General + thyroid:

1. Symmetrical bilateral patches of depigmentation of skin:
   Vitiligo

2. Finger changes with loss of skin wrinkles and peaking of the nose:
   Systemic sclerosis

3. All cause bilateral clubbing except:
   Dialysis AV shunt

4. Wrong about finger clubbing:
   It takes few days to develop

5. Causes red and soft tongue except:
   Amyloidosis

6. Specific for Grave’s disease except:
   a. Acropatchy  b. Exophthalmous  c. Periorbital myxedema  d. Ophthalmoplegia  e. It is the answer

7. Patient with hyperthyroidism, you will find all of the following except:
   Dry skin

8. Wrong about thyroid gland and its diseases:
   Goiter indicates hyperthyroidism in most of cases.

9. Not found in hypothyroidism:
   Oligomnerrohea
Respiratory:

10. The most common cause of bronchial breathing sound:
Lung consolidation.

11. Left tracheal deviation and left decrease breathing sound:
Left upper lobe collapse.

12. Pulsus paradoxus:
COPD; mostly it is the answer (other choices: bronchitis, effusion, pneumothorax)

13. Diabetic ketoacidosis:
Kussmaul breathing

14. Does not cause pleurtic chest pain:
Cystic fibrosis

15. Wrong about obstructive sleep apnea:
Upper airway obstruction is due to accumulation of secretions

16. Mismatching:
a. Diffuse lung disease>>>hydralazine
b. Bronchiolitis>>>pencillamine
c. Pleural effusion>>>amoxicillin
d. Pulmonary hypertension>>>fenfluramine.

17. Asthmatic patient, what is wrong:
a. Normal chest expansion between attacks.
b. Do CT scan to evaluate the condition (maybe it is the answer)
18. not late crackles:
Bronchiolitis

19. stony dull:
Pleural effusion

20. does not support the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism:

**CVS:**

21. true about venous ulcer:
Often pink and granulation tissue under green slough

22. critical limb ischemia:
Less than 0.4

23. all are true about venous claudication except:
   a. normal pulse on affected side
   b. reduced pulse on affected side

24. clinical case regarding peripheral vascular disease and asked about the most probable diagnosis:
   a. DVT  b. bleeding

25. irregularly irregular rhythm:
Absent “a” waves

26. wrong about ventricular tachycardia:
   Irregular fast

27. slow rising pulse:
Sever aortic stenosis

28. wrong about atrial fibrillation:
   Radial pulse rate is higher than that taken at apex by auscultation

29. patient complains fatigue and SOB when goes to local shops, the grade is:
   Grade II

30. does not increase metabolic demand or cardiac demand:
   NSAIDs

31. pulsatile liver, giant V waves, systolic murmur:
   Tricuspid regurgitation

32. correct about third heart sound:
   Can be caused by mitral regurgitation

33. loud S2:
   Systemic hypertension

34. patient with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and his brother died at young age, regarding pulse, you will find:
   Pulsus bisfīrins

35. aortic stenosis, what is the wrong:
   Radiation to left axilla

36. not found in mitral stenosis:
   Systolic murmur

37. not found in acute right ventricular infarction:
   a. S4  b. basal crackles
38. Patient who plays tennis complained weakness in her right arm and lost her consciousness after prolonged playing, all are true except:

Finding a narrowing in right subclavian artery distal to the origin of vertebral artery.

39. Patient with hypertension, mid late crackles, on examination you will find:

Quiet S1.

40. Patient with breast cancer treated with chemotherapy. After that, there was increase in JVP, most probable diagnosis:

Constrictive pericarditis.

41. Case of left ventricular hypertrophy, on examination you will find:

a. Slow rising pulse  b. Double apical impulse.

42. Wrong statement:

Disseminated lung cancer causes tender subcutaneous nodules.

43. True statement:

One of the choices was active sarcoidosis causes painless nodules?

44. Lymphoma and dilated neck veins:

Superior vena cava obstruction.

45. Virchow node:

Left supraclavicular node.

46. Tietz syndrome:

Costochondritis.

47. Least related to rheumatic fever:

**GI and renal:**

48. upper right quadrant pain, jaundice, fever:
Cholangitis

49. upper right quadrant pain, fever and no jaundice:
Acute cholecystitis

50. upper right quadrant pain radiating to right shoulder lasting less than 6 hours and no fever:
Biliary colic

51. nausea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain and distention:
Intestinal obstruction

52. 2 weeks after delivery, jaundice and ascites was developed to a woman, the cause is:
   a. portal vein thrombosis (maybe the answer)
   b. Budd-charri syndrome
   c. hepatocellular carcinoma

53. married woman with nausea and vomiting complained abdominal pain, first thing to rule out:
Ectopic pregnancy

54. most common cause of acute abdominal pain:
   a. appendicitis (surgical)
   b. gastroenteritis (non surgical)

55. all are mostly found in patients >50 except:
Appendicitis

56. heartburn, reflux, waterbrash:
GERD

57. does not cause constipation:
Increase water intake

58. pale stool in obstructive jaundice is due to:
Lack of stercobillin

59. innervation of renal capsule and ureter is:
T10-L1

60. the conscious desire to urinate when the bladder holds:
250-350ml

61. area between urethra and ureters in the bladder:
Trigon

62. wrong about IBS:
You need to confirm constipation only to diagnose

63. does not cause tender hepatomegaly:
a. amebic liver
b. hepatoma
c. viral hepatitis
d. cystic fibrosis (may be the answer)

MSS:

64. all are metabolic causes of myalgia except:
Rhabdomyolysis

65. patient with morning stiffness for less than 10 minutes with crepitation:

Osteoarthrosis

66. Gower sign:

Duchene muscular dystrophy

67. sudden onset of lower back pain after lifting heavy object:

Acute disc protrusion

68. not red flag for acute lower back pain:

IBS

69. atrophy of thenar muscles and numbness of the palm of hand:

Median nerve entrapment

70. wrong about frozen shoulder:

It is called calcific tendonitis

71. wrong about anterior cruciate ligament:

Giving away “instable” when apply valgus stress to knee

72. case of reactive arthritis, all are related except:

Aortic regurgitation

73. case of rheumatoid arthritis, which is not accurate about:

a. can be associated with malar rash

b. can be mono, oligo, or polyarticular.

74. wrong about rotator cuff muscles:

Subscapularis>>> external rotation
CNS:

75. left sided headache with lacrimation:
Cluster headache

76. acute recurrent headache except:
Cervicogenic

77. she received that her father died and lost her consciousness:
Vasovagal attack

78. fever, neck stiffness and altered level of consciousness:
Meningitis

79. lower motor neuron lesions:
Fasculations

80. proximal muscle weakness:
Waddling gait

81. disinhibition, change in behavior and urinary incontinence:
Frontal lobe lesion

82. open heart surgery result in; restricted tongue movement and absent gag reflex; where is the lesion:
IX, X and XII

83. mismatching:
Nipple >>> T4

84. repetitive knee compression; what is the wrong:
foot drop caused by injury to tibial nerve

85. opening eye to pain, vocalizing sounds and flexion withdrawal to pain:
E2, V2, M4

86. overshoting and intention tremor in left side; where is the lesion:
Left cerebellar hemisphere

87. right sensory loss of hearing; what's true:
Weber test localizes to left and positive right rinne test.

88. enlarged blind spot:
Papilloedema

89. lesion in right parietal lobe:
Left inferior quadrantanopia

90. patient with inferiolaterally shifted right eye; when you test pupillary reflex:
The right eye will not constrict while the pupil of the left will constrict

91. occipital triangle injury results in that patient can not turn his head to the right and unable to shrug his left shoulder; impairing sensation of posterior one third of tongue, you will find:

Dry mouth

92. 25 year old lady with double vision, weakness of her arms and family history of thyroid disease, mostly the diagnosis is:

a. multiple sclerosis
b. myasthenia gravis

93. left upper motor neuron lesion:
Increased tone of right upper limb muscles
94. Parotid gland surgery results in neurological symptoms of the following except:

Decreased general sensation of anterior two thirds of the tongue

95. 70 year old man with change of the behavior and has a tendency to be alone, mostly the diagnosis:

a. Alzheimer disease

b. Parkinson

96. 65 year old male patient experienced recurrent fallings and now he is with behavioral changes of two weeks duration: Chronic subdural hematoma

**Ethics:**

97. Appropriate silence means:

Be silent to ensure that patient has the opportunity to talk about hidden agenda

98. Patient-centered medicine means:

Patient concerns and ideas are addressed

99. Not true regarding closed body language:

Maintaining eye to eye contact is 80% of conversation.

**CVS:**

100. Increased metabolic and cardiac demand:

Anemia

*It is over*