle, and bulging of the tricuspid valve into the right atrium
- ☐ c. venous refilling of the right atrium against the closed tricuspid valve
- ☐ d. atrial relaxation

Question 32

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The goal of patient safety actions can be described as:

- ☒ a. to prevent and reduce risks, errors and harm that occur to patients during provision of health care.
- ☐ b. providing options for patients needing insurance
- ☐ c. following a set guideline that increases payment for services by insurance
- ☐ d. delivering healthcare to chronically ill patients

Question 33

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question



- Pres
- 
- ☐ a. atrial contraction
 - ☐ b. tricuspid valve closure, contraction of the right ventricle, and bulging of the tricuspid valve into the right atrium
 - ☐ c. venous refilling of the right atrium against the closed tricuspid valve
 - ☐ d. atrial relaxation

Question 32

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

The goal of patient safety actions can be described as:

- ☒ a. to prevent and reduce risks, errors and harm that occur to patients during provision of health care.
- ☐ b. providing options for patients needing insurance
- ☐ c. following a set guideline that increases payment for services by insurance
- ☐ d. delivering healthcare to chronically ill patients

Question 33

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

Thrill start in which murmur degree

- ☐ a. 3rd
- ☒ b. 4th
- ☐ c. 2nd
- ☐ d. 6th
- ☐ e. 5th

Question 34

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

All of the followings are true about umbilical hernia except:

- ☐ a. More common in premature children from all races
- ☐ b. Most close spontaneously by age 2 or 3



☐ e. 5th

Clear my choice

Question 34

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

All of the followings are true about umbilical hernia except:

- ☐ a. More common in premature children from all races
- ☐ b. Most close spontaneously by age 2 or 3
- ☒ c. It has 10% incidence
- ☐ d. Male to female ratio 3:1
- ☐ e. Acquired rather than congenital in adults

Question 35

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

Human factors that might cause errors in health care include all of the following except:

- ☐ a. Being hungry
- ☐ b. Being angry
- ☒ c. Malfunctioning dropper machine
- ☐ d. Being Tired

Question 36

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

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. Hesselbach's triangle is the site of the direct inguinal hernia
- ☐ c. The inguinal ligament is the inferior border of the inguinal canal
- ☐ d. The inguinal ligament is the inferior edge of the external oblique muscle
- ☐ e. The mid inguinal point is 2 cm below and to the medial of the mid-point of the inguinal ligament

Question 37

Not yet answered

Marked out of 9

 Flag question



Question 38

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 **Flag question**

Dysphagia for both solids and liquids are mostly consistent with:

- ☐ a. Systemic sclerosis
- ☒ b. Achalasia
- ☐ c. Pharyngeal pouch
- ☐ d. Esophageal spasm
- ☐ e. Myasthenia gravis

Question 39

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 **Flag question**

Which of the following can be felt by PR examination:

- ☐ a. uterine cervix
- ☐ b. Sphincter tone
- ☐ c. bony fragment
- ☒ d. all of them
- ☐ e. prostate

Question 40

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 **Flag question**

All of the following is true about splenomegaly except:

- ☒ a. SLE and Rheumatoid arthritis are the main causes of moderate splenomegaly
- ☐ b. It has sharp edge on palpation
- ☐ c. Massive splenomegaly occur when the spleen reach to umbilicus
- ☐ d. You can differentiate between it and kidney enlargement by percussion
- ☐ e. Kala Azar can cause massive splenomegaly

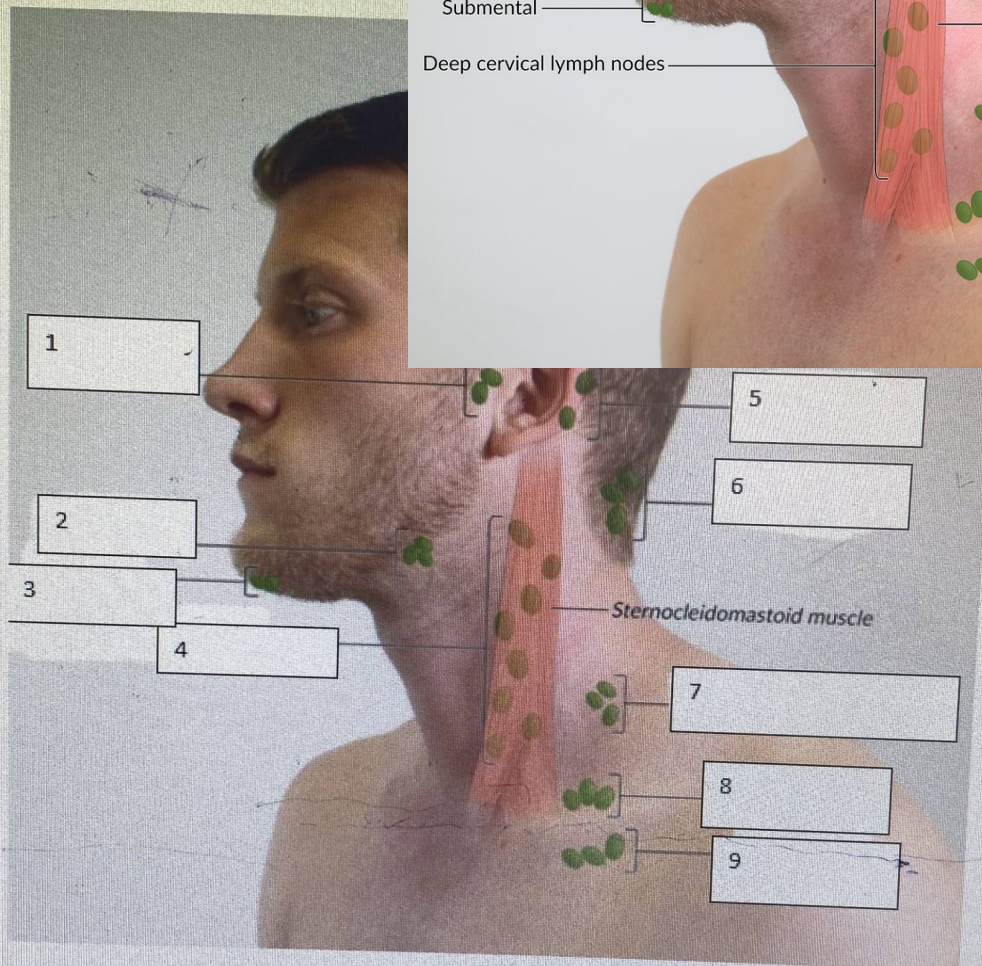
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☐ e. The mid inguinal point is 2 cm

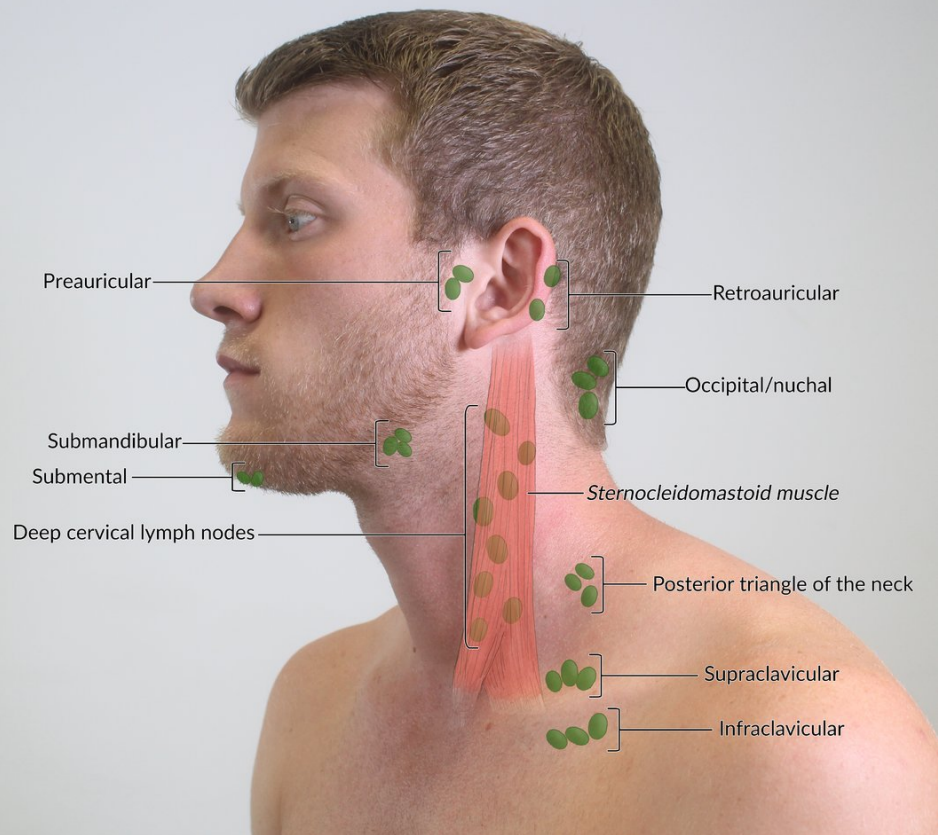
Question 37

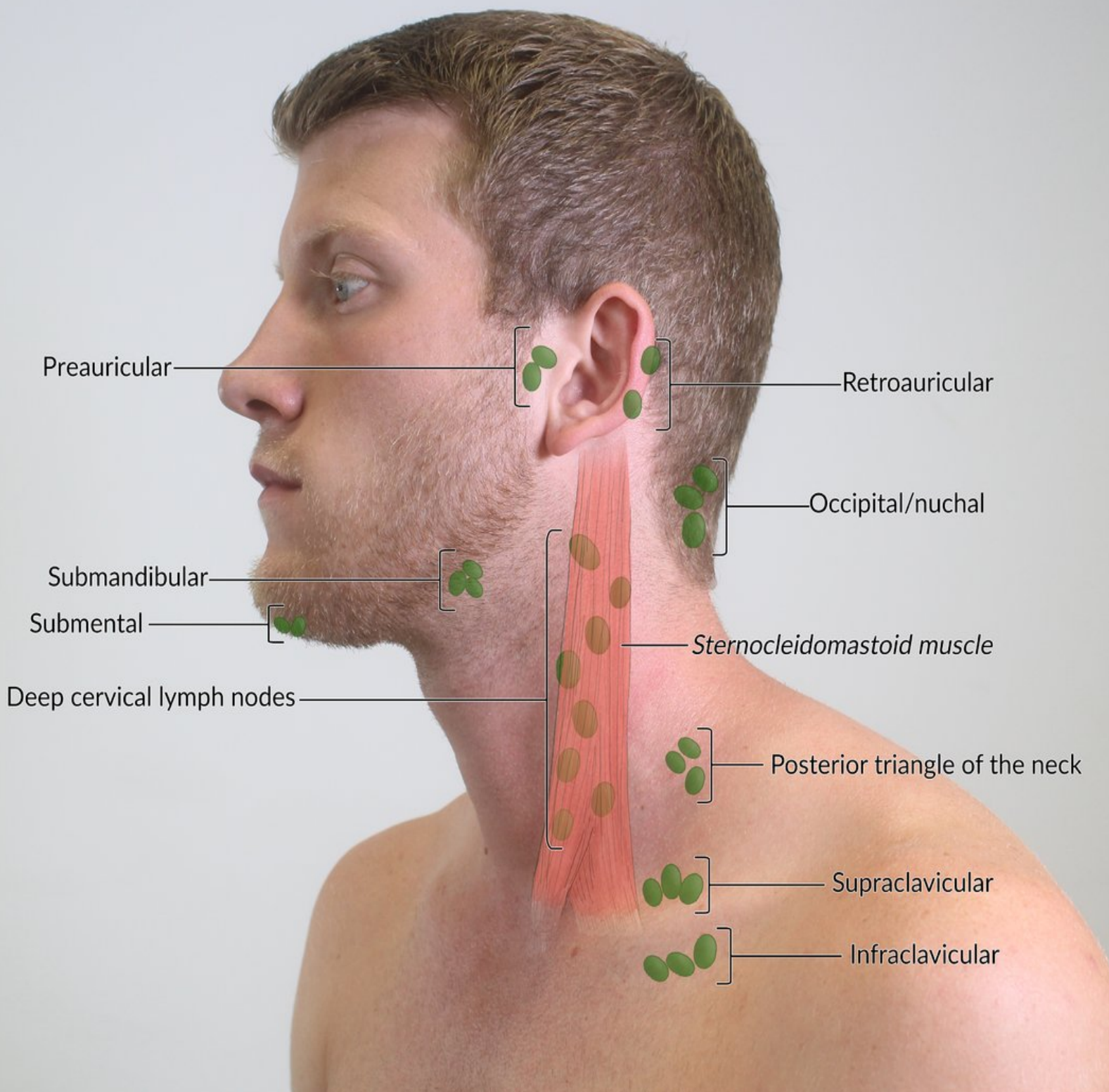
Not yet answered

according to this photo, match the



- 3 Choose...
- 7 Choose...
- 6 Choose...
- 1 Choose...
- 8 Choose...
- 4 Choose...





Question 38

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Dysphagia for both solids and liquids are mostly consistent with:

- ☐ a. Systemic sclerosis



Question 41

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 **Flag question**

65–75 % of all errors in the testing process are

- ☐ a. Post analytical errors
- ☐ b. None
- ☐ c. Preanalytical errors
- ☒ d. Analytical errors

Question 42

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 **Flag question**

When taking history of the present illness in a patient with suspected thyroid disease, you should

- ☒ a. Dysphonia, Dysphagia, Dyspnea
- ☐ b. Dysphagia, Dysguesia, Dyspnea
- ☐ c. Dysphonia, Dysguesia, Dyspnea
- ☐ d. Dyspnea, Halitosis, Dysphagia

Question 43

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 **Flag question**

What is the name of the artery palpated in this figure?



Question 41

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

65-75 % of all errors in the testing process are

- ☐ a. Post analytical errors
- ☐ b. None
- ☒ c. Preanalytical errors
- ☐ d. Analytical errors

Question 42

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

When taking history of the present illness in a patient with suspected thyroid disease, you should ask about 3 important symptoms which is?

- ☒ a. Dysphonia, Dysphagia, Dyspnea
- ☐ b. Dysphagia, Dysguesia, Dyspnea
- ☐ c. Dysphonia, Dysguesia, Dyspnea
- ☐ d. Dyspnea, Halitosis, Dysphagia

Question 43

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

What is the name of the artery palpated in this figure?



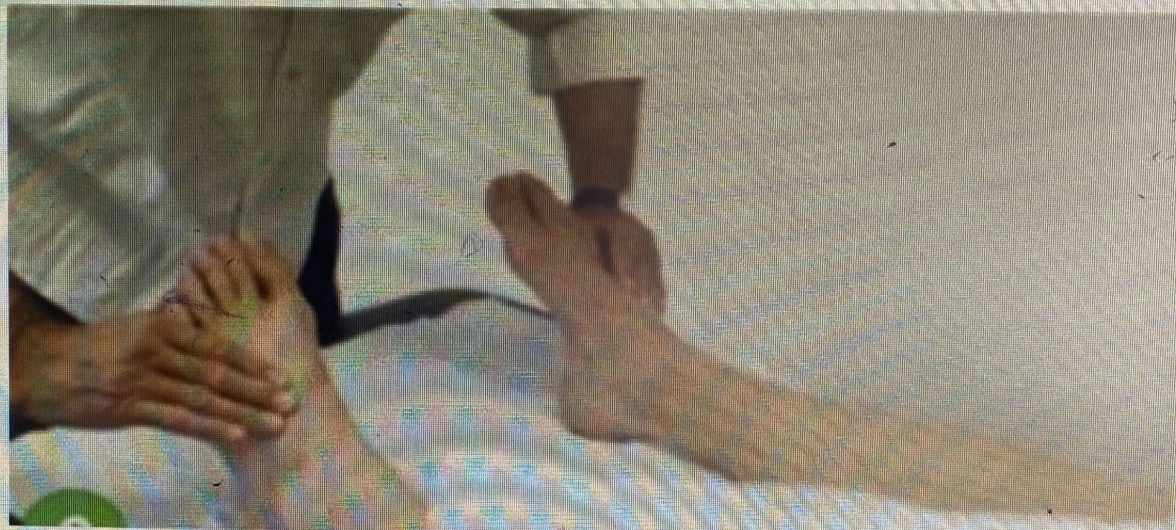
Question 43

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

What is the name of the artery palpated in this figure?



- ☒ a. Dorsalis Pedis Artery
- ☐ b. Femoral Artery
- ☐ c. Ulnar Artery
- ☐ d. Popliteal Artery

Question 44

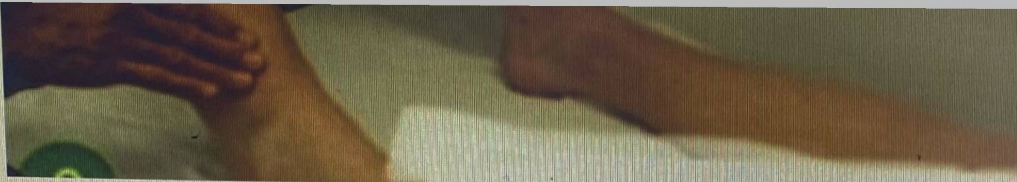
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Tachypnea, use of accessory muscles, prolonged expiration, intercostal retractions, decreased

- ☐ a. Pleural effusion
- ☒ b. Asthma
- ☐ c. Atelectasis
- ☐ d. Lung cancer
- ☐ e. Bronchitis



- ☐ a. Dorsalis Pedis Artery
- ☐ b. Femoral Artery
- ☐ c. Ulnar Artery
- ☐ d. Popliteal Artery

Question 44

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

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

- ☐ a. Pleural effusion
- ☒ b. Asthma
- ☐ c. Atelectasis
- ☐ d. Lung cancer
- ☐ e. Bronchitis

Question 45

Not yet answered

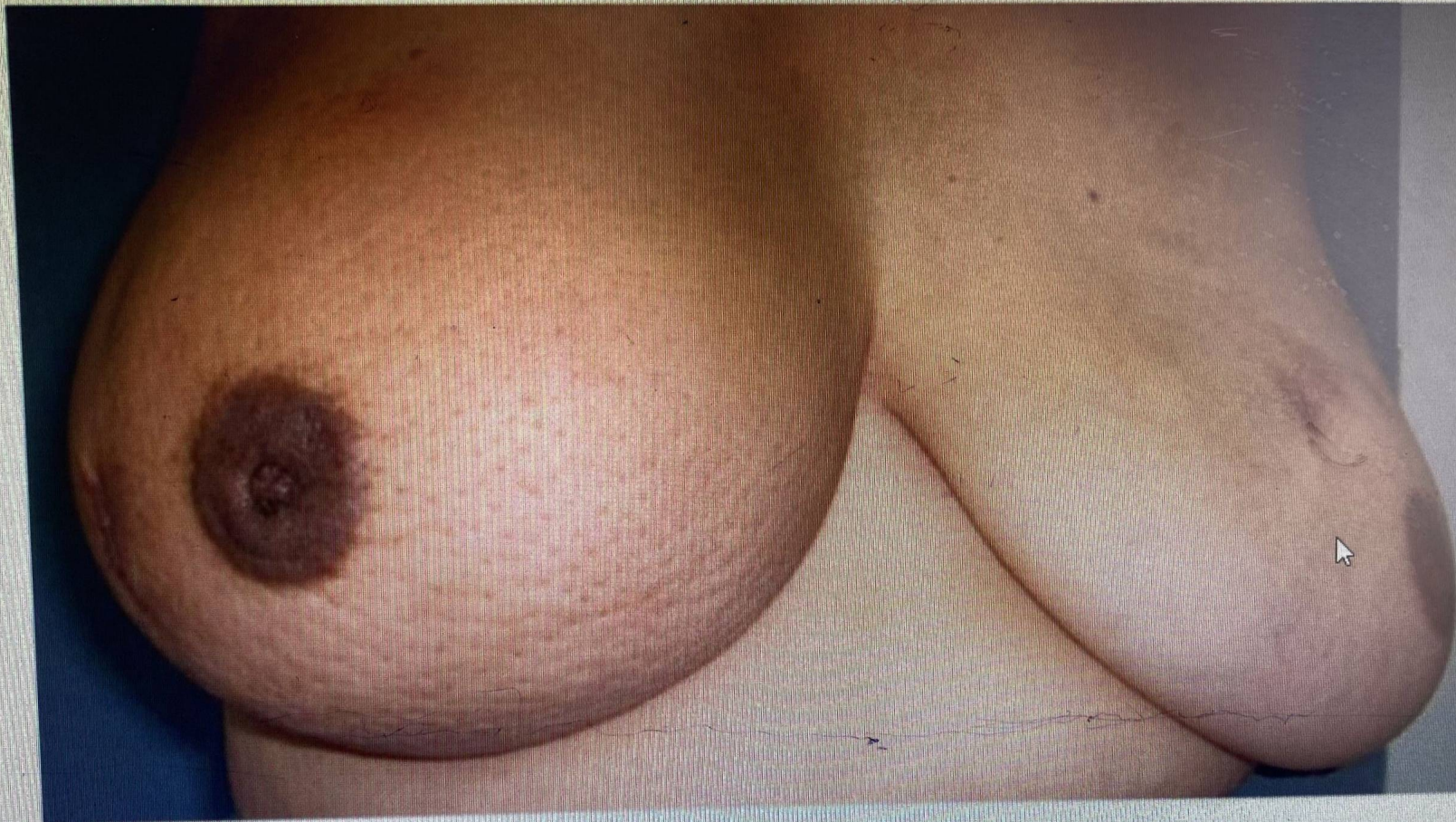
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Flag question

The right breast is warm and tender to palpation. There is right-sided nontender axillary lymphadenopathy. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



The right breast is warm and tender to palpation. There is right-sided nontender axillary lymphadenopathy. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



- ☐ a. Intraductal papilloma
- ☐ b. Paget disease of the breast
- ☐ c. Mastitis
- ☒ d. Inflammatory breast cancer
- ☐ e. Phyllodes tumor of the breast

- ☐ b. Paget disease of the breast
- ☐ c. Mastitis
- ☐ d. Inflammatory breast cancer
- ☐ e. Phyllodes tumor of the breast

Question 46

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

by history it's important to differentiate between bronchial asthma and COPD, which question is the most important?

- ☐ a. Number of pillows that Patient needs for sleep
- ☐ b. History of PNDs
- ☐ c. History of sputum production
- ☒ d. History of smoking

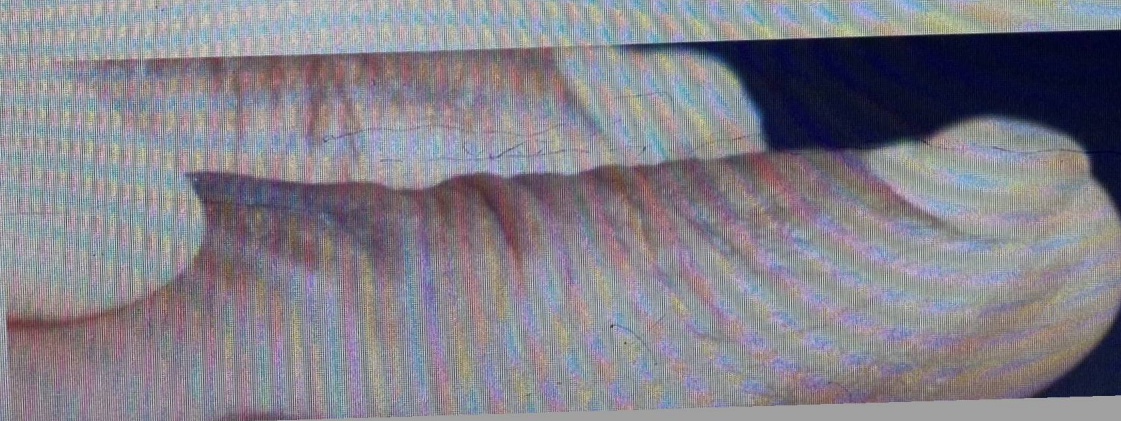
Question 47

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

This patient presented with fatigue, recurrent tachycardia. What is the name of this sign:



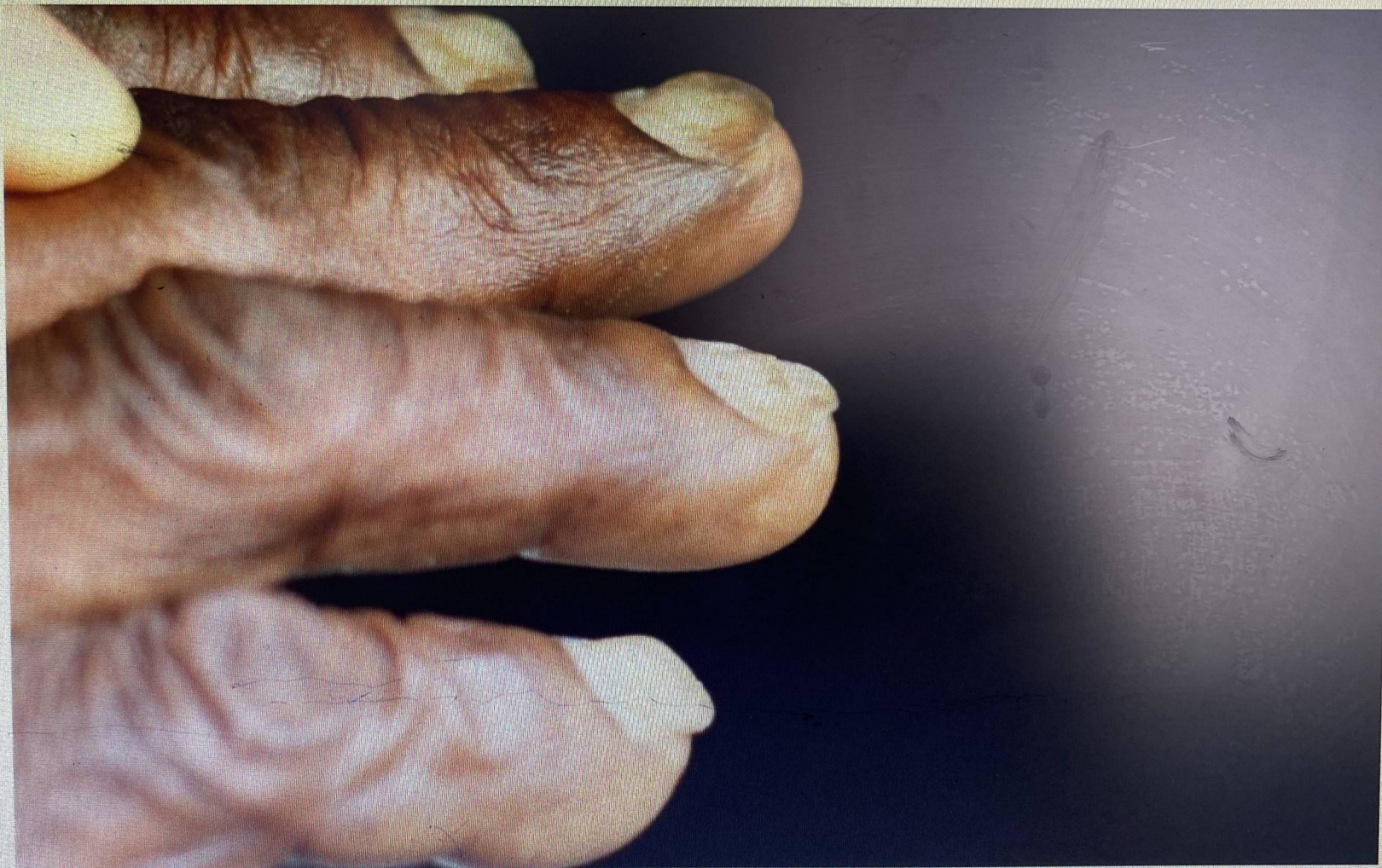
Question 47

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

This patient presented with fatigue, recurrent tachycardia. What is the name of this sign:



- ☒ a. **Kilonychia**
- ☐ b. Nail Melanoma
- ☐ c. Onycholysis
- ☐ d. Leukonychia

Acanthosis nigricans is seen in



- ☐ a. DM
- ☒ b. All of them
- ☐ c. Stomach cancer
- ☐ d. Polycystic ovary syndrome
- ☐ e. Lung cancer

e. Lung cancer

Clear my choice

Question 49

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

All about GI bleeding is true except

- ☐ a. In taking history of GI bleeding you should ask about aspirin use
- ☐ b. Melena is black, tarry, offensive, and soft stool
- ☐ c. Hematochezia can be caused by upper GI bleeding
- ☐ d. The most common cause of upper GI bleeding is peptic ulcer
- ☐ e. any amount of blood in GI tract to cause melena

Question 50

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

As part of the diagnostic evaluation a salivary cortisol level is ordered. At which time of the day should this specimen be collected?

- ☐ a. Late evening
- ☐ b. Mid-day
- ☐ c. Early morning
- ☐ d. Early evening

Previous page

Question 51

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

in this following photo, What is the most likely diagnosis?



Erythema Nodosum

- ☐ c. Erythema Marginatum
- ☐ d. Erythema Gangrenosum

Question 52

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

The normal percussion of the spleen begin at which quadrant:

- ☐ a. Left lower quadrant
- ☐ b. Right upper quadrant
- ☒ c. Left upper quadrant
- ☐ d. Right lower quadrant

Question 53

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

According auscultation of the chest which one is true:

- ☒ a. Bronchial breathing is heard throughout the chest in case of consolidation
- ☐ b. Biphase crackles occur in bronchiectasis
- ☐ c. Pleural rub is best heard at the beginning of inspiration and end of expiration
- ☐ d. Polyphonic wheezing indicate foreign body obstruction
- ☐ e. Whispering pectrlquey should be done in any chest examination

Question 54

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Trachea is deviated towards the side of the lung lesion in:

- ☐ c. Pleural rub is best heard at the beginning of inspiration and end of expiration
- ☐ d. Polyphonic wheezing indicate foreign body obstruction
- ☐ e. Whispering pectrliquey should be done in any chest examination

Question 54

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Trachea is deviated towards the side of the lung lesion in:

- ☐ a. Lung cancer
- ☐ b. Pleural effusion
- ☐ c. Lung fibrosis
- ☐ d. Retrosternal goiter
- ☐ e. Tension pneumothorax

Question 55

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

This patient presented to the ER with sudden abdominal pain, constipation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ d. Retrosternal goiter
- ☐ e. Tension pneumothorax

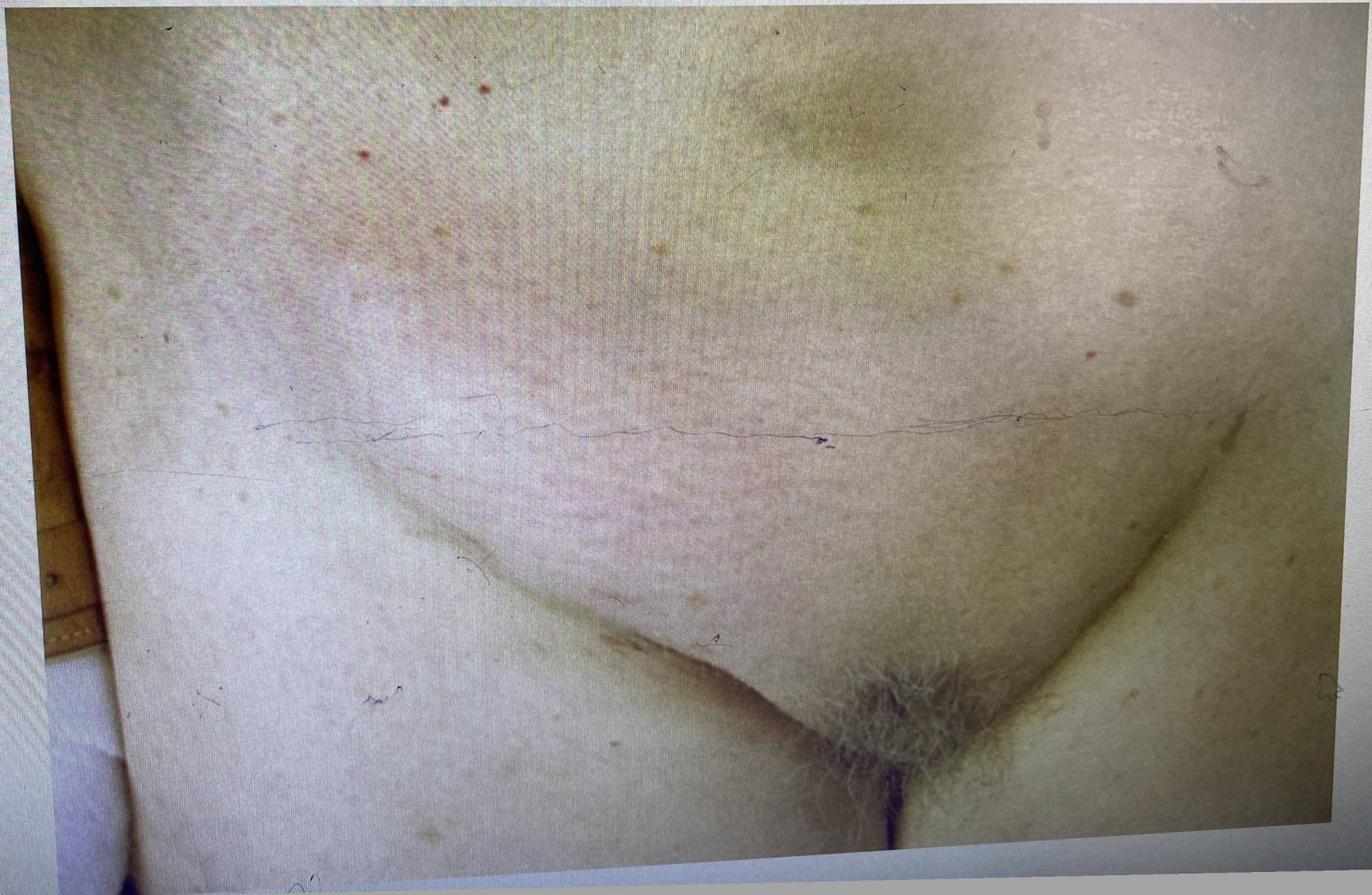
Question 55

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

This patient presented to the ER with sudden abdominal pain, constipation. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- ☐ a. Femoral Aneurysm
- ☒ b. Strangulated Hernia
- ☐ c. Lipoma
- ☐ d. Meckel's Diverticulum

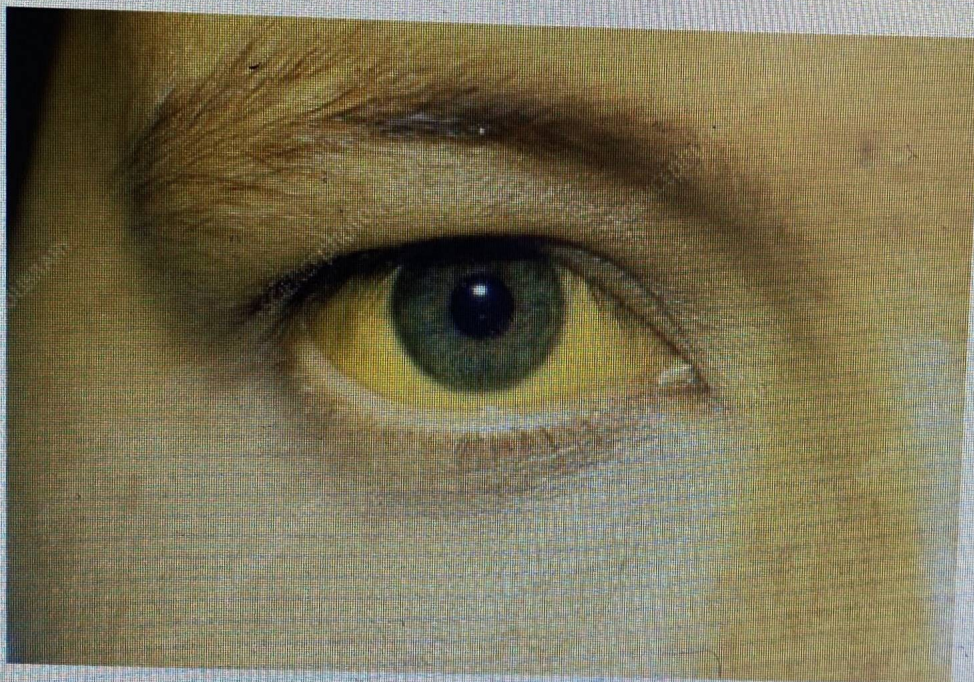
Question 56

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

according this photo, this patient most appropriately diagnosed with:



- ☐ a. rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ b. congestive heart failure
- ☐ c. conjunctivitis
- ☐ d. acute kidney injury
- ☒ e. liver disease

Question 57

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

- ☐ c. conjunctivitis
- ☐ d. acute kidney injury
- ☐ e. liver disease

Question 57

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

When using iodinating water-soluble contrast media IV the patient should have normal:

- ☐ a. Bilirubin
- ☐ b. TSH
- ☐ c. ESR
- ☐ d. Creatinine
- ☐ e. Alkaline phosphatase

Question 58

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

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

- ☐ a. Anal fissure
- ☐ b. Ischemic colitis
- ☐ c. Colorectal cancer
- ☐ d. IBD
- ☐ e. Peptic ulcer

Question 59

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

The most common neck swelling is:

- ☐ a. Thyroglossal cyst
- ☐ b. Thyroid
- ☐ c. Cystic hygroma
- ☐ d. Lymph node
- ☐ e. Brachial cyst

- ☐ c. Colorectal cancer
- ☐ d. IBD
- ☐ e. Peptic ulcer

Question 59

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

The most common neck swelling is:

- ☐ a. Thyroglossal cyst
- ☐ b. Thyroid
- ☐ c. Cystic hygroma
- ☒ d. Lymph node
- ☐ e. Brachial cyst

Question 60

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

All of the followings are signs of breast cancer except:

- ☐ a. Nipple discharge
- ☒ b. tender itchy skin
- ☐ c. Puckering and tethering of the skin
- ☐ d. Nipple retraction
- ☐ e. Dimpling of the overlying skin

[Previous page](#)

7th part

dr. suhail

7. Preparation of jaundiced patient for surgery includes:

- a. intravenous dextrose solution
- b. INR checked
- c. prophylactic antibiotics
- d. all the above
- e. a and c only

102) Prophylactic antibiotics:

- a. Should be bacteriostatic
- b. Must be give for 48hours only
- c. Must be started 24hours before the operation
- d. B and c only
- e. None of the above

8. The most important complication due to central venous catheter is

- a. sub clavian artery injury
- b. air embolism
- c. cardiac arrhythmia
- d. thrombosis
- e. catheter related sepsis

11. In healing by first intention all the following are true except

- a. heals quickly
- b. minimal scar
- c. less susceptible for infection
- d. there is epithelization
- e. there is connective tissue formation

12. Acute Epidural haematoma :

- a. due to meningeal artery tear
- b. can be treated conservatively
- c. classically there is contra lateral, dilated, fixed pupil
- d. needs operation within 24 hours

e. a ad c only

19. All the following can cause bowel fistula except

- a. small bowel surgery
- b. anastomotic leak
- c. diverticular disease of the colon
- d. wound dehiscence
- e. radiation injury

28. Which of the following is the most likely cause of pyrexia occurring 48 hours after an abdominal operation?

- a. Wound infection.
- b. D.V.T.
- c. Chest infection.
- d. Pulmonary embolism.
- e. Leaking intestinal anastomosis

22. What is the commonest cause of low grade fever 37.2-38.3c in the 48 hours period immediately following abdominal surgery ?

- a. Atelectasis.
- b. Pulmonary embolism.
- c. Wound infection.
- d. Pseudomonas colitis

16. The most common cause of pyrexia in the 5th post operative day is

- a. deep vein thrombosis
- b. wound infection
- c. respiratory tract infection
- d. urinary tract infection
- e. pulmonary embolism

1. The commonest cause of pyrexia in the 3rd post operative day is

- a. atelectasis of lung segment
- b. deep venous thrombosis

- c. wound infection
- d. urinary tract infection
- e. drug fever

2. All the following are responsible for postoperative Shortness of breath except

- a. myocardial arrhythmia
- b. heart failure
- c. pulmonary embolism
- d. chest infection
- e. exacerbation of asthma or chronic obstructive airway disease

3. Postoperative hypotension may be caused by all the following except

- a. dehydration
- b. epidural anaesthesia
- c. blood Loss
- d. low dose morphine
- e. myocardial infarction

4. Regarding wound dehiscence all the following are true except

- a. incidence 1-2%
- b. may occur without warning
- c. serosanguinous drainage precedes wound dehiscence in most of patients
- d. may be caused by poor nutritional status
- e. more common in vertical wound

3. All the following are causes of Post operative jaundice except

- A. Massive blood transfusion
- B. Sepsis : septicemia from...
- C. Hyper perfusion during surgery
- D. Residual haematoma
- E. Anesthetic drugs ? Halothane

4. Management of Postoperative ileus includes all the following except
NPO , NG tube

- A. Adequate fluid & electrolytes and nutrition
- B. Chewing gum
- C. All the above
- D. A and b only

5. All the following are Problems of surgery in the obese except

- A. Difficult intubation
- B. Poor wound healing/infection
- C. Increase risk of myocardial arrhythmia
- D. Increase risk of cerebrovascular accident

- E. Increase risk of deep vein thrombosis & pulmonary embolism

9 . Indications for ICU admission are

- A. Respiratory - ventilation / CPAP
- B. Cardiac - ECG monitoring and inotropic support
- C. Neurological - intracranial pressure monitoring
- D. All the above**
- E. A and B only

11. A 66 y old woman underwent Rt. CEA for symptoms of cerebro vascular insufficiency (Rt. Eye visual loss & Lt. arm weakness that resolved) confirmed by 90% stenosis on angiography she died on the 1st post op day Which of the following is most likely the cause of death

- A. Myocardial infarction**
- B. Vascular surgical failure leading to exsanguination
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Electrolytes imbalance
- E. None of the above

12 .Trophic changes in peripheral vascular diseases of the lower limbs includes all the following except

- A. Loss of hair
- B. Fragile, shiny skin
- C. Poor nail growth
- D. Loss of sweat response
- E. Normal muscles**

13 .lymphedematarda:

- A. Usually before the age of 35 years
- B. Affects upper limbs only
- C. Affect lower limbs only
- D. Usually pitting in early stage**
- E. None of the abo

47. Lymphedema:

- a. May be Congenital
- b. Should be bilateral
- c. May be pitting in early stage
- d. A& C only**
- e. None of the above

31.A 16-year-old male driver was involved in car accident. The patient was hemodynamically unstable upon extrication and was transported to a trauma center. While in transport the patient became severely hypotensive, unresponsive, with impending

respiratory distress. Which of the following is considered an immediate life-threatening injury in this patient?

- A. Pneumothorax secondary to rib fractures.
- B. Aortic intimal tear.
- C. Diaphragmatic rupture.
- D. Tension pneumothorax.**
- E. Myocardial contusion.

In obstructive jaundice:

- a. Urinary conjugated bilirubin is increased**
- b. Serum unconjugated bilirubin is increased
- c. Urinary urobilinogen increased
- d. Serum conjugated bilirubin is reduced
- e. Faecalstercobilinogen is increased

29-In tension pneumothorax the following signs are present except:

- a. Hypoxia
- b. Hyperresonance to percussion on the affected side
- c. Tracheal deviation to the ipsilateral side**
- d. Distended neck veins
- e. Tachycardia

1. In the preoperative assessment, which of the following is not suggestive of a platelet disorder?

- (A) Epistaxis
- (B) Gingival bleeding
- (C) Hemarthrosis**
- (D) Easy bruising
- (E) Petechia

2. Which of the following is a physical finding specific for vascular structures?

- (A) Reducibility
- (B) Fluctuation
- (C) Transillumination
- (D) Compressibility**
- (E) Crepitancy

3. Which of the following medications must be stopped preoperatively:

- (A) Atenolol
- (B) Thyroxine
- (C) Albuterol
- (D) Aspirin**

6. Which of the following is the least important data/test to obtain for the preoperative risk assessment of coagulopathy?

- (A) Bleeding time**
- (B) History & physical examination
- (C) Prothrombin time
- (D) liver function test

11. A patient with a postoperative wound cellulitis should be treated with:

- (A) Antibiotics and warm soaks to the wound
- (B) Incision & drainage
- (C) Antibiotics and opening the wound
- (D) Antibiotics alone**

7. Prophylactic antibiotics

- a. should be given one day before the operation
- b. should be bacteriostatic
- c. usually narrow spectrum
- d. usually stopped 24hours after the operation**
- e. none of the above

10. Patients on long term steroid treatment Going for surgery will need to:

- a. Stop treatment , on the morning of surgery
- b. Stop treatment three days before surgery
- c. Continue same treatment
- d. Increase the dose before surgery**
- e. decrease the dose before surgery

21. Patient taking antihypertensive drugs going for surgery should

- a. continue medication till morning of operation**
- b. stop medication one day before the operation
- c. stop medication three days before the operation
- d. stop medication one week before the operation
- e. none of the above

90. Which of the following statements regarding the proliferative phase of wound healing is true?

- a. The formation of granulation tissue is an important component of the proliferative phase of wound healing.
- b. Granulation tissue includes collagen, macrophages, hyaluronic acid, fibroblasts, and capillary endothelial cells.
- c. Angiogenesis, fibroplasia, and epithelialization are key components of the proliferation phase of wound healing.
- d. Both angiogenesis and fibroplasia are stimulated by platelet-and fibroblast-derived growth factors.
- e. All of the above**

91. All of the following are associated with morbid obesity except?

- a. Coronary artery disease
- b. Sleep apnea
- c. Reduction in life expectancy
- d. Asthma**
- e. None of the above

12. Regarding obstructive jaundice

- a. caused by hemolytic anaemia**

b. urobilinogen is absent in the urine

- c. carcinoma of the head of pancreas is the commonest cause
- d. normal color stool
- e. b and c only

13. Carbuncle:

a. is a confluence of several boils

- b. usually cause minimal tissue destruction,
- c. has one opening
- d. streptococcus is the commonest organism
- e. commonest site is the abdominal wall

16. To obtain fine line scar:

a. The incision should fall in the natural skin lines.

- b. Keep sutures for at least 14 days
- c. Use absorbable sutures
- d. All the above

2. Patient with obstructive jaundice going for surgery will need :

- a. Intravenous dextrose solution
- b. INR checked
- c. Prophylactic antibiotics
- d. A and b only
- e. All the above**

7. Absorbable sutures are:

- a. polyglycolic acid
- b. chromic catgut
- c. polydioxanone suture
- d. all the above**
- e. a and b only

6. The following are complications of drains Except:

- a. wound dehiscence
- b. early mobilization**
- c. bleeding at site of stab
- d. bowel Herniation
- e. anastomotic leak

6. Acute Epidural haematoma :

a. Due to meningeal artery tear

- b. Can be treated conservatively

- c. Classically there is contra lateral, dilated, fixed pupil
- d. Needs operation within 24 hours
- e. A and c only

33) Tension pneumothorax

- A. is the commonest type of chest injuries
- B. Needs urgent X-Ray chest
- C. Is a clinical Diagnosis
- D. Causes flat neck veins
- E. Treated by thoracotomy tube after chest X-ray.

9) Regarding excessive skin scarring processes?

- a) Keloids occur randomly regardless of gender or race
- b) Hypertrophic scars and keloid are histologically different
- c) Keloids tend to develop early and hypertrophic scars late after the surgical injury
- d) Simple re excision and closure of a hypertrophic scar can be useful in certain situations such as a wound closed by secondary intention
- e) Non of the above

38) Regarding tension pneumothorax, the first step in the management is:

- a) Obtaining a stat chest x-ray.
- b) Cricothyroidectomy.
- c) Pass an endotracheal tube.
- d) Starting oxygen by a valve-mask device.
- e) Chest decompression needle.

77) Patient on aspirin going for surgery will need to :

- a. Stop treatment one week before the operation
- b. Stop treatment two week before the operation
- c. Stop treatment three week before the operation
- d. Stop treatment four week before the operation
- e. Stop treatment five week before the operation

28) In obstructive jaundice ... True Except

- a. Urinary conjugated bilirubin is increased
- c. Urinary urobilinogen is reduced
- d. Serum conjugated bilirubin is reduced

e. Faecalstercobilinogen is reduced

1. All of the following statements about keloid are true except:

- a) Keloid does not regress spontaneously.
- b) A keloid extends beyond the boundaries of the wound.
- c) Are best managed by excision and reapproximation.**
- d) Contains an abnormally large amounts of collagen.

2. The proliferative phase of wound healing is characterized by which of the following?

- a) Entry of monocytes.
- b) Absence of basal epithelial cell proliferation.
- c) Fibroblast proliferation, release of collagen, and formation of interstitial matrix.**
- d) Disappearance of the fibroblasts from the wound.

3. A 23-year-old female receiving chronic corticosteroid therapy for an autoimmune disease underwent minor surgery for incision and drainage of an abscess on her upper outer right arm. The wound healed poorly over the next month. Which of the following aspects of wound healing is most likely to be deficient?

- A. Re-epithelization
- B. Fibroblast growth factor elaboration
- C. Collagen deposition**
- D. Serine proteinase production
- E. Neutrophil infiltration

4. Preoperative investigation and preparation of a patient with obstructive jaundice should include all of the following except :

- A. measurement of coagulation status.
- B. measurement of 24-hour urinary output.
- C. measurement of serum urea and electrolytes.
- D. fluid restriction during the 24 hours preoperatively.**
- E. administration of antibiotics during invasive diagnostic procedures (e.g. PTC, ERCP)

35. Which of the following will immediately delay or cancel an elective surgical case if not obtained appropriately preoperatively?

- A. CBC
- B. urinalysis
- C. CXR
- D. informed consent**
- E. ECG

19. The major cause of impaired wound healing is: .

- a. steroid use
- b. malnutrition
- c. diabetes mellitus
- d. local tissue infection**

- e. anemia

21. All of the following statements about keloids are true EXCEPT:

- a. Keloid tissue contains an abnormally large amount of collagen
- b. A keloid does not regress spontaneously
- c. Keloid tissue contains an unusually large amount of soluble collagen
- d. A keloid extends beyond the boundaries of the original wound
- e. Keloids or hypertrophic scars are best managed by excision and careful reapproximation of the wound

43. Which of the following is not associated with increased likelihood of infection after major elective surgery?

- A. Age over 70 years.
- B. Chronic malnutrition.
- C. Controlled diabetes mellitus.
- D. Long-term steroid use.
- E. Infection at a remote body site.

3. Which of the following factors can be associated with impaired wound healing?

- a) Chronic steroid use.
- b) Chemotherapy.
- c) Radiotherapy.
- d) All of the above.

43. Regarding the diagnosis of postoperative intraabdominal infection which of the following is correct:

- a) the initial symptoms of postoperative intraabdominal infection could be fever, abdominal pain, prolonged ileus or diarrhea.
- b) if fever persists is mandatory to do X-Ray chest, exam the veins and IV lines, urine culture and blood culture.
- c) if diarrhea persists, is possible to be due to antibiotics treatment.
- d) exam of the wound should be important as well as the vital signs and lab tests.
- e) all of the above.

5. Which of the following is manifestation of Beurger' diseases :

- a. occlusion of small and medium arteries
- b. thrombophlebitis
- c. Reynold's phenomenon
- d. all the above
- e. a and b only

25. Healing by first intention

- a. consists of epithelization and connective tissue formation
- b. consists of epithelization, contracture and connective tissue formation
- c. more resistant to for infection
- d. a and c
- e. none of the above

26. All the following affects wound healing except

- a. age of the patient
- b. type of operation**
- c. nutritional status
- d. vascularity
- e. sepsis

Collagen synthesis is impaired by all the following except

- a. preoperative starvation
- b. long duration steroids
- c. long duration antibiotics**
- d. radiation injury
- e. jaundice

28. All the following are actors affecting rate & extent of scar formation except

- a. position of the scar
- b. direction of the scar
- c. age of the patient
- d. ethnic group
- e. diabetes mellitus**

Preoperative bowel preparation helps reduce which of the following postoperative complications by 40%?

- A. pneumonia
- B. urinary tract infection (UTI)
- C. dehiscence
- D. wound infection**
- E. intraabdominal abscess

Surgical MCQ for fourth year

1. One is false regarding the diaphragmatic hernia :

- a) Bochdalek's hernia occurs on the left in more than 80% of patient.
- b) Bochdalek's hernia has no peritoneal sac.
- c) Morgagni's hernia usually is recognized in the middle or later decades of life.
- d) Traumatic diaphragmatic hernia can occur more in case of penetrating diaphragmatic injuries than in blunt one.
- e) Paraesophageal hernia is less common than sliding hernia.

2. In neonates with congenital diaphragmatic hernia, which of the following statements is true?

- A. The defect is more common on the right side.
- B. Survival is significantly improved by administration of pulmonary vasodilators.
- C. An oxygen index of 20 is an indication for extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).
- D. Oligohydramnios is a frequent occurrence.
- E. Mortality is the result of pulmonary hypoplasia.

3. One is true regarding the congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH):

- a) Half of cases have associated major congenital defect.
- b) Rarely can be diagnosed on prenatal ultrasound examination.
- c) CDH is considered a physiological emergency and not a surgical emergency.
- d) 50% of CDH infants are diagnosed after the first day of life.
- e) Respiratory distress at birth is uncommon presentation.

4. One is true regarding the hiatal hernia:

- a) The most common herniation through the diaphragm is through the esophageal hiatus.
- b) Sliding hernia is one in which the greater curvature of the stomach rotates into the chest.
- c) The paraesophageal hernia is one in which the esophagus, esophagogastric junction and proximal stomach move into the chest.
- d) Sliding hernia is usually symptomatic and associated with reflux.
- e) Surgical repair is rarely indicated in the treatment of paraesophageal hernia.

5. The most common type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is caused by:

- A. A defect in the central tendon.
- B. Eventration of the diaphragm in the fetus.
- C. A defect through the space of Larrey.
- D. An abnormally wide esophageal hiatus.
- E. A defect through the pleuroperitoneal fold.

6. The radiographic findings indicating a torn thoracic aorta include:

- a. Widened mediastinum.
- b. Presence of an apical "pleural cap."
- c. Tracheal deviation to the right.
- d. Left hemothorax.
- e. All are true

39. The metabolic response to a major operation or severe injury include all the following: EXCEPT

- a. Hyper metabolism.
- b. Fever.
- c. decreased gluconeogenesis.
- d. Tachypnea
- e. Negative nitrogen balance.

30. High cardiac output is present in:

- a. Cardiogenic shock.
- b. Anaphylactic shock.
- c. Early septic shock.
- d. Neurogenic shock.
- e. Late septic shock.

32. The systemic inflammatory response syndrome:

- a. consists of at least two from a list of four categories of physiological and haematological abnormality
- b. nearly always implies the presence of invasive bacterial or fungal infection
- c. rarely occurs after cardiopulmonary bypass procedures
- d. helps in the clinical differential diagnosis between infection types
- e. is associated with more than a 50% mortality rate

19. The coagulation cascade is activated as part of the acute inflammatory response by means of:

- A. factor XIII
- B. factor VII
- C. factor VIII
- D. prekallikrein
- E. protein

34. The common bile duct:

- a. lies to the right of the hepatic artery
- b. is posterior to the hepatic artery
- c. lies to the right of the portal vein
- d. is posterior to the portal vein
- e. lies to the left of the hepatic artery

35. The initial hemostatic response to injury is:

- a. Platelet adherence
- b. Fibrinolysis
- c. Vasoconstriction
- d. Initiation of coagulation cascade
- e. Conversion of prothrombin to thrombin

37. Regarding Ca^{2+} metabolism except :

- a. In alkalosis binding of a free Ca^{2+} to albumin is low.
- b. Approximately 95% of Intracellular Ca^{2+} is in cell organelles like mitochondria & ER
- c. Cell division need Ca^{2+}
- d. Extra cellular Ca^{2+} needed to maintain the plasma membrane potential.
- e. extra cellular Ca^{2+} is responsible for bone mineralization

38. Regarding appendicitis all are true EXCEPT:

- a. The risk of developing appendicitis is greatest in infants
- b. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in the elderly
- c. In about 73% of cases the appendix is in a retrocaecal position
- d. Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
- e. Appendicitis is a possible diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness

39 .Which of the following acute-phase protein levels are increased in human plasma following acute inflammation EXCEPT:

- a. C-reactive protein
- b. Serum amyloid
- c. α_1 -Proteinase inhibitor
- d. Fibrinogen
- e. Albumin

40. Which of the following statements concerning the risk of acquiring hepatitis from a blood transfusion is true?

- a. Most patients with post-transfusion hepatitis become clinically jaundiced.
- b. Most cases of post-transfusion hepatitis are caused by the hepatitis B virus.
- c. The risk for hepatitis is less than the risk for AIDS.
- d. The risk for post-transfusion hepatitis is less than 1% per unit transfused.
- e. The incidence of post-transfusion hepatitis has remained unchanged over the past decade

41. which of the following is true regarding the anatomy of the inguinal canal ?

- a. the canal of Nuck leads to the labia minora
- b. a direct hernia bulges medial to the inferior epigastric artery
- c. the superficial inguinal ring is a defect in transversalis fascia
- d. the deep inguinal ring corresponds to the mid-inguinal point
- e. a patent process vaginalis is posterolateral to the spermatic cord structures

33. Regarding direct inguinal hernia:

- a. Common in young age
- b. Lies medial to inferior epigastric artery
- c. Internal ring test control it
- d. Complication is more than indirect hernia
- e. Bilateral in 20%

44. Regarding parathyroid glands all are true Except:

- a. Develop from the third and fourth pharyngeal pouches
- b. Migrate caudally in the neck in normal development but can be found anywhere from the pharyngeal mucosa to the deep mediastinum.
- c. The superior parathyroid glands are most commonly found about the middle third of the thyroid lobe
- d. The inferior glands are usually found near the lower pole of the thyroid lobe or below the lobe in the thyro-thymic ligament
- e. Contain enzymes that catalyze the conversion of 25(OH) vitamin D3 to 1,25(OH) 2 vitamin D 3.

45. Which of the following is not an action of angiotensin II?

- a. aldosterone secretion
- b. sodium absorption
- c. efferent arteriolar constriction
- d. arterial dilation
- e. nephrosclerosis in the kidney

46. Cholecystokinin

- a. relaxes the sphincter of Oddi
- b. inhibits gastric acid secretion
- c. inhibits gallbladder contractions
- d. causes mesenteric vasodilation
- e. inhibits pancreatic exocrine secretions

47. Most common location is at the site of a femoral hernia

- a. Spigelian hernia
- b. Lumbar hernia
- c. Trocar hernia
- d. Obturator hernia
- e. Richter's hernia

27. All the following are complications of massive blood transfusion except:

- a. Hypothermia.
- b. Hypocalcaemia.
- c. Hypokalaemia.

- d. Acidosis.
- e. DIC.

15. All the following complications can occur following blood transfusion except:

- a. Hyperkalaemia.
- b. Acidosis.
- c. DIC.
- d. Hypercalcaemia.**
- e. Shift of O₂ dissociation curve to the left.

. 26. Which of the following is not true about neurogenic shock?

- a. It may follow spinal fractures.
- b. There is tachycardia.**
- c. The extremities are warm.
- d. There is bradycardia and hypotension.
- e. Vasopressors may be useful.

5. In metabolic response to trauma and sepsis, all the following are true except

- a. increased counter-regulatory hormones: adrenaline, noradrenaline, cortisol, glucagon & growth hormone
- b. decreased nitrogen requirements,**
- c. insulin resistance & glucose intolerance
- d. preferential oxidation of lipids
- e. fluid retention with associated hypoalbuminaemia

35. True statements regarding appendiceal neoplasms include which of the following?

- A. Carcinoid tumors of the appendix less than 1.5 cm are adequately treated by simple appendectomy**
- B. Appendiceal carcinoma is associated with secondary tumors of the GI tract in up to 60% of patients
- C. Survival following right colectomy for a Dukes' stage C appendiceal carcinoma is markedly better than that for a similarly staged colon cancer at 5 years
- D. Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma of the appendix is adequately treated by simple appendectomy, even in patients with rupture and mucinous ascites
- E. Up to 50% of patients with appendiceal carcinoma have metastatic disease, with the liver as the most common site of spread.

41. An unvaccinated health care worker is stuck by a needle contaminated with blood from an HBsAg-positive patient. Which of the following statements concerning this situation is true?

- A. The risk for development of HIV infection is greater than the risk for development of hepatitis
- B. Hepatitis immune globulin is indicated if the health care worker is HBs neg.
- C. Hepatitis B vaccine should be administered**
- D. Hepatitis immune globulin will protect equally against hepatitis B and hepatitis C (non-A, non-B)
- E. Hepatitis B vaccine carries a risk for transmission of HIV

43. High central venous pressure, low blood pressure and acute circulatory failure are found in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Tension pneumothorax
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Congestive cardiac failure
- D. Venous air embolism
- E. Haemorrhage.

47. Which of the following is not true for emphysematous cholecystitis?

- A. Usually it is associated with acalculus cholecystitis.
- B. Most common with diabetes mellitus
- C. Air is seen in the lumen of gall bladder
- D. Clostridium perfringens and other clostridia are the common causative organisms.
- E. Usually seen in critically ill patients

49. The parathyroid glands:

- A. Develop from the second and third pharyngeal pouches, along with the palatine tonsil and the thymus.
- B. Migrate caudally in the neck in normal development but can be found anywhere from the pharyngeal mucosa to the deep mediastinum.
- C. Secrete PTH and calcitonin to manage calcium homeostasis.
- D. Usually number four, but frequently number only two or three.
- E. Contain enzymes that catalyze the conversion of 25(OH) vitamin D3 to 1,25(OH) 2 vitamin D 3.

51. Management of uncomplicated appendicitis in a pregnant woman includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. perioperative fetal monitoring
- B. pneumatic compression devices
- C. antibiotics and interval appendectomy
- D. laparoscopic approach based on surgeon experience and uterine size
- E. ultrasonography

5. Signs of severe blood loss include the following except:

- a. Pallor
- b. Clammy skin
- c. bradycardia
- d. Tachycardia
- e. Hypotension

7. Features of inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) include the following except:

- a. Temperature > 38.4°C
- b. Temperature < 36°C

- c. WCC < 4,000 cells per ml
- d. Respiratory rate > 20 per minute
- e. **PCO₂ > 32 mmHg**

10. Regarding body response to trauma

- a. immediately after injury body reacts by decreasing energy requirement, temperature, consumption of O₂
- b. catabolic phase is associated with increased urinary nitrogen excretion and weight loss
- c. Cortisol is elevated and kept elevated in burn patient up to 4 weeks
- d. **Growth hormone, IGF (insulin like growth hormone) are secreted immediately in catabolic phase**
- e. Both norepinephrine (NE) and epinephrine (EPI) are increased three- to fourfold in plasma immediately following injury.

11. The following metabolic responses occur in response to trauma except

- Increased growth hormone
- Increased anti-diuretic hormone
- Increased ACTH
- Increased urine osmolality
- **Decrease glucagon**

1. In hemorrhagic shock renin secretion is mainly stimulated by :

- A. Increased plasma osmolality
- B. ACTH secretion
- C. Metabolic acidosis
- D. Decreased hematocrit
- E. **Decreased renal blood flow**

14. Regarding gall bladder and bile secretion all are true except :

- a. The gallbladder is a pear-shaped, about 7 to 10 cm long with an average capacity of 30 to 50 ml.
- b. When obstructed, the gallbladder can distend markedly and contain up to 300 mL
- c. Anomalies of the hepatic artery and the cystic artery are quite common, occurring in as many as 50% of cases.
- d. Liver produces 500 to 1000 mL of bile a day
- **e. Vagal stimulation decreases secretion of bile,**
-
-
- 15. Regarding gall bladder stones all are true except:
 - a. Prevalence increases with advancing age

b. Over 10% of those with stones in the gallbladder have stones in the common bile duct.

c. 10-20% become symptomatic

d. cholesterol stones are the most common type.

e. pigment stones are associated with secondary common bile duct stones .

16. In acute cholecystitis all true except :

a. Most common organisms are *E. coli*

b. 90% cases result from obstruction to the cystic duct by a stone.

c. patient present with constant pain usually greater than 6 hours duration in right upper quadrant .

d. presence of gall stones and percholecystic fluid on US is diagnostic

e. Cholecystectomy is contraindicated in acute stage .

17. complication of acute cholecystitis include all the following except:

a. Gangrenous cholecystitis

b. Gallbladder perforation

c. Cholecystoenteric fistula

d. mesenteric ischemia

e. Gallstone ileus

18. Regarding choledocholithiasis all are true except:

a. may be silent and or may cause obstruction, complete or incomplete

b. may manifest with cholangitis or gallstone pancreatitis.

c. present with severe jaundice and cholangitis in case of stone impaction

d. Rt upper quadrant pain , fever, and jaundice are called Charcot's triad in cholangitis.

e. impaction of small stones has no relation with acute pancreatitis .

19. Regarding acalculous cholecystitis all are true except:

a. Acute inflammation of the gallbladder can occur without gallstones

b. Acalculous cholecystitis typically develops in critically ill patients in the intensive care unit.

c. Patients on parenteral nutrition with extensive burns, sepsis, major operations are at risk for developing acalculous cholecystitis.

d. US is not a good diagnostic tool.

e. can be managed by cholecystectomy or percutaneous cholecystostomy .

20. Regarding gall bladder cancer all are true except:

a. Larger stones (>3 cm) are associated with a 10-fold increased risk of cancer.

b. up to 95% of patients with carcinoma of the gallbladder have gallstones.

c. Polypoid lesions of the gallbladder are not associated with increased risk of cancer

d. Patients with choledochal cysts have an increased risk of developing cancer

e. Sclerosing cholangitis is risk factor for developing gall bladder cancer .

26. all are true regarding action of calcium metabolism except:

a. Decreased Plasma Calcium Causes increase PTH .

- b.increase PTH result in mobilization of bone Ca & phosphate,
- c.increased PTH decrease renal phosphate excretion & Ca retention
- d. increased PTH increase Vitamin D3 synthesis
- e. PTH & calcitonin release are regulated by plasma Ca levels

1- Inguinal hernia

- (A) More common than femoral hernia in female
- (B) Medial boundary is the dangerous boundary as femoral vein lies
- (C) Represent 40% of male hernias
- (D) Cause gastroenteritis like symptoms
- (E) None of the above

2- Femoral canal

- (A) Lacunar ligament form lateral boundary
- (B) Roof is formed by pectenial ligament
- (C) Lateral boundary is safe during low femoral hernia repair
- (D) Obstructed femoral hernia is usually Richter's type
- (E) Femoral artery form the lateral boundary

3- Difference between direct and indirect hernia include

- (A) Direct hernia is common in children
- (B) Indirect hernia neck lie medial to inferior Epigastric artery
- (C) Strangulation is more common in direct hernia
- (D) Indirect hernia can reach scrotum
- (E) Deep ring test prevent direct inguinal hernia from bulging

4- Which of the following is not a characteristic of uncomplicated inguinal hernia?

- (A) Reducible
- (B) Expansile
- (C) May be congenital or acquired
- (D) Pulsatile
- (E) Can be caused by chronic severe cough

- 5- **The first event in the pathophysiology of atherosclerosis is**
(A) Endothelial injury
(B) Fatty streaks
(C) Foam cells
(D) Platelet deposition
(E) Atheroma
- 6- **The followings are usually associated with acute appendicitis EXCEPT**
(A) Abdominal pain and nausea
(B) CT scan with water soluble enema is the most helpful imaging study
(C) Deep right lower abdominal tenderness by rectal examination
(D) Positive Rovsing sign
(E) WBCs around 20,000/mm³
- 7- **A 38-year-old male lawyer develops abdominal pain after having a fatty meal. Examination reveals tenderness in the right hypochondrium and a positive Murphy's sign. Which test is most likely to reveal acute cholecystitis?**
(A) HIDA scan
(B) Oral cholecystogram
(C) Intravenous cholangiogram
(D) CT scan of the abdomen
(E) ERCP
- 8- **A 65-year-old woman is admitted with RUQ pain radiating to the right shoulder, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Examination reveals tenderness in the RUQ and a positive Murphy's sign. A diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is made. What is the most likely finding?**
(A) Serum bilirubin levels may be elevated.
(B) Cholelithiasis is present in 40–60%.
(C) Bacteria are rarely found at operation.
(D) An elevated amylase level excludes this diagnosis.
(E) A contracted gallbladder is noted on ultrasound.
- 9- **A 76-year-old man presents with weight loss, dark urine, and pale stools which are difficult to flush away. An excess of which of the following would account for this history?**
(A) Conjugated bilirubin
(B) Hyperbilirubinaemia
(C) Stercobilinogen
(D) Unconjugated bilirubin
(E) Urobilinogen
- 10- **stones in the common bile duct:**
(A) Are present in nearly 50 per cent of cases of cholecystitis.

- (B) Often give rise to jaundice, fever and biliary colic.
- (C) Are usually accompanied by progressive jaundice.
- (D) Are usually associated with a distended gallbladder.
- (E) A&D only.

11- The most commonly used imaging method for diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is:

- (A) CT of the abdomen.
- (B) Ultrasonography of the gallbladder.
- (C) Oral cholecystogram.
- (D) Radionuclide (HIDA) scan of the gallbladder
- (E) MRI

12- Neurogenic shock is characterized by all of the following except:

- (A) Warm skin
- (B) Bradycardia
- (C) Vasoconstriction
- (D) Normal blood volume
- (E) Good response to vasopressors

13- Patient whose ultrasonography reveals dilated extrahepatic and intrahepatic bile ducts and the absence of gallstones within the gallbladder. A 2 cm mass within the pancreatic head is visualized. Computed tomography of the abdomen is performed. All the following CT findings indicate probable unresectability except?

- A. Common bile duct diameter of 2 cm
- B. Ascites
- C. Infiltration of the transverse colonic mesentery
- D. Vascular invasion
- E. enlarged lymph nodes outside the boundaries of resection

14- Which of the following tests has the highest sensitivity in localizing parathyroid adenomas?

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Fine cut CT scan
- C. PET scan
- D. Sestamibi scan
- E. MRI

15- The severity of hypovolemic shock has been found to correlate with the

- (A) hematocrit
- (B) The percentage of volume lost
- (C) PaO₂
- (D) pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP)
- (E) white blood cell count

16- Neurogenic shock can be caused by all of the following except

- (A) Spinal anaesthesia
- (B) Isolated head injury
- (C) Extremely severe pain
- (D) Accidental back trauma
- (E) Unpleasant scenes

17- Which of the following types of shock is characterized by a higher incidence of delayed mortality?

- (A) hypovolemic
- (B) cardiogenic
- (C) neurogenic
- (D) cardiac compressive
- (E) septic

1. With regard to acalculous cholecystitis, which of the following statements is true?

- A. It most commonly affects elderly patients in an outpatient setting.
- B. The primary pathophysiologic feature involves gallbladder stasis
- C. HIDA scan results are usually normal
- D. Ultrasound imaging of the gallbladder is usually normal
- E. Treatment requires cholecystectomy

2. The patient with inguinal hernia most commonly complains of:

- A. Painless groin bulge
- B. Painful groin bulge
- C. Dysuria
- D. Groin heaviness
- E. Scrotal pain

3. Which of the following is an anti-inflammatory cytokine?

- A. IL- 1
- B. IL-6
- C. IL-8
- D. IL-10
- E. TNF

4. The most common cause of primary hyperparathyroidism is:

- A. Multiple parathyroid adenomas
- B. Parathyroid hyperplasia
- C. Parathyroid adenoma
- D. Parathyroid carcinoma
- E. Double adenomas

5. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is most strongly contraindicated in which of the following situations?

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Previous upper abdominal surgery
- C. Known common bile duct stone
- D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- E. Gall bladder cancer

6. **Regarding femoral hernia:**
 - A. Difficult to differentiate it from inguinal lymph node
 - B. Femoral vein form medial boundary
 - C. More common than inguinal hernia in female
 - D. Usually is maydal's type
 - E. Represent 15% of all hernias
7. **Which of the following statements about the diagnosis of acute calculous cholecystitis is not true?**
 - A. Pain is so frequent that its absence almost precludes the diagnosis.
 - B. Jaundice is present in about 10 % of patients.
 - C. Ultrasonography is the definitive diagnostic test.
 - D. Cholescintigraphy is the definitive diagnostic test.
 - E. Cholesterol stones are the most type.
8. **The hernia with the highest rate of strangulation has:**
 - A. The narrowest neck
 - B. The largest fundus
 - C. The longest body
 - D. The widest mouth
 - E. The most chronic course
9. **Which of the following statement(s) is not true concerning gallbladder polyps?**
 - A. Sonographic findings of a gallbladder polyp include a filling defect which does not move with change in position
 - B. Benign gallbladder polyps can cause symptoms similar to those caused by gallstones
 - C. Ultrasonography cannot readily distinguish benign from malignant gallbladder lesions
 - D. An asymptomatic gallbladder polyp 1 cm in size can usually be followed with serial ultrasounds and does not require cholecystectomy
10. **A 50 year-old diabetic lady just complaining of mild urinary symptoms had US done showing accidental finding of cholelithiasis. The next step is:**
 - A. Nothing to be done
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Analgesia
 - D. Repeat US
 - E. Cholecystectomy
2. **In neonates with congenital diaphragmatic hernia, which of the following statements is true?**
 - A. The defect is more common on the right side.
 - B. Survival is significantly improved by administration of pulmonary vasodilators.
 - C. Oligohydramnios is a frequent occurrence.
 - D. Mortality is the result of pulmonary hypoplasia.

18- Which statement about acute acalculous cholecystitis is correct?

- (A) The disease is often accompanied by or associated with other conditions.
- (B) The diagnosis is often difficult.
- (C) The mortality rate is higher than that for acute calculous cholecystitis.
- (D) The disease has been treated successfully by percutaneous cholecystostomy
- (E) all are correct

19- A 15-year-old female presents with RUQ abdominal pain. Workup reveals a choledochal cyst. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Choledochal cysts are more common in men.
- (B) Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is the recommended treatment.
- (C) Patients with a choledochal cyst have an increased risk of cholangiocarcinoma.
- (D) All patients with a choledochal cyst have abdominal pain, a RUQ mass, and jaundice.
- (E) The etiology is infectious.

20- An 85-year-old man is brought to the hospital with a 2-day history of nausea and vomiting. He has not passed gas or moved his bowels for the last 5 days. Abdominal films show dilated small bowel, no air in the rectum and air in the biliary tree. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Air in the biliary tree associated with small-bowel obstruction suggests a diagnosis of gallstone ileus.
- (B) An enterotomy should be distal to the site of obstruction and the stone should be removed.
- (C) Gallstone ileus is more common in the young adults.
- (D) Cholecystectomy is contraindicated.
- (E) Small-bowel obstruction usually occurs in the distal jejunum.

21- In Grade I hypovolemic shock

- (A) Occurs when more than 40% of the circulating blood volume has been lost
- (B) Tachycardia is a reliable clinical sign
- (C) A fall in pulse pressure is observed
- (D) Urine output is markedly reduced
- (E) Capillary return is delayed

22- Which of the following is LEAST likely to be associated with the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)

- (A) Infection
- (B) Elevated/depressed temperature
- (C) Elevated heart rate
- (D) Elevated respiratory rate
- (E) Elevated/depressed WBC count
- (A)

23- Regarding cytokines:

- (A) serum level is not related to the severity of illness

- (B) are stored intracellularly as preformed molecules
- (C) are produced by a limited number of specific cells
- (D) most commonly function in an endocrine fashion
- (E) low serum levels are normally detected in healthy individuals

24- Which of the following statements regarding whole blood transfusion is correct?

- (A) Whole blood is the most commonly used red cell preparation for transfusion in the
- (B) Whole blood is effective in the replacement of acute blood loss.**
- (C) Most blood banks have large supplies of whole blood available.
- (D) The use of whole blood produces higher rates of disease transmission than the use of individual component therapies.
- (E) Old Whole blood is effective in the replacement of platelets.

3. Which statements about acute acalculous cholecystitis is not correct?

- A. The disease is often accompanied by or associated with other conditions.
- B. The diagnosis is often difficult.
- C. The mortality rate is lesser than that for acute calculous cholecystitis.**
- D. The disease has been treated successfully by percutaneous cholecystostomy.

4. Which of the following is indication for cholecystectomy?

- A. The presence of gallstones in a patient with intermittent episodes of right-side upper quadrant pain.**
- B. The presence of gallstones in an asymptomatic patient.
- C. The presence of symptomatic gallstones in a patient with angina pectoris.
- D. The presence of asymptomatic gallstones in a patient who has insulin-dependent diabetes.

5. Which of the following statements about cholangitis is not correct?

- A. Charcot's triad is always present.**
- B. Associated biliary tract disease is always present.
- C. Chills and fever are due to the presence of bacteria in the bile duct system.
- D. The most common cause of cholangitis is choledocholithiasis.

6. The clinical picture of gallstone ileus includes all the following except?

- A. Air in the biliary tree.
- B. Small bowel obstruction.
- C. A stone at the site of obstruction.
- D. Acholic stools.**
- E. Associated bouts of cholangitis.

What is the most common organism isolated from bile and blood cultures in patients with acute cholangitis (76

- A. Enterobacter species
- B. Bacteroides species
- C. Escherichia coli**

- D. Enterococcus species
- E. Candida albicans

7. **Inguinal hernia**

- A. Indirect hernia complication is less than direct ones
- B. Usually lie above and lateral to inguinal ligament
- C. Sliding hernia is when hernia sac is formed by a viscus
- D. Deep ring test is by closing the internal ring above and medial to femoral pulse by one cm
- E. None of the above**

8. **Regarding femoral hernia, all are true except**

- A. Lacunar ligament form medial boundary
- B. Roof is formed by inguinal ligament
- C. Lateral boundary is safe as it contain femoral vein**
- D. Strangulation of femoral hernia is usually common
- E. In elderly it can present by gastroenteritis like symptoms

9. **In paraumbilical hernia**

- A. Defect is usually above umbilicus**
- B. Neck is usually wide
- C. More common in males
- D. Reduction of content is easy
- E. Is Not considered a ventral hernia

10. **The best initial test in a patient with fever, left lower quadrant pain and tenderness is :**

- a. Endoscopy
- b. Barium enema
- c. Ultrasound
- d. CT scan**
- e. Plain x-rays

1. **Which of the following types of shock is characterized by Bradycardia ?**

- a. Hypovolemic
- b. Septic
- c. Neurogenic**
- d. Cardiogenic
- e. Cardiac compressive

1. **Which of the following do you consider to be the most important clinical sign in acute appendicitis,**

- 1. Abdominal tenderness around the umbilicus
- 2. Abdominal tenderness in the RIF
- 3. Tenderness over McBurney's point**
- 4. Rovsing's sign positive

Suprapubic tenderness

12. Regarding Gallstones all of the following are true except:-

- a. Prevalence increases with advancing age
- b. 30% of gallstones are radio-opaque
- c. Cholesterol stones result from a change in solubility of bile constituents
- d. Biliary infection, stasis and changes in gallbladder function can precipitate stone formation
- e. Gram-negative organisms are the most common isolated

15. Which hypersensitivity reaction is associated with serum sickness?

- a. Type I: immediate
- b. Type II: cytotoxic
- c. Type III: immune complex
- d. Type IV: cell mediated
- e. None of the above

21. The transfusion of fresh frozen plasma (FFP) is indicated for which of the following reasons?

- a. Volume replacement.
- b. As a nutritional supplement.
- c. Treatment of prolonged bleeding time.
- d. For the correction of abnormal PT secondary to warfarin therapy, vitamin K deficiency, or liver disease.
- e. All are correct

22. A 9 month old boy presents with an acute scrotal swelling. The following diagnoses are likely:

- a. Epididymitis
- b. Orchitis
- c. Torsion of the testicular appendage
- d. Irreducible inguinal hernia
- e. Acute idiopathic scrotal oedema

24. Anaphylactic shock:

- a. Is an immune-mediated reaction.
- b. Results in mast cell activation and increased circulating histamine concentrations.
- c. Produces microcirculatory changes similar to hypovolaemic shock.
- d. Requires prompt treatment with parenteral adrenaline and hydrocortisone.
- e. May occur after ingestion of drugs

58. Regarding Hemostasis:

- a. Primary hemostasis is defined as local vasoconstriction & platelet plug formation
- b. Thrombin helps in formation of Fibrin from fibrinogen
- c. Plasminogen is converted into plasmin by Kallikrein
- d. Prothrombin time is prolonged in liver cirrhosis
- e. all are true

60. In response to trauma:

- a. Fibrinogen level in blood is depressed
- b. The Ebb phase is the last stage in response to trauma
- c. IL-6 level is directly proportional to the magnitude of tissue injury
- d. a and c are correct
- e. none is correct

1. Which of the following is not true about neurogenic shock?

- a. It may follow spinal fractures.
- b. There is tachycardia.
- c. The extremities are warm.
- d. There is bradycardia and hypotension.
- e. Vasopressors may be useful.

2. The following statements about gall bladder stones are all correct except:

- a. Most of these stones are radio-opaque.
- b. In many cases these stones produce no symptoms.
- c. Gall stones are present in most cases of gall bladder cancer.
- d. Ultrasonography is the preferred imaging study.
- e. Removal of the gall bladder is the standard treatment of symptomatic cases

3. The following statements about acute cholecystitis are all correct except:

- a. The great majority of cases are caused by stones.
- b. The condition is more serious in diabetics.
- c. Differential diagnosis includes acute pancreatitis.
- d. The main presentation is jaundice.
- e. Initial treatment may be conservative.

25. A 33-year-old woman develops a reducible mass of the groin that is inferolateral to the pubic tubercle and medial to the femoral vein. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Direct inguinal hernia
- b. Femoral hernia
- c. Incisional hernia
- d. Indirect inguinal hernia

e. Umbilical hernia

27- The most commonly used imaging method for diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is:

- a. CT of the abdomen.
- b. **Ultrasonography of the gallbladder.**
- c. Oral cholecystogram.
- d. Radionuclide (HIDA) scan of the gallbladder
- e. MRI

21. In physical examination if an inguinal hernia is completely irreducible it is called

- (A) Strangulated
- (B) obstructed
- (C) Recurrent
- (D) Fixed
- (E) **Incarcerated**

22. Which of the following is not a characteristic of uncomplicated inguinal hernia

- (A) Reducible
- (B) Expansile
- (C) May be congenital or acquired
- (D) **Pulsatile**
- (E) May be caused by chronic cough

25. A 42-year-old female comes to the ER complaining of right upper quadrant abdominal pain for the last 36 h, associated with fever up to 39°C, bilious vomiting, and jaundice. Direct bilirubin 2.2, alkaline phosphatase 450, WBC 19,000.

What is the best cost- effective imaging study to define the etiology?

- (A) HIDA scan
- (B) **Ultrasound**
- (C) CT
- (D) MRI

4) A 55-year-old woman has right upper quadrant abdominal pain that started 2 days ago. Results on plain radiographs of the abdomen are normal. Which of the following imaging studies of the abdomen would *most* likely be helpful as the next step?

- a. CT
- b. Repeat plain radiographic examination
- c. **Ultrasonography**
- d. Upper gastrointestinal tract series

The diagnosis of appendicitis depends mainly on :

- (A) CBC
- (B) **Ultrasound**

(C) Clinical assessment

(D) CT scan

13) Which of the following is the least common position of appendix?

a. Retroileal

b. Retrocecal

c. Postileal

d. Pelvic

14) What is NOT true as differential diagnosis with appendicitis in the elderly

a. Adenocarcinoma of the appendix

b. Diverticulitis

c. Pyelonephritis

d. Colitis

16) The site of production of cholecystokinin and secretin is the :

a. Stomach

b. Pancreas

c. Small intestine

d. large intestine

26) Which of the following is a function of the gallbladder?

a. Absorption

b. motor activity

c. Secretion

d. storage of bile

e. all of the above

34. All of the following are functions of the gallbladder Except:

a. absorption

b. motor activity

c. mucus secretion

d. storage of bile

e. formation of bile

28) A 52-year-old man is undergoing parathyroidectomy for primary hyperparathyroidism. The surgeon has located only three of the four parathyroid glands on the posterior lateral capsule of the thyroid. One of the lower glands is absent. For this patient, what is the most likely location of the missing parathyroid gland?

a. Thymus

b. Carotid sheath

c. Anterior to the carotid bulb

d. None of the above

Massive blood transfusion may be complicated by:

- a. Hyponatraemia
- b. Tetanus
- c. Hypothermia**
- d. Alkalosis
- e. Hypercalcaemia

38) The following cause hypercalcaemia Except:

- a. Milk-Alkali syndrome
- b. Acute pancreatitis**
- c. Metastatic bronchial carcinoma
- d. Sarcoidosis
- e. Primary hyperparathyroidism

44) Regarding acute appendicitis all are correct except:

- a. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in elderly
- b. The risk of developing the illness is greatest in childhood
- c. Fecoliths are present in about 70% of specimens
- d. Carcinoid is one of the important complications of acute appendicitis**
- e. Rovsing's sign is typical.

5) Regarding appendicitis ... True except

- a. The risk of developing the illness is greatest in childhood
- b. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in the elderly
- c. 20% of appendices are extraperitoneal in a retrocaecal position
- d. Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
- e. Appendicitis is not a possible diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness

48. In acute appendicitis :

- a. The risk of developing the illness is greatest in childhood
- b. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in the elderly
- c. Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
- d. Appendicitis is a possible diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness
- e. all are true**

60) which of the following statements regarding the pathogenesis of appendicitis is false?

- a. Luminal obstruction is always the cause of acute appendicitis**
- b. Luminal obstruction leads to increased pressure and distention of the appendix
- c. Obstruction of venous outflow and then arterial inflow results in gangrene
- d. Obstruction of the lumen may occur from lymphoid hyperplasia, inspissated stool, or a foreign body
- e. Viral or bacterial infections can precede an episode of appendicitis

45) Stones in the common bile duct all are correct except:

- a. Important cause of obstructive surgery
- b. ERCP, sphincterotomy and balloon clearance is now the treatment of choice
- c. Are suggested by bile duct diameter >8mm on ultrasound
- d. Can present with Charcot's Triad
- e. Most of the stones are primary formed in the common bile duct**

58) A 55 year-old male patient came to the emergency department complaining of Right lower quadrant abdominal pain of 2 days duration, in the differential diagnosis with acute appendicitis which of the following should be included:

- a. Acute mesenteric adenitis
- b. Diverticulitis
- c. Intussusception
- d. gastroenteritis
- e. All of the above**

65) The clinical features of hyperparathyroidism are concerned with all of the following except:

- a. Bones
- b. Stones
- c. Retinal cones**
- d. Abdominal groans
- e. Psychic moans

71) A 42-year-old woman underwent a total thyroidectomy. Eight hours after the operation, the patient experiences perioral numbness and tingling. On examination Chvostek's sign was positive. What is the next in the workup?

- a. Observation only
- b. To do urgent TSH, T3, T4
- c. To do urgent s.calcium**
- d. To discover the wound, to see if there is hematoma.

73) A 48-year-old woman presents to the clinic for evaluation of yellowish skin. She states that over the past few weeks, she has noticed that her eyes and skin have developed a yellow tint. She also reports that she has dark urine and pale-colored stools. Further history elicits periodic attacks of right upper quadrant pain after eating. She is otherwise healthy. She denies using any medications. On physical examination, a yellowish tint is observed on the patient's skin, sclera, and mucous membranes, the abdomen was slightly tender in the Rt upper quadrant, no masses were felt. On the basis of this patient's history and clinical examination, which type of bilirubin would you expect to predominate?

- a. Unconjugated
- b. Conjugated**

- c. Indirect
- d. Mixed

86) When performing a genitourinary assessment on an adolescent male you notice a swelling in the scrotum, which increases with increased intra abdominal pressure and decreases when lying down. The young man complains of pain when straining. This history best describes:

- a. An incisional hernia
- b. A direct inguinal hernia
- c. An indirect inguinal hernia**
- d. A femoral hernia

93) MEN 2b is characterized by which of the following?

- a. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid, pheochromocytoma, mucosal neuroma, marfanoid habitus.**
- b. Parathyroid adenoma, pancreatic islet cell tumor, pituitary tumor.
- c. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid, pheochromocytoma and parathyroid hyperplasi.
- d. Parathyroid carcinoma, pheochromocytoma and chronic pancreatitis.

95) A paraesophageal hiatus hernia :

- a. Is a common cause of gastro-esophageal reflux.
- b. Is as common as sliding hiatus hernia.
- c. Is usually repaired through the chest.
- d. Is lined by Barrett's epithelium.

e. Can cause gastric outlet obstruction.

1. the MOST important finding in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis is:

- a. vomiting
- b. fever
- c. leukocytosis
- d. right lower quadrant tenderness**
- e . positive Rovsing sign

19. The acute phase response includes:

- a. Hypothermia.
- b. Decreased plasma albumin.
- c. Hepatic sequestration of copper.
- d. Increased C-reactive protein.**
- e. Neutrophil leucocytosis.

20.All regarding the flow phase after injury is true Except :

- a. Glucagon breaks down glycogen stores .
- b..hepatocytes produce glucose (gluconeogenesis).

- c. fat breakdown occurs as a result of catecholamine stimulation .
- d. growth hormone levels are elevated .
- e. hypoglycemia result as tissues deplete blood glucose stores.

53. Which of the following is true of oxygenation in septic shock?

- a. Oxygen delivery is elevated while oxygen extraction is decreased.
- b. Oxygen delivery is reduced while oxygen extraction is increased
- c. Arterial-venous oxygen difference is increased
- d. Both oxygen delivery and extraction are increased
- e. Mixed venous oxygen is decreased

**21. levels of the following substances are elevated during the acute response to injury
Except ?**

- a. glucagon .
- b. insulin.
- c. catecholamine.
- d. glucocorticoids.
- e. growth hormone.

18. Billiary fistula:

- a.. may follow billiary surgery
- b. may be internal fistula
- d. can cause metabolic alkalosis
- c. all of the above
- e. a and b only

21. Regarding Cytokines, all of the following are true Except:

- a. Cytokines are low molecular weight, heterogeneous glycoproteins.
- b. They are synthesized by activated macrophages, fibroblasts, endothelial and glial cells in response to tissue injury from surgery or trauma.
- c. IL-6, and other cytokines, cause the acute phase response ,which includes the production of acute phase proteins such as fibrinogen, C reactive protein, complement proteins, α_2 -macroglobulin, amyloid A and ceruloplasmin
- d. The size of IL-6 response reflects the degree of tissue damage which has occurred during surgery.
- e. They produce their actions only systemically.

29. Which of the following statements is true concerning the clinical classification system of hemorrhagic shock?

- a. Class I shock is equivalent to voluntary blood donation
- b. In Class II shock there will be evidence of change in vital signs with tachycardia, tachypnea and a significant decrease in systolic blood pressure
- c. Class IV hemorrhage can usually be managed by simple administration of crystalloid solution

- d. Class III hemorrhage involves loss of over 40% of blood volume loss and can be classified as life-threatening

23. Anaphylaxis is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. is a reaction either local or general , frequently occurs within five minutes
- b. causes an urticarial eruption
- c. is produced by IgA antibody
- d. causes eosinophilia
- e. causes degranulation of basophils and mast cells

24. Shock can best be defined as:

- a. Hypotension.
- b. Hypoperfusion of tissues to meet the minimal requirements of cells
- c. Hypoxemia.
- d. All of the above.

26. In acute cholecystitis:

- a. Commonest bacteria is E.coli
- b. Gall bladder wall thickness more than 3 mm
- c. WBC between 10_15,000 cell/mm³
- d. mildly elevated bilirubin level
- e. all of the above.

27. All of the following are true about neurogenic shock EXCEPT:

- a. There is a decrease in systemic vascular resistance and an increase in venous capacitance.
- b. Tachycardia or bradycardia may be observed, along with hypotension.
- c. The use of an alpha agonist such as phenylephrine is the mainstay of treatment.
- d. Severe head injury, spinal cord injury, and high spinal anesthesia may all cause neurogenic shock.
- e. A and B

29. Hemostasis and the cessation of bleeding require which of the following processes?

- a. Adherence of platelets to exposed subendothelial glycoproteins and collagen with subsequent aggregation of platelets and formation of a hemostatic plug.
- b. Interaction of tissue factor with factor VII circulating in the plasma.
- c. The production of thrombin via the coagulation cascade with conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin.
- d. Cross-linking of fibrin by factor XIII.
- e. All of the above

35. Hypovolaemic shock is characterized by:

- a. A low central venous pressure , low cardiac output , low peripheral resistance

- b. A high central venous pressure , high cardiac output , low peripheral resistance
- c. A low central venous pressure , low cardiac output , high peripheral resistance**
- d. A low central venous pressure , high cardiac output , high peripheral resistance
- e. A high central venous pressure , low cardiac output , low peripheral resistance

36. The Appendix all true except:

- a. Is typically less than 10 cm in length in the adult.
- b. Is located in the retrocaecal recess.
- c. Macburneys point, lies 2/3 laterally from a line from umbilicus to the anterior superior iliac spine.
- d. The longitudinal coat of the appendix is derived from the three bands of taenia coli.
- e. Is supplied by branches of the inferior mesenteric artery**

37. Which of the following most often initiates the development of acute appendicitis?

- a. A viral infection.
- b. Acute gastroenteritis.
- c. Obstruction of the appendiceal lumen.**
- d. A primary clostridial infection

43. The most common hernia in females is:

- a. Femoral hernia.
- b. Direct inguinal hernia.
- c. Indirect inguinal hernia**
- d. Obturator hernia.
- e. Umbilical hernia

38. The inguinal canal:

- a. Has a deep ring, which is a defect in the transversalis fascia.**
- b. Is bounded posteriorly by the inguinal ligament.
- c. Has the internal oblique as part of its posterior wall throughout.
- d. Has the conjoint tendon superiorly.
- e. Transmits the ilioinguinal nerve, which enters the canal through the deep ring.

44. Concerning the inguinal canal:

- a. It transmits the ilio-inguinal nerve**
- b. The deep inguinal ring lies below the mid-point of inguinal ligament
- c. The superficial inguinal ring overlies the pubic tubercle
- d. Laterally , the anterior wall is made up of the external oblique aponeurosis
- e. Laterally, the posterior wall is formed by the conjoint tendon

40. The most common type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is caused by:

- a. A defect in the central tendon.
- b. Eventration of the diaphragm in the fetus.
- c. A defect through the space of Larrey.

- d. An abnormally wide esophageal hiatus.
- e. A defect through the pleuroperitoneal fold.

15. How much bile is produced by liver /day?

- a) 100-300 ml
- b) 300-500 ml
- c) 500-1000ml
- d) 500-1200 ml

22. Mirizzi's syndrome:

- a. Multiple cystic dilatation of CBD, causing obstruction
- b. Obstruction of biliary system due to malformation in the common bile duct (CBD)
- c. Large stones within the gallbladder may cause biliary obstruction by external compression.
- d. Obstruction of biliary system caused by Klatskin tumor

23. Most major bile duct injuries during lap cholecystectomy occur in patients under which one of the following circumstances:

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Gallstone pancreatitis
- c. Choledocholithiasis
- d. Elective cholecystectomy
- e. Laparoscopic procedure converted to open

Which of the following is not a criteria for diagnosing Sphincter of Oddi Dysfunction .60

- a) CBD diameter more than 12 mm on USG
- b) Decrease in CBD pressure after infusion of Cholecystokinin
- c) Ampullary pressure more than 40 mm Hg
- d) Delayed emptying of contrast from CBD after ERCP

88. A 35- year old woman experiences acute onset of epigastric and right upper quadrant pain several hours after a large dinner. She has had similar episode in the past that resolved after a few hours. This episode persists, and she has fever and nonbilious vomiting. What is the most likely source of abdominal pain?

- a. Perforated ulcer
- b. Acute appendicitis
- c. Perforation following bowel obstruction
- d. Acute Cholecystitis
- e. Diverticulitis

6- What is the management of choledochal cyst type 1 ?

- A. cyst Excision
- B. cyst duodenostomy
- C. cyst jejunostomy
- D. external drainage

100. A patient with a 1.5-cm carcinoid tumor of the mid appendix should undergo.

- a. An appendectomy only
- b. Partial cecuectomy AND Lymph node sampling to confirm negative margins
- c. Resection of the cecum, terminal ileum, and adjacent mesentery (en bloc resection)
- d. Right hemicolectomy

:All of the following increase bile secretion except .61

- a) Vagal stimulation
- b) Secretin
- c) Cholecystokin
- d) Splanchnic nerve secretion

29. Six months child presented with reducible inguinal hernia, the best choice for him is:

- a. admit to hospital urgently and operate on
- b. advice his family to wait for possible disappearance of hernia at age of year
- c. wait until the age of year then have surgery
- d. have an appointment for surgery as soon as possible

32. The following are Complications of shock:

- a. Acute Respiratory failure
- b. Acute myocardial infarction
- c. Acute renal failure
- d. All of the above
- e. A&C only

33. The following are manifestations of hyperparathyroidism EXCPET:

- A. Recurrent pancreatitis
- B. Psychological disturbance
- C. Renal stones
- D. Gall stones

34. Complication of ERCP include

- A. Perforation
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Hemorrhage
- D. All the Above
- E. A&C only

62) laparoscopic cholecystectomy is most strongly contra indicated in?

- a. pregnancy
- b. prior upper abdominal surgery
- c. known common bile duct stones
- d. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- e. gallbladder cancer

63) which of the following is the best indication for preoperative ERCP in a patient with gallstones?

- a. Obstructive jaundice
- b. Gallstone pancreatitis
- c. History of jaundice
- d. Elevated alkaline phosphatase to twice normal
- e. A 10 mm common bile duct seen on ultrasonography

67) All the following statements about paraoesophageal hernia are true except:
 The herniated portion of the stomach may become gangrenous. A.
 Surgical repair generally is indicated B.
 Heart burn is the usual chief complaint C.
 It can be life threatening. D.

- 71) Factors important in the formation of gallstones include
- a. cholesterol saturation of bile.
 - b. gallbladder dysmotility.
 - c. nucleating agents.
 - d. obesity.
 - e. All of the above

78) The circulating level of which cytokine can be used as an indicator in response to surgical trauma:

- A. Interleukin-1
- B. Interleukin-2
- C. Interleukin-6
- D. interleukin-8
- E. tumor necrosis factor

42) In acute appendicitis all of the following are true except:

- a) Anorexia.
- b) Abdominal pain usually precedes vomiting.
- c) Pain after begins in the paraumbilical region.
- d) Constipation diarrhea may occur.
- e) Dysuria excludes the diagnosis.

49. Inguinal hernia

- canal. (a) A direct hernia passes through the deep inguinal ring into the inguinal canal.
- (b) A femoral hernia is more common than an inguinal hernia in females.
 - (c) An inguinal hernia can not be distinguished from a femoral hernia by its relationship to the inguinal ligament.
 - (d) The inferior epigastric vessels lie medial to the deep inguinal ring.
 - (e) The floor of the inguinal canal is formed by the conjoint tendon.

3. One is true regarding the congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH):

- a. Half of cases have associated major congenital defect.
- b. Rarely can be diagnosed on prenatal ultrasound examination.
- c. CDH is consider a physiological emergency and not a surgical emergency.

- d. 50% of CDH infants are diagnosed after the first day of life.
- e. Respiratory distress at birth is uncommon presentation.

4. One is true regarding the hiatal hernia:

- a. The most common herniation through the diaphragm is through the esophageal hiatus
- b. Sliding hernia is one in which the greater curvature of the stomach rotates into the chest.
- c. The paraesophageal hernia is one in which the esophagus, esophagogastric junction and proximal stomach move into the chest.
- d. Sliding hernia is usually symptomatic and associated with reflux.
- e. Surgical repair is rarely indicated in the treatment of paraesophageal hernia.

8) Regarding hernia repair:

- a) Simultaneous repair of bilateral direct inguinal hernias is always having significant decreased risk of recurrence
- b) The preperitoneal approach may be appropriate for repair of a multiple recurrent hernia
- c) A femoral hernia repair can best be accomplished using a Bassini or Shouldice repair
- d) Management of an incarcerated inguinal hernia with obstruction is best approached via laparotomy incision
- e) All are correct.

16) The most accurate test for acute non-calculous cholecystitis is

- A. plain X-ray
- B. ultra sound
- C. C.T scan
- D. Isotope HIDA scan
- E. MRI scan

Most common site for cholangiocarcinoma is .58

- a) Intrahepatic liver
- b) Hepatic duct bifurcation
- (c) Lower End of CBD (Common Bile Duct)
- (d) Lower 1/3rd of CBD (Common Bile duct)

17) The commonest type of gall stones is

- A. cholesterol stones
- B. pig minted stones
- C. calcium stones
- D. Mixed Stones
- E. Phosphate Stones

51) Biliary colic typically:

- a) Occurs 3 to 4 hours after meals.
- b) Lasts 5 to 20 minutes.
- c) Radiates from the upper abdomen to the right subscapular region.
- d) Is made better by deep inspiration.
- e) B&C only.

72) stones in the common bile duct:

- a) Are present in nearly 50 per cent of cases of cholecystitis.
- b) Often give rise to jaundice, fever and biliary colic.
- c) Are usually accompanied by progressive jaundice.
- d) Are usually associated with a distended gallbladder.
- e) A&D only.

106) Stones in the common bile duct:

- a. Are found in 30% of patients undergoing cholecystectomy (Without pre-op ERCP)
- b. Can present with Charcot's Triad
- c. Are suggested by an bile duct diameter >8mm on ultrasound
- d. ERCP, sphincterotomy and balloon clearance is now the treatment of choice
- e. all true.

113) Obstructive jaundice

- a) Ultrasound can not readily reveal intrahepatic ductal dilatation.
- (b) Obstructive jaundice is suggested by raised AST and ALT.
- (c) Malabsorption of vitamin D in jaundiced patients can affect the synthesis of coagulation factors.
- (d) Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP) is of diagnostic and therapeutic value in jaundiced patients.
- (e) Pale urine and dark stools are suggestive of obstructive jaundice.

5) Regarding appendicitis ... True except

- a. The risk of developing the illness is greatest in childhood
- b. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in the elderly
- c. 20% of appendices are extraperitoneal in a retrocaecal position
- d. Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
- e. Appendicitis is not a possible diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness

6) Stones in the common bile duct ... True Except

- a. Are found in 30% of patients undergoing cholecystectomy (Without pre-op ERCP)
- b. Can present with Charcot's Triad
- c. Are suggested by an bile duct diameter >8mm on ultrasound
- d. ERCP, sphincterotomy and balloon clearance is now the treatment of choice
- e. If removed by exploration of the common bile duct the T-tube can be removed after 3 days

8) Regarding abdominal wall hernias

- b. 20% of inguinal hernias are indirect
- c. In women femoral hernia is more common
- d. The mortality associated with strangulation is over 10%
- e. The mortality has reduced dramatically over the past 30 years

13) Regarding rectal cancer

- a. It often arises in metaplastic polyps
- b. The rectum is the least site of colorectal tumours
- c. A cancer in the upper 1/3 of the rectum is appropriately managed by AP resection

- d. Local recurrence of rectal cancer can be reduced a Total Mesorectal Excision
- e. Chemotherapy is of proven benefit in Duke's A tumours

1. A sliding hernia:

- a) Is easily reducible.
- b) Is apparent only with Valsalva maneuver.
- c) Occur in more than one orifice.
- d) Has a viscus contained in the wall of the sac.**

2. A 70 year old female with a tender irreducible mass immediately below and lateral to the pubic tubercle. Plain x-ray showed signs of intestinal obstruction. The possible diagnosis is:

- a) large bowel carcinoma.
- b) Intestinal obstruction due to adhesions.
- c) Strangulated inguinal hernia.
- d) Strangulated femoral hernia.**

3. Concerning incarcerated inguinal hernia, which of the following statements is not true:

- a) All incarcerated herniae are surgical emergencies and always require urgent surgical intervention.**
- b) Attempt at reduction of incarcerated hernia is considered generally safe.
- c) Vigorous Attempts at reduction of incarcerated hernia may result in reduction en masse with progression to obstruction and strangulation
- d) Incarcerated hernia almost cause small bowel rather than large bowel obstruction

4. Principal blood supply to the parathyroid glands are derived from:

- a) Thyroidea ima artery.
- b) Superior thyroid arteries.
- c) Inferior thyroid arteries.**
- d) Highly variable.

5. All of the following statements regarding timing of elective surgery are true EXCEPT:

- a) Orchidopexy for undescended testicles is performed by the age one year*
- b) Repair of inguinal hernias in children is performed as soon as possible*
- c) Ligation of patent processus vaginalis in congenital hydrocele is performed after the age of one year*
- d) Pediatric umbilical hernia repair is performed as soon as possible***
- e) Hypospadias repair is best performed between six and 18 months of age*

44. The size of adenoma of parathyroid gland is correlated with levels of:

- a) Alkaline phosphatase
- b) Phosphorus
- c) Serum calcium and PTH**
- d) All of the above

45. ERCP : (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography) should be done if:

- a) There is ecographic evidence of choledocholithiasis
- b) There is choledocholithiasis by MRCP
- c) Picture of obstructive jaundice should be done as early as possible
- d) when enzymes of cholestasis are elevated in presence of choledocholithiasis

e) all of the above

67. A 56-year-old woman has been experiencing abdominal pain for 4 hours. The pain is in right upper quadrant and radiates into the scapular region. She has had multiple episodes of vomiting.

For this patient, which of the following signs on physical examination is associated with acute cholecystitis?

- a) **Murphy sign**
- b) Rovsing sign
- c) Kehr sign
- d) Carnett sign

68. Regarding Pneumobilia one of the following is correct:

- a) Is presence of gas in the gallbladder
- b) Is presence of bile in the lung due to bronchobiliary fistula
- c) **Is presence of gas in the biliary tree due to gas producing microorganism or biliodigestive anastomosis**
- d) Is presence of gas in the portal system

69. Clinically a saphena varix is most likely to be confused with:

- b) Baker's cyst
- c) **Femoral hernia**
- d) Spermatocoele
- e) Soft sore
- f) Varicocoele

Initial fluid resuscitation of a patient with multiple fractures and .28
: hypovolemic shock should be

- a. blood transfusion
- b. hypertonic saline
- c. fresh frozen plasma
- d. **Ringer's lactate**
- e. albumin

37. The umbilicus:

- a. Lies near the to the xiphoid than to the pubis
- b. Derives its cutaneous innervation from the eleventh thoracic nerve
- c. Transmits, during development, the umbilical cord two arteries and two veins
- d. **Usually lies at about the level between the third and fourth lumbar vertebra**
- e. Embriologically may transmit urine but never bowel contents

:Regarding inguinal hernia .39

- a. The internal ring is a triangular aperture in fascia transversalis
- b. **It is commonest cause of intestinal obstruction in infants and younger age group**
- c. Indirect hernial sac lies lateral to pubic tubercle

- d. Hasselbach's triangle is formed medially by the medial edge of rectus abdominis, laterally by the inferior epigastric vessels and inferiorly by the inguinal ligament
- e. Direct inguinal hernia lies lateral to inferior epigastric vessels

:Regarding blood transfusion .40

- a. blood is collected in sterile bags and stored in Blood Banks At 0°C
- b. Platelets are nearly lost after 7 days in the stored blood
- c. blood component therapy is the gold standard in transfusion therapy
- d. cross-matched blood and ELISA tested for HIV is one hundred percent safe
- e. whole blood transfusion is the ideal to treat chronic anaemia in an elderly patient

B

Approximately what percentage of the blood supply to the liver is provided by the hepatic artery?

- A. <10%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

C

Which of the following is the most common location for pain during an attack of biliary colic?

- A. Left periumbilical
- B. Right shoulder
- C. Epigastrium
- D. Scapula

D

A 75-year-old man presents with cholangitis, symptomatic cholelithiasis, and choledocholithiasis. The best treatment for him is

- A. ERCP followed by cholecystectomy
- B. Cholecystectomy, flushing of the common bile duct with subsequent ERCP if necessary
- C. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy and common bile duct exploration
- D. ERC and endoscopic sphincterotomy

23. Calcitonin hormone is secreted to the blood circulations from:

- a) Parathyroid gland.
- b) Parafollicular cells of thyroid gland.
- c) Supra renal gland.

- d) Pituitary gland.
- e) Gonads.

3. the most common site for intestinal obstruction due to cholecystoenteric fistula is the

- a. pylorus
- b. duodenum
- c. jejunum
- *d. ileum**
- e. sigmoid colon

All of the following findings suggests that shock in an injured patient may be due to .6

:hypovolemia Except

- hypotension a.
- *distended neck veins b.**
- tachycardia c.
- Weak feeble pulse d.
- e. falling central venous pressure

:Gallstones are characterized by all the following EXCEPT.13

- a. are frequently the cause of flatulent dyspepsia
- b. are mostly cholesterol, mixed or combination of bile constituents in origin
- c. are commonly radiopaque
- d. can cause mucocoele of the gall bladder
- *e. are a rare cause of acute pancreatitis**

:In response to trauma.23

- a. ebb phase is the convalescence stage in trauma recovery
- b. Main source of energy expenditure in trauma is carbohydrate
- c. third space shift in trauma is due mainly to altered permeability of capillary membrane***
- d. IL-1 is liberated mainly from the liver
- e. mild elevation of temperature is abnormal in the first post operative day

:In haemostasis, all of the following are true Except.24

- a. primary haemostasis at formation of platelet plug
- b. extrinsic mechanism of coagulation is initiated by activation of Factor VII, but the intrinsic * one by activation of Factor XII
- c. Vitamin K Dependent Factors are Factors; II,VII,IX and XII**
- d. Tissue Plasminogen activator converts plasminogen to plasmin
- e. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy is characterized by low platelets, elevated fibrinogen degradation products, low fibrinogen, and prolonged PT and PTT,..

: All the following about Rectus Sheath is true except .12

- Enclose the rectus abdominis and pyramidalis muscles A.
- Formed by the Aponeuroses of two abdominal muscles B.**
- Contain anterior rami of lower 6 thoracic nerves C.
- Contain superior and inferior epigastric vessels D.

E. Separated from its fellow on the opposite side by linea alba

:Causes of hypovolaemic shock include all the following Except .14

A. burn injury

B. low output intestinal fistula

C. spinal cord transection

D. myocardial infarction

E. endotoxaemia.

30. Which of the following structures in the gastrointestinal tract is most at risk in a patient as a consequence of the circulatory shock?

(A) Submucosal glands

(B) Brunner's glands

(C) Tips of the villi

(D) Sphincter muscles

33. With regards to cytokines, which of the following alternatives is correct?

A. IL- is secreted mainly by lymphocytes and mediates inflammation.

B. IL- 10involved in cell division and activation.

C. IL-8 is secreted by macrophages and promotes chemotaxis.

D. IL-2 is a major inhibitor of cell division.

neutrophils in the immature E. TNF-a is produced by T cells and is associated with a rise of blood circulation.

36. The cell type most characteristic of chronic inflammation is the:

A. macrophage

B. B cell

C. natural killer cell

D. neutrophil

E. eosinophil

: Regarding Shock, all are correct Except .42

A. it is defined as inadequate cellular perfusion

B. it may occur in the presence of normotension

C. it may occur following cardiomyopathy

D. it may follow gastrointestinal perforation

E. it invariably results in sympathomimetic activity in circulation.

:The following structures form the walls of the inguinal canal except .45

The conjoint tendon A.

The aponeurosis of external oblique muscle B.

The internal oblique muscle C.

The lacunar ligament D.

E. the fascia transversalis

what is the least common position of appendix .46

Preileal A.

Postileal B.

Pelvic C.

Paracaecal D.

E. Subcaecal

:Which of the following is true regarding the blood supply of appendix .46

The Appendicular artery passes in front the terminal ileum A.

Blood from appendix drained by inferior mesenteric vein B.

The Appendicular artery is a branch of lower division of ileocolic artery C.

In most of the people there is accessory Appendicular artery D.

The Appendicular artery run toward the base of appendix E.

:Regarding the anatomy of gallbladder (GB) all the following is true except .52

GB lies in a fossa separating the right and quadrate lobes of liver A.

The cystic duct is 3 cm length usually B.

The intraduodenal part of common bile duct passes through the second part of duodenum C.

Cystic artery is a branch of left hepatic artery D.

E. Lymphatic vessels of GB drain into lymph node of Lund

The structure in the free border of lesser omentum from anterior to posterior are.65

.(Common bile duct (CBD), Hepatic artery (HA), portal Vein (PV) A.

PV, HA, CBD B.

HA, PV, CBD C.

D. PV, CBD, HA

85. The fundus of gall-bladder is in the angle between lateral border of right rectus abdominis and which costal cartilage?

A. 6th

B. 7th

C. 8th

D. 9th

E. 10th

96. Where does the arterial supply to the superior and inferior parathyroids originate from?

A. superior thyroid artery

*** B. inferior thyroid artery**

C. external carotid artery

D. internal carotid artery

E. common carotid artery

1) The umbilicus:

a. lies near the to the xiphoid than to the pubis

b. derives its cutaneous innervation from the eleventh thoracic nerve

c. transmits, during development, the umbilical cord two arteries and two veins

d. usually lies at about the level between the third and fourth lumbar vertebra

e. embryologically, may transmit urine but never bowel contents

2) 50-A 38 year old woman presents with right upper quadrant pain and bouts of vomiting. She is known to have gallstones and has had similar episodes in the past. Which of the following might support a diagnosis of acute cholecystitis rather than biliary colic

a) duration of symptoms

b) Severity of vomiting

c) Presence of Murphy's sign

d) Presence of gas under right hemidiaphragm on erect CXR

2. Regarding femoral canal all are true except:

a) Lies lateral to the femoral vein.

b) Has the inguinal ligament as its anterior border.

c) Has the lacunar ligament as its medial border.

d) Has the pectineal ligament as its posterior border.

e) Contains the lymph node of Cloquet.

32. Choledocholithiasis in a patient who previously had cholecystectomy is BEST treated with:

a. endoscopic sphincterotomy

b. choledochoduodenostomy

c. choledochojejunostomy.

d. dissolution with mono-octanoin

e. open common bile duct exploration with stone removal

63. A 48-year-old woman presents to the emergency department complaining of right upper quadrant pain, which began 4 hours ago. She reports the pain as being spasmodic and sharp and that it radiates to her right shoulder blade. She says that she has had similar episodes over the past few months, especially after eating large meals. Associated with the pain is nausea and vomiting. Her blood pressure is 120/85 mm Hg, and her pulse is 100 beats/min. On physical examination, the patient is found to have a nontender abdomen with no palpable masses. Her chest and cardiovascular examinations are normal. The nurse notices that her sclerae are slightly icteric. On subsequent laboratory studies, her serum bilirubin level is found to be 10 mg/dl. What imaging study should be performed next for this patient with presumed posthepatic jaundice?

a. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC)

b. Ultrasonography

c. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)

d. Magnetic resonance imaging

62. Management of cholangitis may include all of the following EXCEPT:

a. decompression of the common bile duct.

b. cholecystostomy

c. IV antibiotics.

d. correct underlying cause.

e. percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography.

68. Gallstones are characterized by all the following EXCEPT:

a. cause mucocoele of the gall bladder

b. are present in the common bile duct in 40% of patients with stones in the gall bladder

c. are becoming common in post-partum primipara who were pre pregnancy 'Pill' takers

d. are frequently the cause of flatulent dyspepsia

e. may be present in the newborn

70. Incisional hernias all are true except:

a. 10 % of all hernias

b. Usually easy to reduce

c. Multiloculated sac

d. Operative technique is most important cause

e. Complication is common

88. In the treatment of acute cholecystitis, most patient are BEST served with:

- a. endoscopic sphincterotomy.
- b. cholecystostomy.
- c. percutaneous drainage of the gallbladder.
- d. early cholecystectomy (within 3 days of onset of symptoms).
- e. IV antibiotics and cholecystectomy in 6 to 8 weeks.

90. Advantages of laparoscopic versus open cholecystectomy include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. decreased pain.
- b. less risk of bile duct injury.
- c. reduced hospitalization.
- d. improved cosmetic.
- e. reduced ileus.

92. Carcinoma of the gallbladder is .

- a. rarely associated with jaundice.
- b. associated with a good prognosis.
- c. usually not diagnosed preoperatively.
- d. most commonly metastatic to the lung.
- e. best treated with radiation and chemotherapy

15. Management of hypovolaemic shock involves all except:

- A. achievement of venous access via peripheral vein catheterisation.
- B. bladder catheterisation.
- C. immediate administration of whole blood or red cell concentrate.
- D. effective analgesia.
- E. oxygen administration.

20. The metabolic response to injury is characterised by a sequence of physiological events aimed at:

- A. increasing core body temperature.
- B. conservation of sodium and water.
- C. mobilising glucose from fat and protein stores.
- D. maintaining body weight.
- E. enhancing immune function.

1. The commonest organism causing intra abdominal abscess is :

- a. Gram -ve Bacilli ,
- b. Gram +ve Bacilli ,
- c. Staph aureus
- d. Gram +ve cocci
- e. Gram -ve cocci

Al Azhar University-Gaza

Introduction to clinical medicine I (SURGERY)

DEC 2013

Student's Name: Student's Number:

Choose the Best appropriate answer in each of the following questions:

1. Intermittent claudications

- a. Is a muscle cramp in the leg
- b. Increased by rest
- c. Present at the start of exercise
- d. Occur after walking 300 meters
- e. Is a cramp in group of muscles supplied by certain artery

2. Rest pain

- a. Usually situated proximally
- b. Decrease at night
- c. Affects men more than women
- d. Relieved by exercise
- e. Non of the above

3. Healing by first intention

- a. Wound edges are not opposed
- b. Heals slowly
- c. Leaves minimal scar
- d. Less susceptible for infection
- e. All the above

4. Hypertrophic scar

- a. Spreads to normal tissue
- b. Extends beyond the boundaries of the original incision
- c. Most common spots are earlobes
- d. common in the young
- e. All the above

5. Which of the following is not a problem of surgery on obese patient

- a. Difficulty intubating and ? Aspiration
- b. Respiratory compromise
- c. Myocardial arrhythmia
- d. Deep vein thrombosis & pulmonary embolism
- e. Poor wound healing/infection

6. The following factors affects wound healing except

- a. Site of the wound
- b. Structures involved
- c. Nutrition status
- d. vit k & b
- e. Oxygen

7. Indications of drain insertion includes all the following except

- a. Abscess cavity
- b. Secure anastomosis
- c. Anticipated leakage
- d. After trauma
- e. Generalized peritonitis

8. Acute Epidural haematoma

- a. Due to middle meningeal artery tear
- b. Can be treated conservatively
- c. Classically there is contra lateral, dilated, fixed pupil
- d. Needs operation within 24 hours
- e. a and c only

9. Indications for CT scan in head injuries includes all the following except

- a. Focal neurological deficit
- b. Known period of unconsciousness
- c. Deterioration of level of consciousness
- d. Penetrating injuries.
- e. GCS score > 13ating injuries

10. Regarding Tension pneumothorax all the following are true except

- a. More common with blunt trauma
- b. Ball valve effect of pleural injury

- c. Affect the venous return in the SVC
- d. Causes mediastinal shift to same side
- e. Clinical diagnosis

11. Massive hemothorax

- a. Defined as presence of about 700ml of blood in the pleural cavity
- b. Due to injury to pulmonary vessels
- c. The neck veins usually distended
- d. Breath sounds are increased
- e. All the

12. which of the following is not absorbable suture

- a. Dexon (Polyglycolic acid)
- b. Cat gut
- c. Plain gut
- d. Polydextron suture
- c. Polypropylene

13. Carbuncle

- a. Is a confluence of several boils
- b. Usually cause minimal tissue destruction,
- c. Has one opening
- d. Streptococcus is the commonest organism
- e. Commonest site is the abdominal wall

14. Prophylactic antibiotics

- a. Should be given one day before the operation
- b. Should be given by intramuscular injection
- c. Usually narrow spectrum
- d. Usually stopped 24hours after the operation
- e. None of the above

15. Clinical picture of varicose veins includes all the following except:

- a. Difficulty in standing
- b. Heaviness & fullness in legs
- c. Ankle swelling at the end of day
- d. Itching
- e. Night cramps or claudications

16. Indications for pre operative catheterization :

- a. Patient at risk of renal failure
- b. patient require prolonged IV therapy
- c. All pelvic operations
- d. a & b only
- e. All the above

17 . Indications for ICU admission is/ are

- a. Respiratory for ventilation
- b. Cardiac for inotropic support
- c. Neurological intracranial pressure monitoring
- d. All the above
- e. A and c only

18 . Regarding blood loss and needs during surgery

- a. Blood loss during surgery up to 1.5 L will result in moderate tachycardia and drop of BP
- b. Blood loss > 500ml should be replaced
- c. Measurement of blood loss by swab weighing
- d. All the above
- e. b and c only

19 . Post op pain relief is essential for all the following except

- a. Patient satisfaction
- b. Adequate respiration
- c. Effective coughing
- d. Early mobilization
- e. Wound healing

20. Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid

- a. Is the tumor of children & young adults
- b. Is the tumor of adults & ages 20-50 y
- c. Usually above 50years but can be familial
- d. Lymph node metastases is late
- e. Blood metastases is early

21. Regarding pilonidal sinus all the following are true except

- a. Appears at 20-30 y of age
- b. Male: female ratio is 3:1.
- c. May be asymptomatic
- d. Hairs lie loosely in the sinus
- e. Tract lining is columnar epithelium and granulations

22. A 50 y old female patient taking oral hypoglycemic for her newly discovered Diabetes mellitus is scheduled for excision of breast lump next morning , your instructions will be

- a. Omit her morning dose of medication
- b. late surgery
- c. Start heparin treatment when she starts eating
- d. Start 5%v dextrose solution with 10 units heparine
- e. All the above

23. The following is not high risk group for DVT except

- a. Recent DVT OR PE,
- b. Major abdominal or pelvic operations
- c. Hip prosthesis operations
- d. Obesity in patient > 40y
- e. Multiple trauma patients

24. Regarding obstructive jaundice

- a. Caused by hemolytic anaemia
- b. Urobilinogen is absent in the urine
- c. Carcinoma of the head of pancreas is the commonest cause
- d. dark color stool color stool and urine
- e. b and c only

25. Regarding Necrotizing fasciitis all the following are true except

- a. 80% have a history of previous trauma or infection
- b. Over 60% commence in abdominal wall
- c. Is a surgical emergency
- d. Results from a polymicrobial, synergistic infection
- e. There is disproportionate pain in relation to the clinical findings

26 . Hypovolaemic shock is associated with all of the following except:

- a. High cardiac output
- b. Low venous pressure
- c. High vascular resistance
- d. High base deficit
- e. Cold clammy sweating

27. Shock can best be defined as:

- a. Hypotension.
- b. Hypoperfusion of tissues to meet the minimal requirements
- c. Hypoxemia.
- d. All of the above

28 . Which of the following is not an action of angiotensin II?

- a. aldosterone secretion
- b. sodium absorption
- c. efferent arteriolar constriction
- d. arterial dilation
- e. nephrosclerosis in the kidney

29. Features of inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) include the following except:

- a. Temperature > 38.4C
- b. Temperature < 34.6C
- c. WCC < 4,000 cells per ml
- d. Respiratory rate > 20 per minute
- e. PCO₂ > 32 mmHg

30. All regarding the flow phase after injury is true Except :

- a. Glucagon breaks down glycogen stores .
- b. hepatocytes produce glucose (gluconeogenesis).
- c. fat breakdown occurs as a result of catecholamine stimulation .
- d. growth hormone levels are elevated .
- e. hypoglycemia result as tissues deplete blood glucose stores.

31. In "catabolic" surgical patients, which of the following changes in body composition do not occur?

- a. Lean body mass increases.
- b. Total body water increases.
- c. Adipose tissue decreases.
- d. Body weight decreases.

32 . In response to trauma:

- a. The ebb (early flow phase) phase could not exist
- b. Catabolism is the only feature of the high flow phase
- c. The acute injury phase usually lasts six hours postoperatively
- d. loss of appetite is the main feature of the anabolic phase
- e. none of the above

33. Secondary hyperparathyroidism is caused by:

- a. Parathyroid adenoma
- b. Parathyroid carcinoma
- c. MEN 1
- d. Thyrotoxicosis
- e. Chronic Renal Failure

34. The Factors that interact in the pathogenesis of cholesterol gallstones include all the following except:

- a. Cholesterol supersaturation
- b. Gallbladder stasis
- c. Accelerated nucleation
- d. The triangular relation between bile salts, cholesterol and lecithins
- e. High bilirubin concentration

35. The following are functions of the gallbladder except:

- a. absorption of some bile components
- b. contraction on ingestion of fatty meals
- c. mucus secretion
- d. storage of bile
- e. formation of bile

36. Which one of the following statements is incorrect in regard to stones in the gallbladder?

- a. Pigment stones are due to increased excretion of conjugated bilirubin
- b. Cholesterol stones are the commonest type
- c. 10% of gallstones can be radio-opaque
- d. A mucocele of the gallbladder is caused by a stone impacted in Hartman's pouch

37. In obstructive jaundice :

- a. Serum unconjugated bilirubin is increased.
- b. Urinary urobilinogen is increased.
- c. Serum conjugated bilirubin is reduced.
- d. Faecal stercobilinogen is increased.
- e. None of the above

38. The most commonly used imaging method for diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is:

- a. CT of the abdomen.
- b. Ultrasonography of the gallbladder.
- c. Oral cholecystogram.
- d. Radionuclide (HIDA) scan of the gallbladder.

39. A 9 month old boy presents with an acute scrotal swelling .The following diagnoses are likely:

- a. Epididymitis
- b. Orchitis
- c. Torsion of the testicular appendage
- d. Irreducible inguinal hernia
- e. Acute idiopathic scrotal oedema

40. Which of the following tests has the highest sensitivity in localizing parathyroid adenomas?

- a. Ultrasound
- b. Fine cut CT scan
- c. PET scan
- d. Sestamibi scan

41. The phase of coagulation that begins with exposed endothelial collagen is:

- a. extrinsic pathway
- b. intrinsic pathway
- c. common pathway
- d. fibrin stabilization

42. Considering only the ABO system of red blood cell typing, which of the following is true?

- a. People of blood type A have the B antigen only
- b. People of blood type B have the A antigen only
- c. People of blood type O have the O antigen
- d. People of blood type O have no antigens

43. .Daily secretion of Bile by liver is:

- a. 100-300 ml
- b. 300-500 ml
- c. 500-1000ml
- d. 500-1200 ml
- e. 1000-1500 ml.

44. Acute abdomen:

- a. Is always surgical in etiology
- b. could be a complication a complication of pregnancy
- c. never occurs in jaundiced patients
- d. can be caused by diabetes mellitus
- e. Always needs surgical intervention.

45. Which of these statements regarding Meckle's diverticulum is correct?

- a. It is found in about 4% of the population.
- b. It is a true diverticulum and always found on the antimesenteric border of the ileum.
- c. Is usually about 2 cm in length.
- d. Is usually located about 20 cm from the ileocaecal junction.
- e. Is usually attached to the umbilicus

46. The evaluation of a patient scheduled for elective surgery should always include the following as indicators of hemostasis and coagulation:

- a. History and physical examination.
- b. Complete blood count (CBC), including platelet count.
- c. Prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT).
- d. Studies of platelet aggregation with adenosine diphosphate (ADP) and epinephrine.

47. Hemostasis and the cessation of bleeding require which of the following processes?

- a. Adherence of platelets to exposed subendothelial glycoproteins and collagen with subsequent aggregation of platelets and formation of a hemostatic plug.
- b. Interaction of tissue factor with factor VII circulating in the plasma.
- c. The production of thrombin via the coagulation cascade with conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin.
- d. Cross-linking of fibrin by factor XIII.
- e. All of the above

48. The commonest clinical manifestation of primary hyperparathyroidism is:

- a. Renal stone disease
- b. Bone disease
- c. Polyurea
- d. Peptic ulceration
- e. Constipation

49. Cytokines which play an important role in the metabolic response to injury include:

- a. Interferon-g
- b. Tumor necrosis factor— α (TNF)
- c. Interleukin-1 (IL-1)
- d. Interleukin-6 (IL-6)
- e. all of the above

- 50. Which of the following is true of oxygenation in septic shock?**
- a. Oxygen delivery is elevated while oxygen extraction is decreased
 - b. Oxygen delivery is reduced while oxygen extraction is increased
 - c. Arterial-venous oxygen difference is increased
 - d. Both oxygen delivery and extraction are increased
 - e. Mixed venous oxygen is decreased

51. Maintenance fluid in surgical patients

- a. Insensible loss is about 800 cm and is lost from skin and lung
- b. Patient temperature does not affect insensible loss
- c. Urine output in adult should not be less than 1.5 ml/Kg /hour
- d. Oxidation of fat produce extra 300 ml of water per day
- e. Na⁺ requirement as maintenance is around 300 mmol per day

52. Anion gap is

- a. The difference between measured anions and measured cations
- b. Normal in pancreatic fistula
- c. Is normal in lactic acidosis
- d. Is not affected by Hypoalbuminaemia
- e. Normally is 20 mmol

53. Regarding total body water (TBW)

- a. Is 60% of body weight in an adult
- b. Intracellular fluid is about 28 liter
- c. Extracellular fluid is mainly interstitial fluid, and roughly about 14 liters
- d. Neonate TBW is about 80% of body weight
- e. All of the above

54. In acid base balance

- a. Kidney control HCO₃ through reabsorption of secreted bicarbonate in proximal renal tubules only
- b. Respiratory compensation takes hours to work
- c. Acids are molecules that has the ability to release H⁺ ions
- d. PH changes have no effect on K⁺ levels
- e. None of the above

55. Causes of metabolic acidosis include all except

- a. Small bowel fistula
- b. Shock
- c. severe anemia
- d. repeated vomiting
- e. Diarrhea

56. Prognostic nutritional indices include all except

- a. Serum albumin less than 30 gm/l
- b. Increase total lymphocytic count
- c. Serum transferrin less than 220 mg/dl
- d. Serum prealbumin less 160 mg/dl
- e. Failure of immune system to react to skin antigen.

57. Regarding colorectal cancer

- a. Peak incidence is in 5th decade
- b. Non specific abdominal pain is an early non specific sign
- c. Synchronous tumor compromise 20%
- d. Grading system is affected by lymph node status
- e. Caecal lesions cause large bowel obstruction

58. Regarding polyps of the colon

- a. Adenomatous polyps are usually solitary
- b. Villous polyps are usually pedunculated
- c. Metaplastic polyps are not precancerous
- d. Villous polyps occur more proximal in colon
- e. Cancer risk is not related to size of polyp

59. Screening for colorectal cancer include all except

- a. Faecal occult blood
- b. Tumor marker CEA, CA 15.3
- c. Double contrast barium enema
- d. Colonoscopy
- e. Virtual colonoscopy

60. Regarding Crohn's disease

- a. Cryptitis is diagnostic.
- b. Loss of goblet cell mucin is common histological feature
- c. Sub mucosal fibrosis.
- d. Deep caseating granulomas
- e. Commonest area affected is small bowel alone

61. Ulcerative colitis

- a. Most common area affected is sigmoid colon
- b. Most patients presents with bloody diarrhea
- c. Cancer risk is not related to duration of disease but to its severity
- d. Extra colonic symptoms are very rare
- e. Transmural inflammation is diagnostic

62. Regarding anal fissure all are true except

- a. Most fissures occur in midline posteriorly
- b. Anterior fissure is common after childbirth
- c. most common symptom is pain
- d. Lateral fissure occur in inflammatory bowel disease
- e. Skin tags are common in acute fissures

63. Anal hemorrhoid

- a. First degree hemorrhoid cause pain only
- b. Fourth degree hemorrhoids is reduced by patient
- c. Internal piles arise below dentate line
- d. Straining and constipation is an important causes
- e. Causes fresh bleeding per rectum ,mixed with stool

64. Anal fistula all are true except

- a. Most fistula are cryptoglandular in origin
- b. Commonest type is intersphincteric
- c. Extrasphincteric fistula internal opening is in rectum
- d. Goodsall's rule states that anterior fistula open in mid line anteriorly
- e. Rare causes include inflammatory bowel disease and radiation

65. Regarding Pilonidal sinus

- a. More common in females
- b. Usually occur at age of forty
- c. Abscess is the most common complication
- d. External opening are usually 2 cm away from anus
- e. Opening are usually lateral to midline

66. Third space loss is due to all except

- a. Burns crush syndrome.
- b. Severe soft tissue infections
- c. Repeated vomiting
- d. Intestinal obstruction
- e. Site of major operative dissection

67. Dukes staging for colon cancer

- a. Dukes B with lymph node metastasis
- b. Dukes C has 40% five year survival
- c. Dukes A is the commonest presentation
- d. Dukes D has good prognosis
- e. Dukes B localized to sub mucosa

68. Regarding gastric adenocarcinomas

- a. Represent 60% of gastric neoplasm
- b. Diffuse type is located usually in pyloric region
- c. Intestinal type has worse prognosis
- d. HLO has no role in etiology of gastric adenocarcinomas
- e. Diffuse type is usually in young people when compared by intestinal type

69. Gastric lymphoma

- a. Most people are asymptomatic
- b. Represent 20% of gastric neoplasms
- c. Usually is low grade T cell lymphoma
- d. Epigastric and diffuse abdominal pain is commonest symptom
- e. No relation to HLO infection

70. Extra colonic manifestation of inflammatory bowel disease include all except

- a. Polyarthopathy
- b. Mixed connective tissue disease
- c. Erythema nodosum
- d. Primary Sclerosing cholangitis
- e. Episcleritis

71. Diverticular disease of colon

- a. Diverticulosis causes left sided abdominal pain
- b. Hinchey classification scheme type III is pelvic abscess
- c. Diverticulitis is caused by is micro-macro perforation of the diverticulum
- d. Sigmoid diverticulæ are true traction type
- e. Most common complication is malignant transformation

72. Regarding gastric neoplasm

- a. Early gastric cancer is cancer in mucosa or submucosa regardless of lymph node status
- b. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor GIST metastasize to lymph nodes early
- c. Carcinoid of stomach is 2nd commonest cancer in stomach after adenocarcinomas
- d. Most common symptom of gastric cancer is weight loss
- e. None of the above

73. Nitrogen balance

- a. Daily requirement of nitrogen is 0.4gm nitrogen per kilogram body weight
- b. 60% of nitrogen is lost in urine
- c. 10 gm nitrogen is present in 6.25 gm proteins
- d. Roughly for each gram nitrogen given to patient 150 k calorie is required
- e. 4 gm nitrogen is lost daily in stools

74. Causes of respiratory acidosis include all except

- a. Multiple rib fracture
- b. Upper abdominal, and thoracoabdominal incisions
- c. Mucus plug obstructing respiratory airways
- d. Depression of respiratory center
- e. Shallow rapid breathing

75. These ABGs (pH-7.51, pCO₂-28, HCO₃-26) show

- a. Partially compensated respiratory acidosis
- b. Uncompensated respiratory alkalosis
- c. Uncompensated respiratory acidosis
- d. Partially compensated metabolic acidosis
- e. Normal acid-base balance

Pencil in cap deformity seen in psoriasis arthritis

10th part



Match questio: Estrogen causes
thromboembolism

ACE causes cough

NSAID causes bronchospasm

Benzodiazepines causes respiratory
depression

Nitrofurantoin causes pleural effusion

Which of the following doesn't cause hepatomegaly: SLE, Sarcoidosis, Amyloidosis

3w Like Reply

A picture of pitting edema: which of the following doesn't cause a pitting edema: lymphedema

One of the following doesn't cause the picture manifestation: leukemia, cyclosporin, etoricoxib, scurvy

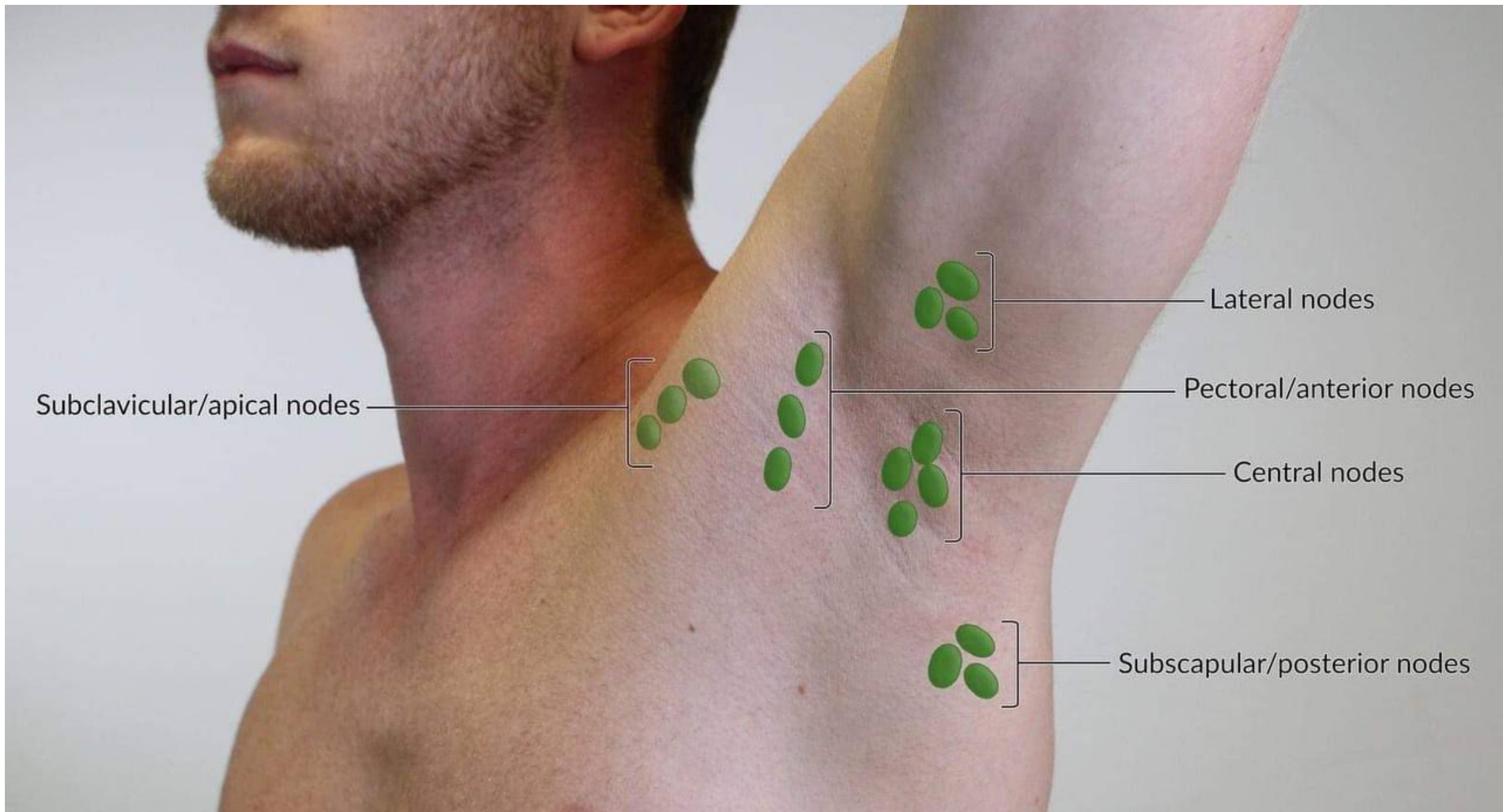




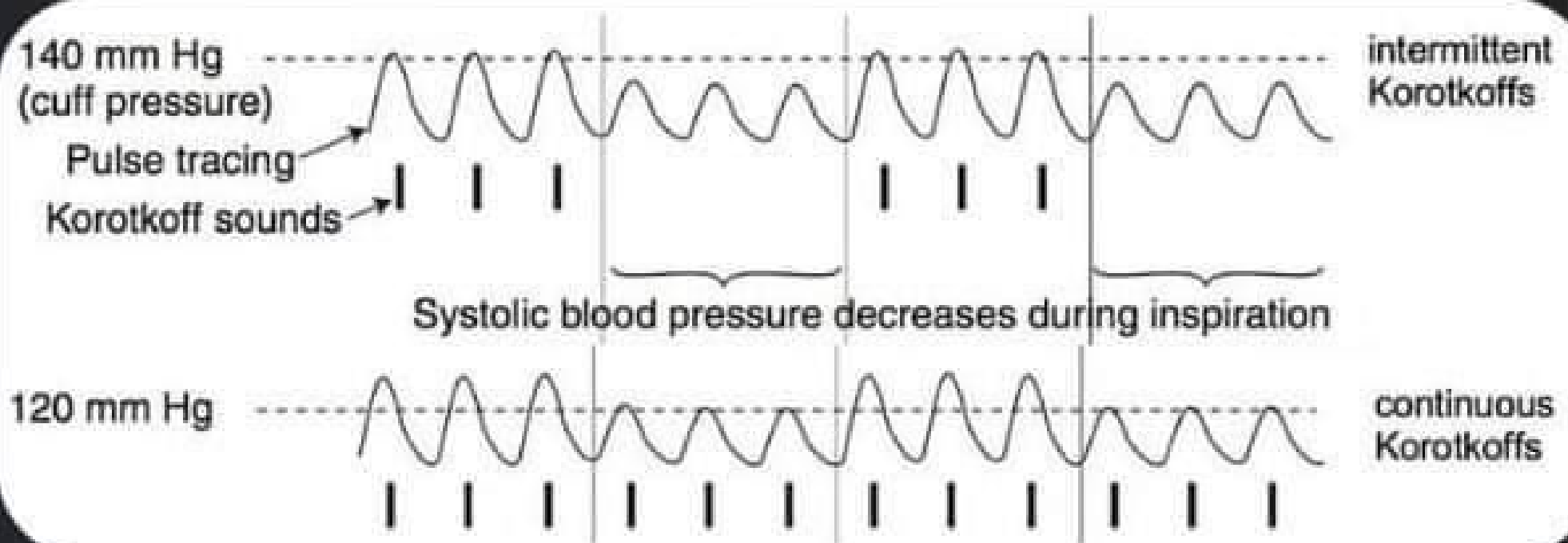
 Wikipedia

Dermatomyositis - Wikipedia

Visit



Pulsus paradoxus



Indirect Inguinal hernia caused by patent process vaginalis

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Axillary LN+ Neck LN

الجدول تاع تأثير الادوية عال RES موجود بما كلاود

كل انواع ال Erythema اجو

ادوية بتعمل gynaeecomastia

Level of bilirubin in Jaundice

Grey turner

Lab Qs:

- 1) Result reporting : post analytical
- 2) 65-75 % of errors : pre analytical
- 3) CBC: purple cap
- 4) Test on fasting state : TG



Hernia:

Lateral to inf.epigastric : Indirect inguinal hernia

Medial to it : direct from inguinal triangle

Dermatomyocytis picture

Axillary and neck lymph nodes

Drugs effect on respiratory

Blue grey face i think due to amiodarone

Finger clubbing due to which cell
(fibroblast, erythrocyte, platelet,)

Drugs causes gynocomastia

except(spironolactone, cimitidine,
digoxin, amytriptalin)

Hernia lateral and medial to inferior
epigastric artery

Jaundice appear at which level of
bilirubin

Picture: oral ulcer with anemia and
kidney failure: SLE and discoid rash

Pictures of erythema nodosum,
erythema margiantum

Case: i think diastolic murmur, pressure
140/54: aortic regurgitation



amiodarone face

All

Images

Videos

News

E

Images



اتوقع اجت هاي

All cause this except: cellulitis, wegener
granulomatosis, وکمان خیارین



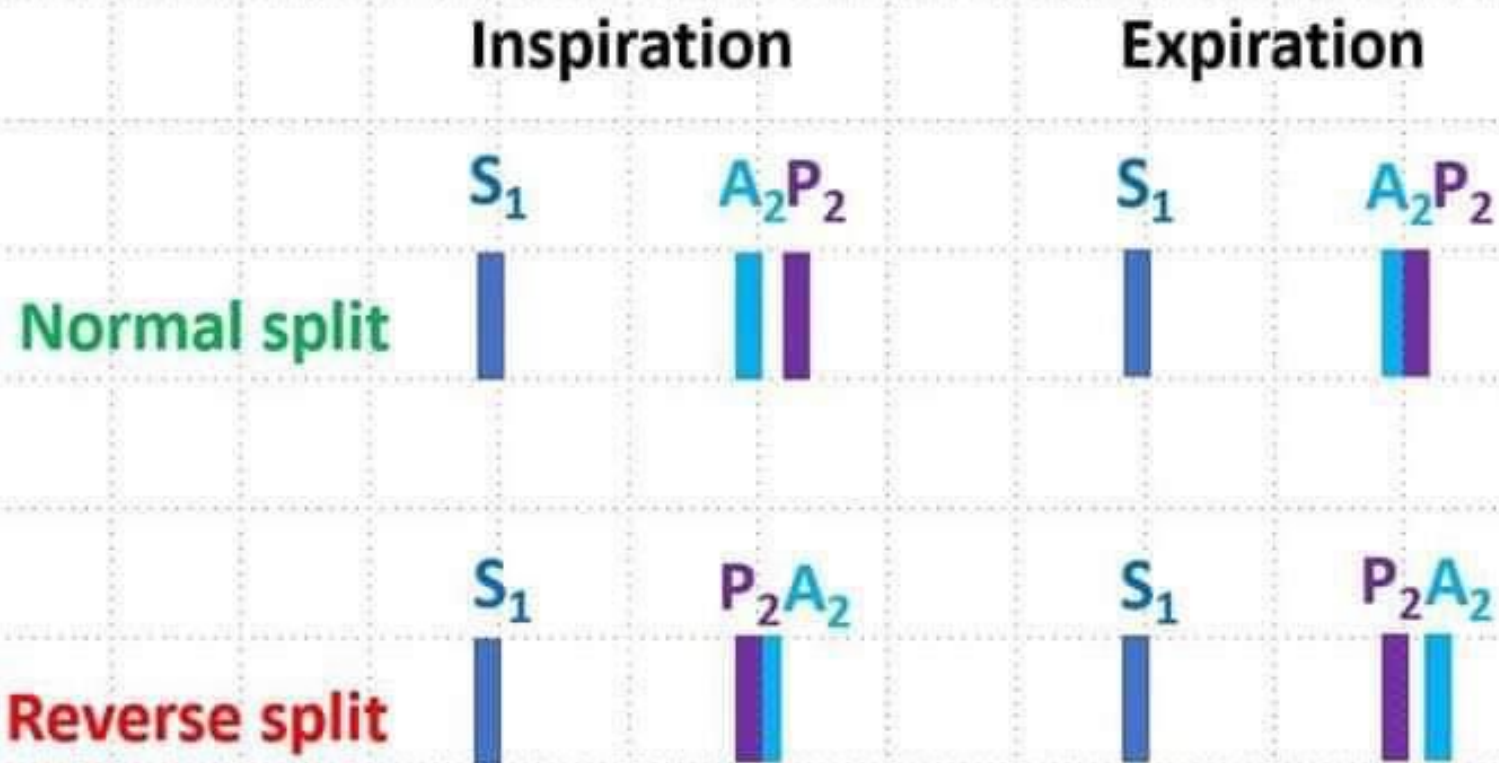


Diagram of paradoxical (reverse) split of second heart sound

KEY FACT:

65–75 % of all errors in the testing process are

Pre-analytical



KEY FACT:

65–75 % of all errors in the testing process are

Pre-analytical

Triglycerides level obtained in fasting state

3w Like Reply

COPD does not cause clubbing

3w Like Reply

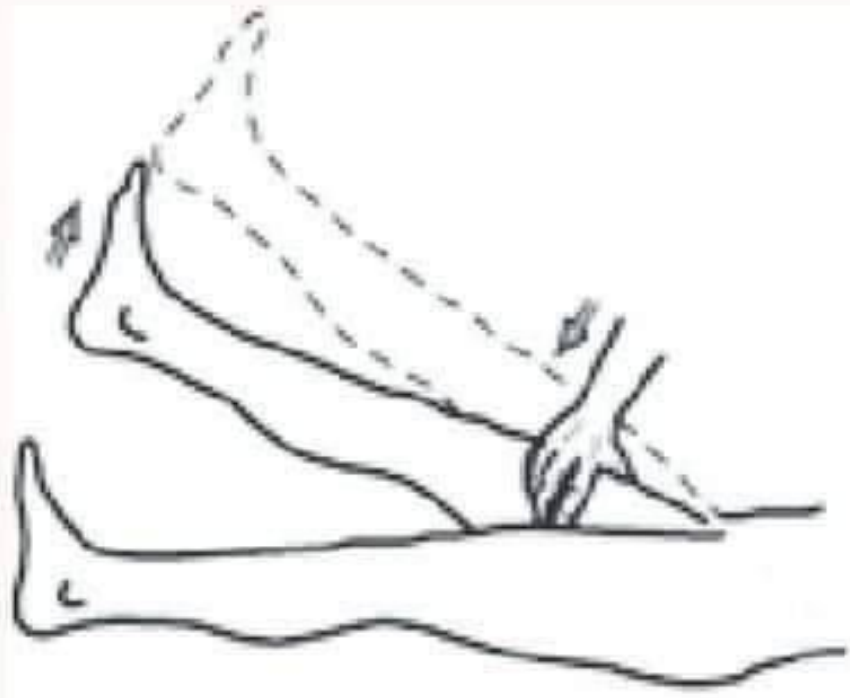
COPD does not cause clubbing

3w Like Reply

صورة ل psoas sign

صورة ل

Pectus excavatum

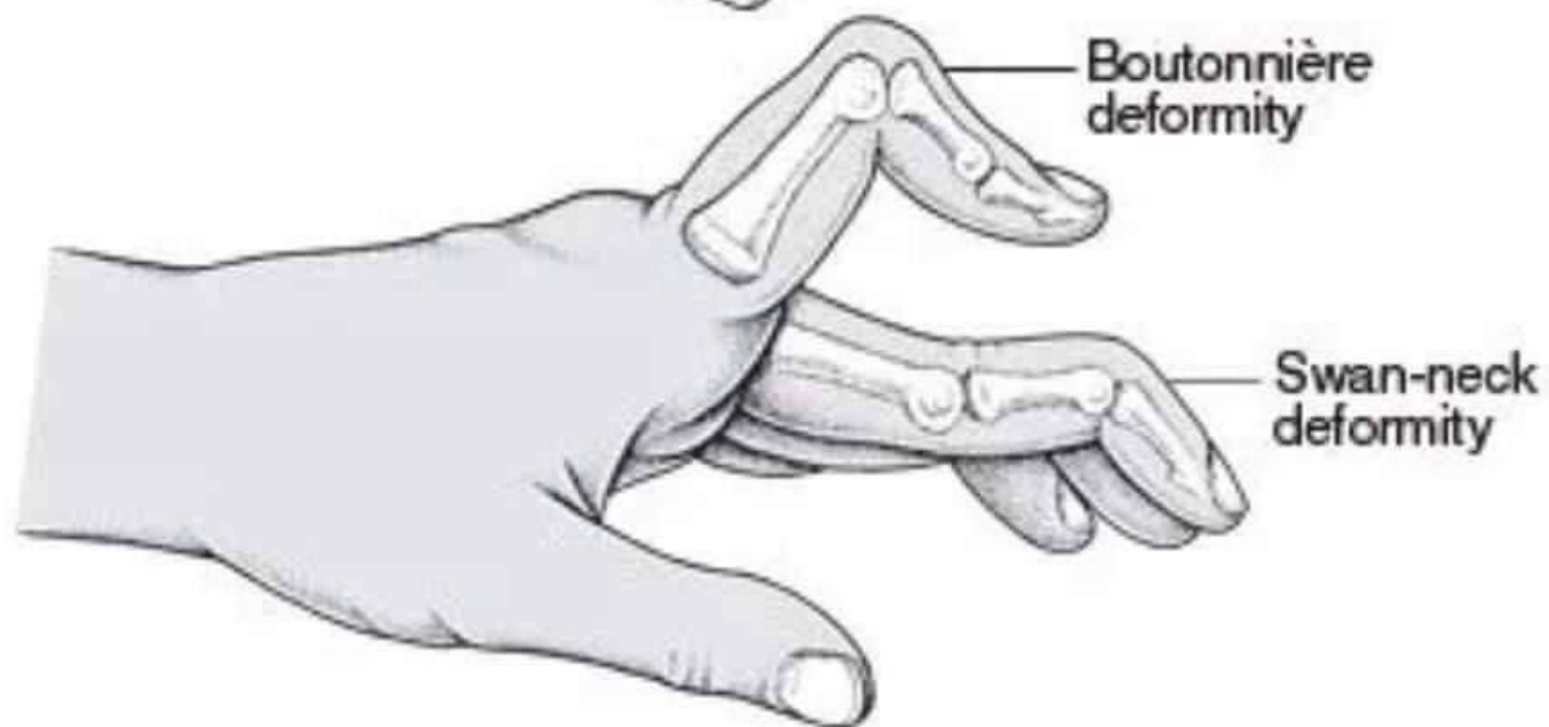
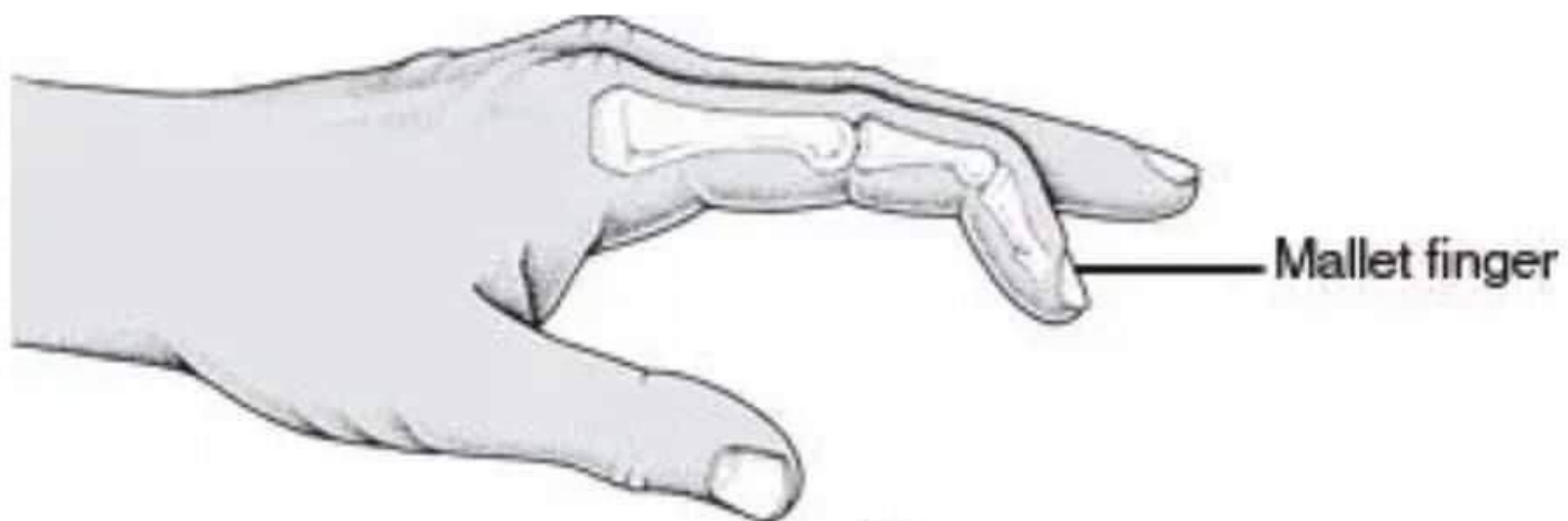


A. Iliopsoas test



B. Obturator test

Source: LeBlond RF, DeGowin RL, Brown DD: *DeGowin's Diagnostic Examination*,



صورة ل psoas sign

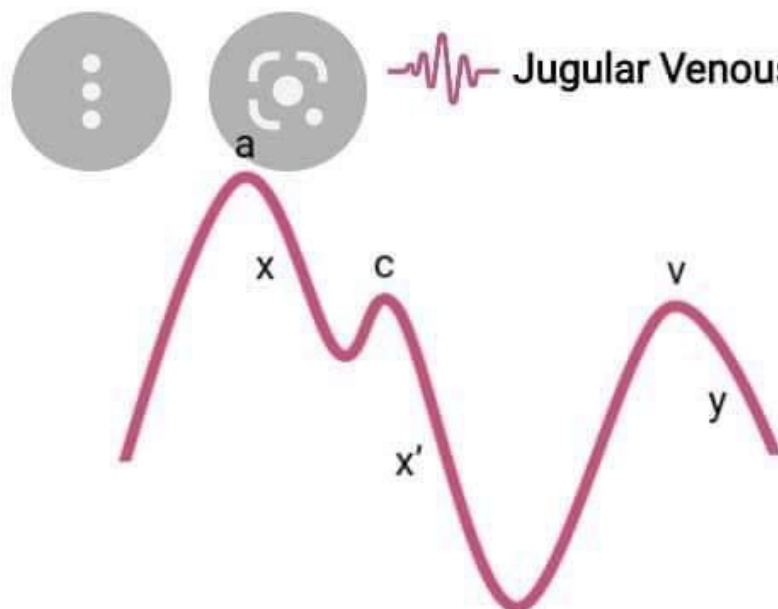
صورة ل

Pectus excavatum

Discoïd rash



Jugular Venous Pressure (JVP) Waveform



a wave - right atrial contracts; some blood is pushed back up into the internal jugular vein

x descent - relaxation of right atrium causing drop in pressure

c wave - tricuspid valve closes and right ventricle contracts

x' descent - end of right ventricular contraction creates extra space within pericardium, allowing right atrium to begin filling with blood

v wave - filling of right atrium against a closed tricuspid valve

y descent - tricuspid valve opens and blood from right atrium begins to fill the ventricles

Pathological JVP waveform

Absent a waves - atrial fibrillation

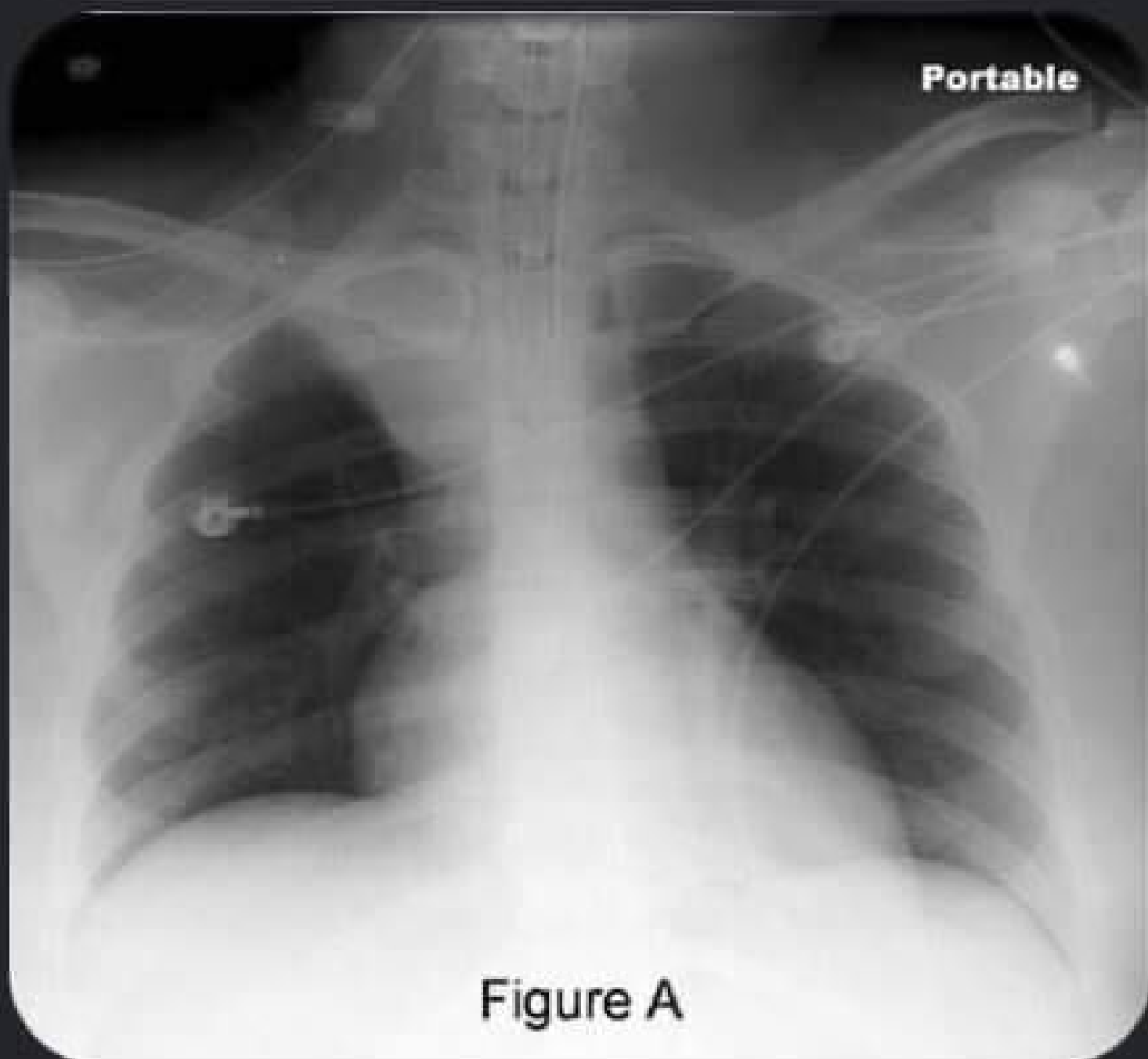
Large a waves - pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary stenosis

Cannon a waves - complete heart block, ventricular arrhythmias/ectopics

Large v waves - tricuspid regurgitation

Rise in JVP during inspiration (Kussmaul's sign) - constrictive pericarditis

Right upper lobe collapse



Dermatitis Herpetiformis



Right upper lobe collapse

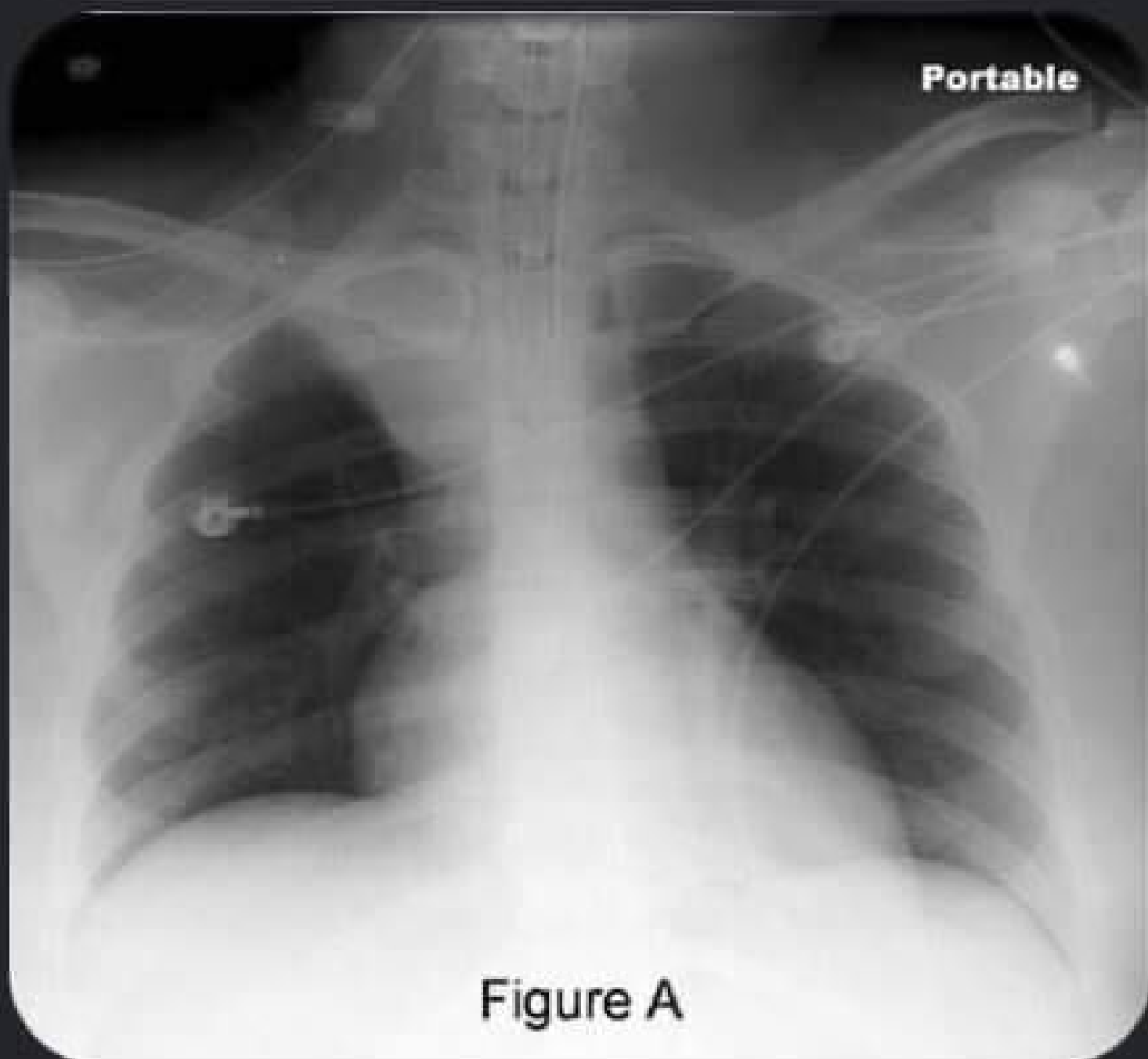


Figure A

Sarcoidosis



inflammatory breast cancer

3w

Like

Reply

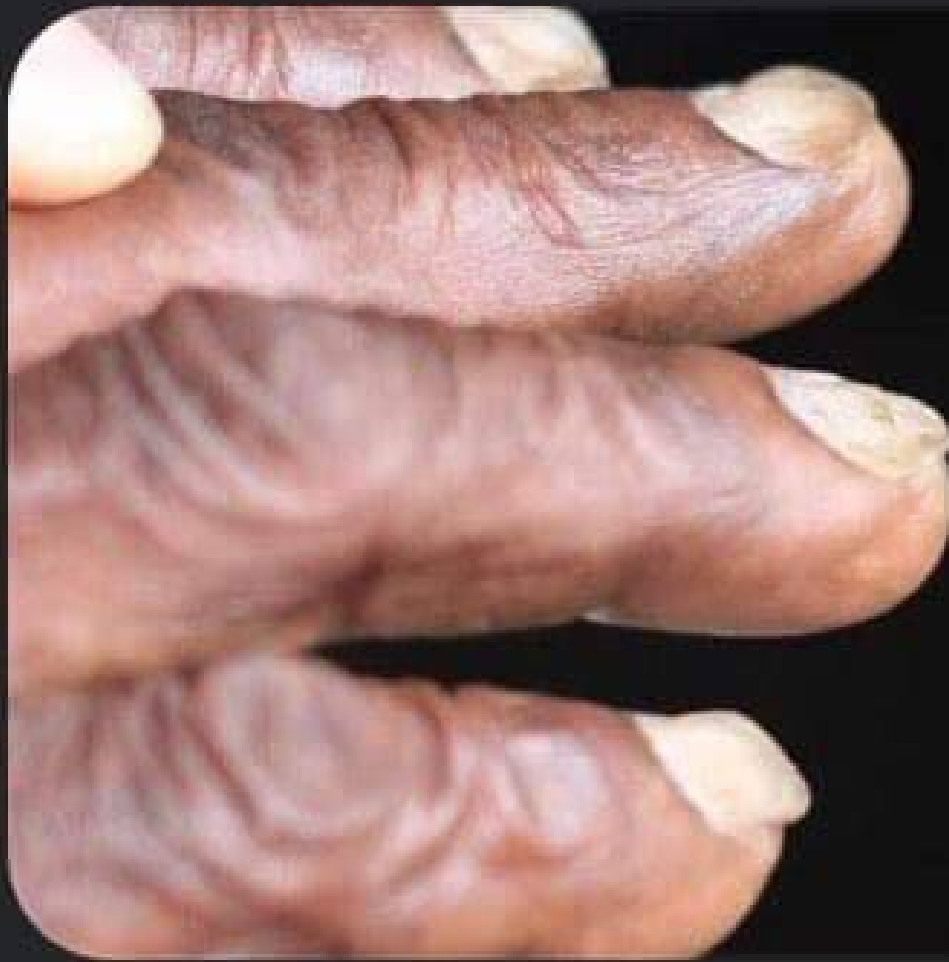
SLE



Addison disease



Koilonychia



causes of hepatomegaly except
Leukemias ,SLE,
Amyloidosis ,Sarcoidosis

Pulmonary effusion in percussion is stony dullness

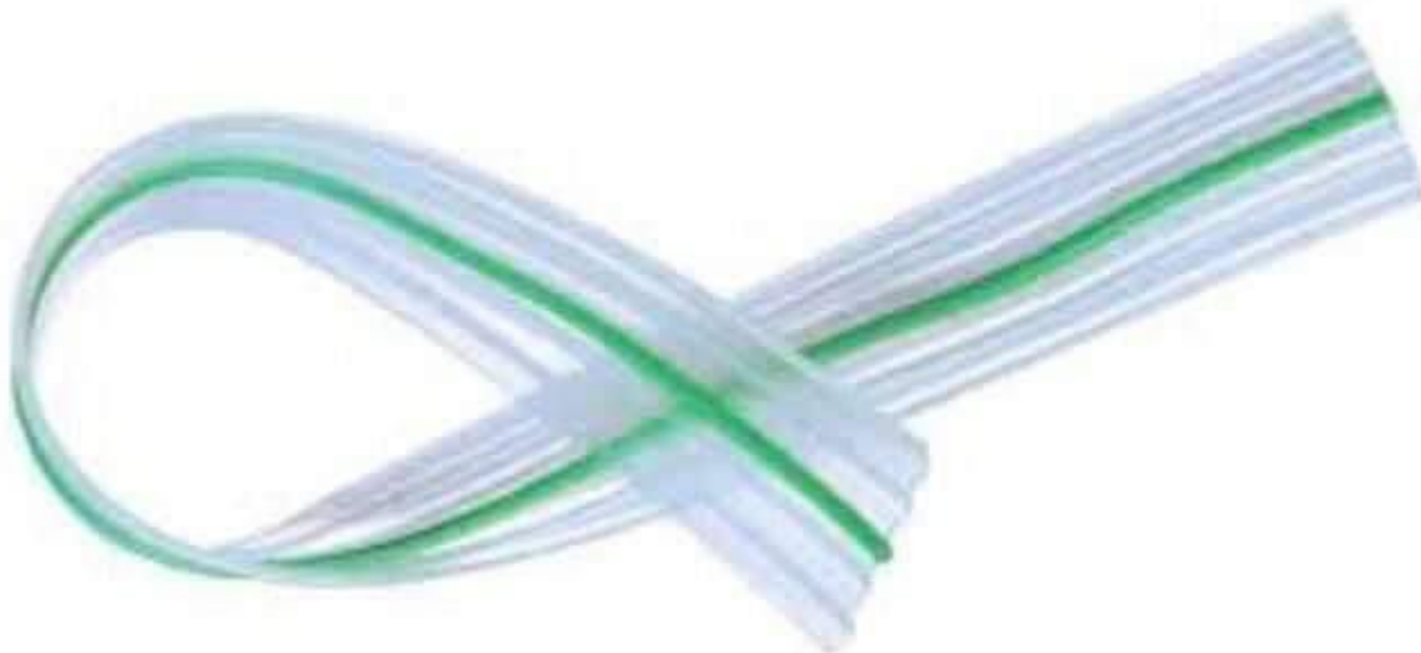
3w Like Reply

في سؤال عن splinter hemorrhages
cause except

Truma, infective endocarditis, HF

وكممان خيار

Corrugated drain



Respiratory problems caused by drugs :

1) NSAIDs—>

bronchoconstriction

2) ACEI—> cough

3) Nitrofurantoin—> pleural effusion

4) Estrogen—> pulmonary

5) Benzodiazepines—> respiratory depression

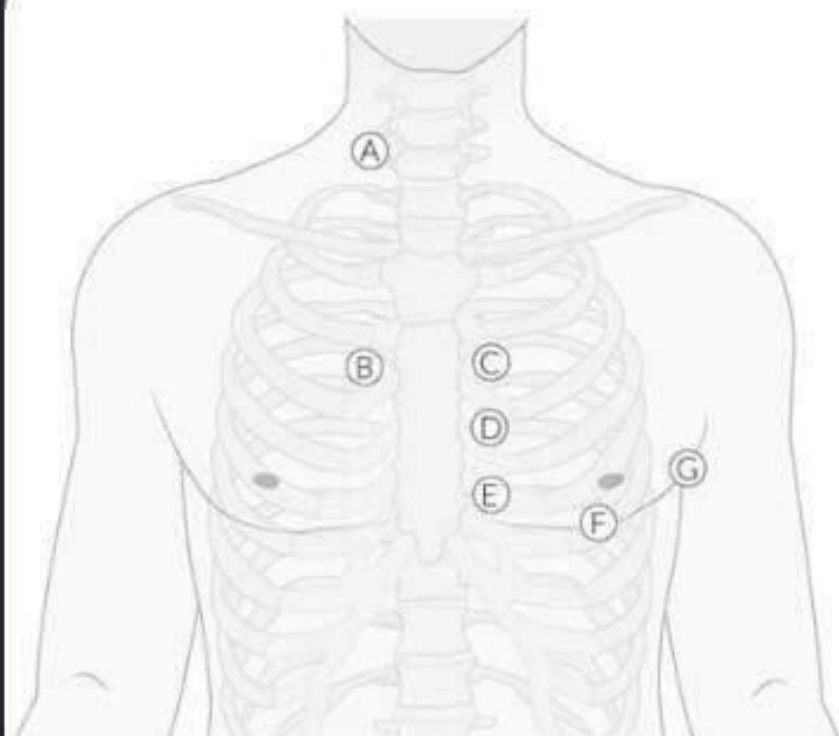
Folys catheter



A 6-year-old boy is brought to the physician by his mother because of a 3-month history of episodic chest pain and shortness of breath on exertion. He is at the 99th percentile for height and 40th percentile for weight. Examination shows a high-arched palate, long and slender upper extremities, and elbows and knees that can be hyperextended. Cardiac examination shows a grade 2/6 late systolic, crescendo murmur with a midsystolic click. The murmur is most likely to be heard best over which of the following labeled areas?

3w Like Reply

Area F





L The Lancet

Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum - The

Visit

وہای جوابہا estrogen





کوتارت >



1)pt presented with fatigue ,recurrent tachycardia, what is the name of sign
کانت صورة kilonychia

(2 صورة necrobiosis lipodica diabetorum

3)pt presented with hyperglycemia, central obesity, and skin changes what is most likely diagnosis? صورة cushing syndrom

4)x-ray heart failiure

5)all of these can cause bilateral edema except:

✓ a-DVT

b-IVC obstruction

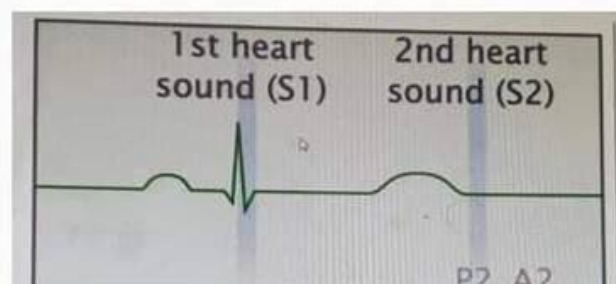
c-hypoproteinemia

d-heart failure

6)pt presented to the office complaining of palpations, heat intolerance, eye pain with movement.what is likely diagnosis? Graves disease

3/1

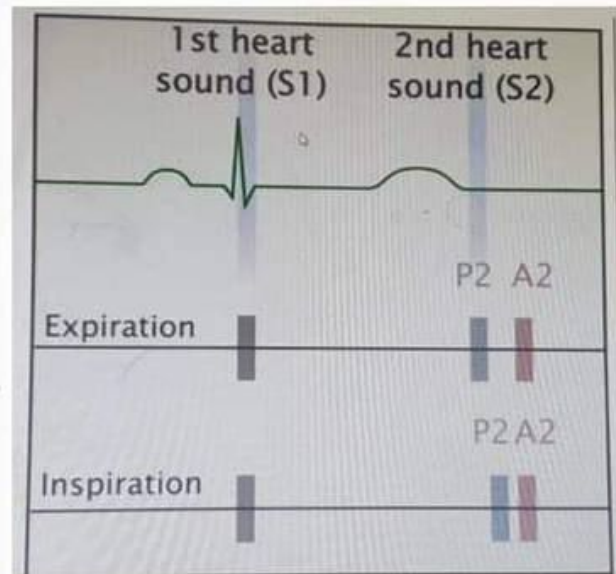
سؤال 7



15▼



سؤال 7
LBBB



8)pt presented with sudden onset pain
كان صورة gout

9)all of the following are considered cause of this presentation except
a)SLE b) IBS c)celulitis d) wegner granulomatosis



3/2

10)pt presented with hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and hypotension--diagnosis
addison disease صورة

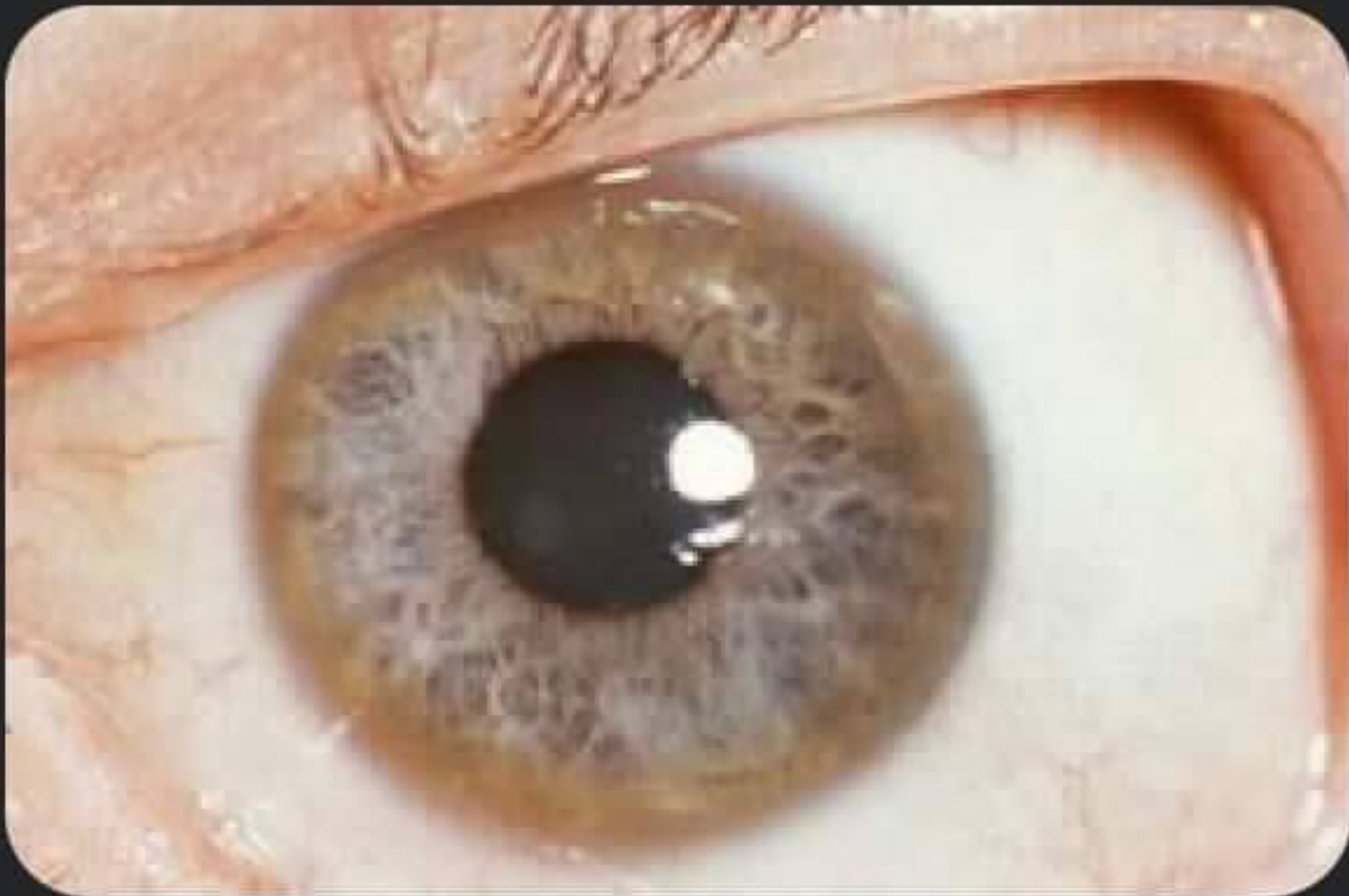
11) amidarone side effect

Mohammad Ibrahim

Kayser fleischer Wilson disease

Cause of clubbing is ~~platelet~~ Fibroblast

Bilateral hilar adenopathy sarcoidosis



8)pt presented with sudden onset pain
gout كان صورة gout

9)all of the following are considered cause of this presentation except
a)SLE b) IBS c)celulitis d) wegner
granulomatosis



3/2

10)pt presented with hyponatremia,
hyperkalemia,and hypotention--diagnosis
addison disease صورة

11) amidarone side effect



A picture of a female patient with hyponatremia and hyperkalemia:
Addison disease



NofoL [redacted]

loud S1 due to mitral stenosis

3w Like Reply

Which of the following doesn't cause splinter hm: trauma, HF, Psoriasis, endocarditis

3w Like Reply

a picture of SCC: old man with ulcer treated with acyclovir then another non healing for months



At what level of bilirubin jaundice starts to appear: 2.5-3



At what level of bilirubin jaundice starts to appear: 2.5-3



what is the dr palpating: kidney or spleen
or (other options)



Waxy erythematous plaque with prominent telangiectasia: necrobiosis lipoidica



Waxy erythematous plaque with prominent telangiectasia: necrobiosis lipoidica



peau d'orange breast case: no discharge
and hot and tender: inflammatory breast
ca

3w Like Reply

Boy presenting with this rash after a
strep infection: erythema marginatum



Final exam

Q1

- Pt presented with pain in the lower limbs, which stops immediately after standing, what do you call this symptom?
-

Q2

- What is the name of the artery which is palpated in the photo?



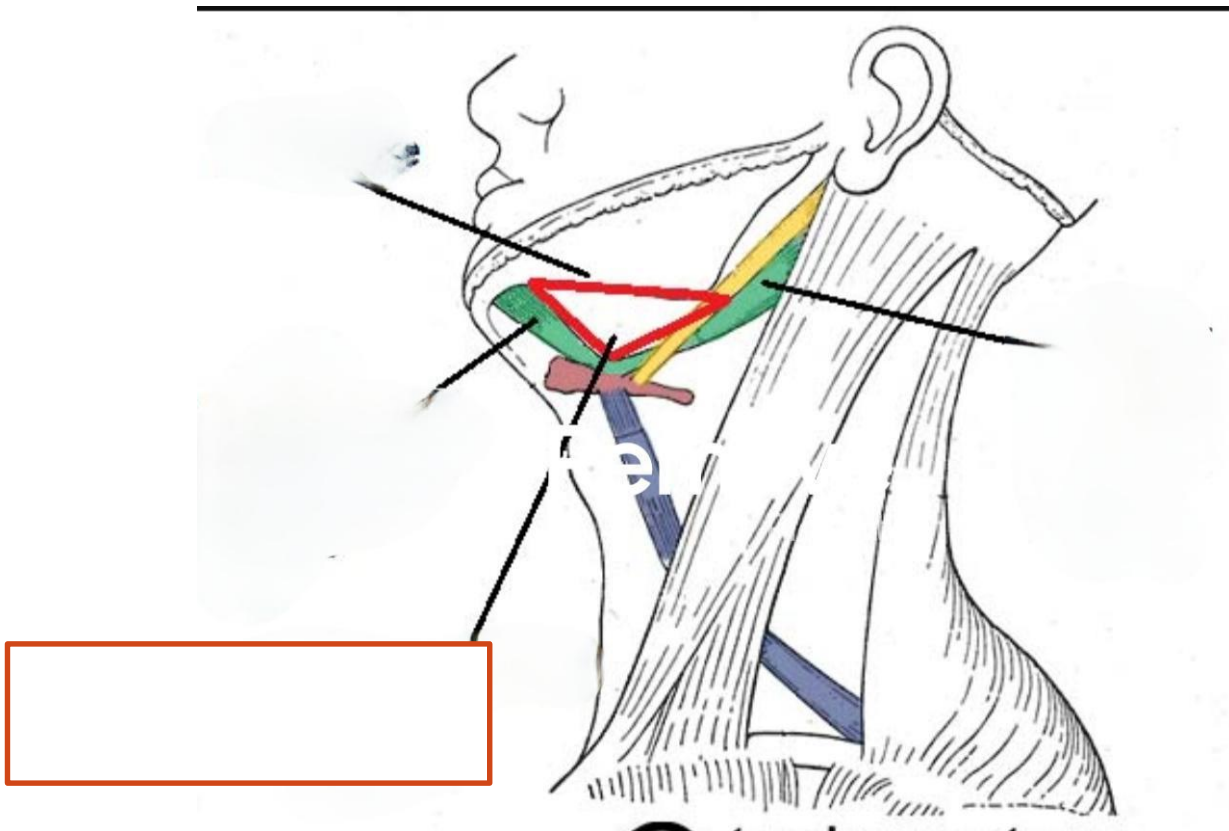
Q3

- Describe the leg veins of this pt



Q4

- What is the name of this triangle?



Q7

- What are the three things you palpate for anteriorly in the thyroid examination ?

Q8

55 female pt, on routine breast exam, this finding was present on inspection, name it



Q9

- 23 y.o male pt, presented with inguinal swelling, that increase in size with cough, what is your diagnosis?

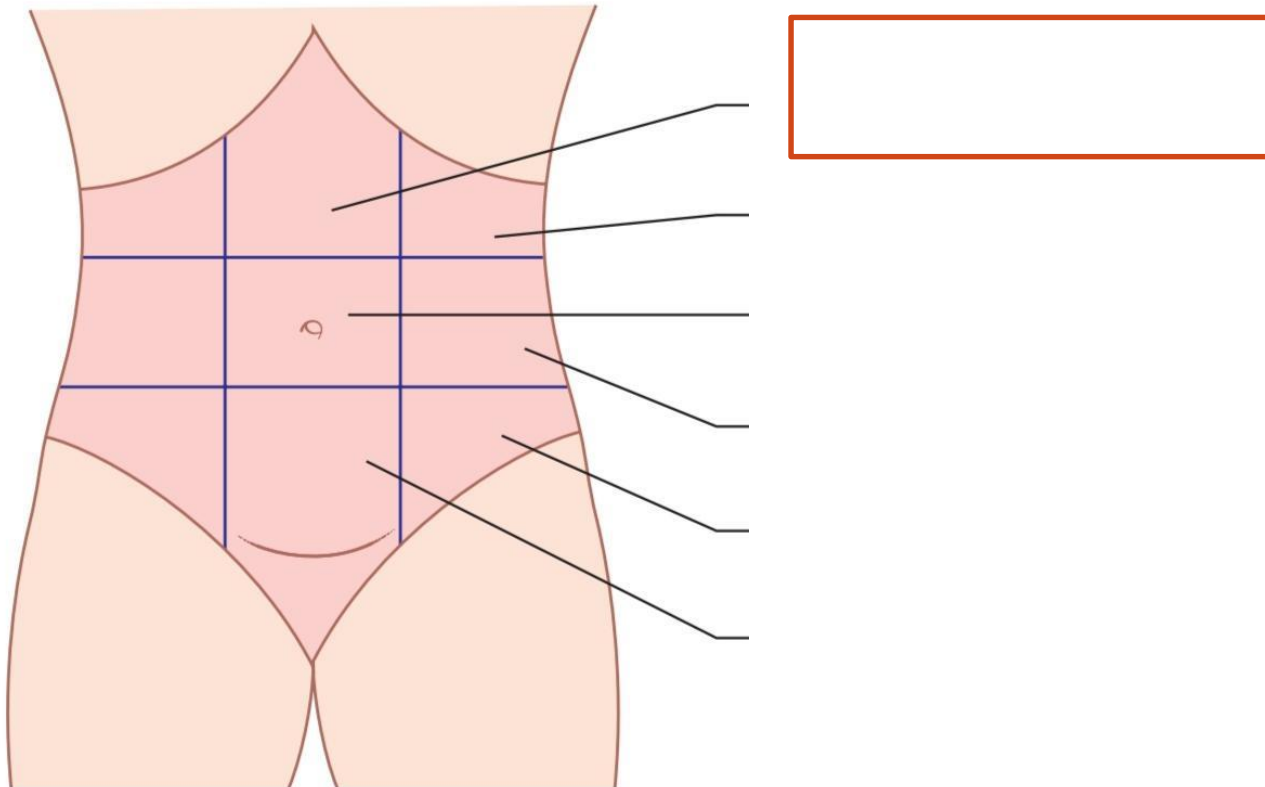


Q10

- What do you look for in superficial palpation of the abdomen?

Q11

- What is this region?



Q12

- What is the meaning of "pain radiation"?

Q13

- What is the definition of diarrhea?

Q14

- What is the definition of hesitancy?

Q15

- Where do you look for jaundice ?

Q16

- Mention 2 important things to do before starting physical examination?

Q17

- When do you percuss the abdomen, what do you look for?

Q18

- What is the first physical test you do,when you suspect that a neck mass is related to the thyroid?

Q19

- What is the favourable position for breast exam?

Q20

- What is the characteristic of visceral pain?

Q21

- By inspection, what is this finding?



Q22

- When you palpate the hands of a pt with thyroid problem, mention 2 findings you look for?